

## Special Issue on

# The Role of Imaging in Prostate Cancer Management: From Initial Diagnosis to Personalized Management

## CALL FOR PAPERS

Recent advances in multiparametric MRI (mp-MRI) have enhanced the utility of this test, particularly for the detection and localization of clinically significant prostate cancer. Mp-MRI can be employed in a number of clinical scenarios. In addition to diagnosis, mp-MRI might be a useful tool to confirm patients' eligibility to active surveillance (AS). Some men on AS will be invariably reclassified during follow-up when a control biopsy is performed. In this context, multiparametric MRI provides a mean of noninvasive assessment, with the potential for MR-TRUS fusion targeted biopsy, especially for those patients with visible radiological progression. Although mp-MRI has been extensively studied for its diagnostic capabilities, its significance in predicting postoperative outcomes is less well understood, as well as its potential role in surgical planning (nerve-sparing approach and its grade, full preservation of the rhabdosphincter).

Focal therapies can offer to some men with clinically localized prostate cancer an alternative strategy to standard radical treatments. In this context, mp-MRI could have a crucial role in the eligibility process, treatment planning, and follow-up after treatment.

Moreover, the continuous evolution in nuclear medicine has led to the improvement in the detection of recurrent prostate cancer after local treatment. New perspectives and promising radiotracers have been developed for positron emission tomography (PET)/computed tomography (CT) as a guide for salvage therapies or for the assessment of systemic treatments.

Potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- ▶ Diagnostic accuracy of multiparametric MRI (mp-MRI) in men with suspicious prostate cancer
- ▶ Mp-MRI guided prostate biopsy: fusion techniques (cognitive, ultrasound-guided, and in-bore) and their potential advantages over random and systematic prostate biopsies in terms of prostate cancer detection rate and complications
- ▶ The role of mp-MRI in the selection of patients eligible for active surveillance
- ▶ Adoption of repeated mp-MRI during follow-up of patients managed with active surveillance: advantages and potential limitations
- ▶ Whole-body MRI accuracy in the detection of metastatic bone lesions
- ▶ PET-CT: could it have a role in the pretreatment staging of the disease?
- ▶ Emerging radiotracers for more accurate PET-CT detection rates
- ▶ The impact of mp-MRI of the prostate in the preoperative surgical or radiation planning
- ▶ Early oncological outcomes (rate of positive surgical margins and biochemical recurrence-free survival) after radical prostatectomy when using preoperative mp-MRI
- ▶ Focal therapies for prostate cancer: could mp-MRI improve the treatment strategy and oncological outcomes?
- ▶ Prostate cancer failure after radical treatment: imaging modalities for disease's restaging and assessment of systemic therapies' effectiveness

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