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7 **Title: A qualitative metasynthesis exploring the impact of prostate cancer**
8 **and its management on younger, unpartnered and gay men**
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12
13 **Abstract**
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15
16 Prostate cancer (PCa) can negatively impact on men's sexual, urinary and emotional
17 functioning, affecting quality of life. Most men with PCa are older (≥ 65 years), married
18 and heterosexual and little is known about the impact on men who are younger, unpartnered
19 or gay. We aimed to synthesise existing qualitative research on these three groups of men.
20 A systematic metasynthesis was undertaken that included data on the unique impacts of PCa
21 on younger (<65 years) (n=7 papers), unpartnered (n=17 papers), or gay or bisexual men
22 (n=11 papers) using a modified meta-ethnographic approach. The three overarching
23 constructs illustrated the magnified disruption to men's biographies, that included:
24 *marginalisation, isolation and stigma*– relating to men's sense of being 'out of sync'; *the*
25 *burden of emotional and embodied vulnerabilities and the assault on identity*– illustrating
26 the multiple threats to men's work, sexual and social identities; *shifting into different*
27 *communities of practice*– such as the shift from being part of a sexually active community to
28 celibacy. These findings suggest that PCa can have a particular impact on the quality of life
29 of younger, unpartnered, and gay men. This has implications for the provision of tailored
30 support and information to these potentially marginalised groups.
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50 **Key words:** prostate cancer, qualitative, metasynthesis, young, LGBT
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Introduction

Prostate cancer (PCa) is diagnosed in around 1.1 million men worldwide every year, and accounts for 15% of all male cancers worldwide (World Health Organisation, 2012). In European men, PCa is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and incidence rates are rising (Bray et al, 2010; Cancer Research UK, 2015b). Survival rates are high in countries such as the UK, where 84% of men can expect to survive for 10 years following diagnosis (Allemani et al, 2015; Cancer Research UK, 2014). The average age at diagnosis in the UK is 71 years and around a quarter of cases arise in men under 65 years old (National Institute For Health and Clinical Excellence, 2014; Public Health England, 2013). PCa treatment can have a detrimental impact on survivors' quality of life as men may encounter problems with sexual, urinary, bowel (Punnen et al, 2015; Watson et al, 2015) and emotional functioning (Bisson et al, 2002; Cliff and MacDonagh, 2000).

There is emerging evidence that particular minority sub groups of men with PCa may exhibit more pronounced needs (Prostate Cancer UK, 2014). First, younger men may perceive PCa as having a greater impact on their lives compared to older age men (BritainThinks, 2014; Prostate Cancer UK, 2014). Exploring younger men's experiences is particularly important in light of the rising incidence of PCa in younger men, influenced by the increase in prostate specific antigen (PSA) testing (Cancer Research UK, 2015a). Second, men without partners **with PCa generally** report poorer quality of life, greater unmet needs (BritainThinks, 2014; Dieperink et al, 2012; McCaughan et al, 2013; McSorley et al, 2014) and poorer survival outcomes (Krongrad et al, 1996; Tyson et al, 2013) than partnered men **with PCa**. Partners **of men with PCa** play an important role in providing emotional and practical support to the man (Harden et al, 2002; Harden et al, 2006). Therefore the lack of partner support may mean that unpartnered men **with PCa** are another potentially vulnerable

1
2
3 'minority' group with specific needs. Unpartnered status is also rarely a focus of study
4
5 sampling approaches (Kazer et al, 2011). Thirdly, gay as well as bisexual men with PCa
6
7 have been shown to have specific needs and concerns after PCa treatment (Amiel et al,
8
9 2015; Blank, 2005; Doran, 2015; Prostate Cancer UK and Stonewall, 2013; Smith et al,
10
11 2007b; Ussher et al, 2016a). There is evidence that older gay or bisexual men in the general
12
13 population may be particularly socially isolated and may report issues with their healthcare
14
15 such as heterosexism, as well as difficulties disclosing their sexual identity (Christina,
16
17 2011). The dearth of research on gay or bisexual men with PCa has been noted (Simon
18
19 Rosser et al, 2016).
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23
24 Understanding of the diverse range of experiences of these sub groups of men with PCa is
25
26 important and may indicate ways to reduce inequalities. Qualitative methods can elucidate
27
28 on experiences but usually use small samples in specific contexts. Synthesizing the findings
29
30 from multiple qualitative studies to enhance understanding of a substantive area has been
31
32 shown to be a useful and accepted methodology in health care research (Dixon-Woods et al,
33
34 2007a; Dixon-Woods et al, 2001; Wanat et al, 2016). We have conducted a comprehensive
35
36 metasynthesis of qualitative literature examining the impact of PCa and its treatment on men
37
38 and their partners following diagnosis (Rivas et al, in preparation). An *a priori* decision was
39
40 made to undertake and contrast a subsynthesis focusing on the three relatively understudied
41
42 groups of younger, unpartnered and gay men. The intention was to draw both on studies that
43
44 aimed to specifically explore these groups and the many studies that included substantive
45
46 data specific to these groups despite this not being their primary aim. We aimed to highlight
47
48 what is currently known from qualitative studies about the unique and shared experiences
49
50 and needs of these three groups of men and thus 'give voice' to these understudied
51
52 populations. We have also conducted two separate subsyntheses, reported elsewhere,
53
54 examining the experiences of men from black or minority ethnic (BME) groups with PCa
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2
3 (Rivas et al, In press) and another examining the impact of PCa on couples (Collaço et al, in
4
5 preparation).

8 **Methods**

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11 Our metasynthesis projects are part of a Prostate Cancer UK and Movember Foundation
12
13 funded study, 'Life After Prostate Cancer Diagnosis' (LAPCD) (University of Leeds and
14
15 Queen's University Belfast, 2015) and have informed the sampling frame and design of
16
17 interview topic guides for LAPCD qualitative work. The term 'main synthesis' is used for
18
19 all data excluding those considered in this subsynthesis on younger, unpartnered or gay men.
20
21 The full methods for the main synthesis are described in detail elsewhere (Rivas et al, In
22
23 press; Rivas et al, 2015). Herein we describe the methods relevant to the subsynthesis.
24
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29 Seven electronic medical, sociological, and psychological databases were searched for
30
31 articles between 1st January 2000 and 15th December 2015: MEDLINE, CINAHL,
32
33 PsycINFO, Web of Science, SSCI, AHCI, ProQuest IBSS, with backward and forward
34
35 citation tracking of all included papers. Grey literature was searched for background
36
37 information only. The selected timeframe was chosen to reflect changes in treatment
38
39 regimens and management of PCa from 1997 (National Collaborating Centre for Cancer,
40
41 2014) and changes to UK screening guidelines in 2001 (National Screening Committee,
42
43 2001; NHS Executive, 2000).
44
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47
48 We combined terms for PCa with an adapted version of Saini and Shlonsky's (2012) search
49
50 strategy, which is a published search strategy for qualitative studies (Suppl file 1). The main
51
52 synthesis included all men with an established diagnosis of PCa, or their partners /carers
53
54 (Box 1). The inclusion and exclusion criteria for the main synthesis as well as the additional
55
56 criteria for the subsynthesis on three sub groups of men were as follows:
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Data extraction and synthesis

For the main synthesis, the lead reviewer (CR) initially screened titles, which left 711 abstracts (and full texts, where relevant) that were independently assessed for eligibility by CR and LM. Any disagreements were discussed and resolved by third author adjudication (EW/RW). Studies were extracted by the main reviewer (CR) using a standardised data extraction form developed for the study. LM independently extracted a random 25%, JN extracted 20% and EW and RW also independently extracted 5% each, so 55% of studies were double extracted and compared for any discrepancies. Extractions included publication information, participant demographic and treatment information, study design and full replication of two key sets of constructs (Noblit and Hare, 1988);

- first order constructs; *the literal experiences described directly by participants as expressed in verbatim quotes,*
- second order constructs; *the authors' interpretations and conceptualisation of themes from the data.*

Extractions were fully comprehensive and included all relevant and contextual data from the results sections of studies. Background information from each study included in the main synthesis was stored in an Excel database. On a separate Excel spreadsheet, CR, with assistance from LM, developed preliminary lists of first and second order constructs by using raw data such as words from the articles and original terminology of the authors, if possible. All extraction forms were uploaded into Nvivo v.10 software (QSR International Pty Ltd, 2012), a qualitative data management program, which was used as a tool to manage the metasynthesis.

Filters were used to search the Excel database for studies that included groups of men relevant to this subsynthesis. However, key demographic information (e.g. sexuality) was

1
2
3 not always recorded by studies, or it was sometimes unclear whether any of these three
4
5 groups of men were discussed in the analysis. Therefore, to ensure all relevant studies were
6
7 included in the subsynthesis, all study extraction forms were systematically searched for
8
9 eligibility using Nvivo (QSR International Pty Ltd, 2012), and ‘queries’ were as follows;

- 12 • young* OR (middle AND age*)
- 13
- 14 • unpartnered OR single OR widow* OR divorce* OR separated
- 15
- 16
- 17 • gay OR bisexual OR homosexual
- 18
- 19

20 ***Quality assessment***

21
22 Quality appraisals of all included studies were conducted by CR, LM and JN using a scoring
23
24 system adapted by CR from previous published criteria (Cesario et al, 2002; Hannes, 2011).

25
26 This assessment scored studies on five categories; credibility, methodological congruence
27
28 (including dependability and confirmability), analytical preciseness, transferability and
29
30 heuristic relevance or applicability. From total scores, studies were categorised as ‘good’,
31
32 ‘fair’ or ‘poor’, reflecting the percentage of the total criteria met (75-100%, 50-74% or
33
34 <50%, respectively). Scores were determined using all publications of a study, some of
35
36 which are included in the main synthesis but not this subsynthesis. The purpose of quality
37
38 appraisal was to gather information on the studies, but no poor quality studies were excluded
39
40 (Dixon-Woods et al, 2007b) as we aimed to be inclusive. However we undertook a
41
42 sensitivity analysis, whereby poor quality studies were removed from the findings to check
43
44
45
46
47 the impact of this on constructs.

50 ***Data analysis for the three subgroups (younger, unpartnered, gay men)***

51
52 A modified form of Noblit and Hare’s (1988) meta-ethnography approach was employed
53
54 (Britten et al, 2002; Feder et al, 2006; Saini and Shlonsky, 2012). Data analysis began with
55
56 re-reading of and familiarisation with the original papers and study extraction sheets. All
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58
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60

1
2
3 relevant extraction forms for all three groups of men were grouped into a separate Nvivo
4
5 (QSR International Pty Ltd, 2012) folder. First and second order construct data from
6
7 extraction sheets that were specific to the three groups were organised using Nvivo by LM
8
9 for each group of men. LM applied reciprocal translation (Saini and Shlonsky, 2012) across
10
11 different studies for each of the three different groups of men. This process involved
12
13 assessing whether constructs across studies converged with each other ('reciprocal
14
15 synthesis') as well as whether there was any divergence, or contradictions between
16
17 constructs ('refutational synthesis'). This also involved identifying different elements of the
18
19 topic (a 'line of argument synthesis') (Saini and Shlonsky, 2012). A final set of first and
20
21 second order constructs (see Table 1) were developed. These were used to develop third
22
23 order constructs (interpretations of the reviewer). This process involved regular discussion
24
25 of constructs with the research team, who come from a range of professional backgrounds,
26
27 including sociology, psychology and nursing. Nvivo software was used to informally assess
28
29 the volume of reporting of each potential third order construct. Following development of
30
31 third order constructs from study extraction sheets, the original papers were re-read and
32
33 cross checked to ensure that third order constructs fully encapsulated the experiences of
34
35 these groups of men. After examining third order constructs for each of the three groups,
36
37 overarching conceptualisations or 'lines of argument' (Noblit and Hare, 1988) were
38
39 constructed for all three groups as a whole.
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45 46 **Results**

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48
49 In total, 184 articles were included in the main synthesis (Suppl file 2) and of these studies,
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51 131 were inspected for this subanalysis following initial filtering (studies stated that they
52
53 included one or more of these groups of men). Many papers were then excluded (n= 105) as
54
55 they did not include specific mention of the impact of being younger, unpartnered, or gay (or
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1
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3 bisexual) as either a primary aim or through data analysis, or because they did not include
4
5 any extracts from these groups of men. The subsynthesis included 7 papers relating to
6
7 younger men, 17 to unpartnered men, and 11 for gay men (one (Thomas et al, 2013)
8
9 included bisexual men). Twenty-six studies in total were included; seven related to two
10
11 groups of men (Fergus et al, 2002; Filiault et al, 2008; Hanly et al, 2014; Kelly, 2004; Lee et
12
13 al, 2015; O'Shaughnessy and Laws, 2009; Ussher et al, 2015), of which all related to gay
14
15 men and unpartnered men and one study related to all three groups of men (Thomas et al,
16
17 2013). While we aimed to look at both gay and bisexual men, of the 11 papers, only one
18
19 study (Thomas et al, 2013) included a bisexual man ($n=1$) and another study described their
20
21 sample as 'men-who-have-sex-with-men'(MSM) (Lee et al, 2015). Herein, we refer to this
22
23 group as gay men, unless we are including the paper that had the bisexual man.
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28 A description of all 26 included studies is presented for transparency (Suppl file 3). Two
29
30 included an explicit subsample of younger men (Chambers et al, 2015; Harden et al, 2006),
31
32 one recruited only unpartnered men (Kazer et al, 2011), three recruited only gay or MSM
33
34 samples (Filiault et al, 2008; Hartman et al, 2014; Lee et al, 2015) and one recruited only
35
36 gay or bisexual men (Thomas et al, 2013). The remaining studies included extracts explicitly
37
38 stated to be from individuals within these groups, and in general provided small amounts of
39
40 data. The aims and methods of these studies with minimal extracts varied considerably.
41
42
43 Nineteen were interview studies, three employed focus groups, two used a combination, one
44
45 employed both interviews and observational methods and one used interviews and open-
46
47 ended survey responses. The majority of studies were conducted in North America ($n=9$),
48
49 Australia ($n=8$), or UK ($n=7$), and one each conducted in Turkey (Iyigun et al, 2010) and
50
51 Israel (Eilat-Tsanani et al, 2013) and considered in relation to ethnicities in another of our
52
53 subsyntheses (Rivas et al, In press). Three papers were part of the same larger mixed
54
55 methods study (Gilbert et al, 2013; Ussher et al, 2015; Ussher et al, 2013). The 26 studies as
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1
2
3 a group were heterogeneous with regards to the ethnicity and treatment type given to the
4
5 men included. Studies were identified as good ($n=8$), fair ($n=17$) or poor quality ($n=1$).
6
7 Removal of the **constructs from the** poor quality study in sensitivity analysis did not make a
8
9 difference to the **overall** findings and it is included without further reference to quality.
10
11

12 **Constructs**

13
14
15 The number of studies relating to each 1st, 2nd and 3rd order construct is presented (see Table
16
17 1). Overarching constructs relating to all three groups of men are described below. Exemplar
18
19 extracts are given throughout, and if authors assigned any demographic information to the
20
21 participant, these have been added, although the extent to which this level of detail was
22
23 available was inconsistent across the studies.
24
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26
27

28 **1) Younger men**

29 ***Being pushed into premature old age: the magnified psychosexual and physical impact***

30
31 The side effects of PCa treatment, (including fatigue, incontinence and other effects, as well
32
33 as the psychosexual impact) could contribute to younger men feeling that their sense of
34
35 youth was threatened and they were “*too young for this*” (Chambers et al, 2015) and
36
37 prematurely pushed into old age (Chambers et al, 2015; Harden et al, 2006; Iyigun et al,
38
39 2010; O'Brien et al, 2007). Younger men wished their diagnosis had come later on in life
40
41 (Harden et al, 2006), and O'Brien et al (2007) reported that men ‘*felt robbed of natural*
42
43 *aspects of masculinity “before its time”*.
44
45
46
47

48
49 “*if it had happened after I retired...it’s much more acceptable*” (Harden et al, 2006)
50
51 (50-64 years)
52
53

54
55 “*I think it’s ... the difficulty perhaps in the sexual front is you realize when you get to*
56
57 *a certain age, and it varies with individuals, that you are going to lose your sex*
58
59
60

1
2
3 *drive. The hard bit I think is having it taken away from you ... maybe ten, twelve or*
4
5 *however many years ahead and then it would just occur naturally you know, but the*
6
7 *fact that we've had it physically taken away early I think is the hard bit"* (O'Brien et
8
9 al, 2007) (age 60 years)

10
11
12 The psychosexual impact of the disease could have a greater perceived impact, compared to
13
14 older men, as observed by study authors (Harden et al, 2006; Iyigun et al, 2010). The
15
16 concept of a magnified psychosexual impact was also found for unpartnered and gay men,
17
18 discussed later. Younger men found sexuality related changes hard to accept and adjust to as
19
20 they mourned the loss of their sexual functioning and altered sexual relationships (Chambers
21
22 et al, 2015; Chapple and Ziebland, 2002; Harden et al, 2006; Iyigun et al, 2010), and
23
24 reported a lack of understanding over their specific sexuality related issues by the consultant
25
26 (Chapple and Ziebland, 2002).
27
28
29
30

31 *"Sex life is a disaster and er you know you can see that you're basically turning into*
32
33 *some hermaphrodite status which is you know not very happy, so what do you do? (. . .)*
34
35 *My NHS consultant was hugely insensitive on these issues. He said 'Oh yes I can*
36
37 *see that you're taking on the form of a woman now, it's these drugs, don't worry',*
38
39 *you know, in this sort of happy-go-lucky way"* (Chapple and Ziebland, 2002) (aged
40
41
42 58, hormone treatment)
43
44

45
46 The impact on the men's physicality of fatigue, loss of physical fitness and inability to
47
48 exercise as they had done before cancer was also particularly hard for younger men to accept
49
50 (Harden et al, 2006; O'Brien et al, 2007). One author (Harden et al, 2006) observed that,
51
52 compared to older men, the illness had a greater emotional toll on younger men, including
53
54 depression. Conversely, younger men in one study also described the positive benefits of
55
56 their relative youth, in that they felt more optimistic and more likely to overcome the
57
58
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1
2
3 disease, and that their greater starting fitness and strength was a contributing factor in their
4
5 resilience (Chambers et al, 2015).
6
7

8 ***Being ‘out of sync’ as a younger man with PCa***

9
10 Younger men felt a strong sense of being ‘out of sync’ with most men with PCa, who they
11
12 perceived as being significantly older in comparison (Chambers et al, 2015).
13
14

15
16 *"Everywhere I went I was significantly younger than every man in the room,*
17
18 *significantly younger. And I just kept saying to my wife, “This just seems just*
19
20 *ridiculous,” because every single person I was coming into contact with would’ve*
21
22 *been 30 years older than me—25 years to 30 years older. These were guys well into*
23
24 *their 70s and maybe into their 80s”* (Chambers et al, 2015) (51-60 years)
25
26

27
28 Men also experienced a sense of separateness to other healthy men their age or in their peer
29
30 group who were enjoying good health or health issues that were not as serious (Harden et al,
31
32 2006).
33
34

35
36 *“I’m the worst one in our group of friends. I think we are all dealing with different*
37
38 *health issues, but I’m the only one with cancer.”* (Harden et al, 2006) (50-64 years)
39
40

41
42 This sense of being ‘out of sync’ also translated into men’s perceptions of PCa information
43
44 which was not felt to be targeted at younger men under 60 years old, shown in one paper of
45
46 younger gay men (Thomas et al, 2013).
47

48 ***Disrupted identity as a young provider***

49
50 Work was a major part of the identities of younger men and they struggled with anxiety and
51
52 distress over coping with treatment-related side effects that intruded on everyday activities
53
54 (notably urinary dysfunction) when returning to the workplace (Chambers et al, 2015;
55
56 Grunfeld et al, 2013). Fears of stigmatisation, the desire to present a strong self as well as
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 embarrassment over side effects meant that men were also sometimes reluctant to disclose
4
5 their problems in the workplace (Grunfeld et al, 2013). Men were very keen to return to
6
7 work, which was seen as returning to normality (Grunfeld et al, 2013) in one study, in which
8
9 most participants felt returning to work had been a positive experience. In two other studies,
10
11 some men reported being unable to work due to poor health and struggled with the
12
13 subsequent financial impact and disrupted retirement plans (Chapple and Ziebland, 2002;
14
15 Harden et al, 2006). This could mean that men saw themselves as having disrupted futures.

16
17
18 *‘I’m only 61, so I’m 9 years from my goal. Now, I can’t accomplish that goal. It’s*
19
20 *impossible. I don’t know if I’ll ever go back to work again’’* (Harden et al, 2006) (50-
21
22 64 years)
23
24

25 As well as their role as provider, younger men also struggled to fulfil their perceived role in
26
27 the home and with their families, often due to fatigue (Grunfeld et al, 2013; Harden et al,
28
29 2006), although men in these studies had received a range of treatments which may impact
30
31 differentially on the severity of fatigue and other side effects compared to some other
32
33 studies.
34
35

36 37 **2) Unpartnered men**

38 39 *The shadow over future relationships: retreating from potential intimate partners*

40
41 The presence of treatment side effects and the subsequent embarrassment appeared to have
42
43 ‘*particular significance*’ for unpartnered men, as well as those embarking on new
44
45 relationships (Kazer et al, 2011). This affected men who wanted casual and also longer term
46
47 relationships. Unpartnered men (whether heterosexual or gay) were concerned with the
48
49 perceived shadow cast upon their chances of having future relationships following the
50
51 changes to their sexual and urinary functioning and body image (Eilat-Tsanani et al, 2013;
52
53 Fergus et al, 2002; Filiault et al, 2008; Gilbert et al, 2013; Hagen et al, 2007; Lee et al, 2015;
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1
2
3 Letts et al, 2010; Thomas et al, 2013; Ussher et al, 2015). Diminished sexual confidence and
4
5 a damaged sexual self, coupled with consequential doubts over their current masculinity
6
7 resulted in some men isolating themselves socially (Fergus et al, 2002; Gannon et al, 2010)
8
9 and specifically from potential partners, fearing rejection if potential partners were to learn
10
11 of their sexual dysfunction (Bokhour et al, 2001; Eilat-Tsanani et al, 2013; Gannon et al,
12
13 2010; Lee et al, 2015; Thomas et al, 2013; Ussher et al, 2015). They considered they were
14
15 now unable to engage in spontaneous sexual encounters with casual or new partners, due to
16
17 embarrassment over sexual dysfunction and urinary leakage as well as the loss of confidence
18
19 (Bokhour et al, 2001; Eilat-Tsanani et al, 2013; Hanly et al, 2014; Kazer et al, 2011; Lee et
20
21 al, 2015).
22
23

24
25
26 *“Because I know I can’t do it and I feel inadequate... I am not the same I used to be.*
27
28 *I can’t perform so I don’t go to places where I may meet people...I won’t go out*
29
30 *socially. I have a lot of friends and I have been invited to go to parties and I said*
31
32 *no... which I would have never said before, because I am not sexually active. My*
33
34 *social life has changed because of you know... I can’t do it anymore and I won’t be*
35
36 *able to stay the night.”* (Gannon et al, 2010) (Age 58 years, radical prostatectomy)
37
38
39

40 Future committed or long-term relationships could be perceived as an impossibility and men
41
42 feared not being able to live up to others’ expectations (Bokhour et al, 2001; Fergus et al,
43
44 2002; Filiault et al, 2008; Lee et al, 2015; Letts et al, 2010; Thomas et al, 2013) and were
45
46 concerned over disclosure to new potential partners, which was seen as another hurdle to
47
48 overcome (Fergus et al, 2002; Gilbert et al, 2013; O’Shaughnessy and Laws, 2009). In
49
50 heterosexual men, interactions with women were described as nonsexual in that the
51
52 interactions lacked the potential for sexual intimacy, which was a subtle change following
53
54 the cancer diagnosis (Bokhour et al, 2001). Unpartnered men held the assumption that future
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1
2
3 partners would not want a man without an erection, and this belief caused them distress
4
5 (Letts et al, 2010). They exhibited a great deal of embarrassment, awkwardness and shame
6
7 over erectile issues and the use of sexual aids with new partners (Gilbert et al, 2013; Hanly
8
9 et al, 2014; Lee et al, 2015).

10
11
12 *“I’m afraid to start up with new women because of the inability to have full sexual*
13 *contact with penetration. I am concerned about it and stay away from it”* (Eilat-
14
15 Tsanani et al, 2013) (age 60 years, radical prostatectomy)

16
17
18
19
20 In contrast, one study reported that unpartnered men were more accepting of sexual
21
22 dysfunction (Grunfeld et al, 2012); however men in this study were aged 78 on average, so
23
24 this may only be relevant to older unpartnered men. Similarly, a widower more easily
25
26 accepted the loss of sexual functioning (Kelly, 2004); older and widowed men may have
27
28 lower expectations of having future sexual relationships.
29

30 31 32 ***Reliance on self and non-spousal sources of support***

33
34 Partners are often a major source of support for men with PCa, as shown in our related
35
36 subsynthesis of partner-focussed studies (Collaço et al, in preparation). Unpartnered men
37
38 lacked this support which may be central to influencing how partnered men managed
39
40 psychosexual changes post cancer (Gilbert et al, 2013). Unpartnered men had to draw upon
41
42 alternative sources of support, particularly family and friends (Kazer et al, 2011; Thomas et
43
44 al, 2013), as well as older adult children or ex partners (Kazer et al, 2011). In one study,
45
46 unpartnered men particularly relied on the doctor when making decisions about treatment
47
48 (Kazer et al, 2011). While some unpartnered men found multiple sources of support, others
49
50 felt unable to talk openly to others and maintained a sense of self-reliance, navigating the
51
52 cancer journey alone, not wanting to burden others (Kazer et al, 2011; Thomas et al, 2013),
53
54 as shown below.
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1
2
3 *"I began to try to handle things myself so I would say myself was probably the*
4
5 *biggest problem. Again, in the beginning I should have gone more to support groups*
6
7 *and been with other people who were having the same problem but I guess that*
8
9 *was...I call it a private issue. You don't really let them know your business"* (Kazer
10
11 et al, 2011) (49 years old)
12
13

14
15 In a study of predominately gay unpartnered men, Thomas and colleagues (2013)
16
17 commented that these men may have much lower levels of perceived support in contrast to
18
19 the literature on heterosexual (predominately partnered) men. Authors noted that some
20
21 unpartnered men exhibited a sense of loneliness (Gannon et al, 2010; Kazer et al, 2011;
22
23 Nanton and Dale, 2011) and widowers, especially those who were older and frail, were
24
25 observed in one study of BME men to be particularly socially isolated and struggling to
26
27 navigate the care system (Nanton and Dale, 2011). Whereas, in our related subsynthesis of
28
29 BME men, partners encouraged men to talk more to others or attend support groups (Rivas
30
31 et al, In press), which was echoed in our couples subsynthesis (Collaço et al, in preparation),
32
33 where partners were often the 'communication conduit' between the man and health
34
35 professional.
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40 **3) Gay men**

41 *An invisible self-stigma: disrupted identity within the sexual community*

42
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44
45 Gay men felt that the lack of ability to have an erection and ejaculation, as well as reduced
46
47 libido had a pronounced impact on their sexual identities and masculinity, and confidence in
48
49 relationships (Filiault et al, 2008; Hanly et al, 2014; Kelly, 2004; Lee et al, 2015;
50
51 O'Shaughnessy and Laws, 2009; Thomas et al, 2013; Ussher et al, 2015; Ussher et al, 2013).
52
53
54 The prostate gland had been a site of sexual pleasure that was now lost, which was
55
56 something unique to gay relationships (Filiault et al, 2008) that added to the impact.
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59
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1
2
3 “*I always saw my prostate as a pleasure centre*” (Filiault et al, 2008).
4
5

6 Similarly, authors commented on the emphasis and importance placed on erections and
7
8 ejaculations for gay men during sexual encounters (Filiault et al, 2008; Lee et al, 2015) as a
9
10 contributing factor to the magnified impact. Authors of one study observed that gay men felt
11
12 a stronger sense of inferiority compared with heterosexual men as their sexual partners were
13
14 other men with whom they could unfavourably compare their body image or erection
15
16 problems (Fergus et al, 2002). Due to the often unseen nature of sexual dysfunction,
17
18 heterosexual and gay men experienced PCa as what Fergus and colleagues (2002) called an
19
20 “*invisible stigma*” which was equated by one gay participant with the stigma of HIV.
21
22

23 Similarly, men were described as adopting an “*internalised stigma*” following the impact of
24
25 treatment in a study of predominately unpartnered gay or bisexual men (Thomas et al,
26
27 2013), and the authors stated that this “*must be considered in the light of the possibility of*
28
29 *the existence of concurrent stigma associated with sexual orientation*” (Thomas et al, 2013).
30
31 Men therefore apparently experienced self-stigma (also known as felt stigma) as opposed to
32
33 social or public stigma (also known as enacted stigma), which affected their interactions
34
35 with intimate partners. The authors did not report any unique findings relating to the
36
37 bisexual participant (Thomas et al, 2013).
38
39
40
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42 ***Altered sexual practices and roles***

43
44 Due to the sexual impact and stigma of PCa, men felt a pronounced sense of being like
45
46 “*damaged goods*” (Thomas et al, 2013), especially when interacting with others in the gay
47
48 community (Fergus et al, 2002; Filiault et al, 2008; Hanly et al, 2014; Kelly, 2004; Lee et al,
49
50 2015; O'Shaughnessy and Laws, 2009; Thomas et al, 2013). This was particularly described
51
52 by unpartnered gay (or bisexual) men who lacked confidence to approach potential partners.
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3 *“For many gay men, if my erection isn’t as, not just as long and as big and as fat*
4
5 *around, but as prolonged as his, just like if my muscles aren’t pumped—my other*
6
7 *muscles, my pectorals for example, aren’t as pumped as his— then I’m lesser than.*
8
9 *And you become lesser, not only lesser male, you become lesser gay I think.”* (Fergus
10
11 et al, 2002)
12
13

14
15 Similar to heterosexual men (Wittmann et al, 2015), partnered gay men described the
16
17 disruption to sexual relationships, and couples employed strategies to adjust, such as using
18
19 sexual aids, becoming more intimate, through verbal and non-verbal communication and
20
21 non-sexual touching (Hartman et al, 2014; Lee et al, 2015; Thomas et al, 2013; Ussher et al,
22
23 2015; Wittmann et al, 2015). These strategies were also shown in our two separate
24
25 substheses in heterosexual couples (Rivas et al, In press), (Collaço et al, in preparation).
26
27 Emotional intimacy was enhanced in one gay couple due to the gay partner’s empathy from
28
29 his own experience of erectile difficulties following cancer (Wittmann et al, 2015). As a way
30
31 of overcoming the strain of sexual dysfunction, open relationships were embraced, as both
32
33 patients and partners sought alternative sexual partners outside of the relationship (Hartman
34
35 et al, 2014; Lee et al, 2015), described by a patient below. This way of adjusting to sexual
36
37 difficulties was described as unique to gay relationships (Hartman et al, 2014; Wittmann et
38
39 al, 2015), although there was some evidence in our main synthesis that a few heterosexual
40
41 men offered this (but it was not reported to be taken up by female partners).
42
43
44
45

46
47 *“we’ve got Plan B [. . .] we do have an open relationship, like in the sense that I’ve*
48
49 *told him point blank that if you need to get fulfilled or whatever, feel free”* (Hartman
50
51 et al, 2014)
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3 Anal receptive men were less concerned over erectile dysfunction than anal penetrators, and
4
5 some men switched their sexual role in the relationship, often to becoming anal receptive
6
7 (Hartman et al, 2014; Lee et al, 2015).
8
9

10
11 *“I found my calling or reinvented myself as a bottom. There’s been a lot more anal*
12
13 *sex with me receiving since treatment, and my partner is happy with that”* (Lee et al,
14
15 2015) (62 years old)
16
17

18 ***Being ‘out of sync’ with heterocentric health care***

19
20 Men described a heteronormative health care bias as clinicians often assumed they were
21
22 heterosexual, and some men avoided disclosure of their gay (or bisexual) status for fear of
23
24 judgement by health professionals (Filiault et al, 2008; Lee et al, 2015; Thomas et al, 2013).
25
26 As one author stated, *“this ‘closetedness’ may have been due to the perception of*
27
28 *homophobia in the health care system”* (Filiault et al, 2008).
29
30
31

32
33 *“But, um, he just assumed I was heterosexual and you know, he said, ‘Would you*
34
35 *like to bring your wife, or . . . to these meetings?’ I mean (A) Was I married? Didn’t*
36
37 *ask. (B) Was I heterosexual? Didn’t ask.”* (Filiault et al, 2008)
38
39

40 Men expressed a need for health care professionals who understood the specific issues and
41
42 needs that gay (or bisexual) men encounter, and recalled the lack of information on and
43
44 discussion of gay sex (Filiault et al, 2008; Lee et al, 2015; Thomas et al, 2013; Ussher et al,
45
46 2013). In one study (Filiault et al, 2008), information given after surgery on sexuality was
47
48 described by one man as *“Victorian”* and the authors stated that overall *“specific*
49
50 *discussions regarding sex did not occur, while the literature provided to patients was not in*
51
52 *the least informative nor did it specifically address gay sex”*. Overall men noted the lack of
53
54 gay (or bisexual) specific oncological and psychosocial support and information (Lee et al,
55
56 2015; Thomas et al, 2013).
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3 *“We need to have urologists clued up to deal with gay men, we need understanding*
4 *that our needs and issues are not the same as (those of) a heterosexual man.”*

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6
7 (Thomas et al, 2013) (age 53 years)

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9
10 One gay man in this subsynthesis concealed his sexuality in support groups for fear of
11 disapproval from heterosexual men (Lee et al, 2015) and the need for gay (or bisexual) PCa
12 support groups was expressed in one further study (Thomas et al, 2013).
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15 16 17 18 **Overarching constructs**

19
20 Three overarching constructs (see Figure 1) were developed to capture the shared
21 experiences of the three groups, that is, younger, unpartnered and gay men. These highlight
22 how these men might be distinct from the main body of literature on men with PCa (who are
23 often older, heterosexual and partnered).
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29 30 ***Marginalisation, isolation and stigma***

31 One of the unique characteristics of these three groups of men, in comparison to our main
32 synthesis, was the pronounced sense of stigma, isolation and marginalisation in men’s
33 relationships, communities and health care experiences. First, PCa resulted in a subtle and
34 often invisible sense of self-stigma across the groups, as men internalised their feelings of
35 inadequacy. This was influenced by concerns over sexual performance and men’s reluctance
36 to disclose about the impact of PCa, particularly to future intimate partners, which seemed to
37 contribute further to their stigmatised sexual and masculine identities. Altogether, this
38 contributed to an underlying sense of marginalisation in these groups of men, who could be
39 particularly socially isolated and ‘out of sync’ with the majority population of men with
40 PCa, healthy peers, potential intimate partners, existing communities and healthcare
41 provider information.
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The burden of emotional and embodied vulnerabilities and the assault on identity

In comparison to men in our main synthesis, these three groups of men found it particularly hard to adjust to the psychosexual and physical impact of PCa on emotional wellbeing, sexuality and masculinity, as observed by study authors and expressed by the men themselves. The threat and disruption to men's biographies and identities, especially sexual and work, appeared magnified. While uncertainty and feelings of losing control over the future were evident in our main synthesis, men in these three groups had particular concerns regarding the future. The future was perceived as disrupted due to the acceleration of 'old age' that was brought on prematurely, affecting their physical strength, sexual ability, capability to fulfil work roles, as well as on existing and future relationships.

Shifting into different communities of practice

The impact of PCa meant that some men in these groups described shifting into different communities of practice. This could mean a shift from being able to fulfil work roles to premature retirement due to the physical impact of PCa. There was also a shift in some men's social and sexual practices, as they changed from being sexually active to being celibate, either retreating from the social 'dating' scene or having to adjust to a relationship without sex or a 'different type' of sex. For instance, for gay men specifically, this could mean a shift in sexual practices, from being anal penetrator to anal receiver. This shift into different communities of practice appeared to impact on men's identities, influencing their sense of stigma, as well as the emotional burden of PCa (see Figure 1).

Discussion

Our metasynthesis highlights the unique impact of PCa on three potentially vulnerable groups of men. There were many similarities with our main synthesis on men with PCa in general (Rivas et al, in preparation), including men's distress over embodied vulnerabilities

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2
3 and changes to their identity, the importance of support from social networks and issues
4 surrounding communication and getting information from the clinician. However, this
5 subsynthesis illustrates that there are nuances in these themes and a specific and
6 potentially magnified threat to the quality of life of younger, unpartnered and gay men with
7 PCa.
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15 Conceptual commonalities across these groups led to the development of three overarching
16 constructs (Figure 1). Our findings indicate that PCa may present a greater sense of
17 biographical disruption (Bury, 1982) to these three groups of men, due to the burden of
18 emotional and embodied vulnerabilities. We suggest that this contributes to an overall sense
19 of being 'out of sync', similar to Bury's (1982) concept of 'disrupted feelings of fit' or a
20 sense of difference to their contemporaries, due to the assault on identity. Bury's (1982)
21 framework has previously been shown to be a relevant concept for men with PCa in general
22 (Cayless et al, 2010; Wenger, 2013), however biographical disruption appears from our
23 study to be pronounced in these groups of men. Across the groups, men exhibited a sense of
24 marginalisation, isolation and stigma. Feelings of self-stigma have been associated with
25 lower quality of life in men with PCa in previous work (Wood, 2015) and were shown in our
26 main synthesis to a degree. Our findings suggest that this may be a pronounced issue for
27 these groups of men, due to either the lack of partner support, life stage and/or sexuality of
28 the man. Across the groups, there was also evidence men were not well supported with these
29 issues and expressed unmet needs regarding age and sexuality appropriate information and
30 support from health professionals. Evidently, as many men belonged to more than one
31 group, it is important that health professionals are aware if men are from these groups, and
32 assess men's needs holistically, taking account of their multiple identities. As suggested by
33 UK policymakers in the National Cancer Survivorship Initiative (NCSI), assessment tools
34 such as the holistic needs assessment may be useful (Young et al, 2015). This will ensure
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3 that health professionals provide tailored support and information relevant to men's age and
4
5 life stage, marital status and sexuality.
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8 *Younger men*

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10 While our main synthesis clearly indicates that men with PCa report distress over embodied
11
12 vulnerability, particularly sexual dysfunction, this subsynthesis highlights that younger men
13
14 may particularly struggle with this impact. The impact of sexual dysfunction also appeared
15
16 to be pronounced in BME men in our separate subsynthesis, which showed that if the Latino
17
18 men could remain at work, this compensated for their erectile dysfunction as it maintained
19
20 their masculine identities (Rivas et al, In press). Our findings echo previous quantitative
21
22 research indicating that younger men are particularly distressed (Chipperfield et al, 2013),
23
24 display greater sexuality-related unmet needs (Roberts et al, 2010; Smith et al, 2007a; Weiss
25
26 Wiesel et al, 2015; Wittmann et al, 2009), perceive a greater impact on their sexual
27
28 relationships and working lives (BritainThinks, 2014), and are more likely to seek help for
29
30 sexual problems (Wittmann et al, 2009) compared to older men with PCa. Both authors
31
32 (Gilbert et al, 2013; Harden et al, 2006) and the men themselves (Chambers et al, 2015;
33
34 Chapple and Ziebland, 2002; Harden et al, 2006) perceive that the impact of the disease is
35
36 greater for younger men. Perceptions of when one reaches 'old age' are subjective, but older
37
38 men have expressed the view that had they been diagnosed at a younger age, it would have
39
40 been far worse (Bertero, 2001; Chapple and Ziebland, 2002; Maliski et al, 2008; O'Brien et
41
42 al, 2007). It has been suggested that the effects of treatment such as impotence may be more
43
44 acceptable to older men who may perceive this as a normal consequence of ageing, or use
45
46 this normalising as a coping mechanism to reduce the threat to identity (Gannon et al, 2010;
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48 Goffman, 1963; Maliski et al, 2008; Scott and Lyman, 1968).
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3 Few studies in our subsynthesis specifically mentioned younger men's supportive care
4 needs. Those that did indicated that there is a greater need for age relevant information
5 regarding the impact on sexual functioning (Thomas et al, 2013) and that there was a lack of
6 understanding over the sexual impact by urologists (Chapple and Ziebland, 2002), which has
7 implications for care provision. Evaluation of a nurse-led psycho-educational intervention
8 highlighted that younger, more highly educated men with PCa derived greater psychological
9 benefit than older or less well educated men (Chambers et al, 2013). Compared to the other
10 groups, fewer studies in this subsynthesis focused on younger men, and so more research is
11 needed to inform interventions and assess younger men's preferences for support and
12 information regarding sexuality, work, finances and psychological health. This is especially
13 important since the average age at diagnosis is reducing (Public Health England, 2013).
14 However, men in one study (Chambers et al, 2015) suggest that other factors such as life
15 course (e.g. the presence of a young family, work, fitness, being newly married) are more
16 important than chronological age, as may be factors associated with masculine identity
17 (including sexuality, strength etc.).

37 *Unpartnered men*

38
39 A strong theme to emerge in our subsynthesis was the perceived threat to future
40 relationships posed by PCa in unpartnered men (found in heterosexual and gay men), that
41 led them to retreat from potential partners. This is in line with studies on unpartnered men
42 with other types of cancer (Shine Cancer Support, 2013; Zebrack and Isaacson, 2012).
43
44 Unpartnered men encountered issues surrounding disclosure of their sexual difficulties to
45 future partners. Fears of social rejection due to sexual dysfunction was also particularly
46 noted in BME men in our companion subsynthesis (Rivas et al, In press). Authors of studies
47 included in our current subsynthesis noted that some unpartnered men appeared to have
48 limited social support. In the literature, unpartnered men with cancer have been shown to
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3 report greater psychosocial problems, greater urinary bother and symptom distress, lower
4
5 mental health and self-esteem and greater fear of infertility compared to men who are
6
7 partnered (Fleer et al, 2006; Gore et al, 2005; Tuinman et al, 2010). Relationship status may
8
9 influence the magnitude of impacts, as partnered men may feel more secure from the threats
10
11 of cancer on body image, identity, fertility or masculinity, as evidenced elsewhere
12
13 (Matheson et al, 2016). Identifying men who may be at risk of emotional distress due to
14
15 social isolation is therefore important. The need for interventions for unpartnered men has
16
17 been proposed previously (McSorley et al, 2014). While partners have been shown to be a
18
19 very important source of support for men with PCa (Rivas et al, In press), (Rivas et al, in
20
21 preparation), it is important to note that a proportion of partnered men may also receive low
22
23 support (Kamen et al, 2015b) and that unpartnered men may receive sufficient support from
24
25 other people in their networks. No research examined how these men might want to be
26
27 better supported, so further research is warranted.
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32 *Gay men*

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35 In line with our subsynthesis, quantitative literature shows that gay men with PCa report
36
37 lower health-related quality of life (Ussher et al, 2016a), more concern over ejaculation
38
39 difficulties (Ussher et al, 2016a; Wassersug et al), lower masculine self-esteem (Ussher et al,
40
41 2016a), worse physical and mental health and poorer satisfaction with care compared to
42
43 heterosexual men (Hart et al, 2014; Kamen et al, 2015a; Ussher et al, 2016a). As recently
44
45 shown in a paper published after our search had ended, that supports our findings, gay men
46
47 may encounter the threat of 'sexual disqualification' (Ussher et al, 2016b), contributing to
48
49 their feelings of exclusion from the sexual community. Our subsynthesis also highlights the
50
51 assumed heterosexuality that gay or bisexual men may face when interacting with urologists,
52
53 echoed recently (Rose et al, 2016), which has implications for health professionals being
54
55 sensitive to the needs of gay or bisexual men and greater diversity training for urologists.
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3 Data from these two recent studies (Rose et al, 2016; Ussher et al, 2016b) suggest that our
4
5 subsynthesis of data on gay men is transferable. The need for information resources specific
6
7 to gay or bisexual men has been highlighted elsewhere (Prostate Cancer UK and Stonewall,
8
9 2013). Gay men were flexible in their approach to sex, similar to heterosexual men in our
10
11 main synthesis, however gay men embraced open relationships. Whereas, unpartnered gay
12
13 men lacked confidence to approach future partners, similarly shown in heterosexual
14
15 unpartnered men. Many studies included unpartnered gay men so more research is needed to
16
17 explore the experiences of gay men in both monogamous and polygamous relationships, as
18
19 well as the impact on transgender females with PCa. No studies have exclusively focused on
20
21 bisexual men and only one study included a bisexual participant (Thomas et al, 2013), so
22
23 future studies could explore their experiences, as nondisclosure of sexuality to health
24
25 professionals has been particularly noted in bisexual men (Durso and Meyer, 2013). Our
26
27 subsynthesis also indicates that the views of older gay or bisexual men with PCa are not
28
29 adequately explored, and these men may be particularly socially isolated (Christina, 2011).
30
31
32 The need for gay and bisexual PCa specific support groups has been shown in one included
33
34 study (Thomas et al, 2013) and elsewhere (Harris, 2005; Jackson, 2005). However, a lack of
35
36 good quality intervention studies involving peer support has been noted for men with PCa in
37
38 general (Chambers et al, 2011). Several support groups for gay, bisexual or transsexual PCa
39
40 patients have been recently launched in several UK cities (Prostate Cancer UK, 2015), yet
41
42 these may not be accessible to men living outside these areas. Future studies need to inform
43
44 novel interventions and resources designed for gay or bisexual men. It is possible that peer
45
46 support interventions might also be appropriate for unpartnered men.
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51 52 53 *Limitations and Strengths*

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55 Our subsynthesis has several limitations. First, many studies had minimal relevant extracts,
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57 as only a minority specifically focused on any one of these three groups. However, we have
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2
3 attempted to draw out the commonalities between studies, and have indicated where data
4 were only relevant to one study. Our main synthesis has enabled us to make comparisons
5 with the wider group of men with PCa and, therefore, highlight what is unique to these three
6 groups of men. This strengthens credibility of our findings given especially that our
7 constructs were not found in other men in the larger body of work considered in our main
8 synthesis. The three groups often overlapped, as men in gay studies were often younger
9 (also noted in quantitative literature (Ussher et al, 2016a)) and unpartnered. This may have
10 increased our sense of commonalities; however the distinct issues each group faced suggests
11 that overall our interpretations are valid. Studies included were heterogeneous in terms of
12 treatment modalities, age ranges, marital status and recruitment and sampling strategies,
13 further strengthening validity and the potential for transferability. In many cases, it was not
14 possible to ascertain the type of treatment received by participants, as this was not often
15 stated next to exemplar extracts. Treatment type may therefore impact on the side effects
16 experienced; influencing our findings, as younger men for instance may be more likely to be
17 treated surgically than with active surveillance (Stangelberger et al, 2008). Most studies did
18 not include prognostic information, so future studies could examine the impact on men from
19 these groups with advanced disease.
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41 The aims of the studies were mixed as examining the impact on these three groups of men
42 was not part of the objectives of many of the authors. This will have affected the types of
43 theme each study reported. It also means we have only been able to include what has been
44 reported, in our attempt to pull together what is known to date on these three groups. The
45 inclusion of studies that exclusively focused on one or more of these groups of men as well
46 as those that had a mixed sample of men including older heterosexual and partnered men has
47 both strengths and limitations. While the mixed studies did not aim to specifically examine
48 the impact of being unpartnered for instance, synthesising the extracts that illustrated this
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3 resulted in coherent themes. On the other hand, it was not always possible to disentangle the
4
5 specific impact on these men, as second order constructs (author's interpretations) were
6
7 aimed at the whole sample. Importantly in terms of credibility, mixed samples meant we
8
9 were able to examine the authors' interpretations of any differences across their samples,
10
11 such as observations that younger men in the sample were particularly affected by sexual
12
13 changes. Studies that focused exclusively on these groups were unable to make firm
14
15 conclusions about the unique impact on these groups of men.
16
17

18
19 In addition to the demographic influences (age, sexuality, and marital status) we have
20
21 explored in this subsynthesis, we acknowledge that many other psychosocial, treatment and
22
23 disease related variables also impact on adjustment to PCa. Other psychosocial variables and
24
25 coping strategies, such as positive reframing, illness perceptions, acceptance and
26
27 normalisation for instance, may be more influential in promoting positive adjustment to
28
29 cancer compared to demographic factors such as age or life stage, as shown previously
30
31 (Matheson et al, 2016). In addition, two studies (Filiault et al, 2008; Thomas et al, 2013) that
32
33 exclusively focused on gay (or bisexual) men employed focus groups, of which these studies
34
35 and one other (Lee et al, 2015) involved recruitment strategies (e.g. through social media,
36
37 snowball sampling, support groups etc.) that contrasted with the majority recruitment
38
39 through hospital clinics. While we aimed to explore the issues for men from a range of
40
41 sexualities, only one study included a bisexual participant (Thomas et al, 2013), and the
42
43 authors were therefore not able to comment on any specific issues for bisexual men. Studies
44
45 were also conducted in a limited range of countries and only a third of studies were good
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47 quality.
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Conclusions

There are many similarities in the experiences of younger, unpartnered and gay men and the wider body of men with PCa. The impact of PCa on quality of life appears, however, to be magnified for these groups. They may experience a unique sense of being ‘out of sync’ and can feel marginalised from their different community groups, relationships and health care. Health professionals supporting men with PCa need to be aware that men from these groups may require specific information and support regarding the psychosexual, physical, work and relational impact of PCa, relevant to their age and life stage, marital status and sexuality. Health professionals need to explore these issues with men and assess men’s personal and social circumstances during clinical appointments, rather than aiming all care at ‘the average man with PCa’. Due to a lack of data on the support and information needs of these men, further high quality research is warranted to explore how these men can be better supported. Yet clinicians should not wait for such research; our findings advocate the need for care that is tailored to the needs of the individual. Finding ways of addressing the needs of these groups of men with PCa will help tackle inequalities in their care and experiences.

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Table 1: Synthesis of papers

1 st order constructs*	2 nd order constructs	3 rd order constructs
Younger men (n=7 studies)		
'I'm too young for this'- PCa treatment makes men feel old [56, 58, 20, 62]	emotional adjustment as a particular challenge for younger men [20]	Being pushed into premature old age: the magnified psychosexual and physical impact
fatigue and loss of physical fitness particularly difficult for younger men to accept [20, 62]	the greater loss to younger men of sexual dysfunction [20, 58]	[20, 58, 56, 62, 63]
impact on intimacy and sexuality difficult to accept in younger men [56, 20, 63, 58]	PCa "an old man's disease," [56]	
information not targeted at younger men [48]	feeling out of sync with other couples/men of a similar age or older men with PCa [56, 20]	Being 'out of sync' as a younger man with PCa [56, 20, 48]
challenge of negotiating personal and work related demands, and concern over providing for family at work home and financially [20, 64, 56, 63]	the importance of work to identity and normality [64, 20]	Disrupted identity as a young provider [64, 20, 56, 63]
affecting ability to work- challenge of managing side effects at work causing embarrassment and distress [56, 64, 20, 63]		
financial situations related to illness-enforced changes in work patterns, creating emotional distress [20]		
Unpartnered men (n= 17 studies)		
being concerned over future relationships being compromised (feel like "damaged goods" and fear of disclosure) [65, 49, 51, 48, 59, 60, 53, 54, 66]	the impossibility of future relationships [51, 68, 65, 49, 48, 53]	The shadow over future relationships: retreating from potential intimate partners
avoidance of sexual encounters (due to sense of inadequacy, embarrassment over erectile dysfunction and urine leakage) [67, 59, 68, 48, 53, 50, 22]	fears surrounding disclosure to future partners [49, 55, 60, 67]	[51, 68, 65, 49, 48, 22, 67, 69, 59, 50, 60, 55, 53, 52, 54, 66]
unpartnered men more likely to accept sexual problems [69, 52]		

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unpartnered men place their confidence in the health care team [22]	maintaining self-reliance in managing PCa - going it alone [48, 22]	Reliance on self and non-spousal sources of support [22, 48, 70, 67, 53]
finding alternative (non-spousal) sources of information and support - family and friends as the main source of support [22, 48] struggling to manage the cancer alone- isolation and few social contacts, lack knowledge of services [70, 22, 67]		
Gay men (n= 11 studies)		
sense of inferiority to other men and fear of disclosure [49, 54]	altered sexual identity and confidence [55, 52, 51, 50, 61, 53]	An invisible self-stigma: disrupted identity within the sexual community [49, 48, 51, 55, 52, 50, 61, 53, 57, 54]
significance of prostate gland site, altered body image, loss of erections and ejaculations in the context of gay sex [51, 53]	an 'invisible stigma' [49, 48]	
adapting to changed sexual roles with partner- flexible sexual practices and strategies to sustain relationship (including embracing open relationships) [53, 57, 54, 48, 71]	feeling like 'damaged goods' [48-50, 55, 51-53]	Altered sexual practices and roles [48-50, 55, 51-54, 57, 71]
dissatisfaction with current heterocentric care- need for gay or bisexual specific oncological and psychosocial support and information, including peer support [48, 51, 61, 53]	heteronormativity and health care providers: [48, 51, 53]	Being 'out of sync' with heterocentric health care [48, 51, 61, 53]

* Not all 1st order constructs were combined by source authors into 2nd order constructs

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Figure 1: Prostate cancer as a magnified disruption to the biographies of younger, unpartnered and gay men

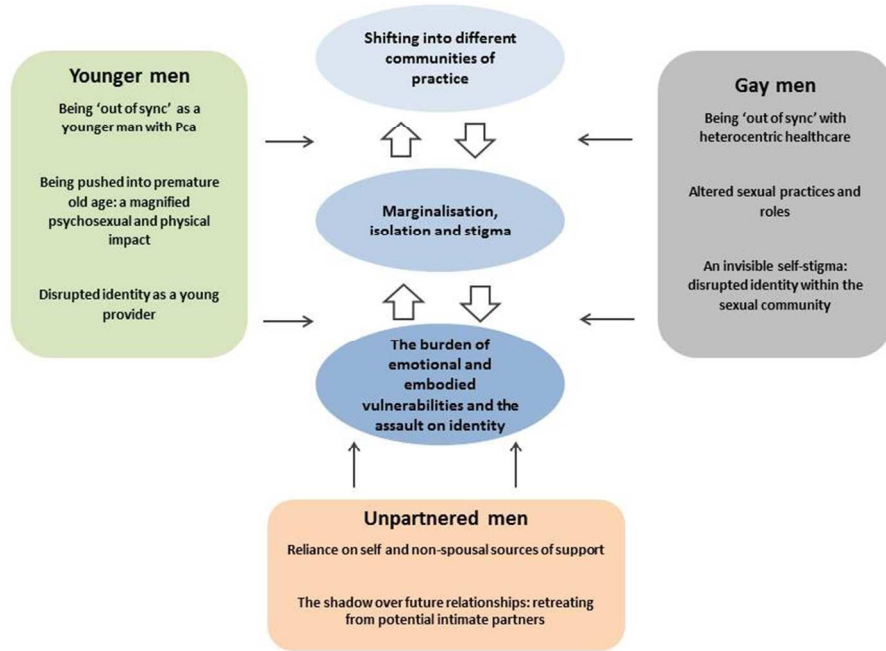


Figure 1: Prostate cancer as a magnified disruption to the biographies of younger, unpartnered and gay men
Figure 1
254x190mm (96 x 96 DPI)

Box 1: Inclusion and exclusion criteria*Primary inclusion criterion:*

- Qualitative studies in which at least 50% of analytical themes consider, and include an example of, the PCa illness or management experience for adult men (aged 16 and over) with PCa and/or their partners or caregivers

Secondary inclusion criteria:

- English language studies post-1999
- Empirical qualitative studies (stand alone, secondary, or discrete components of mixed method studies) employing qualitative methods for both data collection and analysis
- With original data extracts
- Peer reviewed published articles or reports.

Exclusion criteria:

- Men not diagnosed with PCa prior to participation in the research
- Data on diagnosis experiences [explored in detail by others [41]]
- Book chapters, dissertations, grey literature.

*Additional inclusion criteria for this subsynthesis on young, unpartnered or gay men:**Inclusion criteria;*

- Studies specifically focusing on/ that presented specific data (at least one extract) on the impact of PCa on:
 - Younger men <65 years old (based on average UK retirement age)
 - Unpartnered men (including men describing themselves as single, dating or in non-exclusive relationships, widowers, divorced or separated men)
 - Gay men (we also sought to include bisexual men but only found one [42] relevant paper thus not enabling synthesis specific to them)

Exclusion criteria;

- Studies that included extracts from participants from among the three subgroups of men but did not report data specific to being unpartnered, younger, gay (or bisexual) men.