Objective

- Transvaginal ultrasound key in evaluating the endometrium
- In women without bleeding, no clear definition of normal versus abnormal endometrium, or implications of thickened endometrium

Normal premenopausal endometrium

Sagittal image of the uterus obtained during menstruation shows a thin endometrial lining (arrow) with a trace of fluid.


Normal premenopausal endometrium

Sagittal image of the uterus obtained during the secretory phase of the menstrual cycle shows a thickened, echogenic endometrium (cursors).


Endometrial hyperplasia

Endometrial hyperplasia. Image shows an endometrium with diffuse thickening (maximum thickness, 1.74 cm) due to hyperplasia (cursors). This finding was confirmed at biopsy.

Objective

- **Goal:**
  - correlate ultrasound findings with pathological findings from endometrial samples
  - improve the evaluation of endometrium by transvaginal ultrasound.

Methods

- List of patients with endometrial sampling from endometrial biopsies, curettages, and hysterectomies is compiled.
- Chart review to reduce case list to those with sonograms
- Ultrasonographic images and histopathologic slides reviewed blindly.

Results

- Will be correlated to improve evaluation of pelvic ultrasound
- Expect a stronger correlation of sonographic findings to pathological findings in symptomatic patients and post-menopausal patients.

Conclusions:

- Hope to improve means by which ultrasound is used to evaluate the endometrium
- Give clinicians information on what findings need further work-up versus continued follow-up

References

- Brooks SE, Yeatts-Peterson M, Backer SP, Reuter KL; Thickened Endometrial Stripe and/or Endometrial Fluid as a Marker of Pathology: Fact or Fancy? Gynecologic Oncology. 63, 19-24. 1996.

References