

Clinical Ultrasound Booklet Gynecology

WHC team

August 2021

Uterus *B-mode*





PVT-781VT/E (11C3)



Uterus, Endometrium

Wide band endocavitary transducer, wide angle, resolution

The different layers of the endometrium, vascular bed in myometrium and cervix are clearly outlined.

Uterus B-mode





PVT-781VT/E (11C3)



Uterus, Fibroma

Wide band endocavitary transducer

Excellent contrast resolution improves lesion detection

Uterus B-mode





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



Uterus, Adenomyosis

Wide band volumetric endocavitary transducer, resolution and penetration

Excellent penetration with homogeneous image from near to far field even in this case of severe adenomyosis.





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)

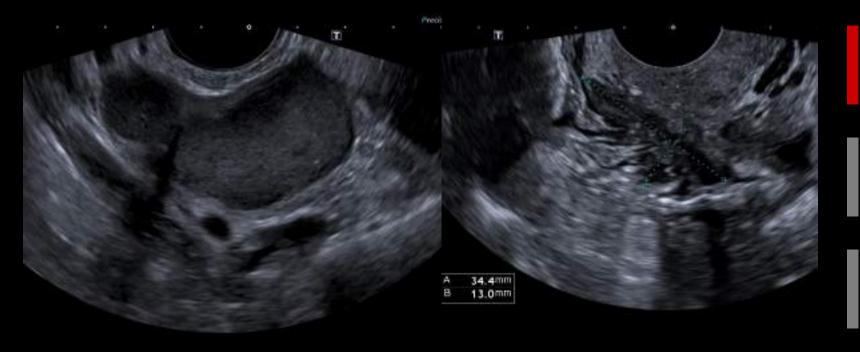


Ovary, Endometriotic cyst

Wide band volumetric endocavitary transducer, contrast resolution and Quickscan

Follicles, cyst and endometriotic tissue can be clearly distinguished. Some irregular myometrium is also visible.





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)

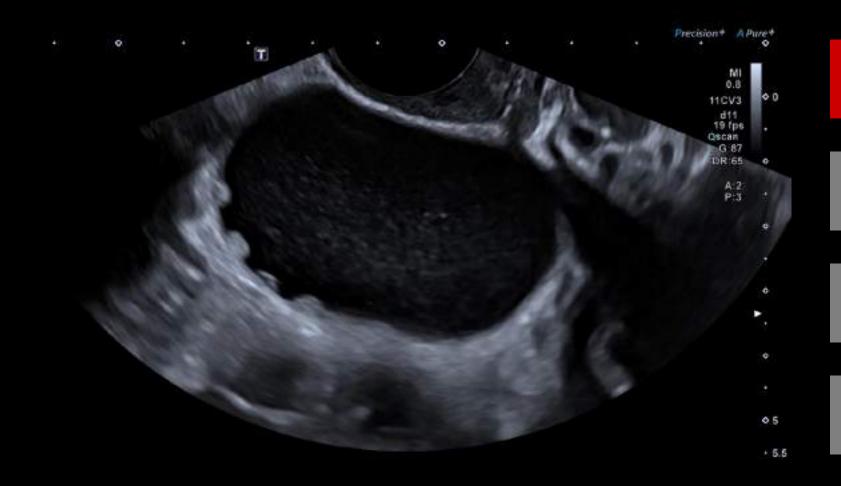


Endometriosis

Wide band volumetric endocavitary transducer, resolution

Excellent contrast resolution is needed to detect endometriotic tissue especially in difficult to reach areas.





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



Panovarian cyst

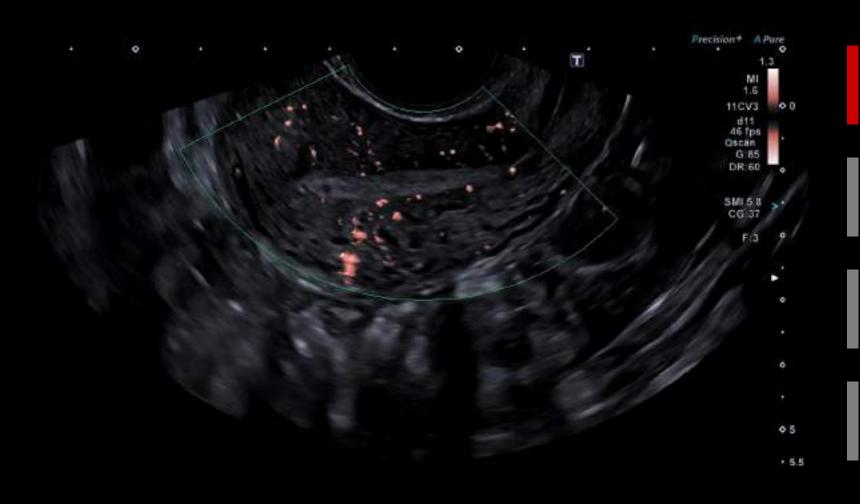
Wide band volumetric endocavitary transducer, resolution and Quickscan

Cystic wall, papillations and low level echo's are all equally good visible thanks to automatic Quickscan.

Uterus

Superb Micro-vascular Imaging (SMI)





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



Perfusion of myometrium

SMI and Doppler Luminance with highest frame rate, sensitivity and resolution, no motion artifacts

Minute arteries can be seen. At this stage of the menstrual cycle the spiral arteries in endometrium are not yet visible.

Uterus

Superb Micro-vascular Imaging (SMI)





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



Endometrium polyp, feeding artery

Excellent SMI with highest framerate, sensitivity and no motion artifacts

SMI clearly shows the feeding artery supplying endometrium polyp with high accuracy while preserving B-mode information.

Uterus

HyFoSy - Hysterosalpingo-foam-sonography





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



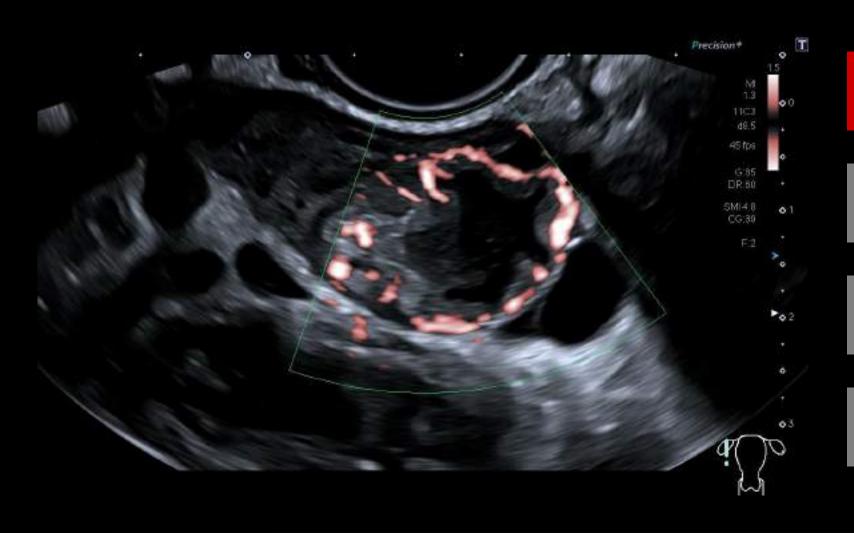
Endometrium cavity and tube with foam

Wide field of view and good framerate

Patency of tube is easily confirmed in this realtime scan.

Ovary Superb Micro-vascular Imaging (SMI)





PVT-781VT/E (11C3)



Ovary, Corpus Luteum cyst

SMI highest frame rate, sensitivity and resolution, no motion artifacts

The different tissue structures within the cyst remain perfectly visible even during SMI.

Ovary Superb Micro-vascular Imaging (SMI)





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



Complex ovarian lesion

SMI highest frame rate, sensitivity and resolution, almost no motion artifacts

SMI shows vessel architecture while preserving B-mode. Note the high framerate while box is covering entire lesion.

Ovary IOTA-ADNEX model





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



Advanced stage ovarian cancer

IOTA-ADNEX model

IOTA gives clear indication of increased risk for malignancy in this lesion (from previous slide), also shows the risk for which stage of malignancy.





PVI-475BX (8CX1)



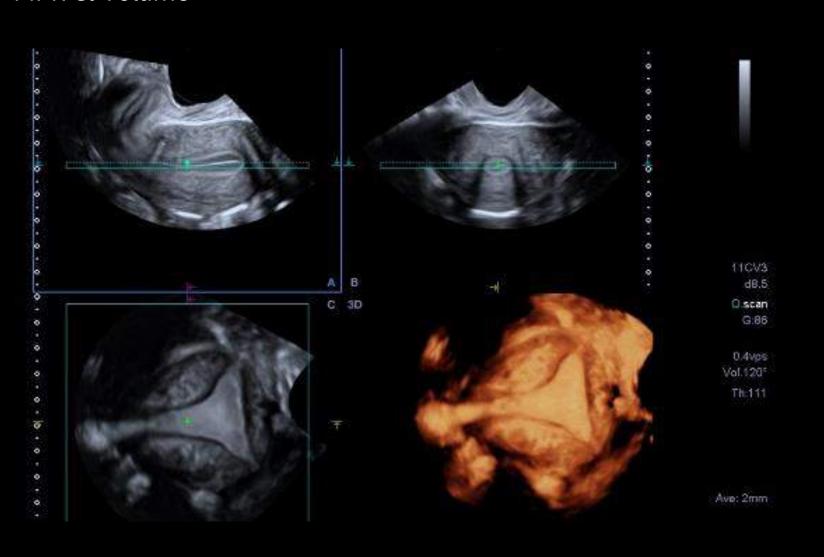
Large multi cystic ovarian mass

Active matrix wide band convex transducer, Quickscan

In large lesions the use of the abdominal transducer gives good overview, penetration and resolution.

3D rendering MPR & Volume





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



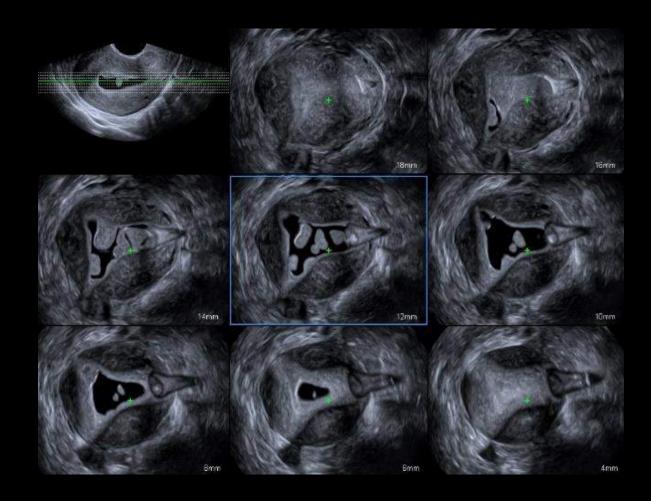
Uterus, Endometrium

MultiPlanar Reconstruction image (MPR) with thick slice and surface volume rendering (VR)

All 3D scanplanes visualized in highest resolution including volume rendered image.

3D rendering MultiView





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



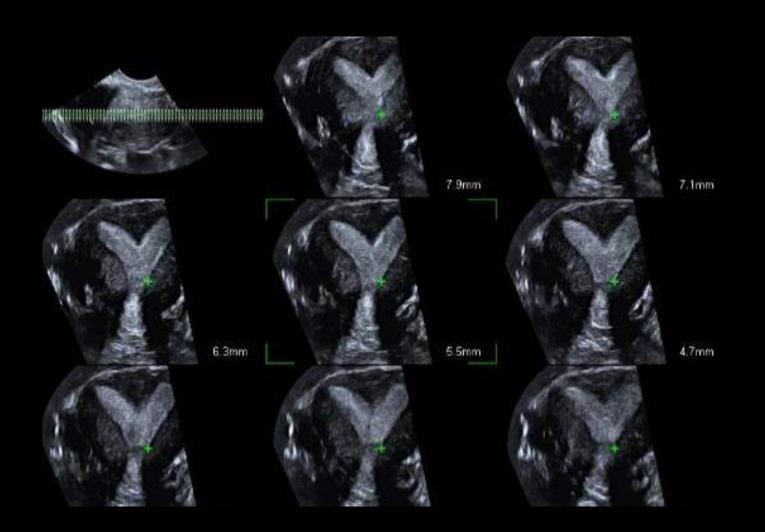
Uterus with several polyps

MultiView, C-plane

MultiView and C-plane for quick overview of all polyps, not possible in just A and B plane. Made possible by saline infusion and 3D sweep.

3D rendering MultiView





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)

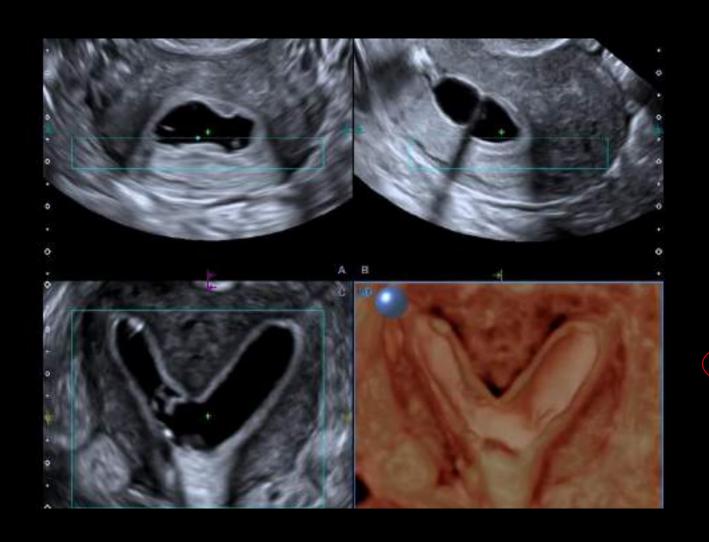


Bicornuate Uterus

MultiView C-plane

The C-plane of the uterus cannot be obtained in 2D, therefore 3D and Multiview C is ideal for detecting congenital uterine abnormalities.





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)

d8 0 O scan

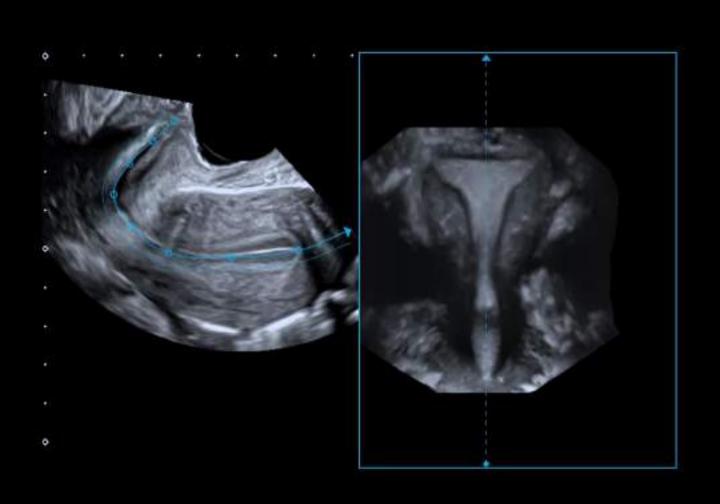
G.86

0.10ps Vol.150° Th:133 **Bicornuate Uterus with adhesions**

3D MultiPlanar (MPR) and Luminance volume rendered image, widest 3D angle (180°x150°)

Saline infusion is being used to get good overview of the adhesions in this bicornuate uterus.







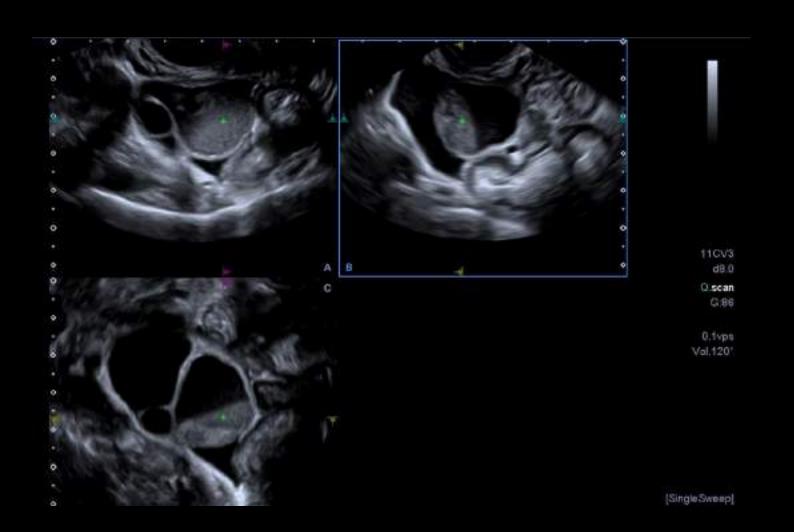
Uterus, Endometrium

11CV3 d8.5 Q.scan G.89

0,4vps Vol.120 **OmniView with thick slice**

OmniView with thick slice is really useful and fast to get a good impression of the coronal plane especially in curved structures like in this case.





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



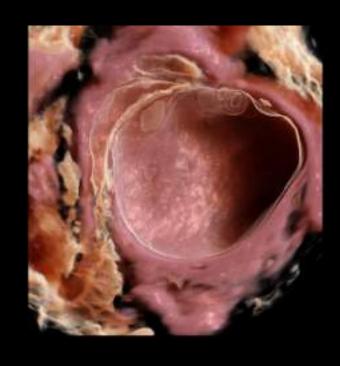
Ovary with cyst and endometriotic tissue

MultiPlanar Reconstruction (MPR)

In 3D the subtle tissue differences in this ovary are evident, allowing accurate diagnosis and extend of endometriosis.

3D rendering Shadow Glass







PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



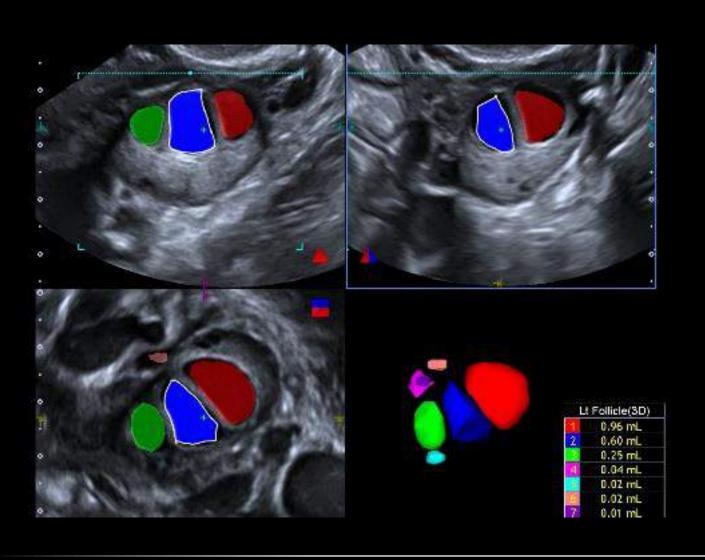
Ovarian cyst, Ovary with several follicles

Shadow Glass with and without Inversion mode

Shadow Glass displays images in a more lifelike way.

Follicle count









Ovary with follicles

11CV3

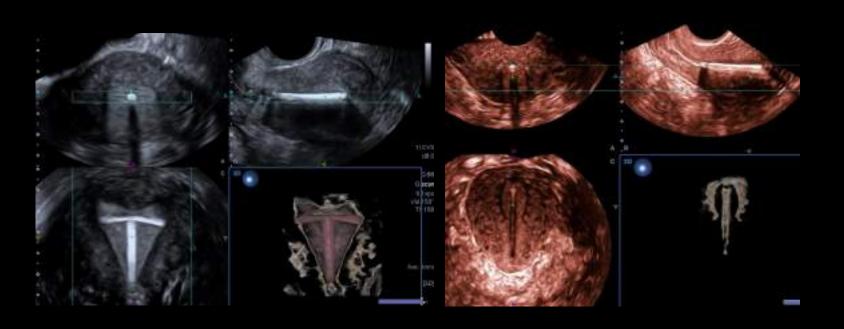
G:67

0.1vps Vol.130* Th:165 Follicle count, wide 3D angle (130°) used. (max 150° available)

Accurate detection and measurement of all follicles after one 3D sweep decreases examination time significantly.

3D rendering
MPR with Shadow Glass volume image





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)

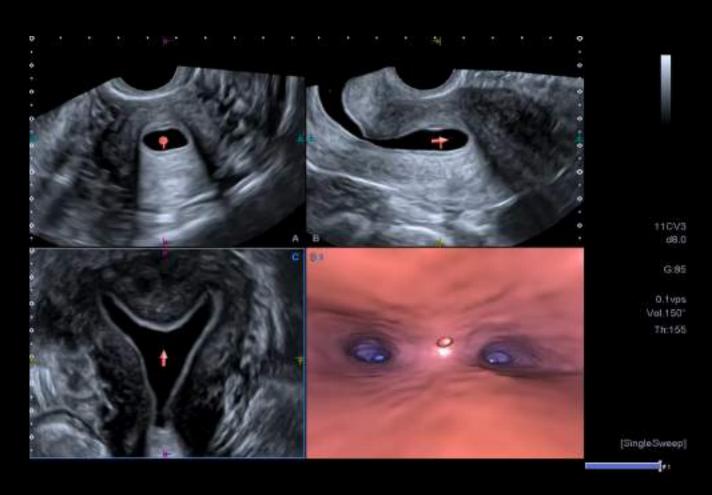


Intra Uterine Device (IUD)

MultiPlanar Reconstruction, Shadowglass, wide angle 3D (150°,130°)

3D gives more accurate location of IUD and the type of IUD can easily be identified.





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



Uterus with saline infusion

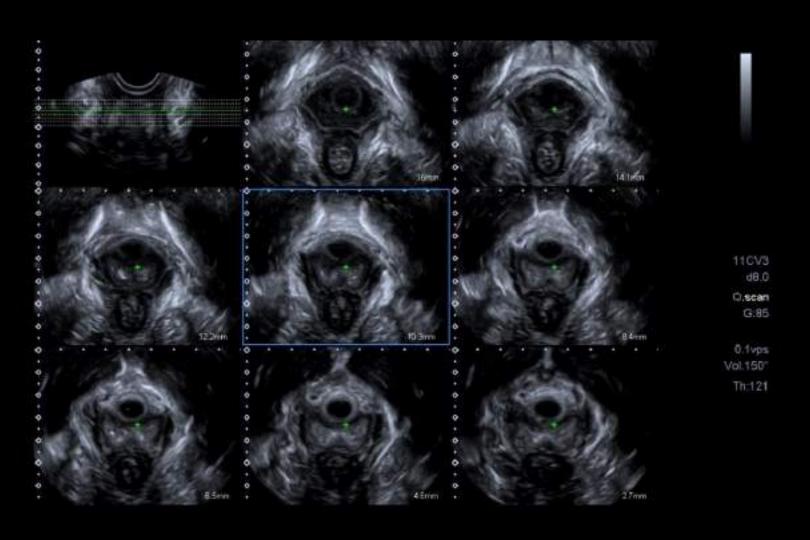
Flythru**

Virtual sonohysteroscopy offers even more views than hysteroscopy (from fundus to cervix), causes less patient discomfort and is significant cheaper. In many cases it can prevent hysteroscopy.

^{**} only available on Aplio i-series

Pelvic floor





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



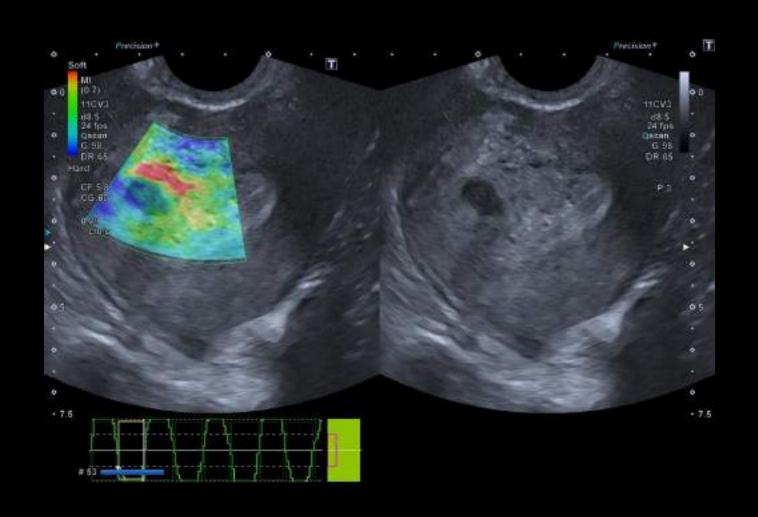
Sphincter, Urethra, Vagina

MultiView C-plane

C-plane reconstruction shows the symmetry of the muscles allowing good patient management.

Strain Elastography





PVT-681MVL (11CV3)



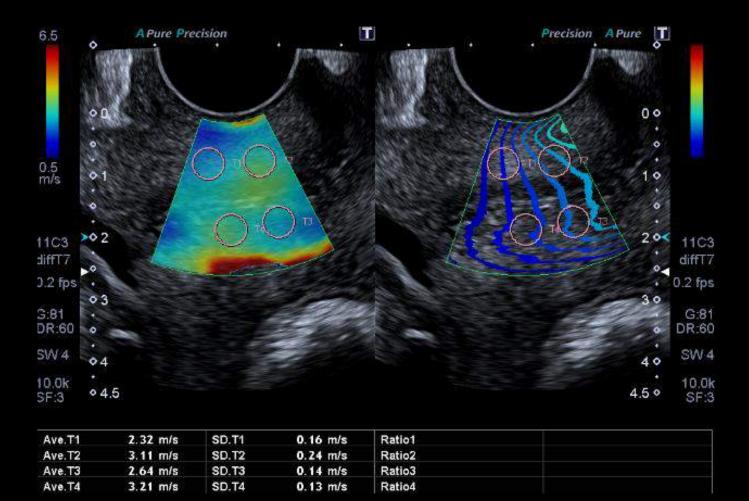
Uterus with small intracavital fibroid

Strain Elastography

Slight manual compression offers information on tissue stiffness. The intracavital fibroid is clearly harder than surrounding tissue.and therefore presented in blue.

Shearwave Elastography





PVT-781VT/E (11C3)



Cervix during pregnancy

Shearwave elastography with propagation map and measurements

The stiffnes of the cervix can be quantatively determined with the help of shearwave. No manual compression is needed.

Smart Fusion Imaging





PVI-475BX (8CX1)



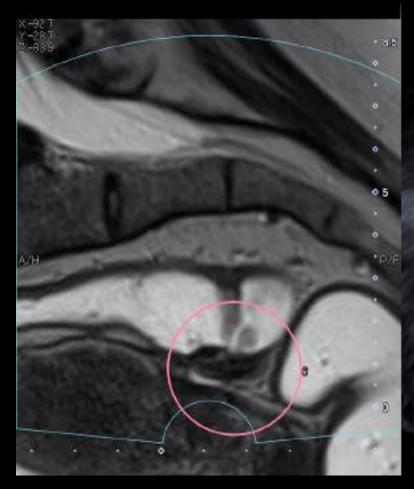
Ascites in case of pelvic lesion

Smart Fusion

The ultrasound image is fused with the CT image allowing accurate orientation in realtime for difficult to find lesions.

Smart Fusion Imaging







PVT-781VT/E



Endometriotic lesion

Smart Fusion Imaging

The endometriotic lesion can be identified easier with the help of the fused MR image and followed up by ultrasound.

Canon Medical Systems Corporation