

A new ultrasound and clinical classification for management of prostatic abscess

Arch Ital Urol Androl 2015; 87:246-9.

We really need a classification of prostatic abscess?

Table 1.

Clinical findings of the short series.

Patient	Age	Co-morbidities	Clinical presentation	Abscess location	Pathogen	Prostate volume (ml)/abscess diameter (cm)	VC/SC	SF/EF	Second look aspiration/surgical approach	Time resolution (days)
1	61	BPH	FEVER after TRUS bx	TZ	Klebsiella Pneumoniae	75 ml 3.9 cm	SC	SF	-	7
2	70	BPH	LUTS and fever	PZ	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	71 ml 3.1 cm	-	SF	-	5
3	68	DMNID	FEVER	TZ/PZ	Klebsiella pneumoniae	69 ml 4.9 cm	SC	SFEF	Second look	9
4	24	Infertility	AUR/FEVER/HEMATOSPERMIA	TZ	E Coli	19 ml 2.1 cm	VC	SF	-	9
5	82	BPH	FEVER	TZ	E. Coli	118 ml 8 cm	VC	SFEF	-	6
6	60	DMNID	FEVER and AUR	TZ	Enterococcus faecalis	68 ml 1.5 cm	VC	SFEF	-	3
7	69	HIV	FEVER	TZ/PZ	E. Coli	61 ml 2.3 cm	SC	SFEF	Second look	24
8	70	DMID	FEVER and PSA elevation	PZ	E. Coli	75 ml 6.5 cm	VC	SF	Second look/ATV	45
9	41	-	FEVER LUTS	TZ	E. Coli	35 ml 2.5 cm	VC	EF	-	15
10	75	DMNID	FEVER LUTS	TZ PZ	Klebsiella pneumoniae	53 ml 3 cm	VC	SFEF	Second look	25
11	51	Psychosis	SEPTIC SHOCK	SV	Klebsiella pneumoniae	48 ml 10 cm	SP	EF	Cistoprostatectomy	Died after 1 months from surgery
12	49	Bladder urothelial carcinoma	FEVER	TZ	E. Coli	52 ml 2.5 cm	-	EF	-	7
13	69	DMNID	AUR	TZ	E. Coli	80 ml 6 cm	VC	SFEF	Second look/ ATV	30

Table legend abbreviations

TRUS bx *transrectal ultrasound guided biopsy*
 AUR *acute urinary retention*
 ATV *trans - vesical - adenomectomy*
 TZ *transition zone*
 PZ *peripheral zone*
 PSA *prostatic specific antigen*
 BPH *benign prostatic hyperplasia*
 DMNID *non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus*

DMID *insulin dependent diabetes mellitus*
 HIV *Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*
 VC *vesical catheter*
 SC *soprapubic catheter*
 SF *side fire needle access*
 EF *end fire needle access*
 LUTS *lower urinary tract symptoms*