

**REPORT OF TRANSRECTAL
ULTRASOUND OF THE PROSTATE**

PATIENT :

NAME: _____ FORENAMES: *Please stick patient's*
 HOSPITAL NUMBER: _____
 AGE: _____ *label here.*
 Reason of TRUS: _____
 Score IPSS: / 35 Quality of urination: / 6
 Q max: ml/ sec – Volume voided:ml - Post-void residual:
 ml
 PSA:ng/ml

DIGITAL RECTAL EXAMINATION :

(normal)

- without hyperplasia
- hyperplasia early medium advanced
- no suspicious area, no nodule, symmetric gland

(abnormal)

- hard gland to
- T2 clinical stage
- T3 clinical stage
- right lobe left lobe
- base median apex upon all the gland

EQUIPMENT :

Siemens
 TR transducer 7.5 MHz. Patient in left lateral decubitus.

ECHOSTRUCTURE :

Peripheral Zone (PZ):

(Normal) :

- without hypoechogenic suspicious area, smooth margin.
- symmetrical echostructure.

(Abnormal) :

- hyperechogeneous area with acoustic shadow without acoustic shadow
 - right lobe left lobe
 - base median apex upon all the gland
- hypoechogenic well delimited suspicious area (nodule)
 - right lobe left lobe
 - base median apex upon all the gland
 - ...mm X.....mm,
- hypoechogenic non-well delimited suspicious area (without clear limits)
 - right lobe left lobe
 - base median apex upon all the gland

- a priori without breach of the capsule
- breach of the capsule □ possible, □ extremely possible
- non smooth margin □ right lobe □ left lobe

□ **Transition Zone (TZ):**

(Normal)

- without hyperplasia,
- absence of cyst, □ absence of hyperechogenic area, □ without middle lobe.

(Abnormal)

- hyperplasia of TZ :
 - early, □ medium, □ advanced
- presence of middle lobe: dimensionsmm Xmm
- cavity of the prostate
 - symmetrical □ non symmetrical
 - without residual TZ □ residual TZ
 - right lobe □ left lobe
- hyperechogenic area □ with acoustic shadow □ without acoustic shadow
 - right lobe □ left lobe
 - base □ median □ apex □ upon all the gland
- solitary cyst, □ multiple cysts
 - right lobe □ left lobe
 - dimensions of the bigger cyst:mm X.....mm

□ **Limits PZ/TZ (plane of clivage/ "enucleation")**

(Normal)

- without amylaceous corps,

(Abnormal)

- amylaceous corps □ right lobe □ left lobe

Base of the bladder.

(Normal)

- without hypertrophy of the detrusor
- without bladder stones, without suspicious irregularity of the mucosal beading, without ureterocele.
- anastomosis between urethra and bladder normal

(Abnormal)

- with hypertrophy of the detrusor
- bladder stones mm x....mm
- intravesical irregularity of the mucosal beading, mm x....mm,
- ureterocele (right/left). mm x....mm
- suspicious anastomosis between urethra and bladder

□ **Seminal Vesicles, Seminal Ampoules**

(Normal)

- symmetrical echostructure, □ without dilatation

(Abnormal)

- asymmetrical echostructure, □ unilateral dilatation: left/ right.

□ **Ejaculatory Ducts :**

(Normal)

- without stones,

(Abnormal)

- suspicion for stones inside the ducts.

BIOMETRY

- Prostatic Total Volume :ml.
- Volume of TZ:ml.
- Volume of middle lobe :ml
- PSA Density : ng/ml /ml =

PRINTED IMAGES

- Anterior/oblique, transversal,
- xcomplementary images that evidence the above findings.

CONCLUSIONS :

- Normal echotomographic findings
- Normal gland, possible disease of the bladder neck
- BPH □ early, □ median, □ advanced
- Middle lobe
- Cavity of the gland post- □ TUR □ adenomectomy (Millin, Hrynychak)
- Suspicion for prostate cancer □ T1 clinical □ T2 clinical, □ T3 clinical stage
- Indication for guided biopsies
- Already diagnosed prostate cancer □ T2, □ T3 clinical stage
- Urethrovesical anastomosis □ normal □ suspicious
- Comments:

Schematic representation of findings:



