Radiological evaluation of enlarged prostate

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In this study of Radiological Evaluation OF EnlargedProstate,Forty cases were studied by different modalities(excretory urography, u~tr~asonography, and computed tomography)..Sixteen patients were cathaterized at time ofexamination, where as twenty one patients were complainingof features of prostatism. Incidental discovery of anenlarged prostate was noted in three patients.By radiographic examination, small basal prostaticindentation was found in 32.5% of cases, moderate indentationin 37.5% of cases, and huge.indentation in 25% of cases. Alsowe noted that 20% of cases had hydronephrosis, 10% of caseshad the fish hook sign, 17% of cases had hydrouretersBladder changes due to obstruction were noted in 27.5% ofcases. Elevated bladder base was seen in 65% of cases., Thebladder outline was found to be smooth in 65% of cases, andserrated in 35% of cases.Ultrasonography was found to be inferior to othermodalities of diagnosis. We hope that better resultswould be obtained by the use of transrectal and transurethraltransducers when available .78• Computed tomography is the most recent, accurate.and precise modality in dLagnoeLng .cases of ’enLar-ge dprostate, whether due to benign enlargment or due to cancerprostate •. However its cost and availability are importantlimiting factors.We consider that excretion urography is a necessityfor a complete urological assesment ,of cases of enlargedprostate, and for reass~rance of the responsible surgeon.,.Also we consider that the computed tomography (C.T.),whenever available is the best modality in evaluating theprostatic cOHtour, density, seminal vesical angle,extraprostatic .soft tissue masses and pelvic fat planes. TheC.T. produces a cross sectional anatomical representationsof the bladder base and the prostate which is not possiblein excretory urograms.