

Improved MRI imaging of the prostate gland  
now available at the  
Medserena Upright MRI Centres

MRI is currently the most sensitive technique to diagnose prostate cancer <sup>1</sup>

*1. Ahmed HU. Nature reviews Clinical oncology  
2009;6(4):197–206*

One out of six men will develop prostate cancer during their lifetime <sup>2</sup>

Conventional diagnosis via trans-rectal ultrasound-guided biopsy is not only a painful invasive procedure, but may also miss cancer in up to 20% of all cases <sup>3</sup>

MRI is more accurate and can diagnose or exclude prostate tumours with more than 89% certainty reducing the need for biopsy in patients with suspected prostate cancer by up to 51% <sup>4</sup>

2. *National Cancer Institute. Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER).*  
<http://seer.cancer.gov>

3. *Grey A, BJU Int 2014; doi: 10.1111/bju.12862*

4. <http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Cancer-of-the-prostate/Pages/Diagnosis.aspx>

MRI of the prostate gland is often thought to be time-consuming, requiring the application of a receiver coil placed in the rectum prior to MRI scanning ( Endorectal coil)

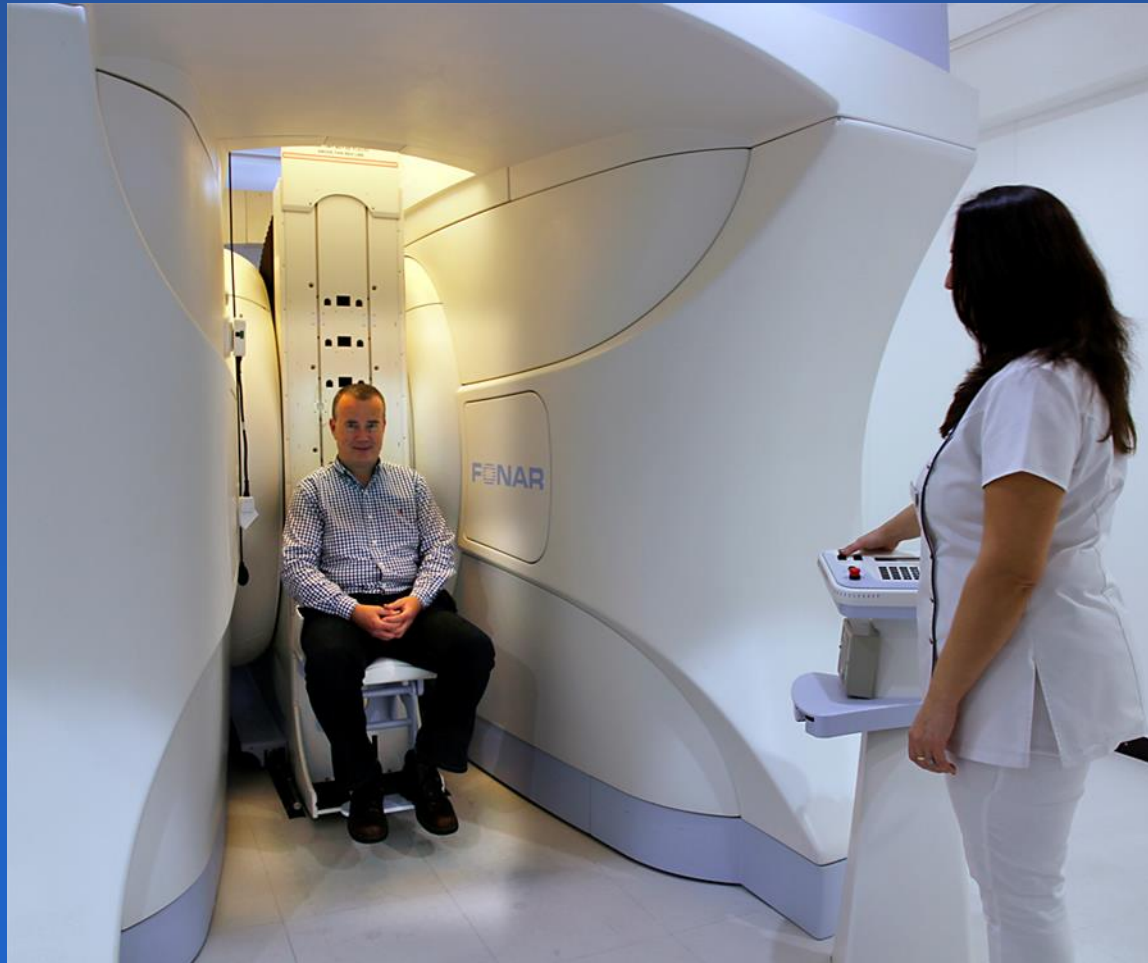
These coils are uncomfortable for the patient

We dispense with the use of an endorectal coil, using a specialist Quad coil that the patient sits on during the examination to give an excellent demonstration of the prostate gland and urinary bladder

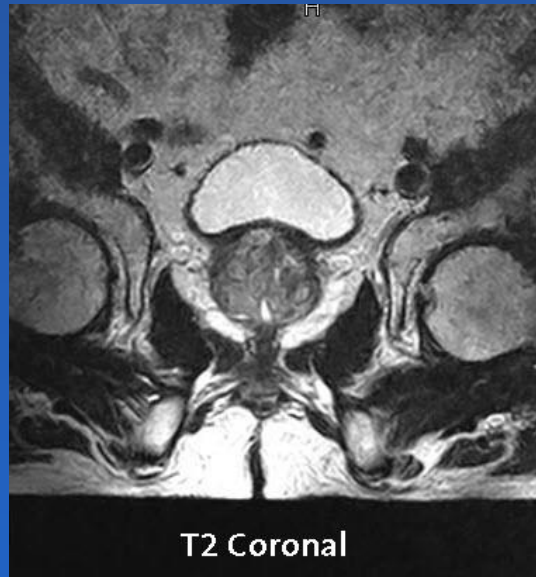
There is no need to undress

This method has a high acceptance amongst patients who suffer from claustrophobia

Patients are scanned sitting on the specialised MRI receiver coil



# Benign Prostatic hypertrophy



# Carcinoma of the prostate gland

