

AIUM Practice Parameter for the Performance of Ultrasound Evaluations of the Prostate (and Surrounding Structures)

Introduction

The American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (AIUM) is a multidisciplinary association dedicated to advancing the safe and effective use of ultrasound in medicine through professional and public education, research, development of clinical practice parameters, and accreditation of practices performing ultrasound examinations.

The *AIUM Practice Parameter for the Performance of Ultrasound Evaluations of the Prostate (and Surrounding Structures)* was developed (or revised) by the American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (AIUM) in collaboration with other organizations whose members use ultrasound for performing this examination(s) (see “Acknowledgments”). Recommendations for personnel requirements, the request for the examination, documentation, quality assurance, and safety may vary among the organizations and may be addressed by each separately.

Ultrasound examination of the prostate and surrounding structures is used in the diagnosis of prostate cancer, benign prostatic enlargement, prostatitis, prostatic abscess, congenital anomalies, ejaculatory dysfunction, and male infertility, as well as for the treatment of prostatic cancer, abscess, and benign prostatic enlargement.¹ Ultrasound-guided biopsy of the prostate is useful for evaluating those patients who have abnormal digital rectal examinations or an abnormal serum prostatic-specific antigen (PSA) level, azoospermia, a low ejaculatory volume, and those in whom tissue diagnosis is needed for further management.

Ultrasound findings may be used to guide systematic biopsy of the prostate or guide a targeted biopsy approach, which is performed to supplement the standard systematic biopsy protocol in order to improve the positive cancer yield of prostate biopsy.^{2,3} Conventional ultrasound techniques using grayscale Doppler, color Doppler, and power Doppler imaging are not sufficient to confirm or exclude the presence of prostate cancer and they should not be used to preclude the performance of prostate

Received February 9, 2021, Manuscript
accepted for publication February 10, 2021.

doi:10.1002/jum.15666