CHOOSING THE CORRECT RADIOLOGIC TEST

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE

ACR APPROPRIATENESS CRITERIA®

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Genitourinary Imaging

Adnexal Cyst Follow-up

Do not recommend follow-up imaging for clinically inconsequential adnexal cysts.
Clinically Suspected Adnexal Mass

A 32-year-old premenopausal woman presents with a clinically suspected adnexal mass. She is not pregnant. Which of the following is the most appropriate imaging exam?

a. US of the pelvis, transvaginal
b. CT of the pelvis with contrast
c. MRI of the pelvis with contrast
d. FDG-PET of the whole body
e. No ideal imaging exam
Clinically Suspected Adnexal Mass

Given that the patient is of reproductive age but not pregnant, and this is her initial evaluation, the following applies:

a. **Transvaginal US of the pelvis** is the most appropriate. Transabdominal and Doppler ultrasound may be added, depending on the clinical circumstances. (9)

b. CT of the pelvis with contrast is usually not appropriate. (3)

c. MRI of the pelvis with contrast may sometimes be appropriate. It is used if US is inconclusive or technically limited. (5)

d. FDG-PET of the whole body is usually not appropriate. (1)

Hydrosalpinx. Transvaginal pelvic ultrasound (A & B) shows a tubular cystic structure (star) in the left adnexa and a normal separate left ovary (arrow).
Clinically Suspected Adnexal Mass

A 32-year-old premenopausal woman presents with a mixed solid and cystic or completely solid adnexal mass that is persistent on follow-up. She is not pregnant. Which of the following is the most appropriate imaging exam?

a. CT of the pelvis with contrast
b. MRI of the pelvis with contrast
c. FDG-PET of the whole body
d. Image-guided aspiration or biopsy
e. No ideal imaging exam
Clinically Suspected Adnexal Mass

Given that the patient is a female of reproductive age, not pregnant, with a complex or solid mass that is persistent or enlarging on pelvic sonography at short-term follow-up, the following applies:

a. CT of the pelvis with contrast is usually appropriate, but there is a better choice here. Use this exam to stage suspected ovarian cancer or to evaluate for a primary malignancy in suspected metastases. (7)

b. MRI of the pelvis with contrast is the most appropriate. Use this exam if nonsurgical management is elected, and malignancy cannot be excluded. (8)

c. FDG-PET of the whole body is usually not appropriate. It is not appropriate for tissue characterization of adnexal lesions. (2)

d. Image-guided aspiration or biopsy is not rated in appropriateness.

Endometrioma. Pelvic MR axial T1-weighted image with fat saturation shows a homogeneous intensely bright cyst (arrow) in the right ovary.