

## INTRODUCTION

Benign prostatic hyperplasia is considered as one of the commonest benign tumour of old men. Much of the urologist's work is concerned with relief of urinary out flow obstruction from prostatic hyperplasia.

Although urinary outflow obstruction is usually diagnosed on clinical ground , it is generally advocated that an intravenous urogram should be performed to assess residual urine and bladder diverticulæ as well as diagnosing incidental urinary tract pathology and estimation of prostatic size with combination of clinical examination, cystourethrography and cystourethroscopic examination.

The last few years have seen the emergence of interventional radiology, which has given the physician a more active role in the management of patients as well as in their diagnosis.

Ultrasonographic examination of the prostate has gained popularity in the last few years, being non-invasive , independent of x-ray exposure visualization of the complete organ, as well as visualization of urinary bladder pathology and volumes.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the importance of ultrasonographic examination of patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia as a new method to investigate the enlarged prostate, the associated urinary bladder pathology and residual urine.