

## MRI Fusion Prostate Biopsy/UroNav

### **What is an MRI Fusion Prostate Biopsy/UroNav?**

Using the results of the prostate MRI scans, the doctor uses special software to overlay the MRI images on top of real-time ultrasound images of your prostate during the procedure. The fusion creates a 3-D model of the whole pelvis, providing greater visibility to target and sample suspicious tissue within the prostate.

### **What happens during an MRI Fusion Prostate Biopsy/UroNav?**

- You will be lying on the exam table, undressed from the waist down. The nurse will help get you positioned on the table.
- The doctor will feel your prostate with his finger and then they will insert the ultrasound probe into your rectum. This may cause discomfort or pressure in the rectum.
- Next, using the ultrasound images as a guide, the doctor will insert a small needle through the probe and into the prostate. This will be used to provide local anesthetic to the prostate to lessen discomfort. The doctor then uses the ultrasound images to guide them as they take several small prostate tissue samples.
- The needle and probe are then removed. Once the doctor feels you are ready, you will be able to drive yourself home, unless instructed otherwise.

### **What can you expect after an MRI Fusion Prostate Biopsy/UroNav?**

After your procedure you may notice:

- Small amount of blood in your urine and/or stool for up to 7 days
- Blood in your semen for up to 1 month

After your procedure you should:

- Refrain from excessive exercise for a few days, or until the bleeding in your urine and/or stool subsides.
- Avoid aspirin, ibuprofen, and/or other blood thinners for at least two days following your procedure, or until the bleeding in your urine and/or stool subsides, unless your doctor instructs you otherwise.

### **When should I call the doctor after an MRI Fusion Prostate Biopsy/UroNav?**

Call your doctor if you experience:

- Temperature over 100.4 degrees
- Excessive chills
- Bleeding more than just a small amount
- Bleeding in the urine and/or stool for longer than 7 days
- No urine output, or the inability to urinate
- Pain you cannot control with pain medications
- Muscle aches or excessive tiredness

