Transrectal Ultrasonography: First Experience in Srinagarind Hospital

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Objective: To study the usage of transrectal ultrasonography in clinical practice.

Design: Prospective, descriptive study

Setting: Srinagarind Hospital.


Data collection: Protocol.

Measurement: Descriptive statistics, including number, means, and percentages.

Results: There were 34 patients. Their age ranged from 29 to 85 years (mean 59.48 years). Ultrasonographic diagnoses were similar to final diagnoses, except 4 cases. Instead of BPH, one case was prostatic abscess, two cases were prostate cancer, and the last was prostatic abscess.

Conclusions: Transrectal ultrasonography had high efficiency to examine the pelvic organs, especially prostate gland. Instead of blind biopsy, transrectal ultrasonography provided visual biopsy of prostate gland.

Keywords: (1) Transrectal, (2) Ultrasonography.
Transrectal ultrasonography (TRUS) gives valuable results in the evaluation of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). It has been shown that TRUS can provide more accurate stage-specific information than clinical examination alone. The study included 24 patients with symptomatic BPH. The results showed that TRUS was more accurate in determining the stage of disease than clinical examination. The study concluded that TRUS is a valuable tool in the evaluation of BPH and should be used in conjunction with clinical examination.
Transrectal ultrasonography is an important diagnostic tool in the evaluation of prostate disease. It provides detailed information about the prostate gland and its surrounding structures. Therefore, it is essential for primary care physicians to understand the basic principles of transrectal ultrasonography.