**Supplemental Material 1. Contents of Scenarios**

**1) Localized prostate cancer requiring prostatectomy**

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| Diagnosis | Blood tests, digital rectal examination, transrectal ultrasound, prostate biopsy and MRI of the prostate. |
| Symptoms | Sometimes difficulty urinating, weak urine stream, and a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying.  Urinary urgency or urinary incontinence may occur.  Sometimes your semen or urine may come out mixed with blood. |
| Treatment | Prostatectomy  Hospitalization for approximately 4 to 10 days  Side effects: urinary incontinence and erectile dysfunction |
| Prognosis | May feel anxious or depressed due to illness  The probability of survival after 5 years is 80-90%. |

**2) Localized prostate cancer requiring radiation therapy**

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| Diagnosis | Blood tests, digital rectal examination, transrectal ultrasound, prostate biopsy and MRI of the prostate. |
| Symptoms | Sometimes difficulty urinating, weak urine stream, and a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying.  Urinary urgency or urinary incontinence may occur.  Sometimes your semen or urine may come out mixed with blood. |
| Treatment | Radiation therapy, outpatient visit for 7 to 8 weeks.  Side effects: urinary incontinence, erectile dysfunction, proctitis, and cystitis. |
| Prognosis | May feel anxious or depressed due to illness.  The probability of survival after 5 years is 60-80%. |

**3) Localized prostate cancer requiring hormone therapy**

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| Diagnosis | Blood tests, digital rectal examination, transrectal ultrasound, prostate biopsy and MRI of the prostate. |
| Symptoms | Sometimes difficulty urinating, weak urine stream, and a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying.  Urinary urgency or urinary incontinence may occur.  Sometimes your semen or urine may come out mixed with blood. |
| Treatment | Testicle removal surgery or drug injection. Drugs are administered by subcutaneous injection or intramuscular injection once a month or once every three months.  Side effects: sensation of warmth in the face, loss of libido, and erectile dysfunction |
| Prognosis | May feel anxious or depressed due to illness.  You cannot expect to be completely cured. After an average of 2 years, you may become unresponsive to hormone therapy, after which chemotherapy is required. |

**4) Locally advanced prostate cancer requiring combination therapy**

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| Diagnosis | Blood tests, digital rectal examination, transrectal ultrasound, prostate biopsy and MRI of the prostate. |
| Symptoms | Sometimes difficulty urinating, weak urine stream, and a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying.  Urinary urgency or urinary incontinence may occur.  Sometimes your semen or urine may come out mixed with blood. |
| Treatment | Prostatectomy followed by either hormone therapy or radiation therapy  For surgery, hospitalization for approximately 4 to 10 days.  For radiation therapy, outpatient visits for 7 to 8 weeks.  For hormone therapy, testicle removal surgery or drug injection. Drugs are administered by subcutaneous injection or intramuscular injection once a month or once every three months.  Side effects: urinary incontinence, erectile dysfunction, proctitis, cystitis, sensation of warmth in the face, loss of libido |
| Prognosis | Could feel anxious or depressed due to illness.  The probability of survival after 5 years is 60-70%. |

**5) Locally advanced prostate cancer requiring hormone therapy**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Diagnosis | Blood tests, digital rectal examination, transrectal ultrasound, prostate biopsy and MRI of the prostate. |
| Symptoms | Sometimes difficulty urinating, weak urine stream, and a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying.  Urinary urgency or urinary incontinence may occur.  Sometimes your semen or urine may come out mixed with blood. |
| Treatment | Testicle removal surgery or drug injection. Drugs are administered by subcutaneous injection or intramuscular injection once a month or once every three months.  Side effects: Erectile dysfunction, sensation of warmth in the face, and loss of libido |
| Prognosis | Could feel anxious or depressed due to illness.  You cannot expect to be completely cured. After an average of 2 years, you may become unresponsive to hormone therapy, after which chemotherapy is required |

**6) Metastatic prostate cancer**

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| Diagnosis | Blood tests, digital rectal examination, transrectal ultrasound, prostate biopsy and MRI of the prostate. |
| Symptoms | Sometimes difficulty urinating, weak urine stream, and a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying.  Urinary urgency or urinary incontinence may occur.  Sometimes your semen or urine may come out mixed with blood.  Difficulty in urination, anorexia, vomiting, bone pain, and back pain may also occur. |
| Treatment | Testicle removal surgery or drug injection. Drugs are administered by subcutaneous injection or intramuscular injection once a month or once every three months.  Side effects: Erectile dysfunction, sensation of warmth in the face, and loss of libido  To pain control, you can receive radiation therapy or specialized medical therapy. |
| Prognosis | Feel anxious or depressed due to illness.  The probability of survival after 2 years is 20-30%. |

**7) Metastatic castration-refractory prostate cancer**

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| Diagnosis | Blood tests, digital rectal examination, transrectal ultrasound, prostate biopsy, MRI of the prostate and bone scan.  You have already received hormone therapy but were unresponsive to it. |
| Symptoms | Sometimes difficulty urinating, weak urine stream, and a feeling of incomplete bladder emptying.  Urinary urgency or urinary incontinence may occur.  Sometimes your semen or urine may come out mixed with blood.  Difficulty in urination, anorexia, vomiting, bone pain, and back pain may also occur. |
| Treatment | Systemic chemotherapy. Hospitalized one day per month for chemotherapy and will be observed for progression every 3 months.  To pain control, you can receive radiation therapy or medical therapy.  Side effects: nausea, vomiting, pernicious anemia, infection, muscle pain and bleeding |
| Prognosis | Feel anxious or depressed due to illnes  The probability of survival after 2 years is less than 10%. |

**8) Benign prostatic hyperplasia**

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| Diagnosis | History taking, digital rectal examination, urine flowmetry to measure urine speed and strength, measurement of residual urine, blood tests and urinalysis. |
| Symptoms | Incomplete bladder emptying, frequency, intermittency, urgency, nocturia, and weak stream |
| Treatment | Oral medication  May undergo surgical treatment (Transurethral resection of the prostate) if your symptoms are severe. This surgery requires hospitalization for 1 to 2 days. |
| Prognosis | There are no major impacts on daily activities if treatment is successful. |

**9) Erectile Dysfunction**

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| Diagnosis | History taking, physical examination, blood tests and urinalysis. |
| Symptoms | It is difficult to have a sex life because you cannot get or maintain erections.  May experience a loss of self-confidence, conflict with your spouse and psychological frustration. |
| Treatment | Lifestyle changes such as smoking cessation, stopping alcohol consumption, weight control and regular exercise.  Medications can be considered.  Side effect: headaches, flushing, blurred vision or cardiovascular problems  Direct injection of vasodilators into the penis, can be considered. |
| Prognosis | The success rate of medication therapy for sexual intercourse is 50 to 80% |