

**SCREENING OF POSTMENOPAUSAL
WOMEN FOR THE OVARIAN SIZE BY
VAGINAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY**

*Thesis Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of the
Master Degree of Obstetrics and Gynecology*



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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

**قالوا سبحانك لا علم لنا إلا ما علمتنا،
إنك أنت العليم الحكيم**

صدق الله العظيم

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***Introduction and
Aim of the work***

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Several screening procedures has been proposed to detect ovarian cancer. It is clear, that routine pelvic examination is not sensitive enough to detect this disease at an early stage because >70% of patients will have advanced disease at the time of diagnosis (*Higgins et al., 1989*).

However non of the screening procedure is sensitive and specific enough to be used in population based screening programs (*Kurjak et al., 1994*).

Transvaginal ultrasonography has provided new anatomic and pathophysiologic information about the female pelvis. Because of the probe proximity to the organ of interest and higher insonating frequency, resolution dramatically improved.

Problems previously encountered during transabdominal scanning such as obesity, bowel gases, retracted uterus and patient's need to fill the bladder no longer preclude accurate diagnosis (*Freimans and Jones, 1992*).

Transvaginal ultrasound adds a new dimension to the accuracy of gynecological diagnosis and treatment particularly observing the ovary through a menstrual cycle and examining it for neoplasm (*ASIM et al., 1992*).

Introduction and Aim of the Work

Transvaginal ultrasonography (TVS) in evaluation of the female pelvis has become increasingly wide spread since its introduction in 1984 and the transvaginal approach can now be considered an integral part of the pelvic sonogram (*Schwimer and Lebovic, 1984*).

The objective of this study is to determine the value of screening transvaginal ultrasonography for the evaluation of ovarian abnormalities in post menopausal women.

Review of Literature

