Prostate cancer is the most common non-skin cancer diagnosis afflicting men, accounting for an estimated 33% of all cancer cases with about 186,320 new cases diagnosed in 2008 (American Cancer Society, 2008). Although prostate cancer is unique to men, it also affects their partners. The experience of diagnosis and treatment can have a number of physical, psychological, relational, and emotional short- and long-term effects on patients and their partners (Canada, Neese, Sui, & Schover, 2005; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2003; Cowe & Costello, 2003; Fan, 2002; Harden, 2005; Harden et al., 2002; Litwin, Melmed, & Nakazon, 2001; Skerrett, 2003; Walsh, Marschke, Ricker, & Burnett, 2000). Understanding health-related outcomes is important for patients who have been treated for and survived prostate cancer and their partners because patients are living considerably longer after prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment (Institute of Medicine and National Research Council of the National Academies, 2005; Lewis, 2004). The purpose of this study was to describe the health status, health-related quality of life (HRQOL), and marital satisfaction of patients with prostate cancer, some have focused on HRQOL outcomes, ranging from soon after treatment to months or years after treatment (Althof, 2002; Bacon, Giovannucci, Testa, & Kawachi, 2001; Kim et al., 2001; Sunny, Hopfgarten, Adolffson, & Steineck, 2007). More than 50% of patients who have been diagnosed and treated for early-stage prostate cancer and their partners.

Health-Related Quality of Life

Although most studies have focused on mortality and morbidity for patients with prostate cancer, some have focused on HRQOL outcomes, ranging from soon after treatment to months or years after treatment (Althof, 2002; Bacon, Giovannucci, Testa, & Kawachi, 2001; Kim et al., 2001; Sunny, Hopfgarten, Adolffson, & Steineck, 2007). More than 50% of patients who have been treated for prostate cancer report...