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3 Tesla MRI surface coil: Is it sensitive for prostatic imaging

Mahmoud Agha
Alexandria University

Objective: This study aimed to check the sensitivity of phased array surface coil of 3T MRI in pre-sampling diagnosis of prostate cancer, aiming to be used instead of endorectal coil.

Patients & Methods: This was a prospective comparative study which included 20 male patients presented with suspected prostate cancer due to unexplained high PSA. The study protocol was approved by the ethics committee in Al-Mana General Hospital.

Results: Prostate cancer was diagnosed by only T2w sequence within 9 patients within 10 patients by DW&T2w sequences within 13 patients by T2w, DWI and DCE sequences and within 14 patients by combination of T2w, DW, DCE and MRS sequences.

Conclusion: 3T MRI imaging of prostate using phased array surface coil is a useful diagnostic tool for early detecting of prostate cancer. It is trusty replacing endorectal imaging approach which was the standard technique for prostatic imaging with 1.5 T MRI. Also, it had been proven to be sensitive in diagnosis of other prostatic non-malignant lesions that may clinically and even laboratory simulate prostate cancer, example prostatic abscess or prostatitis.

dr.mahmoudagha@gmail.com

Trends in prostate cancer survival in Arab world (1995-2009)

Zaidi Zoubida and Hamdi Cherif Mokhtar
University Hospital of Setif, Algeria

Purpose: More than 1.1 million cases of prostate cancer were recorded in 2012 accounting for around 8% of all new cancer cases and 15% in men. About 68% of prostate cancer cases occurred in more developed countries. An increasing trend in incidence is reported from various registries of Arab world. This study describes the trends of the survival of prostate cancer patients diagnosed in 1995-2009 in 06 populations based cancer registries in Arab countries.

Methods: This report is a summary of the latest survival figures of CONCORD 2 "Global surveillance of cancer survival 1995-2009". Individual prostate tumor records were submitted by 06 population-based cancer registries in Arab countries (Jordan, Saoudi Arabia, Qatar, Algeria, Lybia and Tunisia) for 3552 men (15-99 years) diagnosed during 1995-2009 and followed up to 31 December 2009. Estimated five-year net survival adjusted for background mortality by single year of age, sex, calendar year in each country.

Results: For men diagnosed during 2005-2009, age-standardized five-year net survival was extraordinarily wide from less than 40% to greater than 95%. In Arab countries prostate cancer survival was higher 61% in Saudi Arabia and less in Libya 39%.

Conclusions: Comparison of population-based cancer survival CONCORD study 2 showed very wide variations in survival from cancer of prostate in Arab world. Cancer survival research is being used to formulate cancer control and the need to implement effective strategies of primary prevention.

zozaidi@yahoo.fr