Abstract
Cancer is a worldwide health problem and in Cuba died about 14 000 sick people per year, constitutes the second cause of death for all the ages of the country, (just preceded by cardiovascular diseases) and particularly prostate cancer is the most common neoplasia in the western world man, it is estimated that occupies the second place in Cuba. That is why multiple strategies to detect this disease in curable early forms and thus to reduce the mortality rate has developed. A new tool for the PSA detection, the free PSA / total PSA index was proposed to establish, evaluating its reference values, comparing the measurement methods of the total PSA, establishing the feasibility of its determination in our environment, as well as validating its prevalence and clinical correlation in the malignant and benign prostatic disease. It was considered that social and bioethics implications of the project correspond with the inclusion within the branch researches of the auxiliary means projects in the diagnosis and research of diseases that constitute health problems, as the entity in question. Therefore, the reach and fulfilment of the objectives proposed constitute an aspiration that we desire to do it tangible from the social impact that the project represents, likewise emphasizing that the material resources that really matter in this investigation are practically irrelevant.

Keywords
PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS/diagnosis, PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN/therapeutic use.