

ISUOG Basic Training Gynecological Ultrasound: The Basics



Learning objectives

At the end of the lecture you will be able to:

 Understand a systematic approach to performing abdominal and vaginal gynecological ultrasound scans



Key questions

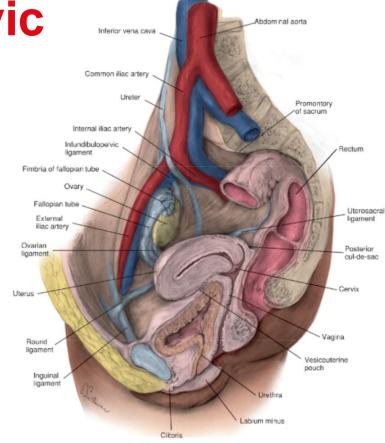
- 1. How do you perform a thorough and systematic gynecological ultrasound examination?
- 2. When should you perform a transvaginal versus a transabdominal ultrasound?
- 3. What is the correct scanning technique to image the vagina, cervix, uterus and ovaries effectively?



Key points

- Understand when to perform a transvaginal versus a transabdominal ultrasound exam
- Understand the importance of probe orientation
- Understand the steps to performing a systematic gynecological to accurately assess the pelvis during ultrasound examination

Normal female pelvic anatomy



Gynecological ultrasound examination technique

Systematic examination technique

ALWAYS THE SAME PROCEDURE



Vaginal or abdominal scan?

Abdominal scan

- Low frequency
- Poor resolution
- Good overview
- Scan the abdomen
- Full bladder

Vaginal (rectal) scan

- High frequency
- Superb resolution
- Poor overview
- Abdomen not seen
- Empty bladder



Abdominal scan

Full bladder?

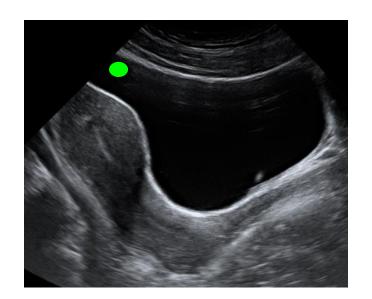
YES, if primary scan (NO), if supplementary scan



Abdominal gynecological ultrasound examination - orientation

On a longitudinal scan cranial is shown to the left on the screen

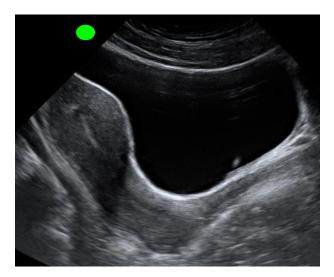
Cranial (patient's head)



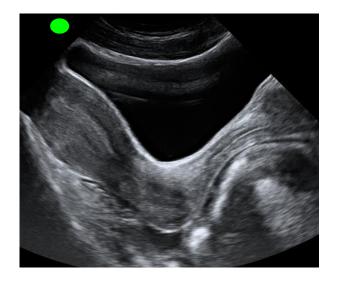
Caudal (patient's feet)



Abdominal ultrasound Sagittal scan of the uterus





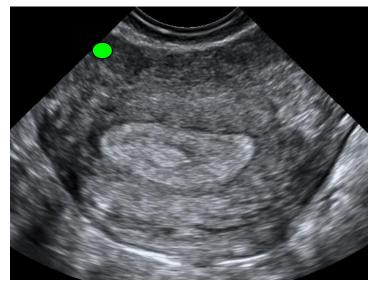




Abdominal gynecological ultrasound examination - orientation

On a transverse scan patient's right side is shown to the left on screen

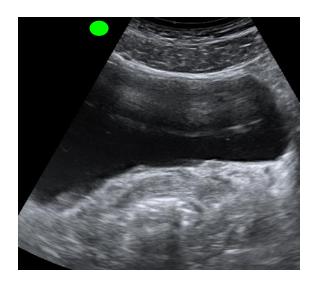
Patient's right side



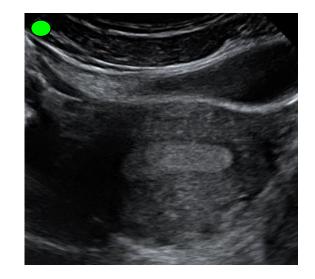
Patient's left side



Abdominal scanTransverse scan through the uterus

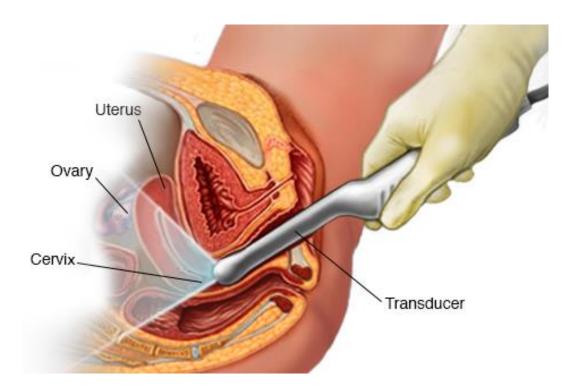






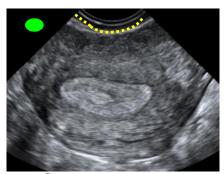


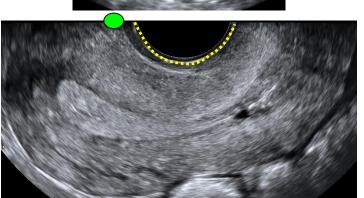
Vaginal scan



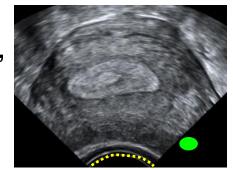
Vaginal gynecological ultrasound examination - orientation

Patients' right





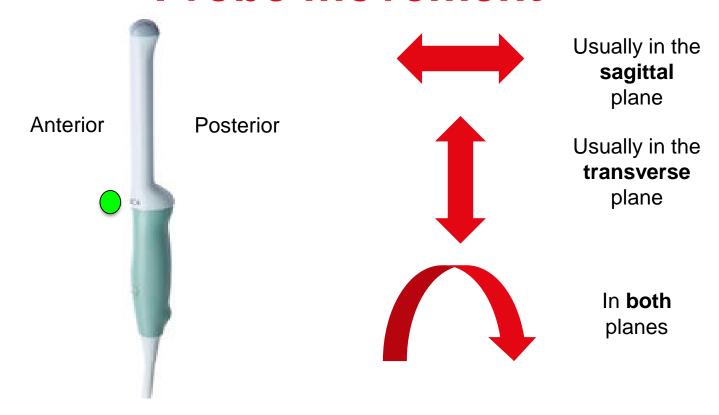
Patients' right

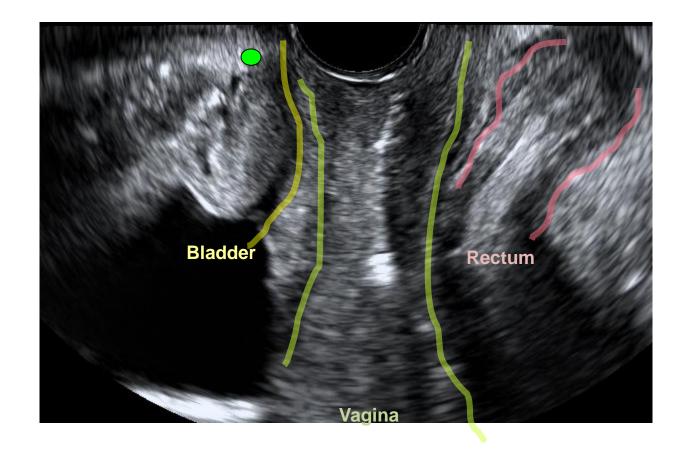






Probe movement











The uterus – follow the cervix



The uterus – follow the cervix





The uterus – follow the cervix

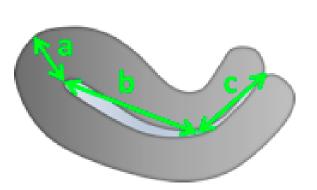


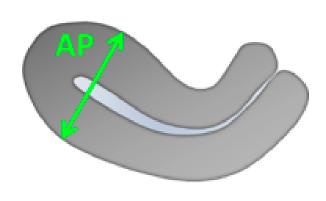
Bladder

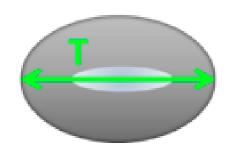




Measuring the uterus



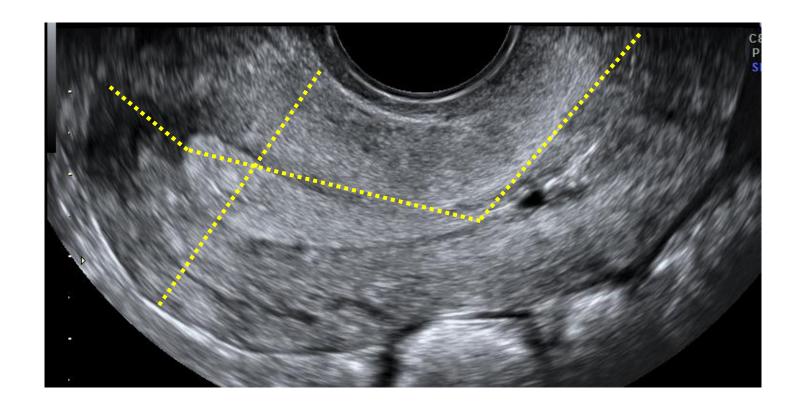




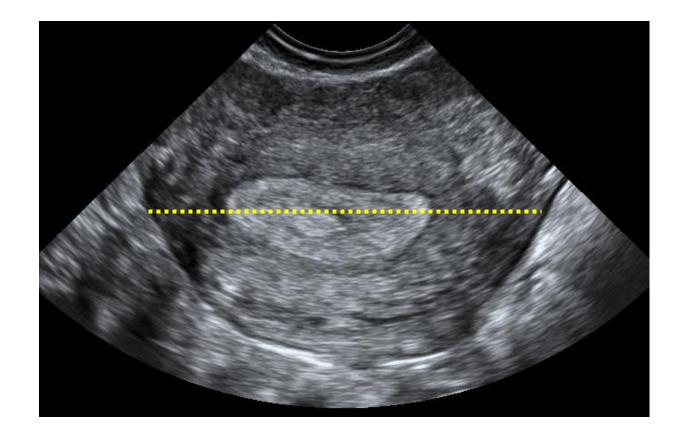
Total length of the uterus

Antero-posterior measurement Transverse measurement

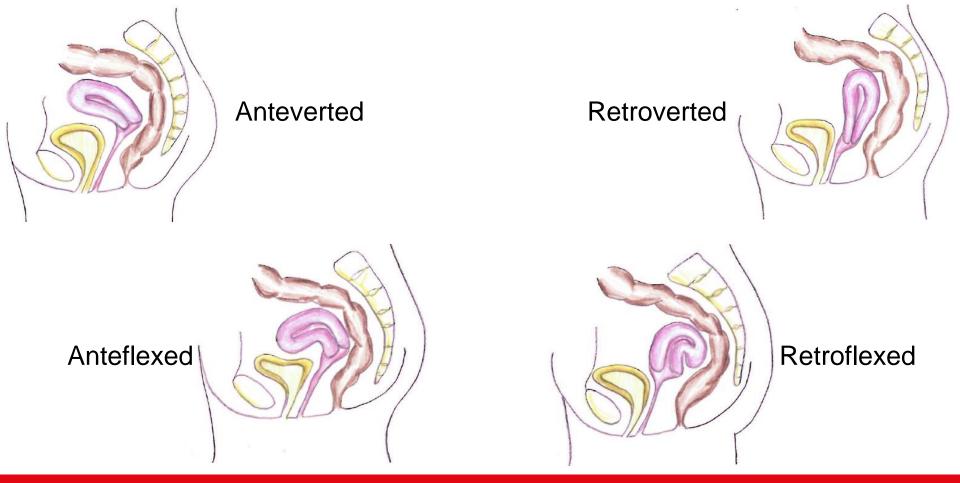
Van Den Bosch et al. UOG, 2015, 46: 284-298





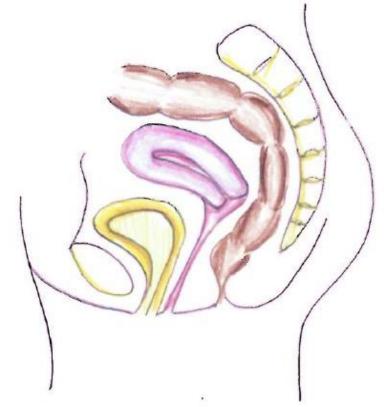






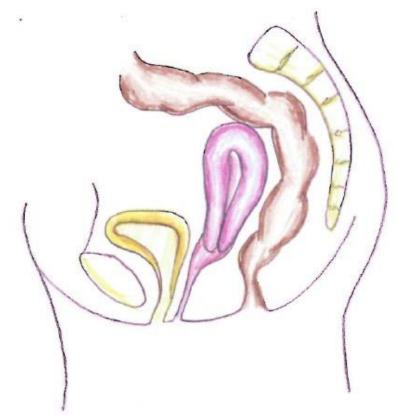
Anteverted uterus





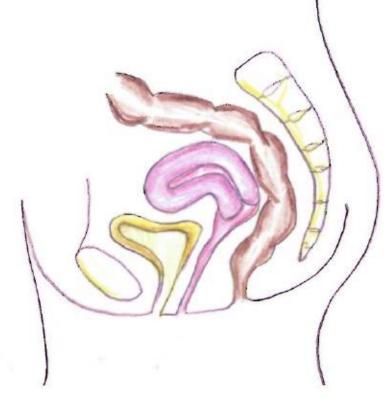
Retroverted uterus





Anteflexed uterus





Retroflexed uterus











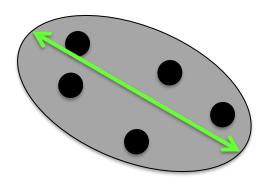




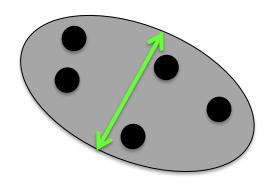




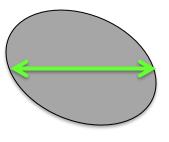
Measuring the ovaries



Total length of the ovary



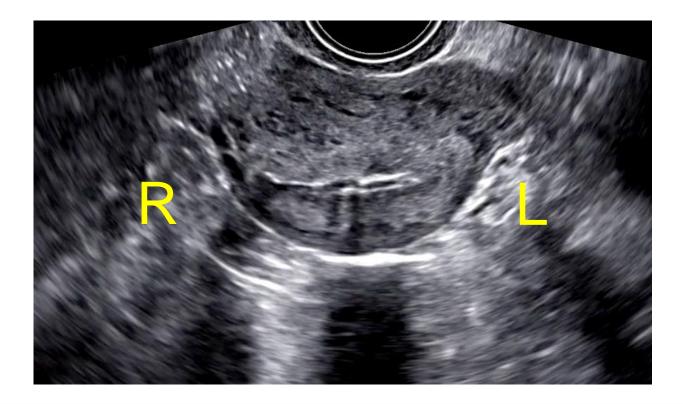
Antero-posterior measurement



Transverse measurement

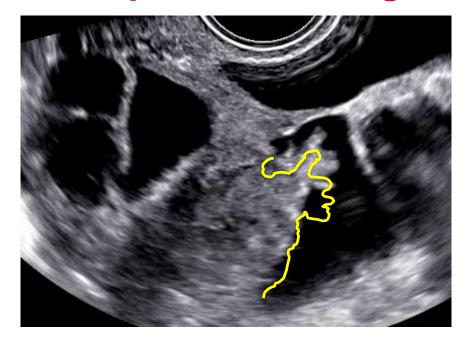


Scanning technique for the ovaries





Normal tubes may be seen if there is fluid in the pouch of Douglas





Vaginal ultrasound is a dynamic and interactive examination

- Check the mobility of organs
 - Fixed organs = adhesions
- Check for site specific tenderness
 - Which organs are involved in a painful process?



Normal ultrasound findings

- Differ between women before and after menopause
- Change throughout the menstrual cycle



Key points

THE BASIS for gynecological ultrasound

- Orientate yourself in the image
- Optimise your image
- Always use a systematic scanning technique

From here you move on by practising, reading books and articles, and attending more advanced ultrasound courses



How to describe ultrasound findings using standardsised terminology

Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2000 Oct,16(5):500

Terms, definitions and measurements to describe the sonographic features of adnexal tumors: a consensus opinion from the International Ovarian Tumor Analysis (IOTA) group

D. TIMMERMAN, L. VALENTIN*, T. H. BOURNE†, W. P. COLLINS‡, H. VERRELST§ and I. VERGOTE

Systematic approach to sonographic evaluation of the pelvis in women with suspected endometriosis, including terms, definitions and measurements: a consensus opinion from the International Deep Endometriosis Analysis (IDEA) group

S. GUERRIERO¹#, G. CONDOUS²#, T. VAN DEN BOSCH³, L. VALENTIN⁴, F. P. G. LEONE⁵, D. VAN SCHOUBROECK³, C. EXACOUSTOS⁶, A. J. F. INSTALLÉ⁷, W. P. MARTINS⁸, M. S. ABRAO⁹, G. HUDELIST¹⁰, M. BAZOT¹¹, J. L. ALCAZAR¹², M. O. GONÇALVES¹³, M. A. PASCUAL¹⁴, S. AJOSSA¹, L. SAVELLI¹⁵, R. DUNHAM¹⁶, S. REID¹⁷, U. MENAKAYA¹⁸, T. BOURNE¹⁹, S. FERRERO²⁰, M. LEON²¹, T. BIGNARDI²², T. HOLLAND²³, D. JURKOVIC²³, B. BENACERRAF²⁴, Y. OSUGA²⁵, E. SOMIGLIANA²⁶ and D. TIMMERMAN³

Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2010 Jan;35: 103

Terms, definitions and measurements to describe the sonographic features of the endometrium and intrauterine lesions: a consensus opinion from the International Endometrial Tumor Analysis (IETA) group

F. P. G. LEONE*, D. TIMMERMAN†, T. BOURNE‡, L. VALENTINS, E. EPSTEIN¶, S. R. GOLDSTEIN**, H. MARRET††, A. K. PARSONS‡‡, B. GULLSS, O. ISTRE¶¶, W. SEPULVEDA***, E. FERRAZZI††† and T. VAN DEN BOSCH†

Consensus statements on how to:

- Measure
- Describe ultrasound images
 - Terms
 - Definitions





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