

⇒ αυτή τη μέθοδο. Απαιτείται η εφαρμογή της σε περισσότερους ασθενείς, καθώς η μέθοδος αυτή μπορεί να φανεί χρήσιμη και στην κατανόηση της αγγείωσης των διαφόρων περιοχών του προστάτη. Στον τομέα των δεικτών, μετά από την επανάσταση του PSA, που είναι πολύ πιο ευαίσθητο από τη όξινη προστατική φωσφατάση, η έρευνα συνεχίζεται. Παραδείγματα αποτελούν το PSMA (prostate specific membrane antigen), χρωματογρανίνη A, IGFBP2 (insulin like growth factor binding protein 2).

Συμπεράσματα

Η βιοψία του προστάτη έχει γίνει πράξη ρουτίνας στην άσκηση της ουρολογίας. Αν και αναντικατάστατη, δεν θα πρέπει να αγνοεί κανείς τους περιορισμούς και τα όριά της. Σημανικά σημεία-κλειδιά για τη βελτίωσή της είναι: α) βελτίωση της απεικονιστικής ικανότητας διάγνωσης, β) ανάπτυξη μοντέλου βιοψιών που να επιτρέπει με μεγάλη ευαισθησία την ανίχνευση όλων των εστιών καρκίνου, και γ) καταγραφή των εστιών βιοψίας στον προστάτη για χρησιμοποίηση αυτών σε επαναληπτική βιοψία. Χρειάζεται ακόμα έρευνα για να περιοριστεί ο μεγάλος αριθμός αρνητικών βιοψιών, με βασικά πεδία την απεικόνιση και τους μοριακούς δείκτες.

Summary

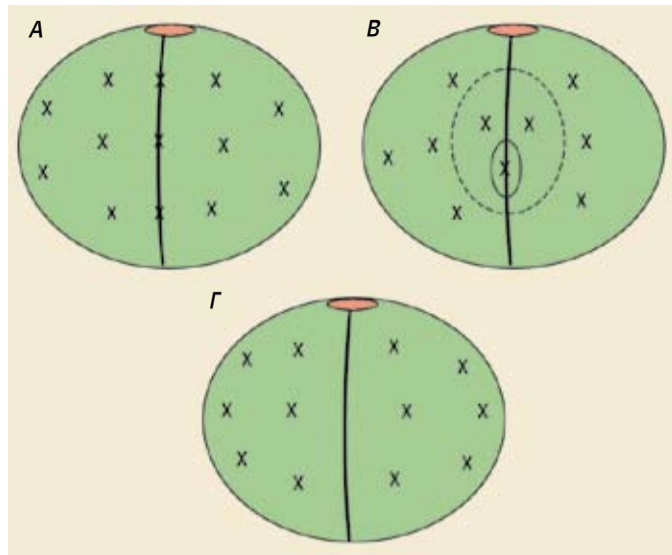
Indications for biopsy in prostate cancer
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Prostate biopsy has become a routine procedure in urologic practice. Although indispensable, one should be well aware of its limitations.

Key words: TRUS, prostate biopsy, PSA, prostate cancer.

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Εικόνα 1. Α) Βιοψία 13 δειγμάτων, «5 περιοχών»^{12,13}, ενσωματώνει 4 δείγματα πλάγιων περιοχών, Β) Βιοψία 11 δειγμάτων¹⁴, ενσωματώνει εγκάρσια δείγματα, και Γ) Βιοψία 12 δειγμάτων, ενσωματώνει 6 δείγματα πλάγιων περιοχών.

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