Abstract

Each of (i) an analysis method of the present invention for assessing a degree of progression of prostate cancer and (ii) a method of the present invention for assessing a degree of progression of prostate cancer includes the step of measuring an amount of neuropeptide Y in a sample derived from blood or urine obtained from a living organism. A method of the present invention for detecting prostate cancer includes the step of measuring respective amounts of neuropeptide Y and prostate-specific antigen in a sample derived from blood or urine obtained from a living organism.