ENDOMETRIOSIS PELVIC MRI ASSESSMENT -BR PROFORMA REPORT BLIND REVIEW

Uterus

Absent

Present

Uterine anatomy

1. / Conventional

Septate

Arcuate

- a. Full septum
- b. Subseptate
 - Bicornuate unicollis
- **Bicornuate bicollis**
 - Didelphys 9
- Other (free text enabled)

Uterine Lie (can be more than one selection)

Anteverted

- Anteflexed
- Retroverted
- Retroflexed Axial
- Others (please specify) (Free text enabled)

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

1. (Free text). 72 X 45)

Endometrial thickness (sag plane in mm to nearest mm)

1. (Free text)

Endometrial lesions

1. / Not identified.

Present. Polyp.

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

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

Adenomyosis

No MRI supportive features

Supportive MRI features as described: Submucosal cysts. Abnormal junctional zone thickening and

measurement

Anterior (mm)

Fundal (mm) :=

Posterior (mm) Presence of an adenomyoma

2

Yes

Elbroids

Yes 2

Number of fibroids: 2a:

Largest fibroids (location and size mm all fibroids >10mm and/or iimpact on the cavity) - (Free text) 2b:

Submucosal fibroids 2b:

2b-0:

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

Absent (Branching logic – move to "Right ovary")

Left ovary size (3 planes and volume)

1. NN × NN × NN mm 30×21×44

2. Volume (above x 0.52). | \(\psi \)

Left ovary follicle measurements and count

1. N follicles between 2 and 9 mm in diameter

a. (Free text) \(\subseteq \) 2. N follicles > 9 mm

a. (Free text)

3. Dominant follicle

Left ovary position

Lateral adnexa. Unremarkable.

High positioning in iliac fossa. 5 Tethered/ distorted appearances – (may be multiple options) 3

3a: Intimate relationship to the lateral uterus

3b Intimate relationship/tethering to adjacent

3c. Tethering to pelvic sidewall

3d:Tethering to the uterosacral ligament

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Other: (free text)

Left ovarian endometrioma

o

Yes

1a: Size: NN in millimetres (mm)

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

1b-0: No

1b-1: Yes

T1 fat sat hyperintense

10:

1c-0: Absent

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

Not classifiable

endometriomas

1:

Lesion features

2:

2a: Unilocular cyst

2b: Unilocular-solid cyst

2c: Multilocular cyst

2d: Multilocular-solid cyst

Solid

Vascularity (post gadolinium enhancement).

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Present

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

4a:

Absent.

Right ovarian endometrioma

Yes

2b: 2a:

homogeneous T2 signal). T2 shading (intermediate/low Size: NN in millimetres (mm) O

Right ovary

Absent (Branching logic - move to "Adnexa")

Volume (above x 0.52).

2c:

T1 fat sat hyperintense

2b-1: Yes 2b-0: No

2c-0:

Absent

2c-1:

Present

Right ovary follicle measurements and count

N follicles > 9 mm

2.

Dominant follicle

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Right ovary position

Lateral adnexa. Unremarkable.

Tethered/ distorted appearances - may be High positioning in iliac fossa.

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multiple options.

3a: Intimate relationship to the lateral uterus

3b Intimate relationship/ tethering to

Present.

Right ovary size (3 planes and volume

NNXNNXNNmm 21X15X2

N follicles between 2 and 9 mm in diameter

2d:

Internal nodularity, septation, complex.

a. (Free text)

a. (Free text)

endometriomas Right ovarian lesions/cysts other than suspected

2d-2: 2d-1:

Yes

No

Lesion features Not classifiable

?

2a: Unilocular cyst

Unilocular-solid cyst

Multilocular cyst

Multilocular-solid cyst

Solid

Vascularity (post gadolinium enhancement).

بب

Present

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adjacent bowel.

3c. Tethering to pelvic sidewall

3d: Tethering to the uterosacral ligament

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- Fat component (T1/T2 hyperintense. Low signal
- Present. 4a:

on fat suppression).

Absent. 4b:

Adnexa

- Hydrosalpinx ;

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Yes

2

- Hematosalpinx 8
- Yes
- Other (free text)

Are both ovaries immediately approximated "kissing"? S

Yes

Urinary bladder nodule

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

- Absent
- Present
- Size: NN in millimetres (mm) 2a:

Uterovesical region

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

Normal.

Abnormal.

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(free text if required) 2a:

Ureteric nodule(s)?

- Absent
- Present
- Location (free text + distance to ureteric orifice/VUJ) 2a:
- Size (mm) 2b:

Pouch of Douglas obliteration

rectosigmoid and/or small bowel to the posterior uterine Definition: Assessment for abnormal loss of fat plane +/physiologic fluid and immediate approximation of

Negative

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

serosa, cervix +/- vaginal wall.

- Partial
- Right 2b:

Left

2a:

- Complete ä
- Positive = obliteration. 3a:
- Positive = band adhesions. 3b:

Nodules present on the posterior vaginal fornix?

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

- Yes

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Dimension of nodule to be measured in

millimetres (mm).

Inactive. 2b1:

Active

2b2:

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.

- 9
- Yes
- 2b: Right 2a: Left.
- 2c: Left and Right.

Rectovaginal nodules present?

the anterior rectal wall and posterior vaginal fornix, located Definition: Presence of deep infiltrating endometriosis in below the peritoneum of the Pouch of Douglas. Inactive/ Active disease as \uparrow T1, \uparrow to intermediate- T2 signal fibrotic disease characterised as ↓ T1 ↓ T2 signal.

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(hemorrhagic/ proteinaceous content + glandular deposits).

- Yes
- Size (mm) 2a:
- Inactive. 2b1:
- Active 2b2:

Uterosacral ligament nodules or thickening?

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

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

2: Yes nodules

a: Left

2a-1: Size (mm)

2b: Right

2b-1: Size (mm)

2c1: Inactive.
2c2: Active

Yes thickening.

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3a: Left.

3b: Right

3c:

Both.

Retrocervical nodule present?

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

Active disease as ↑T1, ↑ to intermediate- T2 signal

(hemorrhagic/ proteinacous content + glandular deposits).

No

Yes

2a: Size (mm)

2b1: Inactive.

2b2: Active

Rectum and colon:

Is there bowel deep infiltrating endometriosis seen?

Definition: Inactive/ fibrotic disease characterised as \downarrow T1

↓ T2 signal.

Active disease as \uparrow T1, \uparrow to intermediate- T2 signal (hemorrhagic/ proteinacous content + glandular deposits)

"Mushroom cap sign" is specific to severe invasive bowel endometriosis and is characterized as a plaque with \downarrow T2 at

its 'base' and ↑ T2 at its 'cap'.

1: No

Yes

2a: Distance from

: 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 leasion (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: Ova

2d: Plaque thickness

2a: 1-5mm.

2c: >11mm.

2b: 6-10mm.

of1.

2e:

Activity

2f1: Inactive.

"Mushroom cap" appearance:

Active.

2f:

2g1: Present.

2g2: Absent.

Is there evidence of tethering of the bowel?

No

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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