

◎ *In the name of
God*

○ Sonographic finding for diagnosis of endometrioma and differentiation between malignancy

Endometrioma

Endometrioma refers to the cyst that forms when ectopic endometrial glands and stroma in the ovary bleed. Typically, on ultrasound, it appears as a cystic lesion with “ground-glass” echogenicity with no papillary projection or solid areas. This cystic lesion is also known as “chocolate cyst” due to the cyst’s content. These cysts may be bilateral in up to 30-50% of patients

endometriomas typically have homogeneous low- to medium-level internal echoes (60%)also reported 73-82%.

Ultrasound characteristics of “

“Typical” endometrioma is a cyst with 1 to 4 locules mostly unilocular with a low-level echogenicity representing old blood in the cyst cavity (commonly termed ‘ground glass’) without any papillary proliferations...

...with **no** internal flow at Color Doppler evaluation.

Septations with resulting multilocularity are common, occurring in 45% of endometriomas. In other report ALKAZAR Multilocularity has been reported in 18-24% of endometriomas However, very probably endometriomas are not septate lesions but single lesions one adjacent to other. Hyperechoic wall foci were observed in 35% of endometriomas and were found to be a useful feature for diagnosing Endometriomas.

Wall nodularity (occurs in approximately 20% of endometriomas and is problematic because this feature typically raises concern for a neoplasm).

In a study by Guerriero et al almost 50% of the endometriomas did not demonstrate typical features,

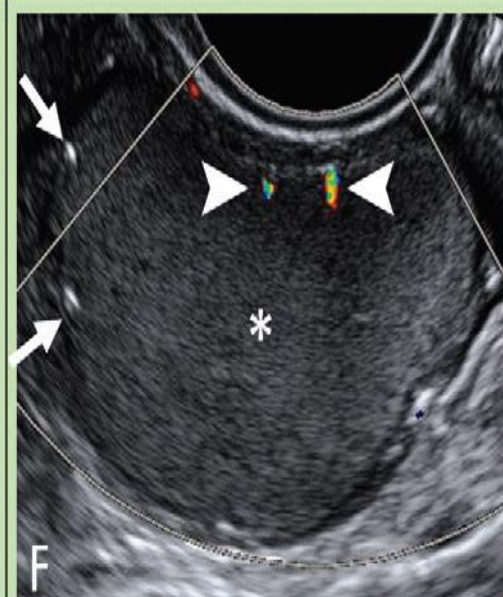
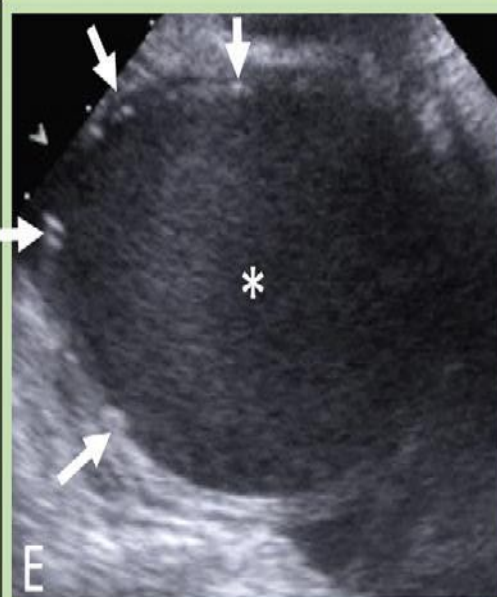
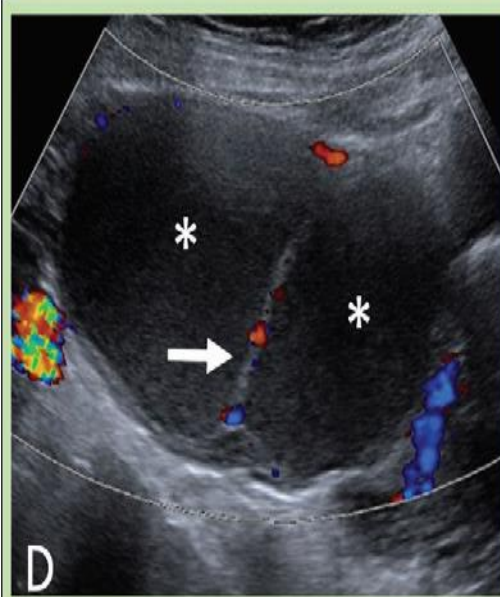
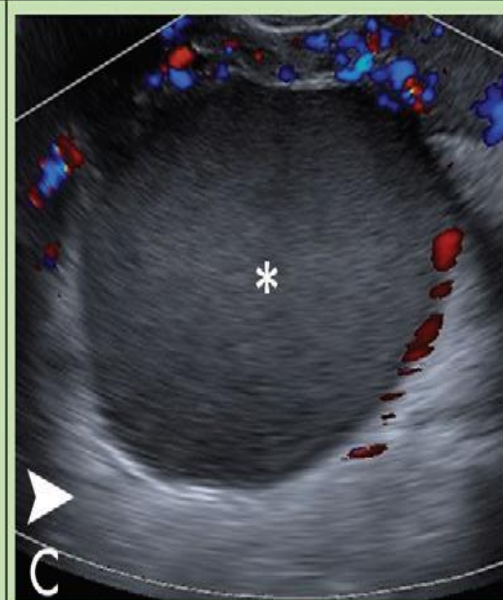
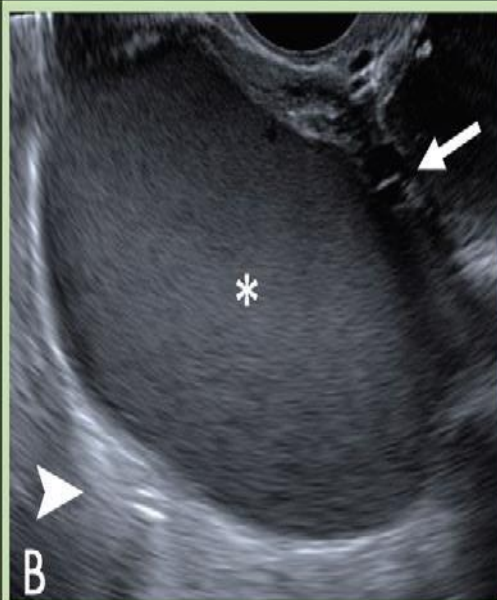
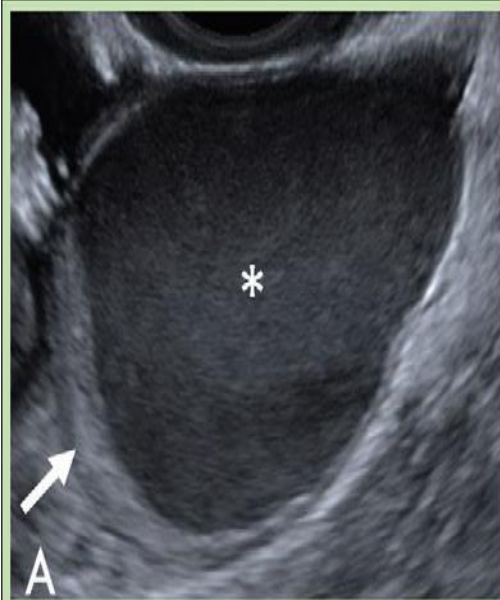
they so-called atypical endometriomas.

Usually, this term is used in endometriomas that exhibit solid areas or papillary

projections. In one of the largest series of sonographic findings in ovarian endometriomas, this feature has been reported in 15% of all ovarian endometriomas purely solid appearance of ovarian endometriomas is a rare finding (<1% of the cases) (

Although this typical appearance has been reported in 73–82% of endometriomas, the sonographic spectrum is wide. Ovarian endometrioma may appear as unilocular anechoic cyst (5% of the cases) as a cyst with hemorrhagic content (2% of the cases) or as an unilocular cyst with homogeneous low-level echoes, but not “ground glass” (6% of the cases).

Typical Endometriomas





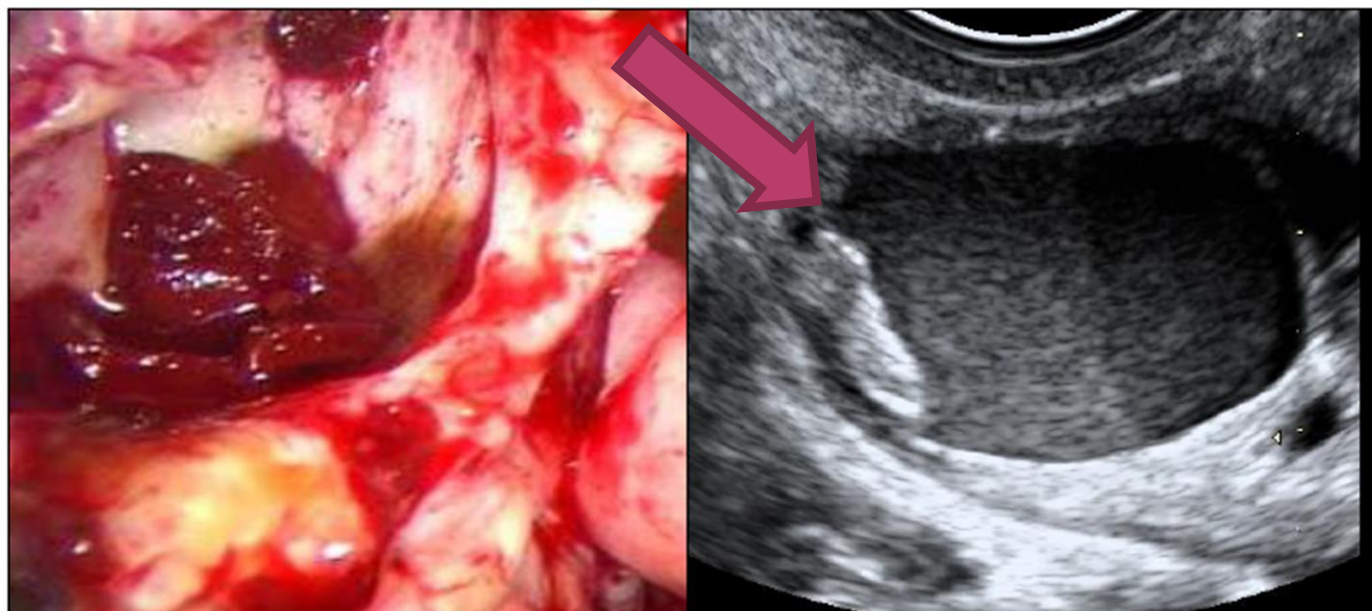


An ovarian endometrioma showing some echogenic bands within the cyst cavity mimicking hemorrhagic echogenicity



Ovarian endometrioma with apparent solid echogenicity

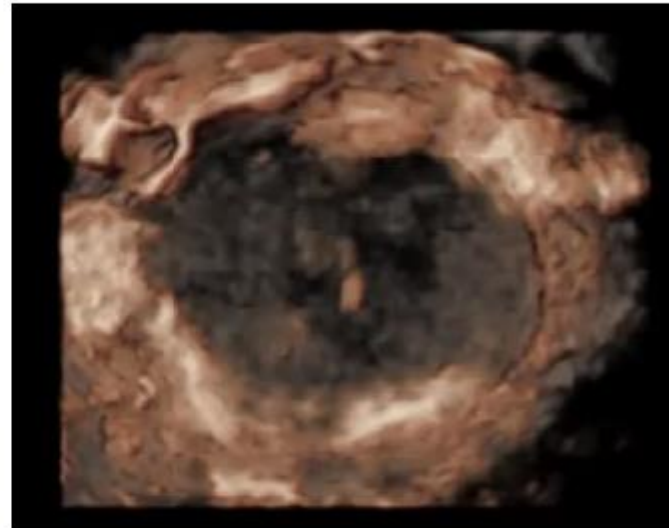
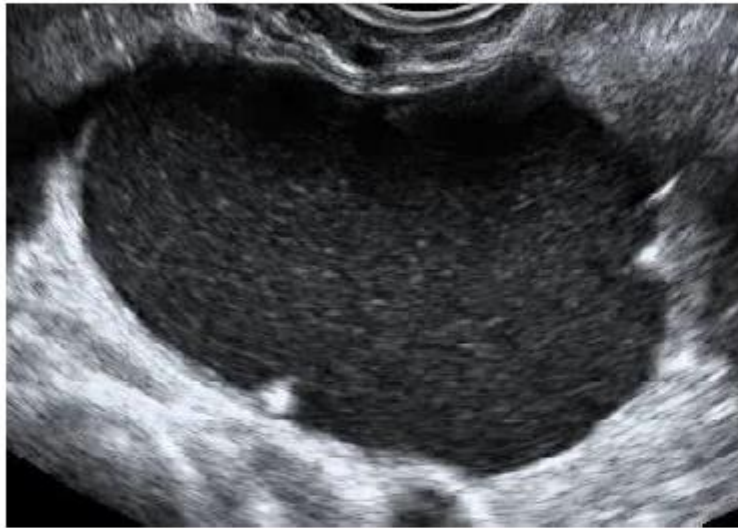
Ultrasound characteristics of “atypical” endometrioma-1



Endometriomas may also have ‘atypical’ features (in a minority of reports): multilocular ground glass masses or cysts with heterogeneous echogenicity of the cyst content, with internal blood clots with fibrin or anechoic cysts...

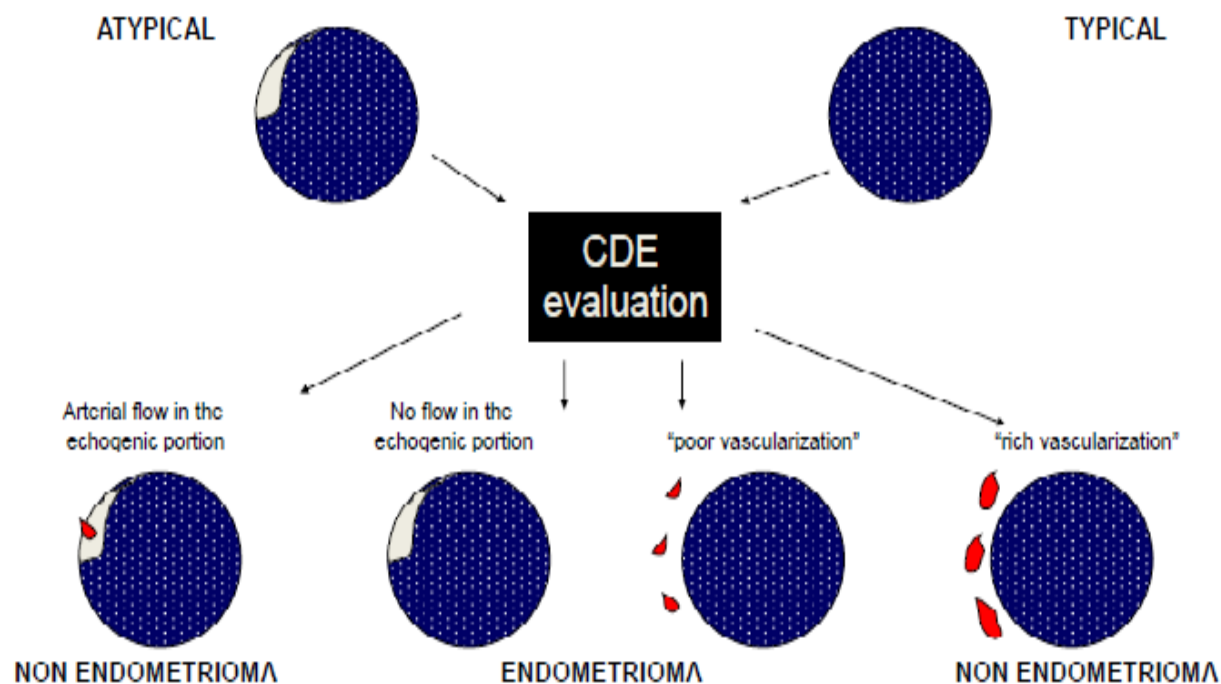
Images by Testa A.C.

Ultrasound characteristics of “atypical” endometrioma-2



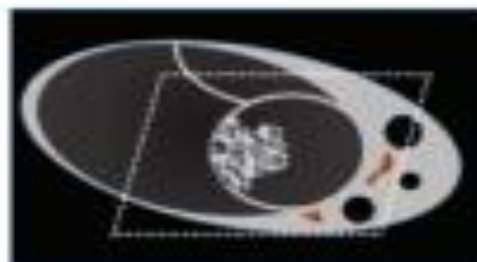
...and frequently debris/ amorphous material (blood clots, fibrin, calcifications)
may give the false impression of a solid component/ solid papillary projections.
The lack of blood flow can help in the discrimination.

Color Doppler evaluation in the discrimination between endometriosis and other adnexal masses



Overall subjective assessment of color Doppler flow within the entire lesion (wall and/or internal component)

Color Score = 1
No flow



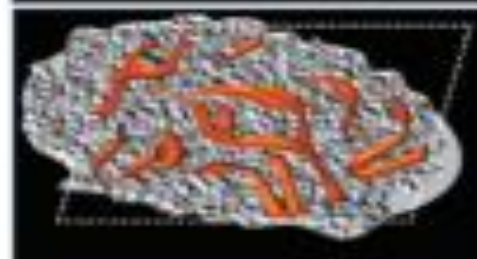
Color Score = 2
Minimal Flow

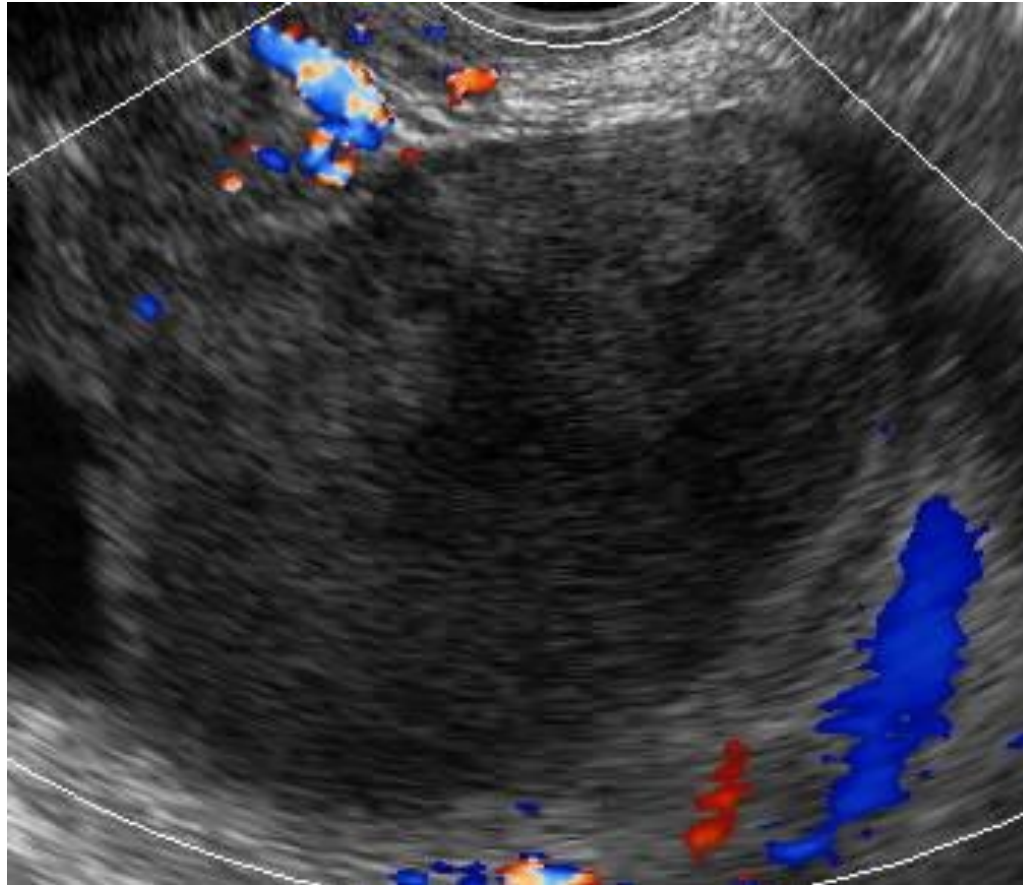


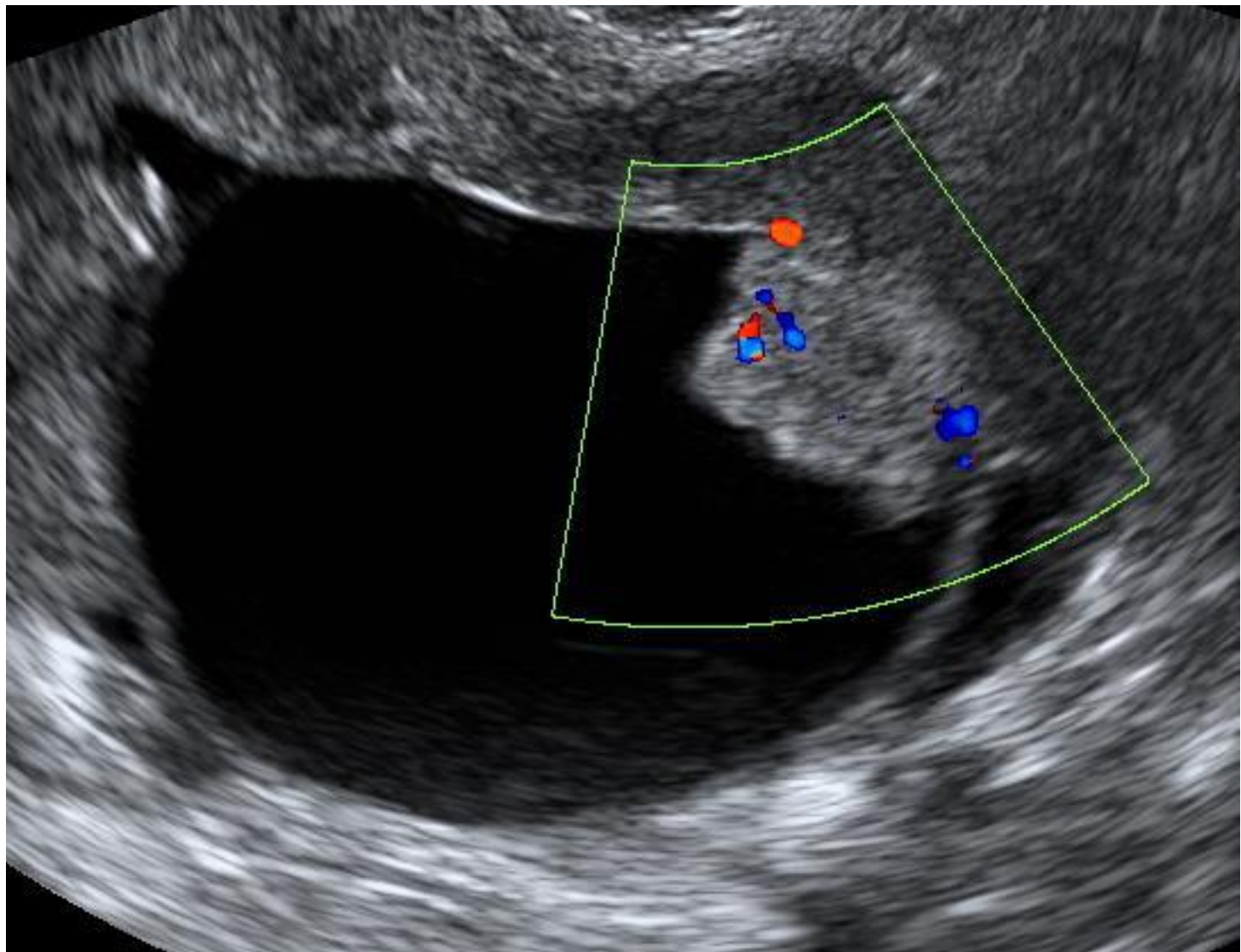
Color Score = 3
Moderate flow



Color Score = 4
Very Strong Flow



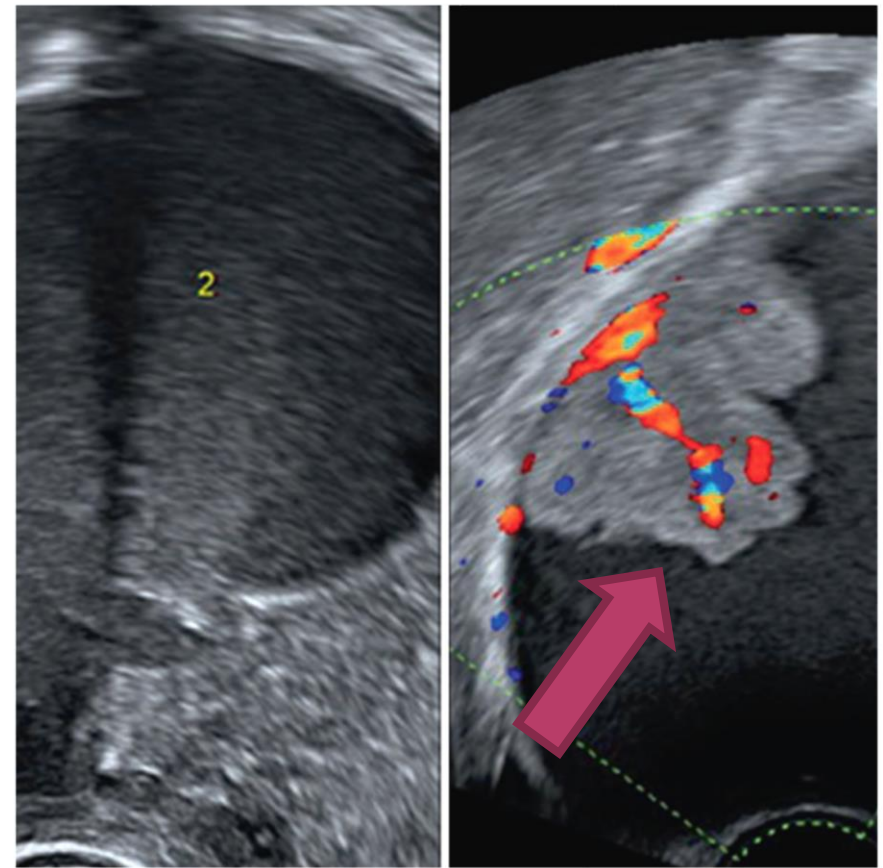




Ultrasound in Gynecology

An Atlas and Guide

 Springer

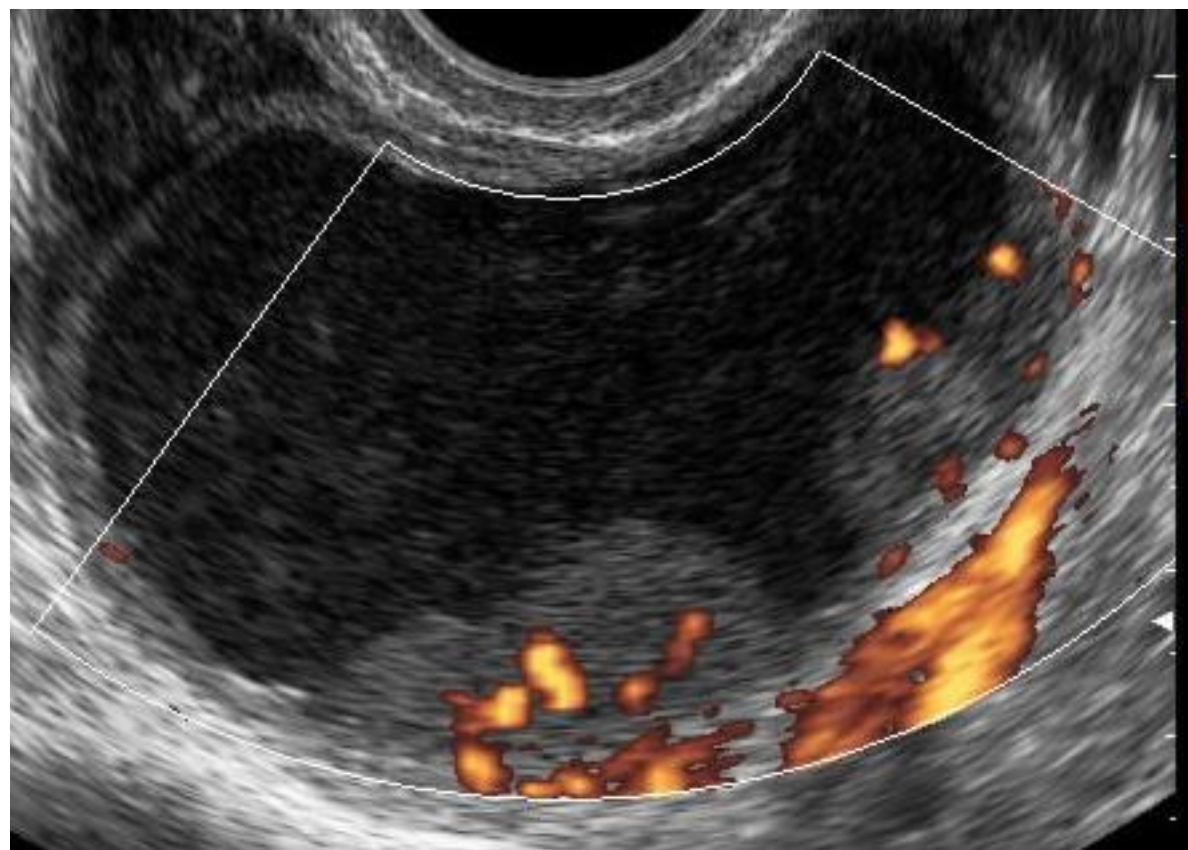


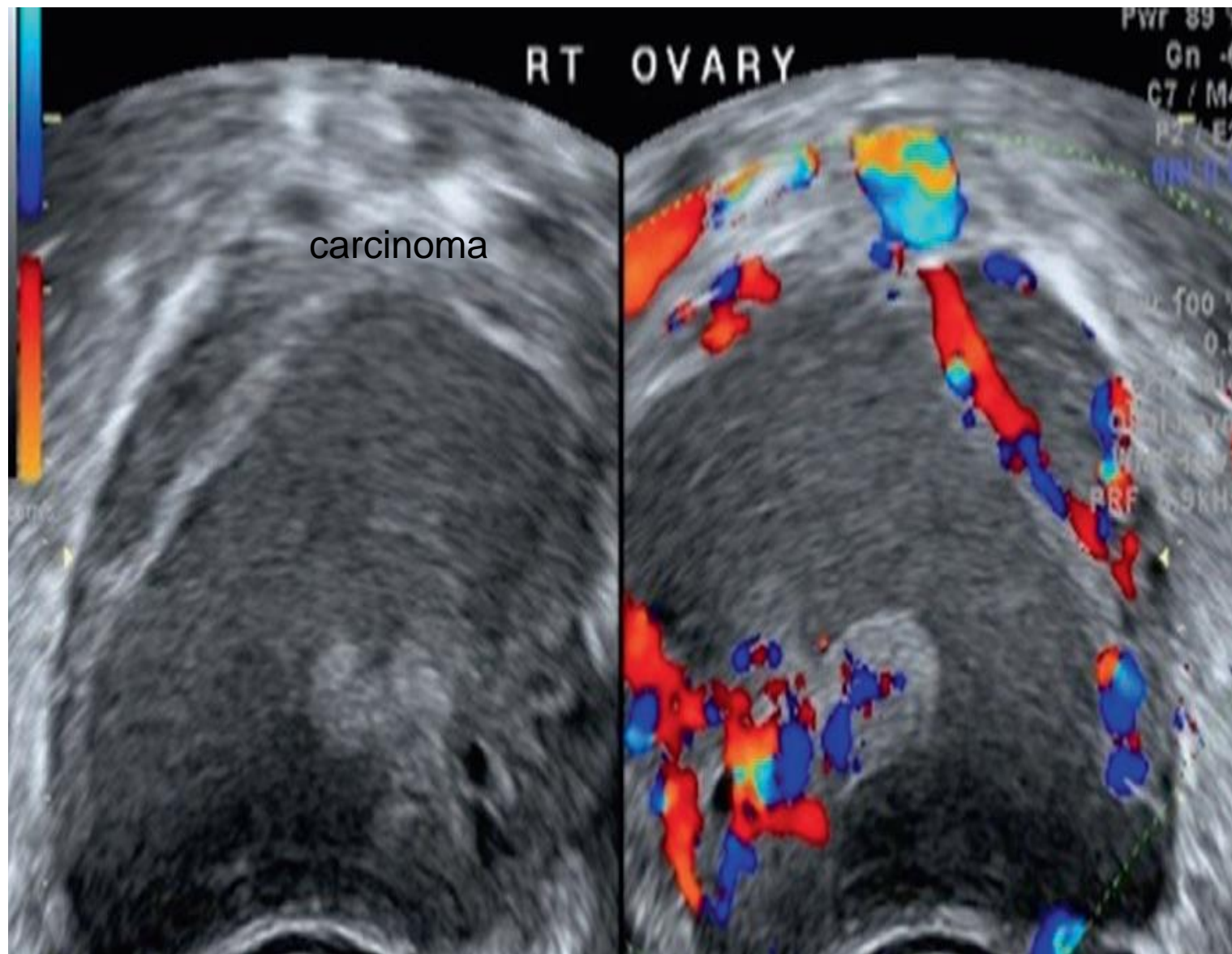
endometrioid carcinoma (Grade 2) arising in the background of endometriosis

34-year-old lady

There are two clinical entities that deserve particular mention: decidualization of an endometrioma and ovarian cancer arising from an endometrioma.

Endometrioma decidualization is a phenomenon characterized by the thickening of the ectopic endometrium due to the effect of progesterone during pregnancy. When decidualization occurs, endometriomas may mimic an ovarian cancer during ultrasound evaluation. Typical findings are the presence of one to several vascularized solid papillary projections arising from the internal surface of the cyst's wall The knowledge of past history of endometriosis observing the “suspicious” lesion in the same ovary where endometrioma had been diagnosed prior to pregnancy may give clues for considering decidualization. Another important tip is paying attention to the surface of the papillary projection. In decidualized endometriomas surface uses to be smooth whereas in malignancy surface uses to be irregular. Serial evaluation during pregnancy can be advised in cases of suspected decidualized endometriomas





Associated malignancy is seen in about 0.5–1.0 % of endometriomas. It can also occur in endometriotic tissues elsewhere including foci of deep infiltrating endometriosis.

As a result, the lifetime risk for ovarian cancer is believed to be higher in women with endometriosis. The common malignancies in endometriomas are clear cell carcinoma and endometrioid carcinoma.

Features that suggest possible malignant transformation/

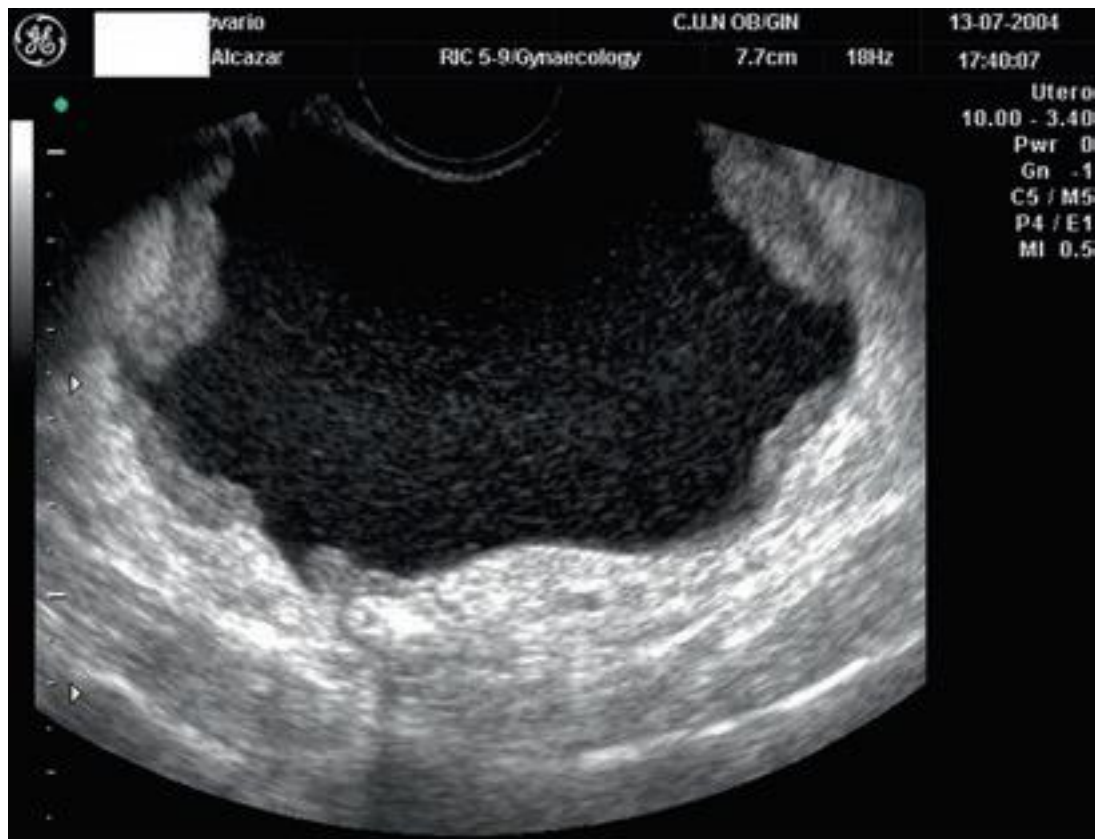
Rapidly enlarging mass or morphology change, abundant blood flow in any endometriotic focus.

- High levels or rapid rise in CA 125 levels. (A baseline CA 125 may therefore be ideal in women with endometriosis.)

Malignancy is more common in women with large cysts (more than 9 cm), cases with severe and long-standing endometriosis, women over 45 years and those with a history of infertility.

Keeping in mind the possibility of associated malignancy and potential for malignant transformation, it is important to followup cases diagnosed with endometriosis.

It is also important to report any suspicion of malignancy on ultrasound for proper surgical decision and so that the pathologist evaluates these suspected areas carefully



Transvaginal sonography depicting a unilocular cyst with irregular walls. Histopathology revealed an endometrioid carcinoma arising from an endometrioma

O-RADS US Risk Stratification and Management System: A Consensus Guideline from the ACR Ovarian-Adnexal Reporting and Data System Committee

Rochelle F. Andreotti, MD • Dirk Timmerman, MD, PhD • Lori M. Strachowski, MD • Wouter Froyman, MD • Beryl R. Benacerraf, MD • Genevieve L. Bennett, MD • Tom Bourne, PhD • Douglas L. Brown, MD • Beverly G. Coleman, MD • Mary C. Frates, MD • Steven R. Goldstein, MD • Ulrike M. Hamper, MD, MBA • Mindy M. Horrow, MD • Marta Hernanz-Schulman, MD • Caroline Reinhold, MD, MSc • Stephen L. Rose, MD • Brad P. Whitcomb, MD • Wendy L. Wolfman, MD • Phyllis Glanc, MD

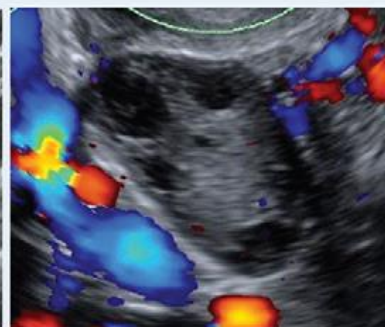
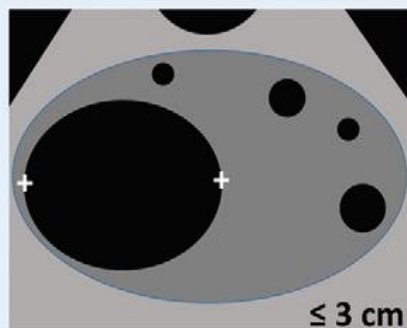
From the Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences and Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Vanderbilt University College of Medicine, 1161 21st Ave S, #D3300, Nashville, Tenn 37232 (R.F.A.); Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Hospitals KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium (D.T.); Department of Radiology, University of California, San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif (L.M.S.); Department of Development and Regeneration, KU Leuven, Leuven, Belgium (W.F.); Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Hospitals Leuven, Leuven, Belgium (W.F.); Department of Radiology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Brookline, Mass (B.R.B.); Department of Radiology, NYU Langone Health, New York, NY (G.L.B.); Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Queen Charlotte's and Chelsea Hospital, Imperial College London, London, England (T.B.); Department of Radiology, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn (D.L.B.); Department of Radiology, Center for Fetal Diagnosis and Treatment, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa (B.G.C.); Department of Radiology, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Mass (M.C.F.); Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY (S.R.G.); Department of Radiology, Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md (U.M.H.); Department of Radiology, Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia, Pa (M.M.H.); Department of Radiology and Radiological Sciences, Carell Children's Hospital at Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn (M.H.S.); Department of Radiology, McGill University Health Centre, Montreal, Canada (C.R.); Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis (S.L.R.); Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, Conn (B.P.W.); Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Mt. Sinai Hospital, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada (W.L.W.); and Department of Medical Imaging and Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Toronto, Sunnybrook Research Institute, Toronto, Canada (P.G.). Received May 22, 2019; revision requested June 21; final revision received August 28; accepted September 12. **Address correspondence to** R.F.A. (e-mail: rochelle.f.andreotti@vanderbilt.edu).

Supported by the American College of Radiology.

O-RADS 1 – Normal Ovary (0% likelihood of malignancy)*

Follicle

Unilocular, anechoic cyst,
 ≤ 3 cm

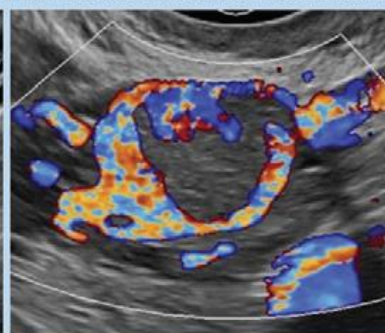
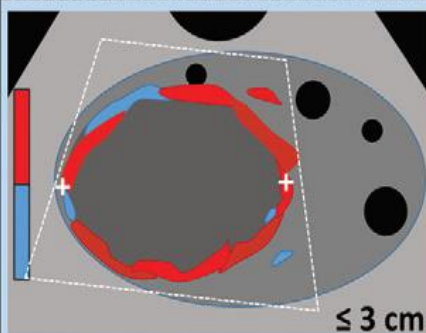
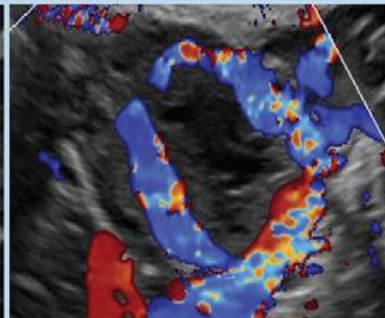
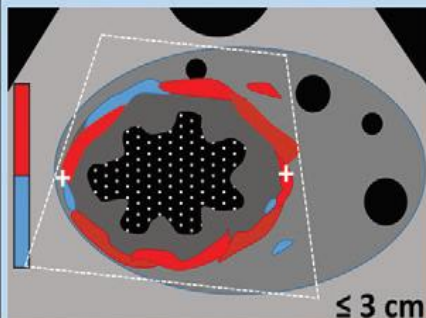


Corpus Luteum

Thick-walled cyst ≤ 3 cm \pm
 crenulated inner margin,
 internal echoes, peripheral
 flow

OR

Hypoechoic region with
 peripheral flow but without
 characteristic cystic
 component

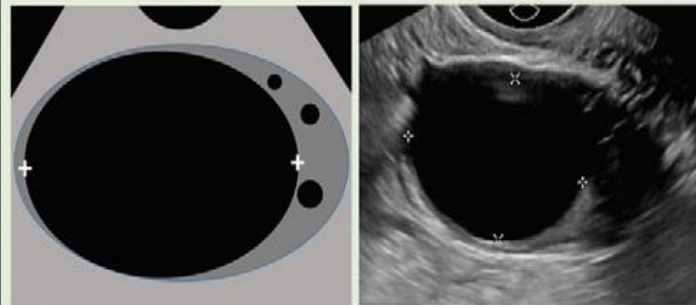


*only applies in pre-menopausal women

O-RADS 2 – Almost Certainly Benign (<1% likelihood of malignancy)

Simple Cyst

> 3 - < 10 cm in premenopausal women
< 10 cm in postmenopausal women



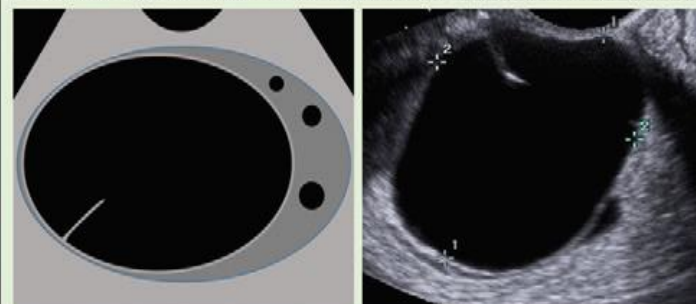
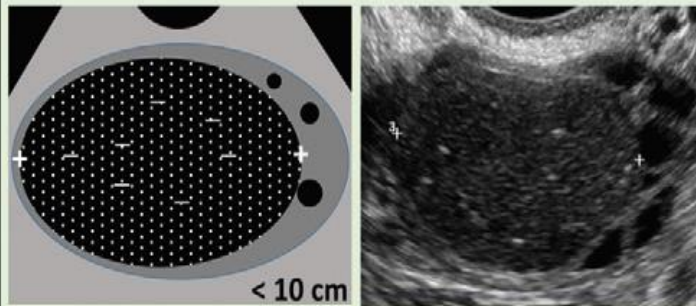
Classic Benign Lesions

See Figure 9:

“O-RADS 2 – Classic Benign Lesions
and Associated Descriptors”

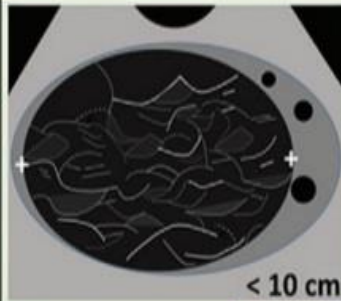
Non-simple*, unilocular cyst with smooth inner margin, < 10 cm

* “Non-simple” applies when internal echoes or incomplete septa are present. Note, an incomplete septum is not considered wall irregularity if the inner margin is otherwise smooth.

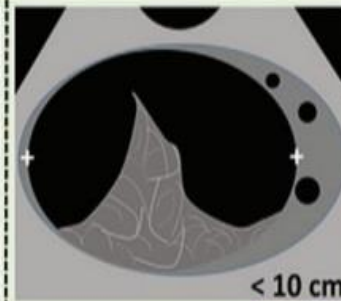
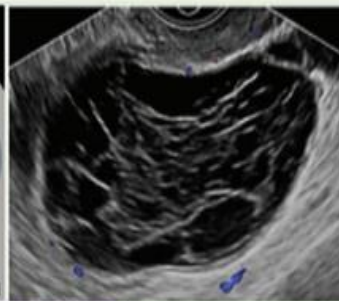


O-RADS 2 - Classic Benign Lesions and Associated Descriptors

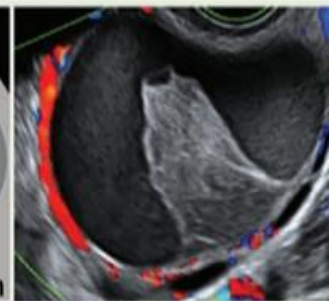
Typical Hemorrhagic Cyst, < 10 cm



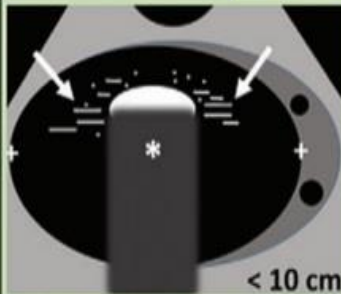
Reticular pattern



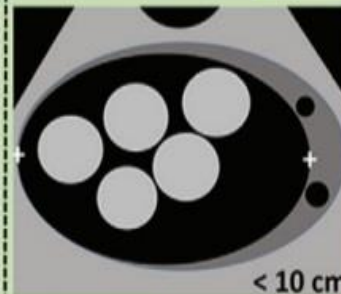
Retracting clot



Typical Dermoid Cyst, < 10 cm



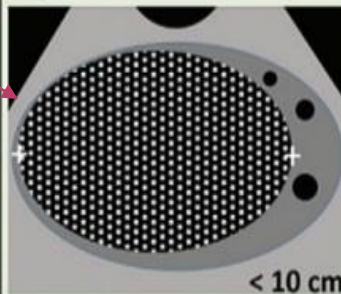
Hyperechoic component with shadowing (*)
Hyperechoic lines and dots (→)



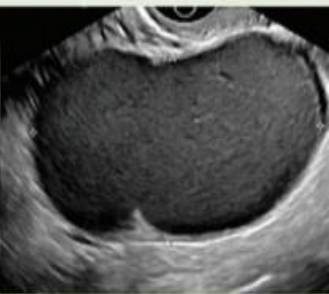
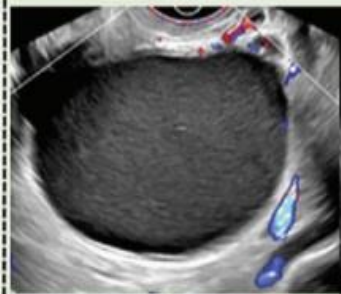
Floating echogenic
spherical structures

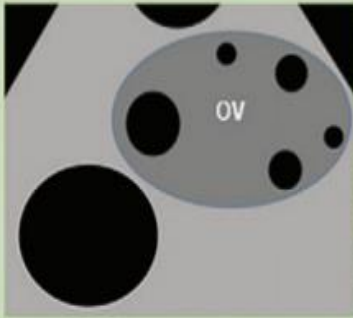


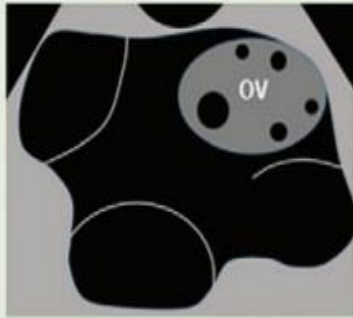


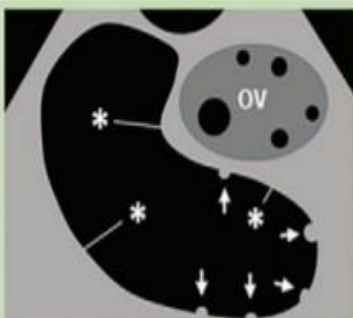




Typical Endometrioma, < 10 cm



Ground glass/homogenous low-level echoes

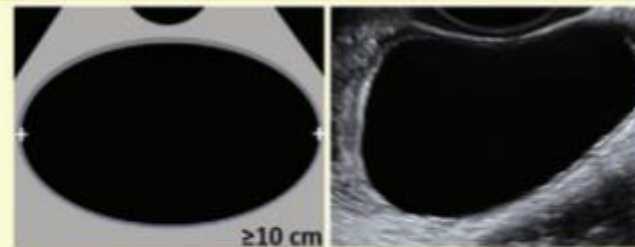


	<div>< 10 cm</div> <div>Ground glass/homogenous low-level echoes</div>		
Simple Paraovarian Cyst (any size)			
Typical Peritoneal Inclusion Cyst (any size)			
Typical Hydrosalpinx (any size)	 <div>Incomplete septation (*)</div>	 <div>Tubular</div>	 <div>Endosalpingeal fo</div>

O-RADS 3 – Low Risk (1 - < 10% likelihood of malignancy)

Unilocular cyst*, ≥ 10 cm

*Simple or non-simple



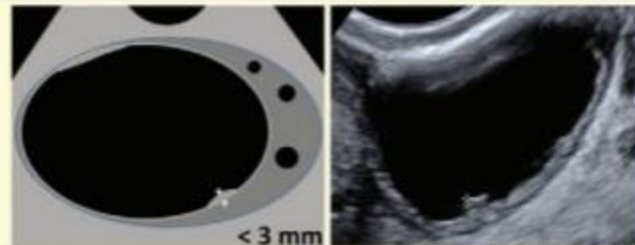
Typical hemorrhagic cyst, dermoid cyst, endometrioma, ≥ 10 cm

See Figure 9:

“O-RADS 2 - Classic Benign Lesions and Associated Descriptors”

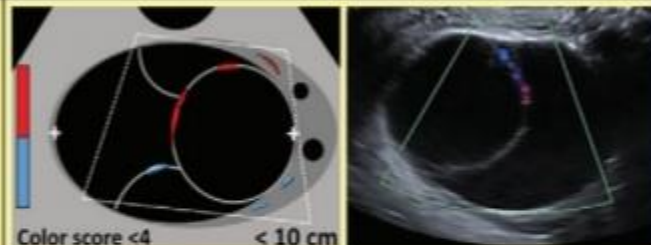
Unilocular cyst with irregular inner wall*, any size

* < 3 mm height



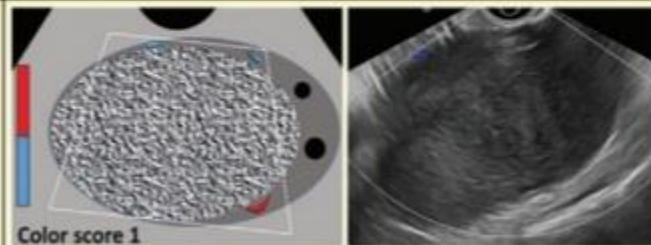
Multilocular cyst with smooth inner wall, < 10 cm, color score 1-3*

*Color score 1-3: No to moderate flow



Solid or solid-appearing ($\geq 80\%$) with smooth contour, any size, color score 1*

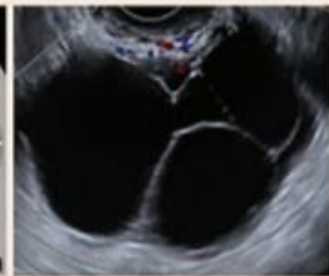
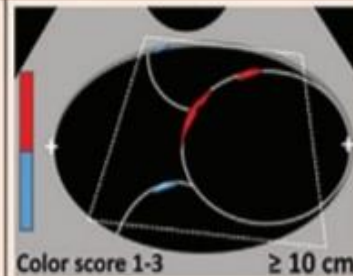
*Color score 1: No flow



O-RADS 4 – Intermediate Risk (10 - < 50% likelihood of malignancy)

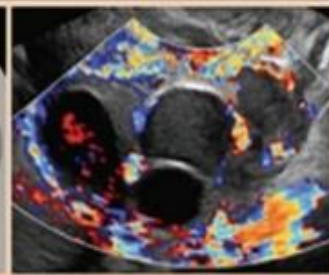
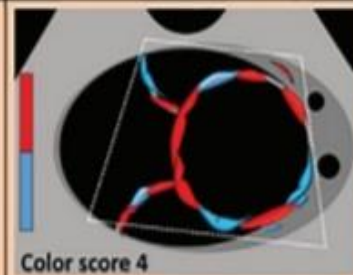
Multilocular cyst with smooth inner wall, ≥ 10 cm, color score 1-3*

*Color score 1-3: No to moderate flow

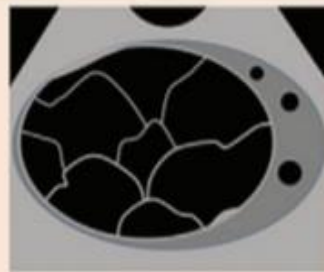


Multilocular cyst with smooth inner wall, any size, color score 4*

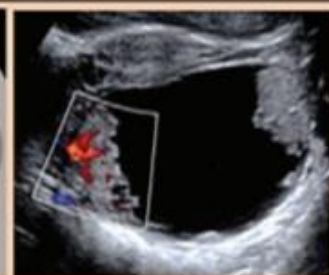
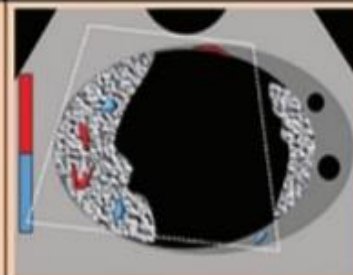
*Color score 4: Very strong flow



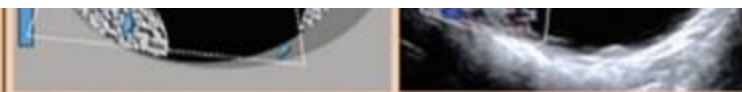
Multilocular cyst with irregular inner wall and/or irregular septation, any size, any color score



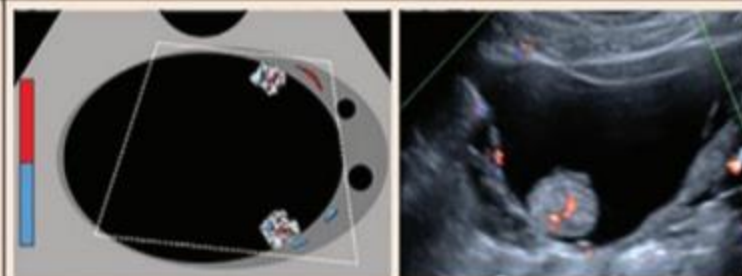
Unilocular cyst with solid/solid appearing component, no papillary projections, any size, any color score



projections, any size, any color score

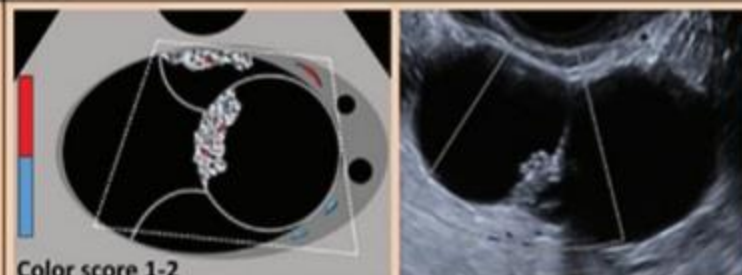


Unilocular cyst with 1-3 papillary projections, any size, any color score



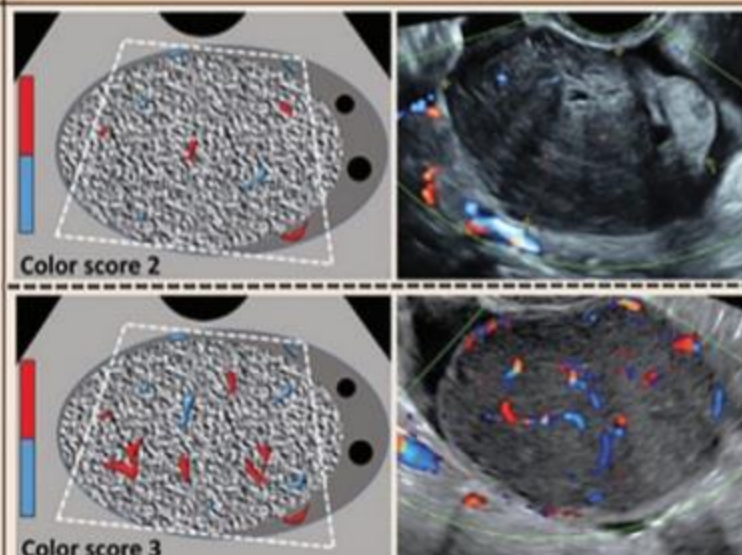
Multilocular cyst with solid/solid-appearing component, any size, color score 1-2*

*Color score 1-2: No to mild flow



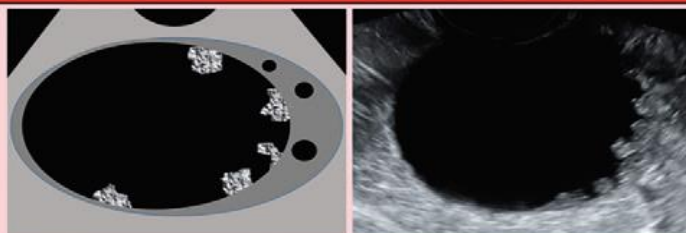
Solid ($\geq 80\%$) with smooth contour, any size, color score 2-3*

*Color score 2-3: Mild to moderate flow



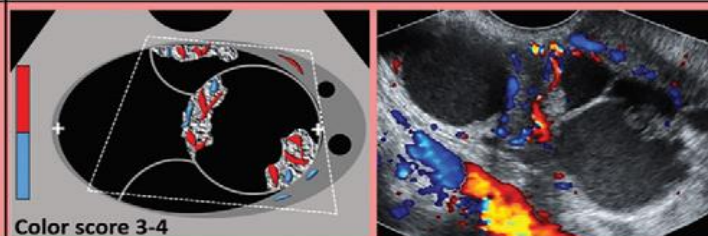
O-RADS 5 – High Risk ($\geq 50\%$ likelihood of malignancy)

Unilocular cyst with ≥ 4 papillary projections, any size, any color score



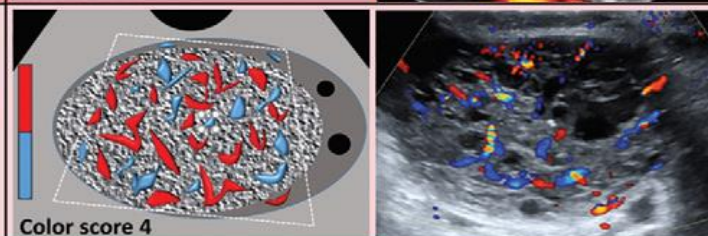
Multilocular cyst with solid component, any size, color score 3-4*

*Color score 3-4: Moderate to very strong flow

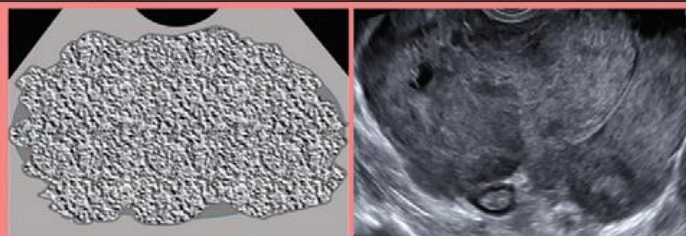


Solid ($\geq 80\%$) with smooth contour, any size, color score 4*

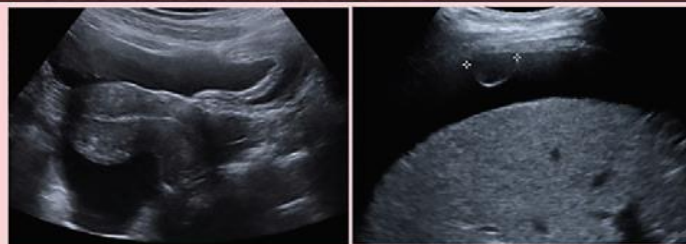
*Color score 4: Very strong flow



Solid or solid-appearing ($\geq 80\%$) with irregular contour, any size, any color score



Ascites and/or peritoneal nodules



Thanks for your attention