

THE ROLE OF ULTRASOUND AND CT IN THE ASSESSMENT OF ACUTE PELVIC PAIN IN WOMEN

An Essay

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Radiology

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دور الموجات فوق الصوتية والأشعة المقطعية في تقييم الأم الحوض الحادة عند النساء

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

This paper aimed at evaluation of the role of ultrasound and computed tomography in the assessment of acute pelvic pain in women.

Most studies define acute pain as having a duration of ≤ 3 –6 months. Pain lasting six months or more is classified as chronic in nature.

Acute pelvic pain in a woman can be secondary to a variety of disorders, which may be difficult to differentiate on clinical grounds. This clinical conundrum is often solved by diagnostic imaging.

Ultrasound is the imaging modality of choice in the young female patient presenting with acute pelvic pain.

The first step in the evaluation is to determine pregnancy status by measuring the serum β -HCG level. Next, the choice of the correct imaging test depends on the results of a careful clinical evaluation to narrow the differential diagnosis.

Transvaginal ultrasonography (TVUS) is the main stay of imaging evaluation at initial presentation. Its strengths include absence of radiation, rapid availability of

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا

إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ)

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

List of abbreviations

CT	Computed tomography
MDCT	Multidetector Computed tomography
HCG	Human Chorionic gonadotrophin
HOC	Haemorrhagic ovarian cyst
TOA	Tubo-ovarian abscess
OHSS	Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome
PID	Pelvic inflammatory disease
TAS	Transabdominal sonography
TVS	Transvaginal sonography
US	Ultrasound
MR	Magnetic Resonance
IUDs	Intrauterine devices
ED	Ectopic pregnancy
RPOCs	Retained products of conception
SAB	spontaneous abortion
CL	corpus luteum

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

EVUS	Endovaginal ultrasound
SOI	Segmental omental infarction
IUP	Intrauterine pregnancy
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections

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