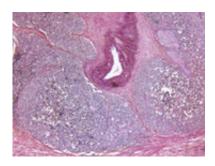


MRI-ultrasound fusion improves prostate biopsy cancer detection

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(HealthDay)—Magnetic resonance imaging-ultrasound fusion targeted prostate biopsy (MRF-TB) improves detection and risk stratification of high-grade disease and limits detection of clinically insignificant prostate cancer, according to a study published in the December issue of the *The Journal of Urology*.

Neil Mendhiratta, from the New York University Langone Medical Center in New York City, and colleagues reported clinical outcomes for 452 consecutive men presenting for primary <u>prostate biopsy</u>. Participants underwent prebiopsy multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging followed by MRF-TB and systematic biopsy.

The researchers detected <u>prostate cancer</u> in 54.2 percent of 382 men (mean age, 64 years; mean prostate-specific antigen, 6.8 ng/mL) who



met inclusion criteria. The cancer detection rate was 49.2 percent for systematic biopsy and 43.5 percent for MRF-TB (P = 0.006). Compared with systematic biopsy, MRF-TB detected more Gleason score 7 or greater cancers (88.6 versus 77.3 percent; P = 0.037). Overall, 82.9 percent of the 41 cancers detected by systematic biopsy but not by MRF-TB demonstrated Gleason 6 disease, and 63.4 and 82.9 percent, respectively, were clinically insignificant by Epstein criteria and a University of California-San Francisco-Cancer of the Prostate Risk Assessment score of 2 or less.

"Prebiopsy <u>magnetic resonance imaging</u> followed by MRF-TB decreases the detection of low-risk cancers while significantly improving the detection and <u>risk stratification</u> of high-grade disease," the authors write.

More information: <u>Abstract</u> <u>Full Text</u>

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