

FAST

SENSITIVE

RELIABLE



VitaLab

PSA Test Kit

(Dry Fluorescence Immunoassay)



Reference <<<

[1] Clinical Significance of Measuring Prostate-Specific Antigen. Borros M. Arneith, Laboratory Medicine, Volume 40, Issue 8, August 2009, Pages 487-491

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF PROSTATE CANCER:

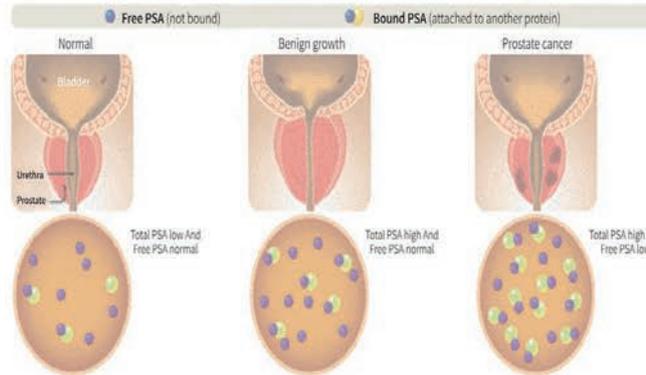


PSA, or Prostate-specific antigen, is a protein produced by normal, as well as malignant, cells of the prostate gland.

PSA in blood may increase as a result of a variety of pathologic conditions of the prostate and may be a suitable marker for prostate carcinoma.

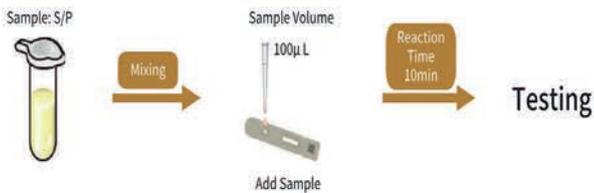
The PSA test measures the level of PSA in a man's blood. PSA exists in the blood in two forms. Most PSA in blood is bound to serum proteins. Further, PSA is also present as free PSA. Total PSA is the sum of both bound and free PSA; however, free PSA is measured only if the total PSA is increased. PSA is primarily a tissue-specific marker. Free PSA is more often formed from benign transformations while bound PSA tends to come from malignant transformations.

“ HOW TO DETERMINE PROSTATE CANCER BY TESTING PSA ? ”



PSA is produced by both benign and cancerous prostate cells. However, cancer cells usually cause a high PSA level in benign cells, causing PSA to rise early in the course of prostate cancer.

Steps of Operation



Interpretation of Result

PSA	Measuring Range	0.1-100ng/mL
	Cut-Off Value	10.0ng/mL

Clinical Significance of PSA

- ▶ The most important reason to measure PSA in blood is to screen for prostate carcinoma in men over age 50.
- ▶ In addition to screening, PSA is measured to evaluate the success of treatment and progression of disease when a known prostate carcinoma is present. If the concentration of PSA does not decrease or increases again after surgery, tumor metastasis or recurrence should be considered.

Other reasons that may cause elevation of PSA level:

