



Prostate Cancer: Transgender Women of US

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About 1.4 million transgender adults make up 0.55% of the US population, or transgender persons. Feminization in transgender women can involve a variety of medical and surgical procedures. The primary objective is to deprive the phenotypically male body of androgens while also feminizing it with oestrogen therapy. Prostate removal is typically avoided in gender-confirming surgery (GCS) performed on transgender female patients. The actual incidence of prostate cancer among transgender girls is unknown because to the limits of current cohort studies, however it is believed to be lower than that of cis-gender males.

How prostate cancer arises in these patients with androgen deficiency is unknown. Metastatic illness was reported in six of the eleven case reports found in the literature. It is believed that oestrogen's tumor-promoting properties or processes mediated by androgen receptors could be to blame. Transgender women have been found to have a low incidence of prostate cancer; therefore, there is insufficient data to support recommendations for particular screening in this patient subgroup. Reconstructive surgeons should be included in the treatment of patients with early-stage and locally progressed prostate cancer, as it requires a customized and deliberate approach. The quality of life of these people receiving radiation or surgery for prostate cancer can be significantly affected.

The evidence for prostate cancer screening and treatment in transgender women is reviewed, along with the knowledge gaps that currently exist in this area that should be taken into account when making clinical decisions about these patients' care at the molecular, genomic, and epidemiological levels [1].