

[EP01.32]. The Hidden Burden of Uterine Pathology: Prevalence and Sonographic Features in a Community-Based Cohort

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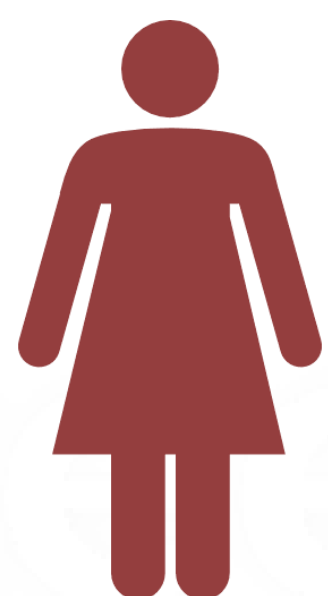
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Objective

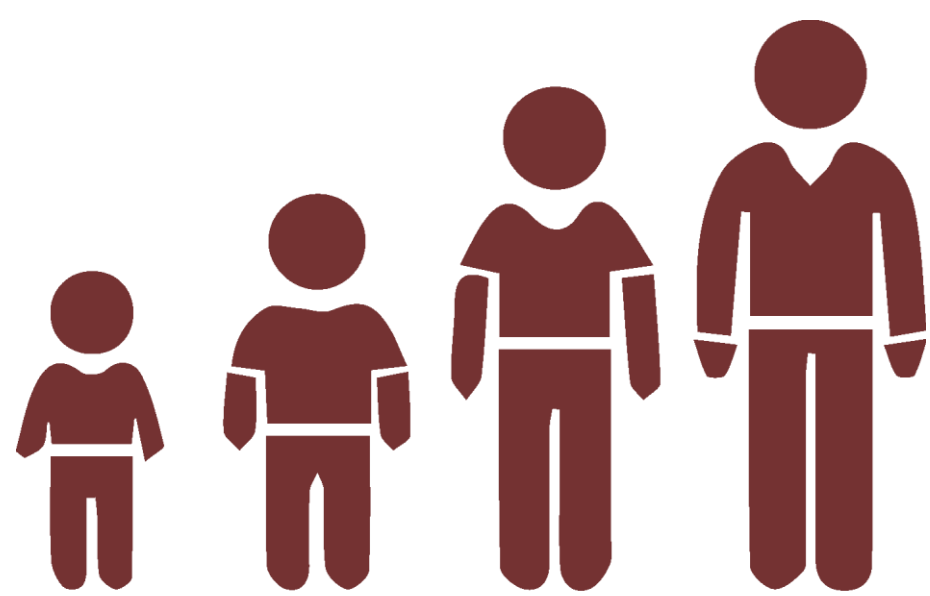
To describe the prevalence and sonographic characteristics of uterine pathology identified on transvaginal ultrasound in a community-based gynecologic imaging cohort.

Methods

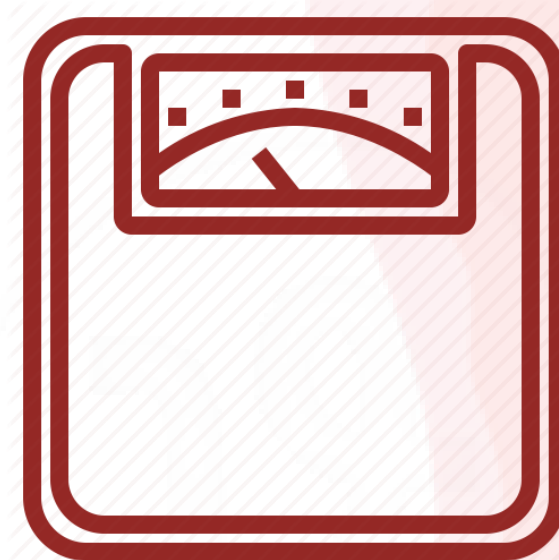
- Retrospective cross-sectional study of 1,867 consecutive patients undergoing transvaginal ultrasound at a community-based imaging clinic
- High-frequency transvaginal probes with standardized multiplanar assessment of the uterus and adnexa
- Pathologies assessed: adenomyosis, fibroids, endometrial abnormalities, Müllerian anomalies, isthmocele, retained products of conception (RPOC) and intrauterine adhesions
- Reporting followed MUSA, FIGO, IETA and ASRM terminology
- Data extracted from stored reports and archived images, analyzed descriptively



1,867 patients



37.9 ± 12.6 years, mean age



27.4 ± 7.1 kg/m², mean BMI

Key Findings

55.3%

of patients had uterine pathology (1,032/1,867)

30.9%

Fibroids most common pathology

26.7%

Adenomyosis second most common

17.6%

Endometrial pathology polyps 11.0%

- Fibroids were most frequently FIGO type 4.
- Isthmocele, RPOC, intrauterine adhesions and Müllerian anomalies were uncommon.

Conclusion

Uterine pathology was identified in more than half of patients undergoing community-based transvaginal ultrasound, with fibroids and adenomyosis the most frequent findings. Applied with standardized international criteria, community-based gynecologic ultrasound identifies a broad spectrum of uterine abnormality and can characterize disease burden beyond tertiary referral populations.

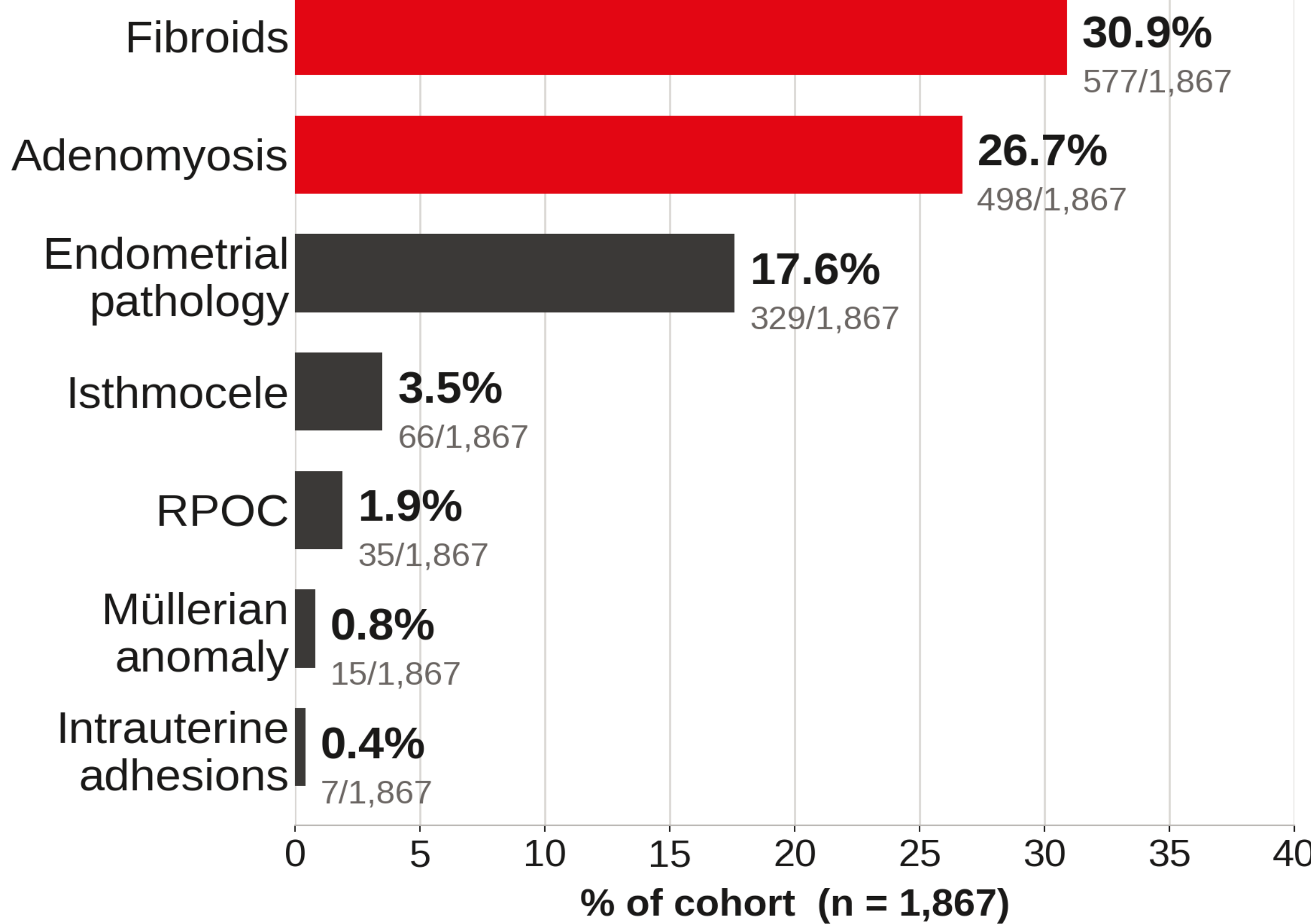


Figure 1. Prevalence of uterine pathology on transvaginal ultrasound across the full cohort.

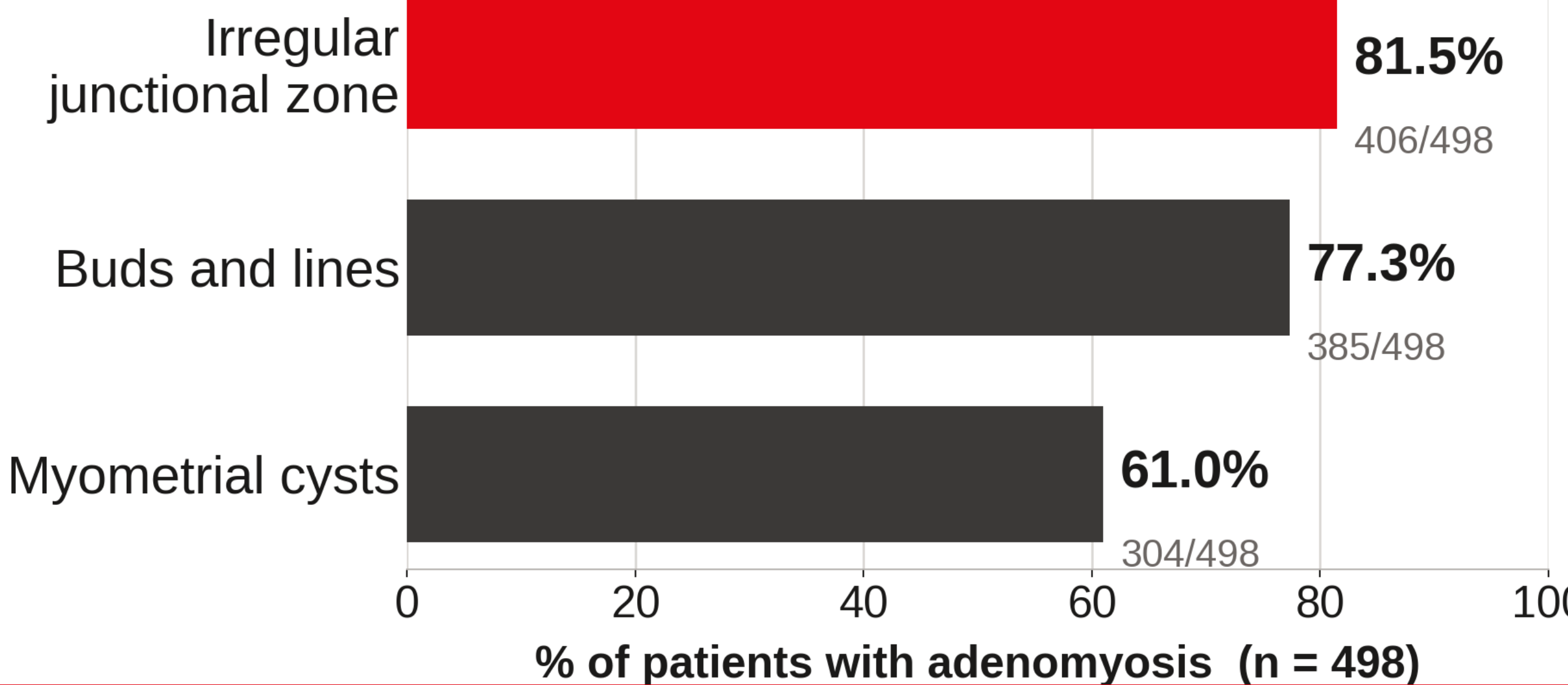


Figure 2. MUSA features among patients with adenomyosis.

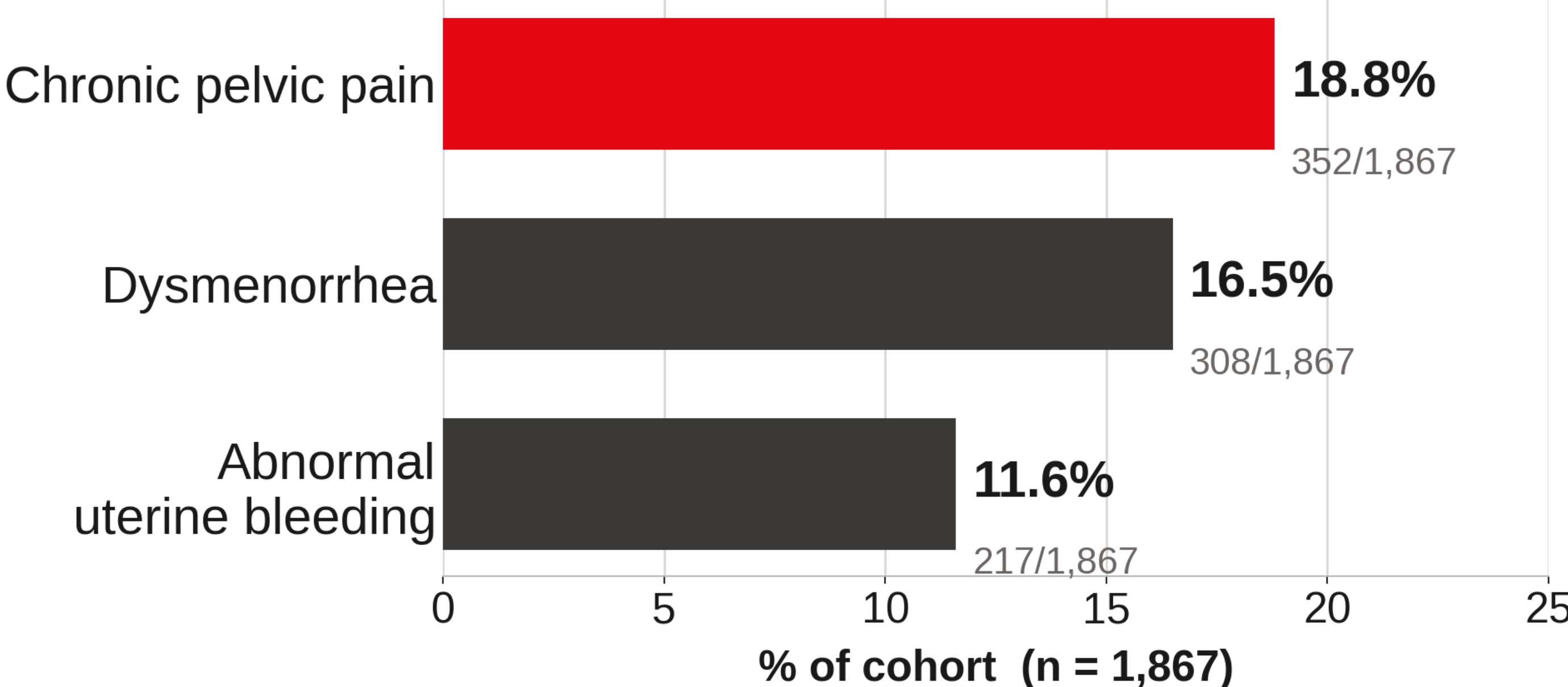


Figure 3. Leading indications for referral.