

Women with pelvic symptoms may have pelvic pain, a pelvic mass, abnormal vaginal bleeding, or any combination of the three.

These patients may be placed in one of three categories:

1. Patients with pelvic pain, either without or with abnormal vaginal bleeding or a mass. Depending on the clinical circumstances (e.g., whether the pain is accompanied by vaginal bleeding and if the pain is suspected to be more likely coming from the uterus and ovaries or the bowel) patients may undergo either pelvic ultrasound or abdomen and pelvis CT. For patients undergoing CT, please see the dDx and RC “Abdominal pain” (which includes lower abdomen and pelvis causes of pain). For patients undergoing pelvic US, see dDx Pelvic symptoms and the RC later in this document.
2. Patients with vaginal bleeding without pain (with or without a mass). For these patients, please see dDx Pelvic symptoms and the RC later in this document.
3. Patients with a pelvic mass without pain or bleeding. For these patients, if the patient has abdominal (in addition to pelvic) symptoms, see the dDx and RC for Abdominal mass or distension. Additional causes of painless masses of the pelvis include fibroids and other, rare primary tumors of the uterus.

RADIOLOGY CHECKLISTS FOR PELVIC PAIN

Cause	Ultrasound Findings
Endometriosis	Soft tissue masses
Pelvic inflammatory disease	Adnexal or tubo-ovarian fluid containing lesion (abscess); free fluid
Ectopic pregnancy	Adnexal mass; free fluid; lack of intra-uterine pregnancy with a positive pregnancy test
Uterine fibroids	Myometrial masses +/- calcifications
Adenomyosis	Inner myometrial cystic lesions adjacent to the endometrium
Adnexal torsion	Swelling and hyperemia of the ovary; free fluid
Appendicitis	Swollen appendix; rebound; free fluid
Endometrial cancer	Thickened endometrial stripe
Cervical stenosis	Endometrial canal fluid
IUD	Hyperechoic linear structure – endometrium or myometrium
Ruptured ovarian cyst	Collapsed ovarian cyst remnant in the ovary; free fluid
Benign neoplasm	Ovarian mass; adnexal mass
Diverticulitis	Free fluid; centrally hypoechoic or anechoic lesion (abscess)
Inflammatory bowel disease	Free fluid
Ovarian cancer	Ovarian mass; free fluid; peritoneal masses
Pelvic congestion syndrome	Dilated pelvic veins
Vaginal cancer	Vaginal mass

COMBINED CHECKLIST/REPORT TEMPLATE FOR ULTRASOUND DONE FOR PELVIC PAIN

PELVIC ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION

CLINICAL INFORMATION: Pelvic pain.

COMPARISON: [Check priors to see if following a known lesion.]

TECHNICAL INFORMATION: []

FINDINGS:

Uterus and cervix: [Myometrial masses (fibroids). Cystic lesions in the inner myometrium adjacent to the endometrium (adenomyosis).]

Endometrium: [Thickening (endometriosis, endometrial cancer). Retained fluid (cervical stenosis). IUD in abnormal position.]

Right ovary: [Solid (ovarian neoplasm, endometriosis), complex (ovarian neoplasm, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, collapsing cyst) or cystic (ovarian cyst) lesion. Abnormal Doppler imaging (adnexal torsion).]

Left ovary: [Solid (ovarian neoplasm, endometriosis), complex (ovarian neoplasm, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, collapsing cyst) or cystic (ovarian cyst) lesion. Abnormal Doppler imaging (adnexal torsion).]

Other pelvic structures: [Free fluid (pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, adnexal torsion, ruptured ovarian cyst, diverticulitis, inflammatory bowel disease. Dilated pelvic veins (pelvic congestion syndrome). Vaginal mass (vaginal cancer).]

IMPRESSION: []

RADIOLOGY CHECKLISTS FOR PAINLESS VAGINAL BLEEDING

Cause	Ultrasound Findings
Cervical cancer	Cervical mass
Endometrial polyp	Focal thickening or mass of endometrial stripe.
Cervical polyp	Mass, typically within the cervical canal.
Endometrial hyperplasia	Thickened endometrial stripe.
Endometrial carcinoma	Thickened endometrial stripe.
Ovarian cysts (including PCOD)	Ovarian cysts.
Ovarian tumor (feminizing)	Ovarian mass.
Retained products of conception	Material in the endometrial canal.
Failing pregnancy	Material in the endometrial canal.
Uterine fibroids	Myometrial masses +/- calcifications
The following causes of pelvic pain typically have no significant imaging findings	
Atrophic vaginitis, hypothyroidism, stress, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, endometrial atrophy, intrinsic or extrinsic causes of excessive androgen, hyperprolactinemia, drugs (including cortisol), exercise, perimenopausal state, puberty, weight loss.	

COMBINED CHECKLIST/REPORT TEMPLATE
FOR ULTRASOUND DONE FOR PAINLESS VAGINAL BLEEDING

PELVIC ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION

INDICATION: Painless abnormal vaginal bleeding.

COMPARISON: [Check priors to see if following a known lesion.]

TECHNICAL INFORMATION: []

FINDINGS:

Uterus and cervix: [Myometrial masses (fibroids). Cervical mass (cervical polyp, cervical cancer).]

Endometrium: [Focal thickening/mass of the endometrial stripe (endometrial polyp, endometrial hyperplasia, endometrial carcinoma, failed pregnancy/retained products of conception).]

Right ovary: [Solid (ovarian neoplasm) or cystic (ovarian cyst) lesion.]

Left ovary: [Solid (ovarian neoplasm) or cystic (ovarian cyst) lesion.]

Other pelvic structures: []

IMPRESSION: []