

Quantifying the effect of biopsy lateral decubitus patient positioning compared to supine prostate magnetic resonance image scanning on prostate translocation and distortion

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Cite as: Snoj Z, Rundo L, Gill AB, et al. Quantifying the effect of biopsy lateral decubitus patient positioning compared to supine prostate magnetic resonance image scanning on prostate translocation and distortion. *Can Urol Assoc J* 2020;14(9):E445-52. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5489/cuaj.6298>

Published online March 30, 2020

Appendix available at cuaj.ca

Abstract

Introduction: More than a quarter of tumors are missed by magnetic resonance imaging/ultrasound (MRI/US) fusion-guided biopsy, the majority due to software-based misregistration. Transrectal approaches to biopsy are typically performed in the lateral decubitus position; conversely, diagnostic MRI is performed with the patient lying supine. Any position-related difference in prostate location or gland deformation could potentially exacerbate misregistration at subsequent biopsy.

Methods: Fifteen healthy male volunteers (mean age 35.9 years, range 27–53) were included in this prospective, institutional review board-approved study. Each volunteer had an MRI performed in the supine position, followed by the second in the lateral decubitus position (mimicking a typical biopsy position). MRI images were co-registered and analyzed in order to assess prostate translocation and distortion.

Results: Whole prostate translocation of ≥ 5 mm was observed in 20% of patients and of ≥ 3 mm in 60% of patients. When dividing the prostate into prostatic sectors, the prostatic base demonstrated the largest positional difference. When plotting the translocation directions with relative volume difference, there was a moderate negative correlation trend in the latero-lateral direction. Only minimal distortion was observed, with similar distortion among all prostatic sectors.

Conclusions: Positional change affects the prostate translocation, however, the effect on prostate distortion appears to be negligible. Prostate translocation in latero-lateral direction can be minimized

with larger bladder volumes. Prostate translocation needs to be considered alongside software misregistration error; however, positional change should not affect software registration of MRI/US fusion-guided prostate biopsy.

Introduction

Prostate cancer (PCa) is the most common male non-cutaneous cancer worldwide, with its incidence continuing to increase due to an ageing population.^{1,2} The traditional diagnostic workup with systematic transrectal ultrasound (TRUS)-guided biopsy of the gland is limited, missing up to 50% of tumors and undergrading approximately a third.³⁻⁵ Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has high sensitivity for prostate cancer, but poor specificity and, therefore, needs to be supplemented by biopsy.⁴ As a result, recent level 1 evidence supports the use of initial multiparametric (mp) MRI in order to target subsequent biopsy as the optimal rule in testing for clinically significant PCa.^{4,6-8}

Targeted biopsy can be performed as an in-gantry MRI-guided procedure, which requires MRI-compatible equipment and scanner availability, cognitive, which is typically operator- and experience-dependent, or using fused MRI/US techniques. The second approach combines the advantages of MRI for lesion identification and US for real-time biopsy acquisition in the outpatient setting and has consistently shown superior cancer detection rates compared to systematic 12-core TRUS biopsy.^{9,10}

Target biopsy alone is appealing in order to reduce morbidity, and can help reduce the detection of clinically insignificant cancer.^{7,11,12} However, several studies have shown systematic background biopsy detects additional tumors missed with targeted cores alone.¹³ Increasing the number of cores surrounding the target either by a “focal saturation” approach or adding “ipsilateral-only” systematic biopsies to targeted cores has been shown to increase the detection of

clinically significant cancer.^{8,14,15} These results imply a targeting error either due to the fusion software or the operator. Furthermore, a recent study showed that among the 27% of tumors missed by MRI/US fusion-guided biopsy, the majority were due to software misregistration.⁹ Transrectal approaches to biopsy are typically performed in the lateral decubitus position;¹⁶ conversely, diagnostic MRI is performed with the patient lying supine. Any position-related difference in prostate location or gland deformation could potentially exacerbate misregistration at subsequent biopsy, particularly if a rigid rather than elastic fusion platform is used.¹⁷ To our knowledge, such differences have never been assessed. The aim of our study was to quantify any changes in prostate location or shape in relation to patient positioning

Methods

Fifteen healthy male volunteers (mean age 35.9 years, median 34, range 27–53) were included in this prospective, institutional review board-approved study (ethics reference anonymized), with all participants signing written informed consent.

Magnetic resonance imaging

For each study, two MRI scans were acquired. Prior to scanning, patients were instructed to empty their bladder in order to reduce any confounding effects of differing bladder volumes on prostate position. Immediately after the first MRI scan had been performed in the supine position, the patients were instructed to change to the lateral decubitus position (close to fetal position), mimicking that of a typical biopsy in order to acquire the second MRI scan.

MRI was performed on a 3T MR750 magnet (General Electric Healthcare, Waukesha, WI, U.S.) using a 32-channel phased-array body coil. Sequences included: high-resolution axial T2-weighted (T2w) fast recovery fast spin echo (FRFSE) imaging, TR/TE of 3663/102 ms field-of-view (FOV) 22×22 cm², 3 mm slice thickness with no gap, in-plane resolution 0.85×0.57 mm, and three signal averages (sagittal T2w cube sequence FOV 22×22 cm²,

1 mm slice thickness with no inter-slice gap, in-plane pixel size 1.0×0.8 mm²).

Image analysis

Fig. 1 schematizes the overall workflow. Fig. 1a depicts the first phase of our procedure for quantitatively evaluating prostate translocation and distortion. For each study, the co-registration of the two MRI data sets was manually performed by a board-certified radiologist using ITK-SNAP in the sagittal plane by exploiting bony landmarks (i.e., lumbar spine and pelvic bones).¹⁸ ITK-SNAP is a medical image processing tool that exploits the C++ Insight Toolkit (ITK) library.¹⁹ The

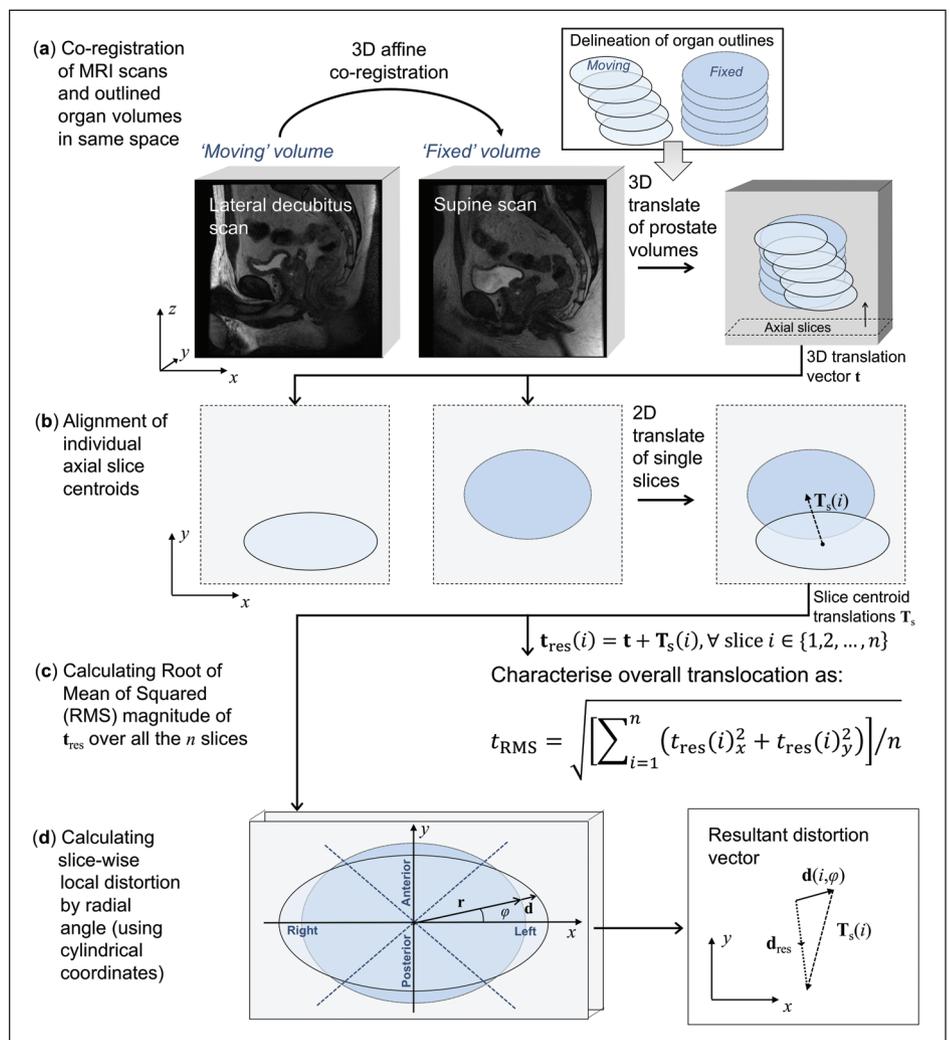


Fig. 1. Overall scheme of the computerized image analysis. (a) 3D affine co-registration of the lateral decubitus scan ('moving' volume) against the sagittal supine scan ('fixed' volume). Subsequent manual delineation of the prostate on the two scans by using the axial reformatting. 3D rigid-body (translation alone) volume alignment between the centers-of-mass of the two prostate glands under investigation. (b) For each slice, the volume sections are aligned so that their centroids are coincident (information stored in the 'tree' of slice centroid translations T_s). (c) Calculation of the root mean square (RMS) of the resultant translocation vector t_{res} . (d) Calculation of the resultant distortion vector d_{res} , by considering also the subdivision of the axial plane into four quadrants.

affine transformation matrix (including rigid-body transformations, as well as scaling to take into account different field of views) was then applied by means of advanced normalization tools (ANTs).^{20,21} More precisely, the lateral decubitus scan ('moving' volume) was co-registered against the corresponding supine scan ('fixed' volume). Each co-registered image was then reformatted in the axial plane to allow for a more accurate and clinically relevant prostate delineation. Using a custom software tool, the outlines were drawn around the prostatic tissue from the most inferior to the most superior point where the prostatic tissue could be clearly identified, excluding seminal vesicles, with reference to the separately acquired high-resolution T2w FRFSE axial images. The outlining procedure was performed in consensus with a board-certified uro-radiologist with eight years' experience in reporting prostate MRI.

In our analysis, a prostate subdivision into prostatic sectors (i.e., apex, mid-gland, and base) was also considered by dividing prostate into thirds. Moreover, for better appreciating the distortion directions in the axial section, a subdivision of the prostate into four quadrants was performed.

A more detailed explanation of the computerized analysis is provided in the Appendix (available at cuaj.ca). Briefly, relying on a computational method previously devised and validated for prostate deformation assessment,²² the two prostate glands under investigation are translated aligned to their centers-of-mass, then the slice delineations of the 'moving' volume were translated onto the 'fixed' image space (Fig. 1b). According to Fig. 1c, we computed the 'resultant translocation' t_{res} to characterize the global translocation of the prostate. The root mean square (RMS) value of the magnitude of the resultant translocation vector by averaging over all the slices was then calculated. Lastly, the 'resultant distortion' d_{res} assessed the combined effects of translational and local distortions (Fig. 1d). Aiming at a graphical and intuitive representation, two examples of distortion maps, along with the corresponding fixed and moving volumes, are depicted in Fig. 2.

Bladder volume and rectum distention assessment

Bladder and rectal volumes are potential confounders that may alter prostate position. Bladder volumes were calculated via whole volume segmentation on sagittal T2w cube sequence using an in-house software developed in MatLab (MathWorks, Natick, MA, U.S.).²³ Rectal distention was derived by using the maximum sagittal and axial dimensions (i.e., anal canal to peritoneal reflection), and subjectively using a five-point Likert scale following a previously described Likert scale.²⁴

Group design

The quality of the lateral decubitus studies was subjectively evaluated, and in five cases, image quality was insufficient to make accurate co-registration or prostate outlines; these cases were excluded from further analysis.

Intra-observer reliability

Single observer prostate outlining was performed in all cases. After the primary prostate outlining was performed, in a subset of five studies, prostate outlining was performed again by the same observer in order to assess the intra-observer repeatability.

Statistics

Continuous variables were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Pearson correlation coefficient (r) was calculated to evaluate correlation. Significance was set at $p < 0.05$. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS v.17.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, U.S.).

Results

Prostate translocation

Supine post-void bladder volume was 85.1 ± 51.1 ml (range 41.1–202.5), and lateral decubitus post-void bladder volume was 125.8 ± 60.4 ml (range 65.1–217.0). The absolute difference in bladder volume change was 40.6 ± 30.0 ml (range 13.2–116.9). Prostate volume was 32.2 ± 10.4 ml (range 21.8–50.1). The median value for rectal distention was 3 (range 1–5). The average absolute difference in rectal change was 20.5 ± 13.6 ml (range 4.2–48.2).

Whole prostate translocation of ≥ 5 mm was observed in 2/10 patients and of ≥ 3 mm in 6/10 patients. When dividing the prostate into base, mid-gland, and apex, the prostatic base showed the largest positional difference (Fig. 3). Base translocation of ≥ 5 mm was observed in 3/10 patients and of ≥ 3 mm in 7/10 patients. The prostatic translocation directions are shown in Fig. 3. When plotting the translocation directions with relative volume difference, there was a moderate negative correlation trend in the latero-lateral (LL) direction ($r = -0.59$, $p = 0.07$); a significant moderate positive correlation was observed in the antero-posterior (AP) direction ($r = 0.74$, $p = 0.01$); with a weak and insignificant correlation observed in the supero-inferior (SI) direction ($r = 0.30$, $p = 0.40$) (Fig. 4).

Prostate distortion

Only minimal distortion was observed (Table 1). Similar distortion was observed among all prostatic sectors. Furthermore,

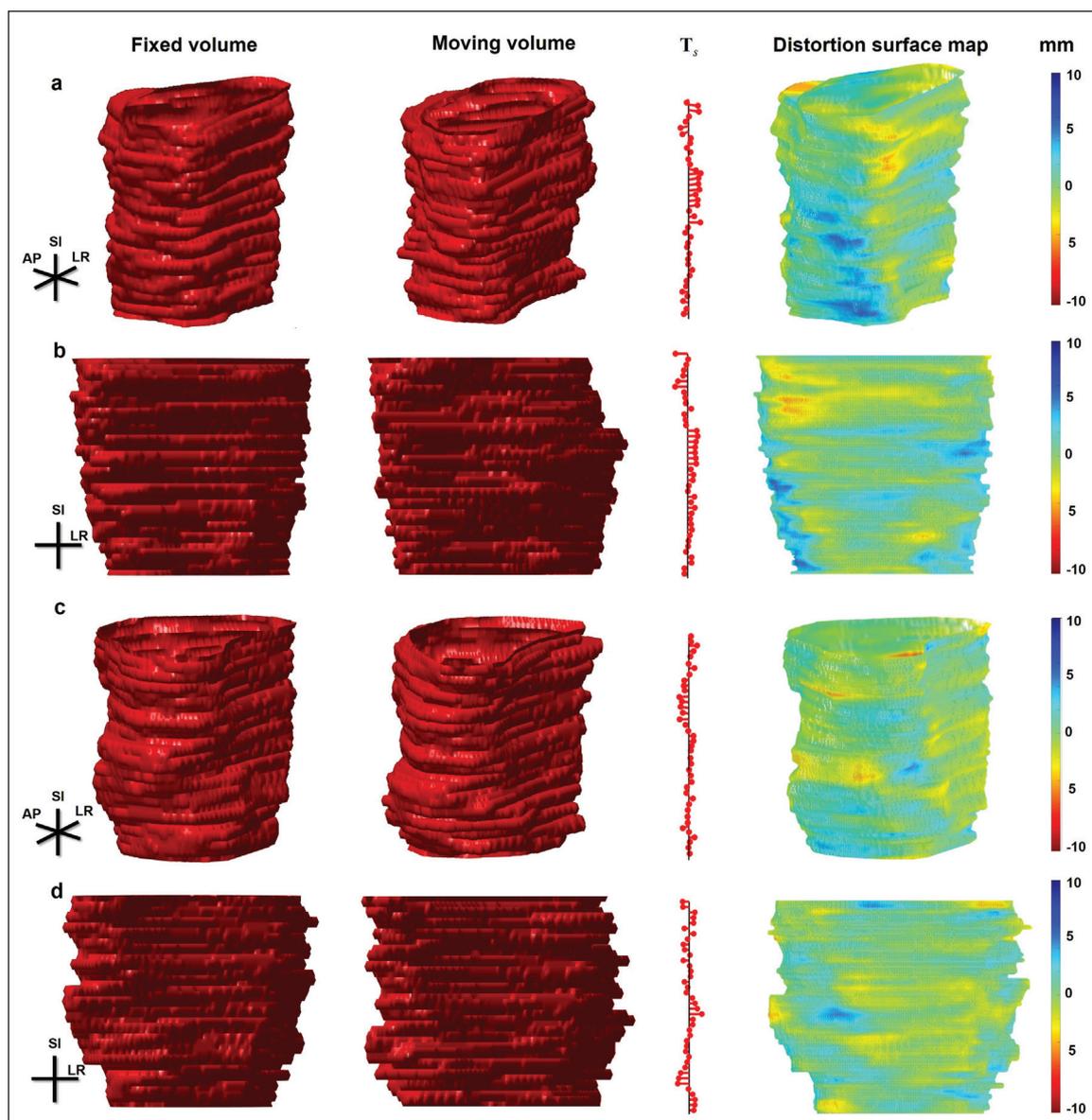


Fig. 2. Example distortion maps of two patients. (*a,b*) An example of negative distortion in the lateral part of the apex and mid-gland; (*c,d*) little apparent distortion. The fixed and moving volumes are depicted in the first and second columns, respectively. In order to show the slice section difference, as well as the local translation, the 'tree' of slice centroid translations T_s and the distortion surface map (along with the corresponding color map expressed in mm) are shown in the third and fourth (fifth) columns, respectively.

no differences were observed when subdividing the prostate into anterior, posterior, left, and right (Table 1).

Intra-observer reliability

Good reproducibility was observed, with only minimal differences. The reliability measurements for the translocation direction were 0.01 ± 0.09 mm (range 0.01–0.27) in the LL direction; 0.09 ± 0.09 mm (range 0.03–0.19) in the AP direction; and 0.03 ± 0.02 mm (range 0.00–0.05) in the SI direction. The intra-observer reproducibility measurements for prostatic sectors are depicted in Table 2.

Discussion

The results of our study suggest that positional change can affect the prostate translocation in latero-lateral direction, however, the effect on prostate distortion appears to be negligible. Furthermore, it appears that prostate translocation with positional change may be minimized with larger bladder volumes.

To the best of our knowledge, the effect of positional change on prostate translocation has not been previously described. Studies to date that relate to patient positioning during biopsy have typically focused on patient satisfaction

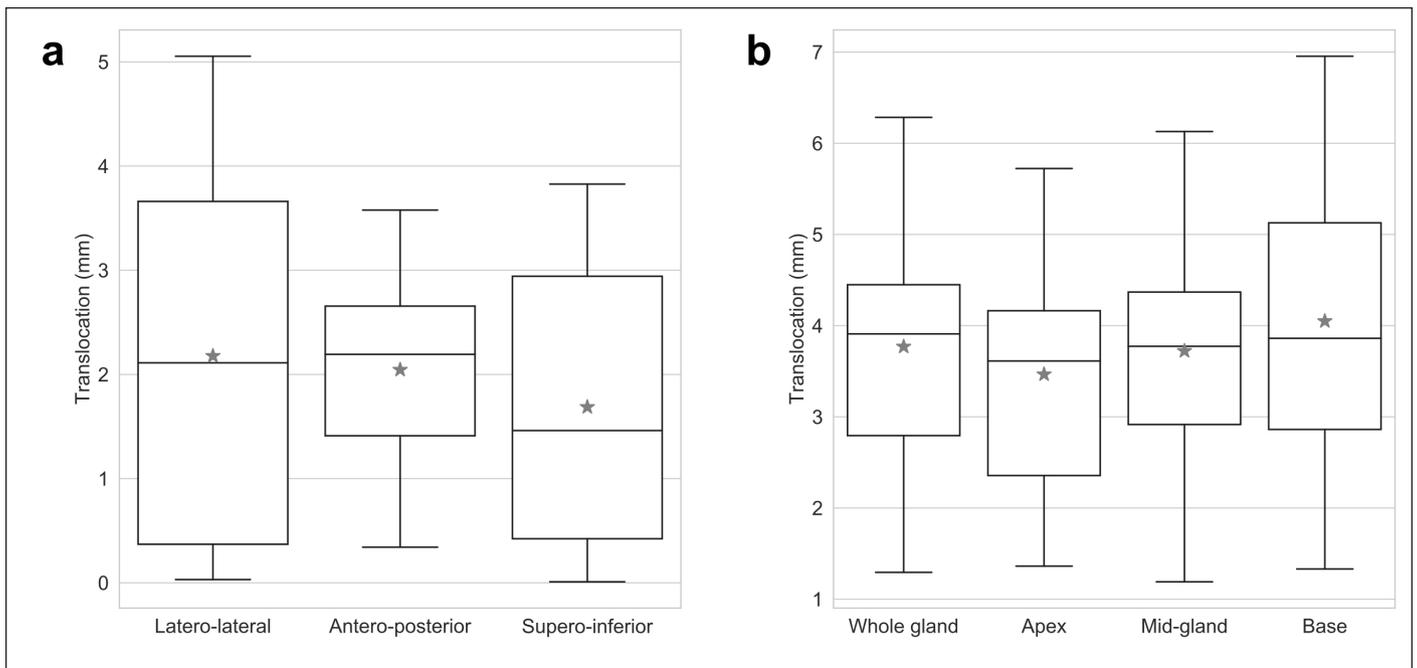


Fig. 3. Boxplot charts depicting (a) translocation of prostate and prostatic segments; and (b) direction of prostate translocation. The black solid line and the grey star marker denote the median and mean values, respectively.

rather than biopsy accuracy, with the lateral decubitus position proving to be most tolerable.²⁵ However, Halpern et al investigated the effect of patient position using Doppler US and demonstrated an increased blood flow in the depended side of the prostate when changing position from supine to the lateral decubitus position.²⁶ The effect of position was studied in only three patients, but in combination with our study, it shows that patient positioning may be an important consideration in prostate imaging.²⁷ The amplitude of prostate translocation in our study was similar to that of previous studies evaluating the effect of bladder filling and rectal loading on prostate position.^{27,28} Nevertheless, there are notable differences in the direction of prostate translocation, which was mainly in the AP direction in these studies, with LL translocation being negligible.^{26,28} In our study, a different pattern was observed with prominent translocation being seen in

the LL direction. The translocation was gravity-dependent, a similar effect to the Halpern et al study.²⁶ LL translocation may have an important impact in everyday clinical practice, as transrectal prostatic biopsy is typically performed in the left lateral decubitus position, whereas diagnostic MR images are acquired with the patient lying supine. This may especially be the case when MRI/US fusion-guided biopsy is performed and could add to misregistration error due to translocation or deformation of the targeted tissue.⁹

A prostate tumor is considered to be clinically significant if it has a volume of at least 0.5 ml.²⁹ Karnik et al claim that RMS of 2.5 mm yields a probability of 95.4% that the registered targets will lie inside the clinically significant 5 mm radius.³⁰ This calculation is only valid if there are no additional sources of error in the clinical application.³¹ According to previous studies, the observed RMS of prostate translocation of nearly 4 mm in our study would correspond to a 82% probability of hitting a target.³¹ This is of low importance in MRI/US fusion-guided biopsies since prostate

Table 1. Prostate distortion expressed as mean and distortion values of the 90th percentile

	Mean ± SD (mm)	90th percentile ± SD (mm)
Whole gland	1.78±0.39	3.20±0.64
Apex	1.63±0.43	2.78±0.71
Mid-gland	1.83±0.38	3.20±0.64
Base	1.87±0.52	3.44±0.96
Prostate, anterior	1.68±0.38	3.02±0.65
Prostate, posterior	1.73±0.43	3.02±0.75
Prostate, left side	1.85±0.44	3.36±0.76
Prostate, right side	1.86±0.36	3.36±0.59

SD: standard deviation.

Table 2. Intra-observer reproducibility measurements for prostatic sectors

	Translocation (mean ± SD)	Distortion (mean ± SD)
Whole gland	0.64±0.18 mm	0.79±0.12 mm
Apex	0.57±0.18 mm	0.66±0.12 mm
Mid-gland	0.60±0.18 mm	0.74±0.12 mm
Base	0.74±0.25 mm	0.92±0.17 mm

SD: standard deviation.

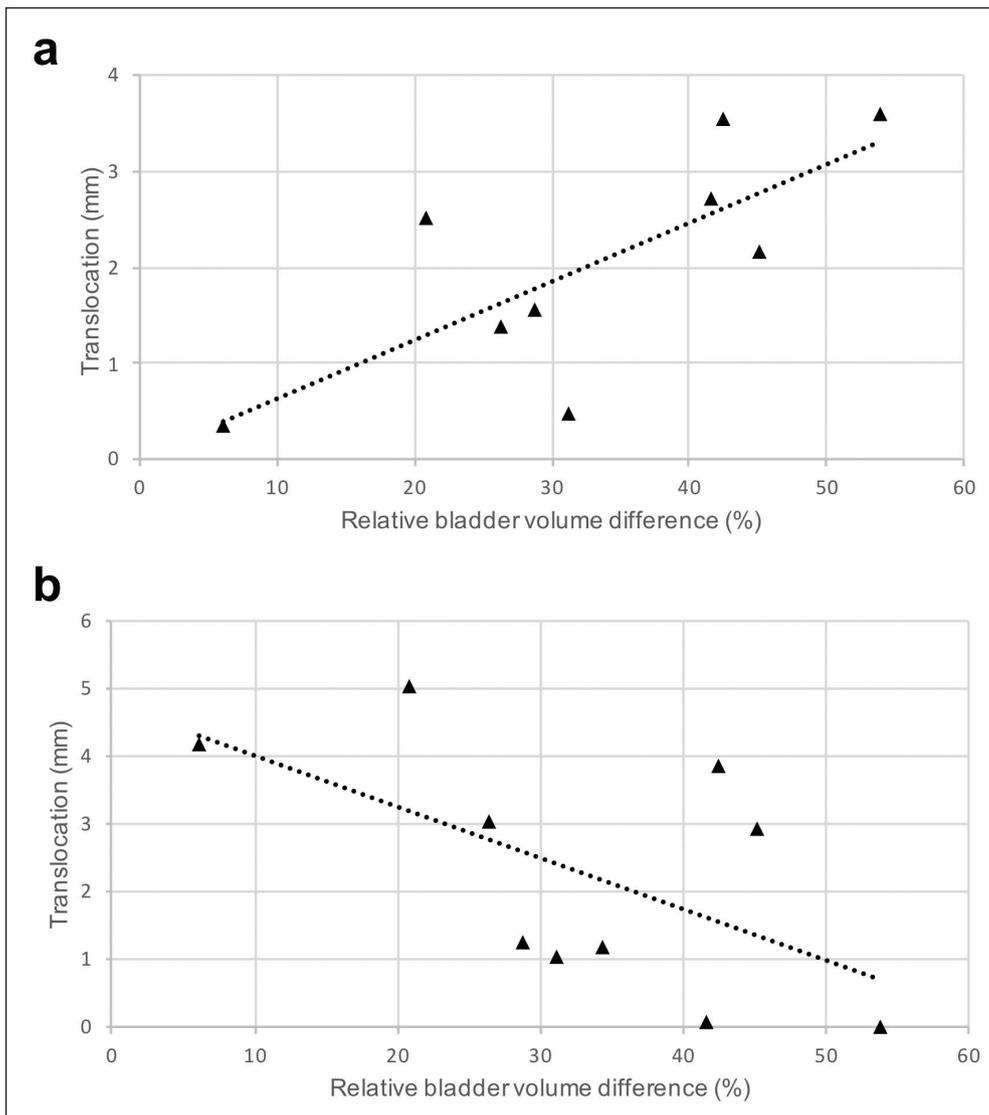


Fig. 4. Scatter plots of the translocation directions with relative volume difference. **(a)** Significantly moderate positive correlation in antero-posterior direction. **(b)** Moderate negative trend in latero-lateral direction.

translocation can be compensated for with fusion software (the outline being offset, but the prostate shape maintained), but is an important finding that needs to be acknowledged by an operator performing cognitive biopsies. To perform an accurate cognitive biopsy, the operator needs to have a good understanding of the lesion position in the prostate, and the background knowledge of the prostate translocation with positional change may aid in planning the biopsy.³²

Prostate distortion cannot be compensated with fusion software and it may impact cognitive guidance. Multiple MRI/US software platforms are available allowing either a rigid or elastic image registration.³² In our study, rigid transformation was used with only minimal distortion of prostatic tissue observed for whole gland, as well as between base, mid-gland, and apex, and no differences were observed when the prostate was divided into anterior, posterior, right, and

left quadrants. It has to be noted that in our study, only the effect of positioning was studied, and this is likely negligible compared to that induced by the placement of a rectal ultrasound probe during biopsy. Delongchamps et al compared rigid and elastic image registration and showed a non-significant increase in PCa detection rate in favor of the elastic system — any improvement may be attributed to better compensation of the rectal probe distortion.³³ We accounted for the confounding factors of bladder and rectal volume, as these issues have long been recognized in radiotherapy, which typically employs dedicated preparation protocols in clinical practice to mitigate their impact.³⁴ Although rectal loading may be less of an issue with an endorectal probe than for transrectal prostate biopsy, the procedure does not routinely incorporate any bladder preparation protocol. Bladder volume effect has been previously investigated in three patients by Lofti et al, who concluded that bladder filling has a negligible effect on the LL translocation of prostate in either the lateral decubitus or supine positions.²⁷ In our study, MRI was performed post-void, thus patients had relatively empty bladders to minimize this as a confounding factor. However, some degree of bladder filling was observed between the two MRI scans. When plotting relative volume difference against the direction of translation, two interesting observations were made. Firstly, the observed positive correlation in AP direction; this is expected, due to the previously established association of bladder filling and AP translocation.^{27,28} Secondly, with larger bladder volume differences, there was a moderate negative trend towards lower translocation observed in the LL direction; thus, the greater the bladder volume, the more fixed the prostate appears to be. This may be explained by the direct contact of the bladder to the prostatic base, i.e., with bladder filling there would be less potential space for prostate translocation.

Consistent with other studies, the base of the prostate was shown to have a larger amplitude of translocation than

the apex, presumably due to the apex being relatively fixed by the pelvic musculature.^{27,35} Of note, Iremashvili et al described a decreased biopsy accuracy in the lateral mid- and basal cores.³⁶ This fact may be interpreted in the context of different PCa spatial frequencies, with previous studies having shown an increased incidence of PCa in the apex and a correspondingly low incidence in the base:³⁷ however, the relative mobility of the prostatic base may be an important factor to be considered, especially with smaller-sized targets.

Limitations

Our study has some limitations. First, the recruited subjects were young, healthy individuals and may not be representative of the patient population seen in everyday clinical practice. However, it is possible that the amplitudes of the LL prostate translocation may be even more pronounced in clinical practice. Second, the sample size is rather small, but this is due to the very specific research question. Future studies with a higher number of patients are needed in order to fully understand the mechanism of prostate translocation due to patient positioning.

Conclusions

Positional change affects the prostate translocation, however, the effect on prostate distortion appears to be negligible. Prostate translocation in the LL direction can be minimized with larger bladder volumes. Prostate translocation needs to be considered alongside software misregistration error, however, positional change should not affect software registration of MRI/US fusion-guided prostate biopsy.

Competing interests: The authors report no competing personal or financial interests related to this work.

Acknowledgements: The authors acknowledge research support from Cancer Research UK, Prostate Cancer UK, National Institute of Health Research Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre, Cancer Research UK, the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council Imaging Centre in Cambridge and Manchester, the Cambridge Experimental Cancer Medicine Centre, Addenbrooke's Charitable Trust, the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Cambridge Biomedical Research, and Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

This paper has been peer-reviewed

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