APPENDIX

Supplementary Table 1. Multiparametric prostate MRI technique[a,b]											
	Imaging plane	Field of view (mm)	Matrix size	Slice thickness /gap (mm)	TR/ TE (msec)	Echo train length	Flip angle	Acceleration factor	Receiver bandwidth (Hz/Voxel)	Approximate acquisition time (min)	Number of signals averaged
T2 TSE	Coronal Sagittal Axial	220x220	320x256	3.0/0 3.0/0 3.0/0	3890– 5250/ 105– 125	27-35	111	N/A	122	4 min 4 min 4 min	1–2
DWI[c]	Axial	220x220	128x80	3.0/0	4200/ 90	1	90	2	1950	5 min	4–15
T1 GRE[d] dynamic contrast	Axial	220x220	128x128	3.0/0	4.3/1.3	N/A	12	2	488	5 min	1

[a]Integrated pelvic surface phased-array coils (six channels). [b]Clinical 3 Tesla system: Philips Achieva, Best, Netherlands. [c]DWI performed with spectral fat suppression echo planar imaging with tri-directional motion probing gradients and B values of 0 or 100, 400–800, and 1000–1600. Automatic apparent diffusion coefficient map generation and extrapolated images at B values of 1600–2000 were calculated. [d]Dynamic 3D GRE without fat suppression with a temporal resolution of 9–10 seconds after injection of 0.1 mL/kg of gadobutrol (Bayer AG, Leverkusen, Germany) at a rate of 2 mL. DWI: diffusion weighted imaging; GRE: gradient recalled echo (GRE); MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; TSE: turbo/fast spin echo.