66 yo with long history of BPH and urinary retention requiring intermittent catheterization, no signs/symptoms of infection, PSA 18.46 (PSA 3.57 one year prior), negative biopsies several years prior.
- 6.7 x 3.9 x 3.0 cm T2 hyperintense lesion in the right central gland with early peripheral enhancement
- Marked hyperintense signal on high b-value DWI
- Marked hypointense signal on ADC map
- Extension into the base of the gland and extracapsular extension
Patient underwent TURP to diagnosis prostate abnormality and treat obstructive symptoms

Diagnosis: Prostate abscess due to *E. coli*, no cancer

Teaching Points:

- Prostate abscess is rare
- Usually occurs in men in 5\textsuperscript{th} and 6\textsuperscript{th} decade of life
- Predisposing factors include prostatitis, bladder outlet obstruction, diabetes, prolonged catheterization, and prostate invasive procedure
- Clinical signs and symptoms of infection, including dysuria, perineal pain, fever, and urinary frequency, may be present, but not always
- It may be difficult to distinguish prostate abscess from prostate cancer based on history and physical examination

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Teaching Points:

- Acute prostatitis can lead to an increase in PSA, which usually returns to normal levels with appropriate antibiotics within 1–3 months.
- Few studies have demonstrated a relationship between the range of PSA and prostatic infection
  - Prostate cancer may be considered in patients whose PSA values do not decrease despite appropriate antibiotic treatment for prostate abscess
- Treatment options for prostate abscess include conservative medical treatment if abscess is small, transperineal drainage, transrectal ultrasound-guided drainage and TURP (preferred if concern for cancer)
- MR findings:
  - Multiple foci more often than a single lesion, may invade into adjacent organs
  - T1WI: iso-low signal intensity and poorly defined
  - T2WI: heterogeneous, hyperintense signal, better defined than on T1WI
  - DWI: strongly hyperintense signal; ADC: low signal intensity
  - If present, central gas has very low signal intensity
References:


