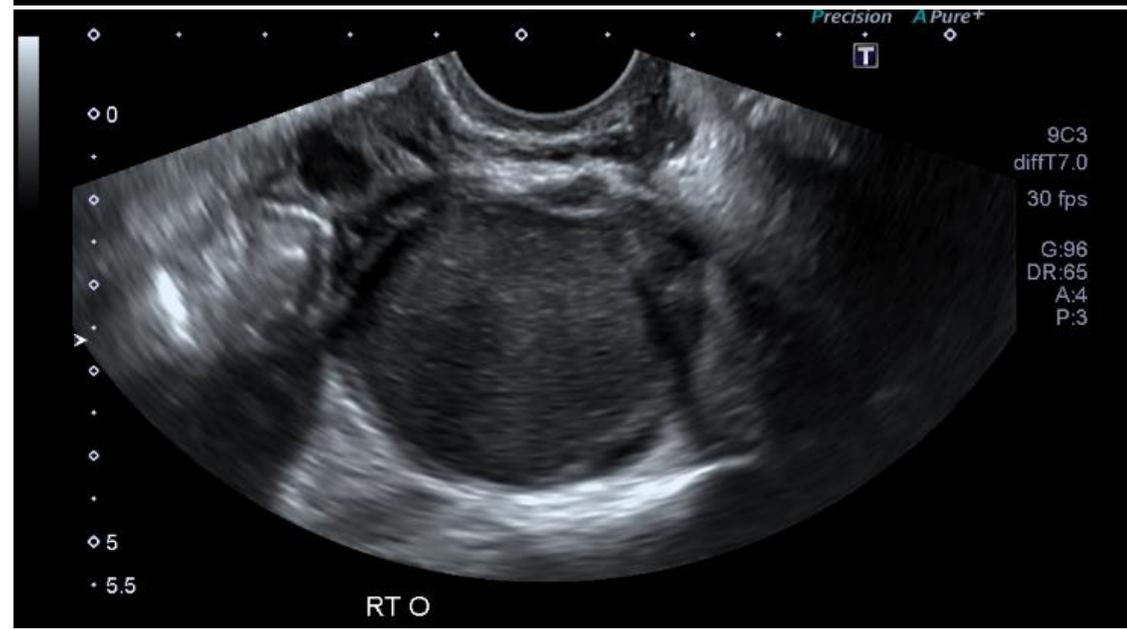
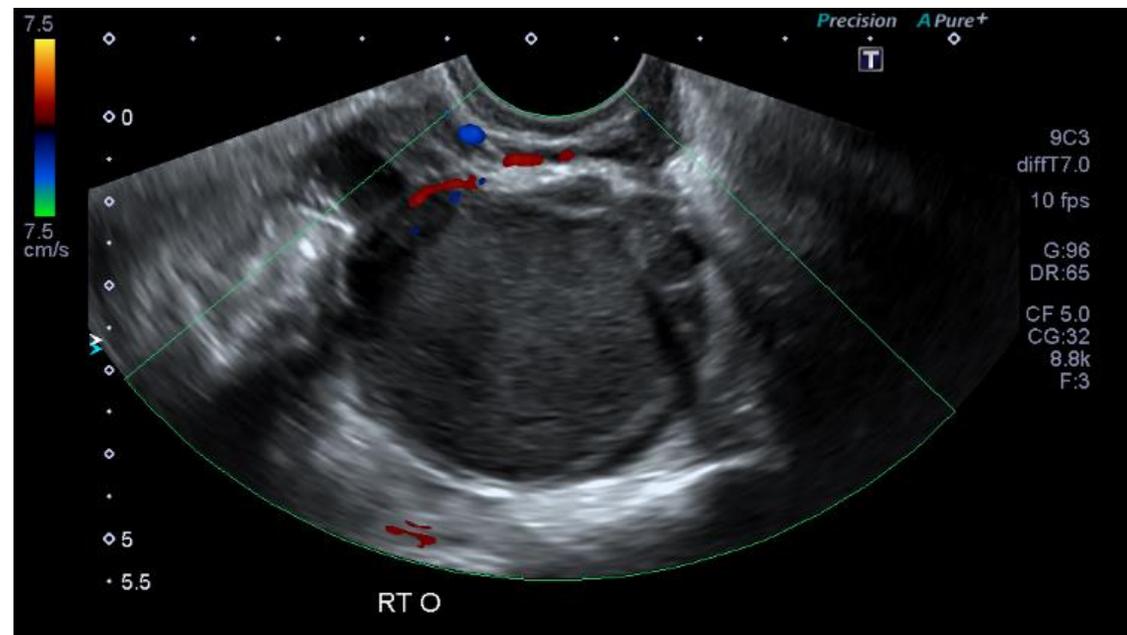
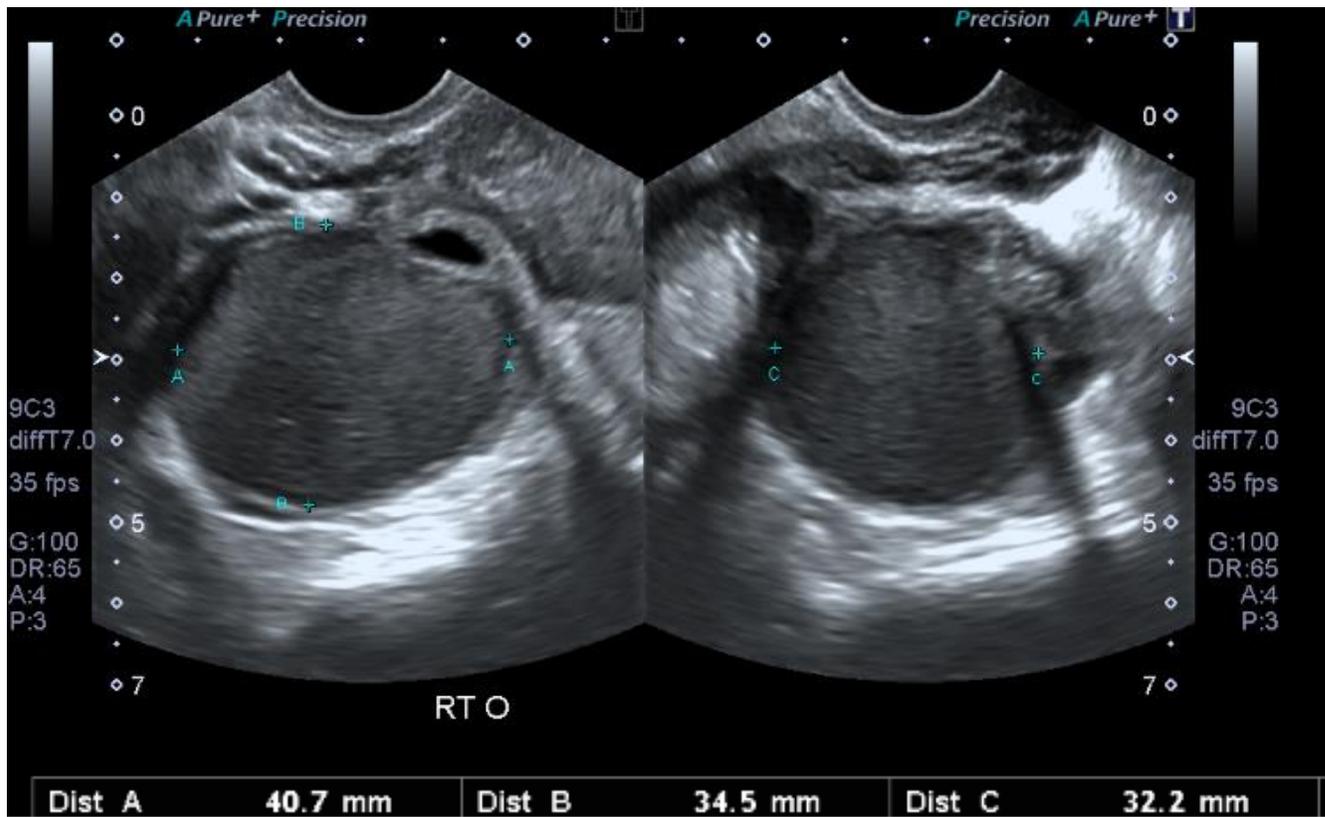


# Gynaecological Ultrasound Case 4

## July 2022

### **Clinical details:**

GP patient. 30 y/o female. Severe cyclical cramping.  
Dyspareunia. Pain on defecation during menses.



Do not progress to next slide until you have attempted to write your own report

**US Report:** Transvaginal scan with consent.

The anteverted uterus is normal in size and appearance. No focal lesions.

The endometrium measures 5 mm, which is consistent with phase of menstrual cycle.

Left ovary looks normal.

Arising from the right ovary is a well-defined lesion measuring 41 x 35 x 32mm. It has a ground glass internal echotexture. Appearances in keeping with endometrioma.

No pelvic free fluid.

**Conclusion:**

Right-sided endometrioma. You may wish to consider gynaecological referral.

# Endometriosis fact file

Endometriosis is secondary to ectopic implantation of the endometrial lining. This includes within and around the ovaries and the Fallopian tubes but endometrial cells may migrate some distance from the uterus and attach to bladder, bowel and peritoneum.

Case studies have even shown pneumothorax and haematuria occurring secondary to endometriosis deposits within renal and lung parenchyma.

No causal effects have been found, however, suggestions include genetics (although no evidence of associated faulty gene), metaplasia, environmental factors and immune dysfunction.

## **Risk factors:**

Early menarche, late menopause, low BMI, smoking, white ethnicity and family history.

## **Symptoms:**

Dysmenorrhoea, dyspareunia, cyclical pain, constipation/diarrhoea during menses, pain on defecation during menses.