



Editorial

Role of Imaging in the Evaluation of Prostate Pathologies

Mukesh Harisinghani¹ Venkatesh K. Arunachalam²¹ Department of Radiology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, United States² Department of Radiology, Kovai Medical Center and Hospital, Coimbatore, India

J Gastrointestinal Abdominal Radiol ISGAR 2024;7:93–94.

Prostate cancer is a major health concern affecting millions of men worldwide, particularly those over 50. Early detection and accurate diagnosis are essential for improving outcomes and saving lives. Imaging techniques are vital in this process, although challenges remain in making prostate imaging fully effective. Advances in imaging technology, especially the use of multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging (mpMRI), have significantly improved the detection and characterization of prostate cancer. mpMRI combines anatomical and functional information, enhancing the identification of clinically significant tumors while reducing unnecessary biopsies.

The current and upcoming issue covers various aspects of prostate imaging. The first article by Murugesan et al. explore the urologist's perspective on prostate cancer evaluation.¹ Mahadevan et al. discuss the anatomy of the prostate gland in the second article.² Chandramohan et al. review the role of

imaging in nonmalignant prostate conditions,³ while Amalachandran et al. examine the role of nuclear medicine in prostate cancer imaging.⁴ In the next issue, Sundaram et al.⁵ delve into PIRADS 2.1, and Pandey et al.⁶ discuss its pros and cons. Finally, Ghosh et al. highlight the importance of radiation oncology in treating prostate cancer.⁷

These issues on prostate imaging will provide readers with a substantial amount of knowledge. We are honored to express our gratitude to all the authors who contributed to this special issue on prostate imaging.



Mukesh Harisinghani



Venkatesh K. Arunachalam

Address for correspondence
Mukesh Harisinghani, MD,
Department of Radiology,
Massachusetts General Hospital,
Boston, MA 02114, United States
(e-mail: MHARISINGHANI@mgh.harvard.edu).

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0044-1787702>.
ISSN 2581-9933.

© 2024. The Author(s).

This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, permitting unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction so long as the original work is properly cited. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

Thieme Medical and Scientific Publishers Pvt. Ltd., A-12, 2nd Floor, Sector 2, Noida-201301 UP, India

References

- 1 Murugesan A, Gowtham SM. Prostate carcinoma: urologist's perspective. *J Gastrointest Abdominal Radiol* 2024;7(02):
- 2 Mahadevan GS, Arunachalam VK, Rajasekaran S, Kashyap R, Gunasekaran K, Thirumoorthi S. Anatomy of the prostate gland: modalities and techniques for its assessment. *J Gastrointest Abdominal Radiol* 2024;7(02):
- 3 Chandramohan A, Augustine A, Lakhani A, et al. Imaging of non-malignant conditions of the prostate and seminal vesicles: a comprehensive review. *J Gastrointest Abdominal Radiol* 2024;7(02):
- 4 Amalachandran J, Sivathapandi T, Gunasekaran G. Role of Ga68 prostate-specific membrane antigen positron emission tomography-computed tomography in prostate cancer imaging. *J Gastrointest Abdominal Radiol* 2024;7(02):
- 5 Sundaram AD. PI-RADS 2.1: a practical overview. *J Gastrointest Abdominal Radiol* 2024;7(02):
- 6 Pandey A, Ghosh S, Prajapati P, Nakrour N, Harisinghani M. Pearls and pitfalls in applying PI-RADS 2.1. *J Gastrointest Abdominal Radiol* 2024;7(02):
- 7 Ghosh S, Rosen DB, Pandey A, et al. The role of radiation therapy in the management of prostate cancer and posttreatment imaging appearances. *J Gastrointest Abdominal Radiol* 2024;7(02):