

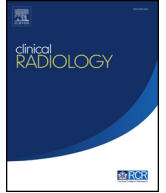


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A comparison of the PROMIS trial data with practice in a tertiary referral centre[☆]

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Background: We sought to evaluate how the results from the PROMIS trial compare to practice in our tertiary referral centre. We reviewed the radiology and pathology of all false negative and false positive outcomes to enable us to ascertain the causes of these results when reporting multiparametric (MP) MRI prostate scans.

Methods: The PROMIS trial demonstrated MP MRI prostate has a sensitivity of 93% and negative predictive value (NPV) of 89% when diagnosing



Gleason $>4+3$ (core length $>6\text{mm}$) cancer and sensitivity of 88% and NPV of 76% for all Gleason 7+ cancer. We reviewed all MP MRI prostate scans over a 3-month period. Data was collated relating to radiological and pathological findings.

Results: A total of 296 scans were included in analysis. 124 patients had a negative MRI with PIRADS 1 or 2 allocated. 34 of these patients underwent a biopsy and of these, Gleason 7+ cancer was found in 10 patients. 76 patients were scored as PIRADS 4 or 5 with no cancer being detected in 17 of these cases.

Discussion: The number of false negative and false positive is few and our results correlate favourable with results from the PROMIS trial. We highlight common pitfalls and learning points to improve clinical accuracy.

[☆] We would like to acknowledge the help of Jon Oxley, Consultant Histopathologist, North Bristol NHS Trust