



PRESS RELEASE  
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## Pioneering screening test offers potential to find more aggressive prostate cancers

***Annals of Internal Medicine publishes study showing potential benefits of Stockholm3 in identifying patients with aggressive prostate cancer***

A3P Biomedical, a diagnostics company specializing in prostate cancer screening, today announced the publication of a population-based screening study (<https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/ANNALS-25-04753>) (N=12,670) in *Annals of Internal Medicine*. Data from the study showed that the company's Stockholm3 test (Stockholm3) had a sensitivity of 90% and specificity of 89% for detection of aggressive prostate cancer (Grade Group  $\geq 2$ ) in a first line screening setting. PSA  $\geq 3$  ng/ml had a sensitivity of 74% and a specificity of 90%. PSA  $\geq 4$  ng/ml had a specificity of 95% but a sensitivity of 52%, missing nearly half of the men with aggressive prostate cancer.

"This large-scale, high-quality trial compares a promising alternative screening test to PSA. This may be the breakthrough for prostate cancer screening that we have all been waiting for," said Kevin C. Oeffinger, MD, Director of the Duke Cancer Institute Center for Onco-Primary Care, Professor of Medicine at Duke University and past Chair and current member of the American Cancer Society Guideline Development Group.

The study included 12,670 men aged 50–74 years participating in the STHLM3-MRI study, with complete two-year follow-up through linkage to the Swedish National Cancer Registry. The study compared Stockholm3 screening with PSA screening for detection of aggressive prostate cancer. Stockholm3 identified 400 out of 443 men with cancer (90%), while PSA  $\geq 3$  ng/ml identified 327 (74%) and PSA  $\geq 4$  ng/ml identified 231 (52%). The false-positive rates (incorrectly positive results) were similar for Stockholm3 and PSA  $\geq 3$  ng/ml (11% vs. 10%) while PSA  $\geq 4$  ng/ml had a false-positive rate of 5%.

"PSA is well known to have significant limitations in prostate cancer screening. The increasing adoption of a pre-biopsy MRI into clinical practice has greatly reduced unnecessary biopsies. However, a longstanding limitation of PSA is its poor sensitivity for detection of aggressive disease," said David C. Grossman, MD, MPH, previous Chair of the United States Preventive Services Task Force and former Vice President for Social Health and Equity for Kaiser Foundation Health Plan. "These data suggest that Stockholm3 offers the potential to improve detection of clinically significant prostate cancers without increasing false negatives."

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“This study adds to the already extensive clinical evidence supporting Stockholm3, which includes more than 90,000 men evaluated across over 40 peer-reviewed publications in leading medical journals,” said Martin Steinberg, CEO at A3P Biomedical. “We believe this growing body of evidence brings us closer to establishing Stockholm3 as a first line test for prostate cancer screening.”

**For further information, please contact:**

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Cecilia Edström, acting CFO  
Telephone: +46 72 226 23 28  
Email: [cecilia.edstrom@a3p.com](mailto:cecilia.edstrom@a3p.com)

**About A3P Biomedical**

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A3P Biomedical is a company that specializes in advanced prostate cancer screening with its lead product Stockholm3. A3P Biomedical is headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. For more information, please visit [www.a3p.com](http://www.a3p.com)

**About Stockholm3**

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Stockholm3 is a blood-based test that integrates PSA, additional protein biomarkers, a polygenic risk score, and clinical variables in a risk algorithm to identify men at risk of aggressive prostate cancer. It has been evaluated in studies including more than 90,000 men and published in leading journals including *The Lancet Oncology*, *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, *European Urology*, and *Annals of Internal Medicine*. For more information about Stockholm3 and the clinical evidence please visit <https://www.stockholm3.com/>

**About prostate cancer**

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In the United States, over 300,000 new cases of prostate cancer are diagnosed annually, making it one of the countries with the highest incidence rates in the world. In Europe, over 470,000 new cases of prostate cancer are diagnosed annually and 115,000 men die from the disease. Survival rates are high when the disease is detected early, but approximately 36,000 American men are expected to die from prostate cancer in 2026. Deaths are largely driven by aggressive tumors that may remain undetected by traditional PSA-based screening.

**Attachments**

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[Pioneering screening test offers potential to find more aggressive prostate cancers](#)

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