Prostate cancer screening (PCaS) and prostate cancer outcomes: A systemic review of the latest evidence

The most effective approach to the routine health screening of prostate cancer (PCa) is currently under debate. There is an urgent need for an evidence-based strategy to guide prostate screening and offer appropriate care to patient populations. Therefore, the aims of this study were to systematically review the latest evidence to determine the effectiveness of routine PCa screening and its impact on prostate cancer outcomes. A comprehensive review of the literature was undertaken to identify studies on the effectiveness of PCa screening and its impact on prostate cancer outcomes. Meta-analysis was employed to determine the overall effectiveness of PCa screening in terms of prostate cancer outcomes. The results of this review show that routine PCa screening is associated with a higher incidence of prostate cancer outcomes, including a higher prevalence of prostate cancer, higher mortality, and a higher incidence of invasive prostate cancer. The results also show that routine PCa screening is associated with a lower incidence of prostate cancer outcomes, including a lower prevalence of prostate cancer, lower mortality, and a lower incidence of invasive prostate cancer. In conclusion, the results of this review suggest that routine PCa screening is associated with a higher incidence of prostate cancer outcomes, and routine PCa screening is associated with a lower incidence of prostate cancer outcomes.