

6 (systemic sextant biopsy)
 (transrectal ultrasonography: TRUS) 가 .
 : 6 84
 9 75 .
 14 가
 464
 : 가
 , 48%, 97% ,
 (false positive rate) 53% .
 1/2 가 가 ,
 1/2 가 가 ,
 (p=0.01).
 : 가

50 가
 가,
 가 가 1998 6 12
 (1). 가 84

(benign prostatic hypertrophy) 1 75
 67.1 (42 - 83) .
 HDI 9 (Advanced Technology
 Laboratories, Bothell, Wash., U.S.A.) 5 - 9 MHz
 가 (axial
 (peripheral zone) scan) (sagittal scan)
 가 (mid sagittal plane)
 (systemic sextant biopsy) 6 가 1 , 2 .
 가 (base of prostate)
 (apex of prostate)

6 464 1:1

6 (vascularity),

6 (systemic sex -

tant biopsy) 18 G (transitional zone) (cap -

Spring - driven Bard Biopsy gun

19 가 14

가 6

5 가 3

가 velocity scale 11

cm/sec, wall filter (medium)

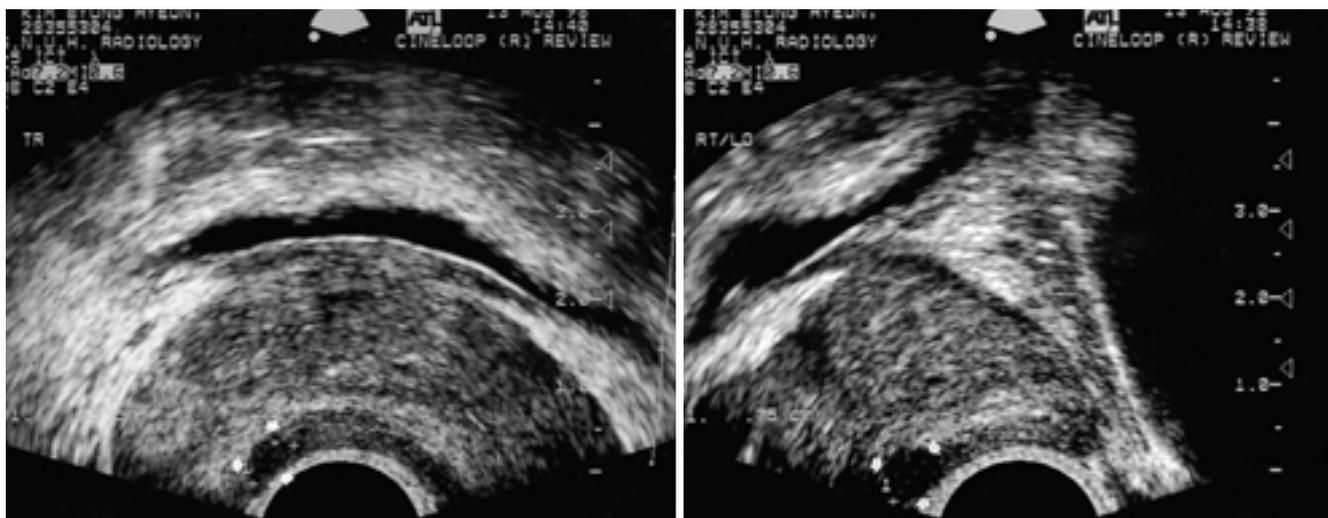


Fig. 1. A 77-year-old man with prostate cancer.
A. Axial scan shows focal hypoechoic nodule (arrows) located at outer half of the peripheral zone of the prostate gland.
B. In the sagittal scan, this hypoechoic nodule (arrows) is located at right basal gland of the prostate.

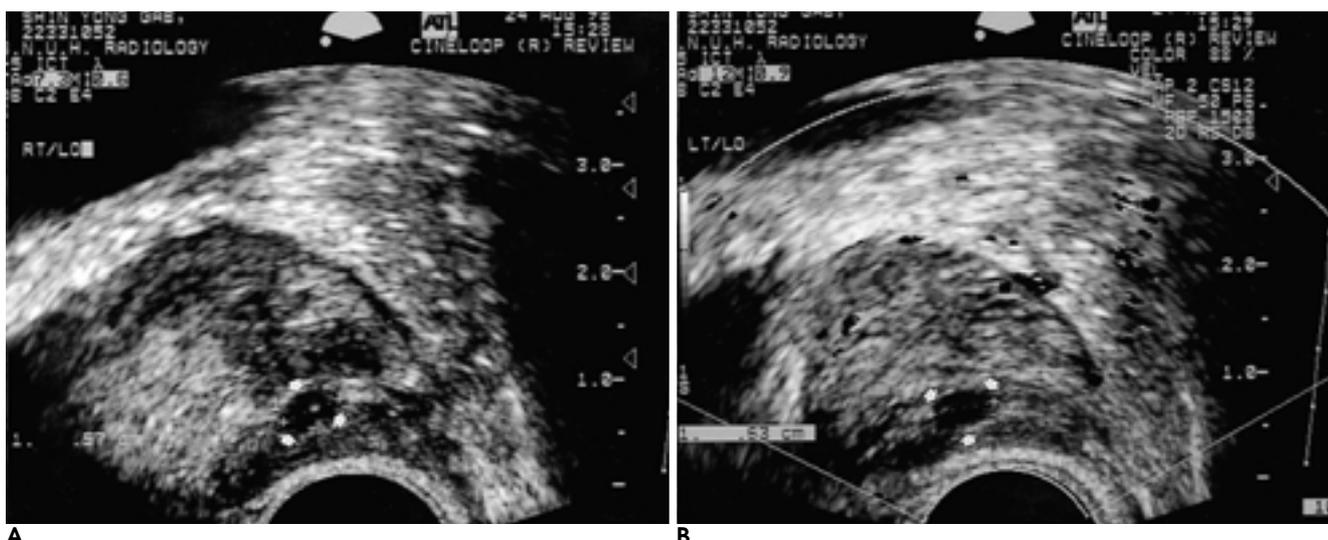


Fig. 2. A 69-year-old man with BPH nodule.
A. Sagittal scan shows focal hypoechoic nodule(arrows) located at inner half of the peripheral zone of the prostate gland.
B. On color Doppler US, this foal hypoechoic nodule has no demonstrable vascularity.

Table 1. Analysis of TRUS in Relationship to Detection of Prostate Cancer

TRUS	No. of specimen with	
	Cancer present (n = 31)	No cancer present (n = 433)
Cancer present	15	10
No cancer present	16	423

Table 2. Comparison of the Focal Nodule between Prostate Cancer and BPH

		Cancer(%)	BPH(%)
Location	Inner half	0/15(0)	5/10(50)
	Outer half	12/15(78)	3/10(30)
	Inner half + Outer half	3/15(22)	2/10(20)
Echogenecity	Hyperechoic	0/15(0)	0/10(0)
	Isoechoic	2/15(11)	3/10(30)
	Hypoechoic	13/15(89)	7/10(70)
Vascularity on Doppler US	(+)	7/15(44)	2/10(20)
	(-)	8/15(56)	8/10(80)
Margin	Well defined	3/15(22)	5/10(50)
	Relatively well defined	5/15(33)	2/10(20)
	Ill defined	7/15(44)	3/10(30)
Hypoechoic halo	(+)	2/15(11)	3/10(30)
	(-)	3/15(89)	7/10(70)

test SPSS package Chi - Square

75 가 17 58

17 9 (53%) 8 (47%)

10 (17%)

1:1 464 48%,

97% (Table 1).

19 9 10

2 1/2 가 78%

(Fig. 1), 1/2 50% 가 (Fig. 2). 1/2

1/2 4 (2 ,

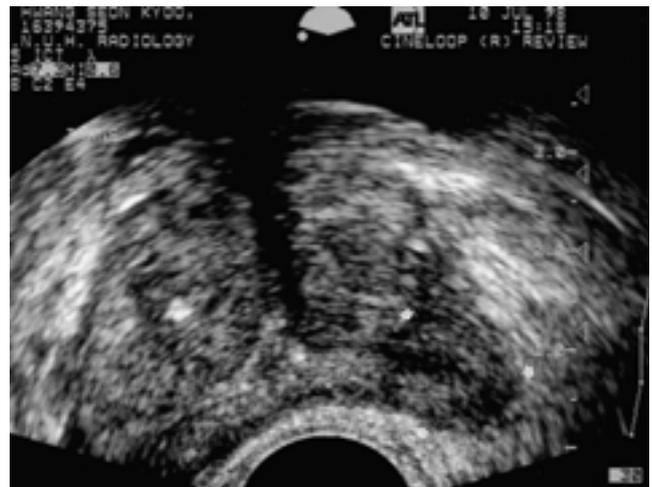


Fig. 3. A 74-year-old man with prostate cancer. The focal hypoechoic nodule (arrows) involves outer & inner half of the peripheral zone of the prostate gland.

2) , 가 가 (Fig. 3). 4

15 가 가 (p=0.01). 89%

70% (p=0.31). 11%

30%

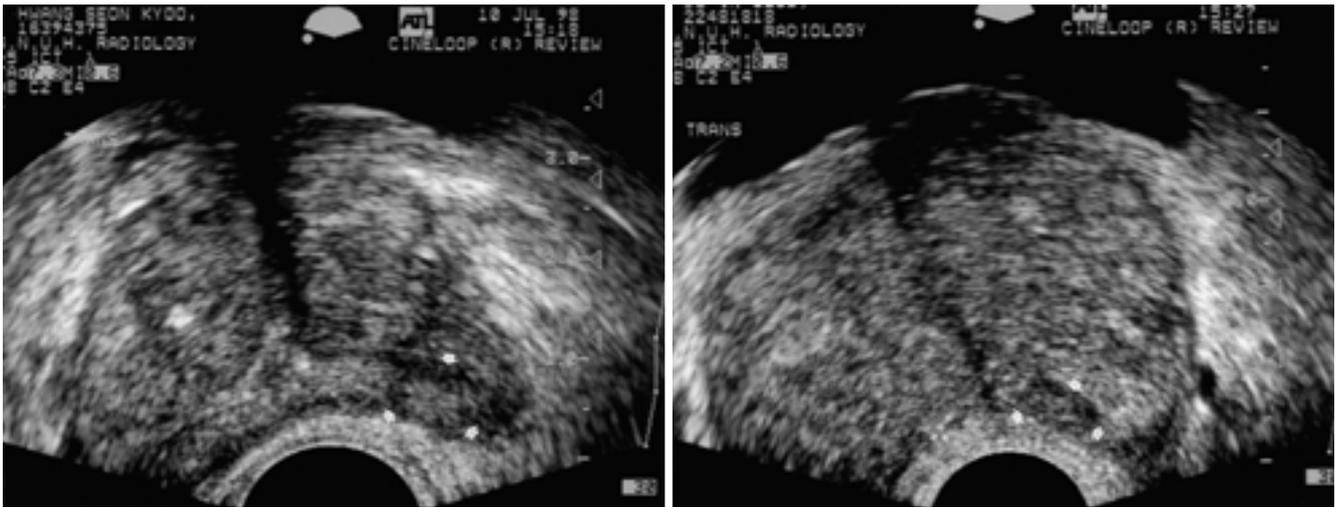


Fig. 4. TRUS obtained in a patient with prostate cancer (A) and a patient with BPH (B). TRUS shows focal isoechoic lesions (arrows) with low echoic rim in both patients.

가 (Fig. 4). 가 (early prostatic carcinoma) 가 가

20% 가 44%, 가 (hetero- (p=0.91). 가 가 44% 가 (bulging in the contour), (5). (central 가 가 50% 가 (calcification), (vascularity), (cystic (p=0.53). 가 가 (hypoechoic rim) degeneration), 가 가

Coffield (6) 가 40% 가

tologic grading) (clinical staging) (his- 48% 가 Ellis (7) 가

가 (2) 가 141 Oslon 가 [WIN98SE2] 40 32% 가 가 (prostate specific 가 가 (3) [1 1]. 가 가 6 가 가 (false negative rate) 가 가 가 가

17%

19

가

1/2

가 가

1/2

(central gland)

가

(false

positive rate)

(9)

가

11%,

30%

가

가

가

6

2 cm

가

가

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The Usefulness of the Transrectal Ultrasonography in the Diagnosis of the Prostate Cancer: Comparison with Systemic Sextant Biopsy¹

Min Hoan Moon, M.D., Chang Kyu Seong, M.D., Jun Yong Jeong, M.D.,
Hyuck Jae Choi, M.D., Jung Suk Sim, M.D., Seung-Hyup Kim, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, Seoul National University College of Medicine and the Institute of Radiation Medicine, SNUMRC

Purpose: To retrospectively compared the usefulness of the transrectal ultrasonography LEAVE A SPACE (TRUS) and systemic sextant biopsy in the diagnosis of prostate cancer.

Materials and Methods: A total of 84 patients with clinical and laboratory findings suggestive of prostate cancer underwent TRUS and systemic sextant biopsy. Nine patients with diffuse prostatic lesion had been excluded from the list. Following sonographic evaluation, additional targeted biopsy for the focal lesion was performed in 14 patients. A total of 464 biopsy specimens were obtained and retrospectively compared with the sonographic findings.

Results: For cancer, the sensitivity, specificity and false-positive rate of TRUS were 48%, 97% and 53%, respectively. The hypoechoic nodules seen in prostate cancer were more commonly located in the outer half of the peripheral zone of the prostate, while most BPH lesions were located in the inner half of this zone. Between prostate cancer and BPH there was a statistically significant difference in the location of hypoechoic nodules revealed by TRUS ($p=0.01$).

Conclusion: The location of the hypoechoic nodules provides useful information for differentiating between BPH nodules and malignant prostatic nodules and may reduce the false-positive rate of TRUS in the diagnosis of prostate cancer.

Index words : Prostate, US
Prostate, biopsy

Address reprint requests to : Seung-Hyup Kim, M.D., Department of Radiology Seoul National University Hospital,
28 Yongsong-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110-744, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-760-2584 Fax. 82-2-743-6385 E-mail: kimsh@radcom.snu.ac.kr