



TRANSRECTAL ULTRASOUND AND BIOPSY – Dr. Shreve

Your provider has recommended a transrectal ultrasound of the prostate with biopsies as a way of assessing either an elevated PSA or a suspicious prostate based on rectal exam.

The main risks of this procedure include a very slight chance of infection which could be severe enough to require hospitalization, and a slight chance of bleeding that could even lead to blood clots in the bladder requiring irrigation with a catheter. Both of these risks are around 1 in 100.

If your procedure is to be done with **Dr. Shreve**, take your antibiotics the day before as prescribed and administer a Fleets enema at home the morning of your appointment. The enema can be purchased over the counter at your pharmacy.

The procedure is performed in the office. You will first receive an antibiotic pill which needs to be in your system for 20 minutes prior to starting the procedure. The procedure takes 5 to 10 minutes to perform and is generally well tolerated. You will be able to leave the office within 10 minutes or so after completion of the study.

Please stop any of the following medications 10 days prior to the procedure: ADVIL, ALEVE, ASPIRIN, Bufferin, Fish Oil, Ibuprofen, Motrin, Nalfon, Naprosyn, Naproxyn, Nuprin, Vitamin E and any non-steroidal anti-inflammatory meds. Please also stop any Coumadin 5 days prior to your procedure.

You should eat and drink normally before your procedure.

After the procedure it is quite common to have blood in the urine, blood in the stool, blood in the semen, or bloody drippage from the penis. All of these types of bleeding may go on for a week or two. This bleeding rarely causes any problems. The important things to watch for are fever over 101.5° or increasing pain behind the scrotum. These would be indicators of infection. If you would have clots in the urine to a degree where you can't empty your bladder you need to call your doctor for catheter placement and clot irrigation. If the urine is bloody it is helpful to drink lots of fluids to keep the blood flushed out.

You should take antibiotics as instructed after your biopsy. These will be prescribed by your provider.

Your provider will be in touch with you after your biopsy results are available.