



Patient Name:

RRI058

Patient ID: Gender: Date of Birth:

Home Phone: Referring Physician: THALLURI, VAMSEE

Organization: Ashford

Accession Number: BR-2821329-MR

Requested Date: November 13, 2015 08:48

Report Status: Final
Requested Procedure: 2730534
Procedure Description: MRI PELVIS

Modality: MR

Findings

Radiologist: KNOX, STEVEN

MRI PELVIS

Summary:

Conventional uterine anatomy with no septum or duplication. No uterine lesion, endocavitary pathology or adenomyosis.

Polycystic ovarian morphology. Small endometriotic cyst to both ovaries.

No regional anatomic distortion as imaging evidence of significant regional fibrosis/adhesions. No definable pelvic side wall endometrioma or deep infiltrating posterior cul-de-sac disease. No hydrosalpinx.

Clinical:

?endometriosis ?adenomyosis.

Technique:

Multi-parametric pelvic MRI fertility protocol including Volumetric 3D Coronal T2 plus reconstructions, T1 axial pre/post fat saturation.

Findings:

Uterus:

Size & morphology:

Anteverted slightly anteflexed. Size (uterine body and cervix) 99 x 50 x 69mm. Conventional uterine anatomy with no septum or duplication identified.

Endometrial thickness:

ET = 9mm. No endocavitary pathology. A few small mucosal base cysts are noted although no submucosal microcysts are seen.

Junctional zone:

Thickness is appropriate throughout. No expansion identified. No submucosal microcyst. No direct or indirect evidence of adenomyosis. JZ average 5mm.

Uterine lesions:

Not identified.

Cervix & Vagina:

Nil significant.

Left Ovary:

Position:





Left lateral adnexa.

Size:

52 x 18 x 40mm (20ml). Increase. Polycystic morphology.

Follicle(s):

>20cm follicle. No dominant follicle. Polycystic morphology.

Lesions and/or endometrioma:

Two tiny endometriotic cysts present within the left ovary measuring 4 and 3mm respectively.

Right Ovary:

Position:

Right lateral adnexa.

Size:

49 x 27 x 46mm (31ml). Enlargement related to both dominant follicular activity and polycystic morphology.

Follicle(s):

Present. > 20 peripherally placed subcentimetre follicles. Collapsing dominant follicle at 22mm.

Lesions and/or endometrioma:

Present. Approximately four small endometriotic cysts. The largest measuring 10mm.

Adnexa:

Free fluid lies appropriately within the posterior cul-de-sac. There is no posterior cul-de-sac obliteration or deep infiltrating posterior cul-de-sac disease. No clear regional adhesion. No uterosacral ligament spiculation, nodularity or clear fibrotic change. No pelvic side wall endometrioma. No regional anatomic distortion.

Other Findings:

Lumbosacral spine unremarkable.

Radiologist: Dr S. Knox

Second Reader: Dr F. Voyvodic