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© Diagnostic accuracy of pelvic imaging for acute pelvic inflammatory disease: protocol for a systematic review and meta-analysis

Yuji Okazaki¹, Yasushi Tsujimoto², Kohei Yamada³, Takashi Ariie⁴, Shunsuke Taito⁵, Masahiro Banno⁶, Yuki Kataoka⁷, Yoshiaki Tsukizawa⁸

¹Kitahiroshima-chou Yahata Clinic, Nishiyawatahara 1453, Kitahiroshima-cho, Yamagata-gun, Hiroshima 731-2552, JAPAN;

²Department of Nephrology and Dialysis, Kyoritsu Hospital, Chuo-cho 16-5, Kawanishi 666-0016 JAPAN;

³Department of Traumatology and Critical Care Medicine, National Defense Medical College Hospital, Namiki 3-2, Tokorozawa, Sai tama 359-8513, JAPAN;

⁴Department of Physical Therapy, School of Health Sciences at Fukuoka, International University of Health and Welfare, 137-1 Eno kizu, Okawa-shi, Fukuoka 831-8501, JAPAN;

⁵Division of Rehabilitation, Department of Clinical Practice and Support, Hiroshima University Hospital, Kasumi 1-2-3, Minami-ku, Hiroshima 734-8551, JAPAN:

⁶Department of Psychiatry, Seichiryo Hospital, Tsurumai 4-16-27, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466-0064, JAPAN;

Department of Internal Medicine, Kyoto Min-Iren Asukai Hospital, Tanaka Asukai-cho 89, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8226, JAPAN;

⁸Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Hiroshima City Hiroshima Citizens Hospital, Motomachi 7-33, Naka-ku, Hiroshima 730 -8518, JAPAN



ABSTRACT

Introduction

Acute pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is one of the most common causes of the acute abdomen at an emergency department. Women of reproductive age who present acute lower abdominal pain need gynecological examination for the diagnosis of acute PID. It is not well-known how accurate imaging modalities such as contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are for the diagnosis. If these modalities have enough diagnostic accuracy, they can alternate diagnostic tools from the gynecological examination

Purpose

The purpose of this systematic review is to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of pelvic imaging for acute PID among women of reproductive age.

Methods and analysis

This systematic review was adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Diagnostic Test Accuracy Studies (PRISMA-DTA) statement. We will include all studies on the diagnostic accuracy of pelvic imaging for evaluating acute PID. The target participants are women of reproductive age with acute lower abdominal pain who are suspicious of PID and required gynecological examinations. The target condition is acute PID including any combination of endometritis, salpingitis, tubo-ovarian abscess, and pelvic peritonitis. We expect studies conducted in emergency settings. The index test is pelvic imaging as contrastenhanced CT and MRI. The reference standard is gynecological examinations defined as examinations by gynecologists using standard diagnostic criteria with or without laparoscopy or transcervical endometrial biopsy. The quality of studies will be evaluated by QUADAS-2. We will present a summary table of evidence, estimates of sensitivity and specificity with 95% confidence interval, and a receiver operating characteristic (ROC). The meta-analysis will be performed using a hierarchical summary ROC model.

Ethnics and dissemination

Data from previously performed studies will be analyzed. We will publish this systematic review in peer-reviewed journals.

ATTACHMENTS

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KEYWORDS

pelvic inflammatory disease, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, gynecological examination, diagnostic test accuracy

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