

Clinical-Medical Image

PSA Test is the Use of MRI: Cost-Effective Method for Prostate Cancer Screening

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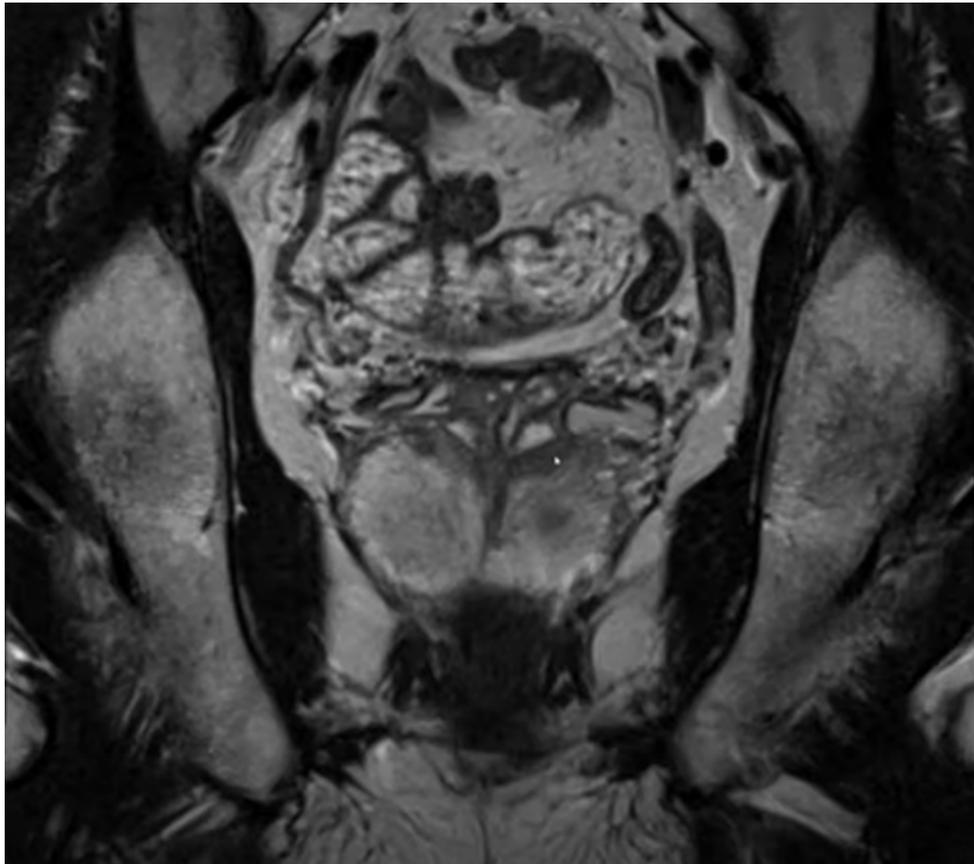


Figure 1: Prostate cancer screening following a PSA test.

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Prostate cancer screening using MRI after PSA testing can be a cost-effective strategy, depending on various factors. PSA (prostate-specific antigen) is a blood test commonly used to screen for prostate cancer. However, PSA testing has limitations, including a high false-positive rate, which can lead to unnecessary biopsies and overtreatment. MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) is a non-invasive imaging technique that can detect prostate cancer with high accuracy and specificity. Several studies have suggested that using MRI after PSA testing can improve the accuracy of prostate cancer detection, reduce the need for unnecessary biopsies and potentially decrease healthcare costs. However, the cost-effectiveness of this strategy depends on the specific context and assumptions of the analysis. Factors that can affect cost-effectiveness include the prevalence of prostate cancer in the population, the sensitivity and specificity of the PSA test and MRI, the cost of the tests and the cost of subsequent treatments. Overall, while MRI after PSA testing may be a promising strategy for prostate cancer screening, further research is needed to fully understand its cost-effectiveness in different populations and healthcare settings [1,2].

Keywords: Prostatic neoplasms; Prostate cancer; Active surveillance; Expectant management

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None.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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