

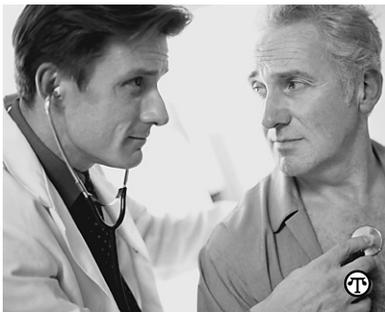
# Men Treated For Prostate Cancer Have A Greater Risk for Erectile Dysfunction

(NAPSA)—For the nearly two-hundred thousand men who are diagnosed with prostate cancer each year, the news can be a shock. Learning about the available treatment options and their potential side effects can be overwhelming. The good news is that treatments are available that can help patients recover and live longer, fuller lives.

Still, more than 80 percent of men who receive prostate cancer treatment, regardless of whether they have surgery or external radiation therapy, will likely develop erectile dysfunction (ED).

After undergoing prostate cancer treatment, Gary Slunaker was one of the many men who developed ED. “I was very lucky that my cancer treatment was successful, but I realized I was faced with a new challenge,” Slunaker said. “It was tough to talk to my doctor about ED, but it was a huge relief to find out there were ED treatments that could work for me.”

“As more and more men are successfully treated for prostate cancer, we are seeing more side effects, such as ED,” said Dr. Ken Goldberg, founder and medical director of the Male Health Center in Dallas, Texas. “One treatment for ED, which has been shown to be effective in men who develop ED following a type of prostate cancer surgery, is Cialis®, also known as tadalafil.”



**More than 80 percent of men who receive prostate cancer treatment may develop ED. Visit your doctor to learn more about treatment options available.**

According to Dr. Goldberg, talking to a doctor about ED, though difficult for some men, is very important, and he adds that there are several treatment options for men with ED to get back their sexual health. Goldberg added, “Cialis is the first oral treatment for ED that’s clinically proven to both act fast and work up to 36 hours for most men.”

Cialis is available by prescription only and is not for everyone. If you take nitrates, often used for chest pain (angina), or alpha-blockers (other than Flomax 0.4 mg once-daily), prescribed for prostate problems or high blood pressure, do not take Cialis. Such combinations could cause a sudden, unsafe drop in blood

pressure.

Don’t drink alcohol in excess (to a level of intoxication) with Cialis. This combination may increase your chances of getting dizzy or lowering your blood pressure. Cialis does not protect a man or his partner from sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.

The most common side effects with Cialis were headache and upset stomach. Backache or muscle ache were also reported, sometimes with delayed onset. Most men weren’t bothered by the side effects enough to stop taking Cialis. Although a rare occurrence, men who experience an erection for more than four hours (priapism) should seek immediate medical attention. Discuss your medical conditions and medications with your doctor to ensure Cialis is right for you and that you are healthy enough for sexual activity.

Individual results may vary. In clinical trials, Cialis was shown to improve, up to 36 hours after dosing, the ability of men with ED to have a single successful intercourse attempt. Cialis has not been studied for multiple sexual attempts per dose.

For additional safety information about Cialis, talk to your doctor about this medicine and see the full Patient Information at [www.cialis.com](http://www.cialis.com).

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