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ENDOMETRIOSIS PELVIC MRI ASSESSMENT –

BR PROFORMA REPORT BLIND REVIEW

Uterus

- 1: Absent
2: Present

Uterine anatomy

1. Conventional
2: Arcuate
3. Septate
a. Full septum
b. Subseptate
4. Bicornuate unicollis
5. Bicornuate bicollis
6. Didelphys
7. Other (free text enabled).

Uterine Lie (can be more than one selection)

- 1: Anteverted
2: Anteflexed
3. Retroverted
4. Retroflexed
5. Axial
6. Others (please specify) (Free text enabled)

Uterine Size (body + cervix – 3 planes in mm)

1. (Free text).

96 x 57 x 46 mm

Endometrial thickness (sag plane in mm to nearest mm)

1. (Free text)

6 mm

Endometrial lesions

- 1: Not identified.
2. Present. Polyp.

2b-1: No. of polyps (free text)

2b-2: Size of each polyp. (free text)

Adenomyosis

- 1: No MRI supportive features
2. Supportive MRI features as described:
1. Submucosal cysts.
2. Abnormal junctional zone thickening and measurement
i. Anterior (mm)
ii. Fundal (mm)
iii. Posterior (mm)

Presence of an adenomyoma

- 1: No
2: Yes

Fibroids

- 1: No
2: Yes

2a: Number of fibroids:

2b: Largest fibroids (location and size mm all

fibroids >10mm and/or impact on the cavity) – (Free text)

2b: Submucosal fibroids

2b-0: No

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2b-1: Yes

2b-1-1: (description: free text)

Left ovary

- 1: Absent (Branching logic – move to “Right ovary”)
2: Present

Left ovary size (3 planes and volume)

1. NN x NN x NN mm 31 x 21 x 35 mm
2. Volume (above x 0.52). 11.09 cc

Left ovary follicle measurements and count

1. N follicles between 2 and 9 mm in diameter
a. (Free text) 8
2. N follicles > 9 mm
a. (Free text) 0
3. Dominant follicle
a. Y 25 mm
b. N.

Left ovary position

- 1: Lateral adnexa. Unremarkable.
2: High positioning in iliac fossa.
3: Tethered/ distorted appearances – (may be multiple options)
3a: Intimate relationship to the lateral uterus
3b Intimate relationship/ tethering to adjacent bowel.
3c. Tethering to pelvic sidewall
3d: Tethering to the uterosacral ligament

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3e: Other: (free text)

Left ovarian endometrioma

1: No

2: Yes

1a: Size: NN in millimetres (mm)

1b: T2 shading (intermediate/low homogeneous T2 signal).

1b-0: No

1b-1: Yes

1c: T1 fat sat hyperintense

1c-0: Absent

1c-1: Present

1d: Internal nodularity, septation or other complexity.

1d-1: No

1d-2: Yes

1-d-2-1: (Free text)

Left ovarian lesions/cysts other than suspected endometriomas

1: Not classifiable

2: Lesion features

2a: Unilocular cyst

2b: Unilocular-solid cyst

2c: Multilocular cyst

2d: Multilocular-solid cyst

2e: Solid

3: Vascularity (post gadolinium enhancement).

3a: Present

3b: Absent

4 Fat component (T1/ T2 hyperintense. Low signal on fat suppression).

4a: Present.

4b: Absent.

Right ovary

1: Absent (Branching logic – move to "Adnexa")

2: Present

Right ovary size (3 planes and volume)

1. NN x NN x NN mm 29 x 20 x 20 mm

2. Volume (above x 0.52). 6.1 cc

Right ovary follicle measurements and count

1. N follicles between 2 and 9 mm in diameter

a. (Free text) 5

2. N follicles > 9 mm

a. (Free text) 0

3. Dominant follicle

a. Y

b. N.

Right ovary position

1: Lateral adnexa. Unremarkable.

2: High positioning in iliac fossa.

3: Tethered/ distorted appearances – may be multiple options.

3a: Intimate relationship to the lateral uterus

3b Intimate relationship/ tethering to

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adjacent bowel.

3c. Tethering to pelvic sidewall

3d: Tethering to the uterosacral ligament

Right ovarian endometrioma

1: No

2: Yes

2a: Size: NN in millimetres (mm)

2b: T2 shading (intermediate/low homogeneous T2 signal).

2b-0: No

2b-1: Yes

2c: T1 fat sat hyperintense

2c-0: Absent

2c-1: Present

2d: Internal nodularity, septation, complex.

2d-1: No

2d-2: Yes

Right ovarian lesions/cysts other than suspected endometriomas

1: Not classifiable

2: Lesion features

2a: Unilocular cyst

2b: Unilocular-solid cyst

2c: Multilocular cyst

2d: Multilocular-solid cyst

2e: Solid

3: Vascularity (post gadolinium enhancement).

3a: Present

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3b: Absent

4 Fat component (T1/ T2 hyperintense. Low signal on fat suppression).

4a: Present.

4b: Absent.

Adnexa

1: Hydrosalpinx

1a: No

1b: Yes

2: Hematosalpinx

2a: No

2b: Yes

3: Other (free text).

Are both ovaries immediately approximated "kissing"?

1: No

2: Yes

Urinary bladder nodule

Definition: Is there presence of a nodule in the bladder.

1: Absent

2: Present

2a: Size: NN in millimetres (mm)

Uterovesical region

Definition: Assessment of whether there is a visible preserved fat plane +/- physiologic fluid +/- absent distortion between the anterior uterine serosa and bladder.

1: Normal.

2: Abnormal.

2a: (free text if required)

Ureteric nodule(s)?

1: Absent

2: Present

2a: Location (free text + distance to ureteric orifice/ VUJ)

2b: Size (mm)

Pouch of Douglas obliteration

Definition: Assessment for abnormal loss of fat plane +/- physiologic fluid and immediate approximation of rectosigmoid and/or small bowel to the posterior uterine serosa, cervix +/- vaginal wall.

Discrete linear bands may be visible (↓ T1, ↓ T2)

1: Negative

2: Partial

2a: Left

2b: Right

3: Complete

3a: Positive = obliteration.

3b: Positive = band adhesions.

Nodules present on the posterior vaginal fornix?

Definition: Thickening of superior 1/3 of posterior vaginal wall +/- nodularity. Nodules: ↓ T2 ↑ T1 (if active haemorrhagic deposits)

1: No

2: Yes

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2a: Dimension of nodule to be measured in millimetres (mm).

2b1: Inactive.

2b2: Active

Vaginal forniceal elevation?

Definition: Upper level of fornix on sagittal view is superior to the angle of the uterine isthmus with stretching of vaginal wall, and/or acute angulation of the fornix.

1: No

2: Yes

2a: Left.

2b: Right

2c: Left and Right.

Rectovaginal nodules present?

Definition: Presence of deep infiltrating endometriosis in the anterior rectal wall and posterior vaginal fornix, located below the peritoneum of the Pouch of Douglas. Inactive/ fibrotic disease characterised as ↓ T1 ↓ T2 signal. Active disease as ↑ T1, ↑ to intermediate- T2 signal (hemorrhagic/ proteinaceous content + glandular deposits).

1: No

2: Yes

2a: Size (mm)

2b1: Inactive.

2b2: Active

SUBJECT ID = RR**Uterosacral ligament nodules or thickening?**

Definition: Inactive/ fibrotic disease nodules characterised as ↓ T1 ↓ T2 signal.

Active disease as ↑T1, ↑ to intermediate- T2 signal (hemorrhagic/ proteinaceous content + glandular deposits).

- 1: No
2: Yes nodules
- 2a: Left
2a-1: Size (mm)
- 2b: Right
2b-1: Size (mm)
- 2c1: Inactive.
2c2: Active
- 3: Yes thickening.
3a: Left.
3b: Right
3c: Both.

Retrocervical nodule present?

Definition: Inactive/ fibrotic disease characterised as ↓ T1 ↓ T2 signal.

Active disease as ↑T1, ↑ to intermediate- T2 signal (hemorrhagic/ proteinaceous content + glandular deposits).

- 1: No
2: Yes
- 2a: Size (mm)
2b1: Inactive.
2b2: Active

Rectum and colon:**Is there bowel deep infiltrating endometriosis seen?**

Definition: Inactive/ fibrotic disease characterised as ↓ T1 ↓ T2 signal.

Active disease as ↑T1, ↑ to intermediate- T2 signal (hemorrhagic/ proteinaceous content + glandular deposits).
"Mushroom cap sign" is specific to severe invasive bowel endometriosis and is characterized as a plaque with ↓ T2 at its 'base' and ↑ T2 at its 'cap'.

- 1: No
2: Yes
- 2a: Distance from the anal verge
2a-1: Length (mm)
- 2b: Lesion type
2b-1: Isolated lesion
2b-2: Multiple lesions
2b-3: Curved lesion
2b-4: Straight lesion
- 2c: Maximal depth layer of invasion each lesion (muscularis, submucosa, mucosa).
2c-1: Lesion 1: (free text)
(2c-2: Lesion 2 (free text) - delete if not relevant
(2c-3 etc.)
- 2c: Is it stuck to any structures or free lying?
2d-1: Vagina
2d-2: Uterus
2d-3: Uterosacral ligaments

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- 2d-4: Ovary
- 2d: Plaque thickness
2a: 1-5mm.
2b: 6-10mm.
2c: >11mm.
- 2e: Activity
2f1: Inactive.
2f2: Active.
2f: "Mushroom cap" appearance:
2g1: Present.
2g2: Absent.

Is there evidence of tethering of the bowel?

- 1: No
2: Yes, tethered to
- 2a: Uterus
2b: L. ovary
2c: R. ovary
2d: L. uterosacral ligament nodule
2e: R. uterosacral ligament nodule
2f: L pelvic side wall.
2g: R pelvic side wall.
2h: Other.

Any other salient findings on the study:

- 1: No
2: Yes
a. (Free text).

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