

EP04.20. A structured, organ-specific ultrasound reporting checklist in the assessment of OHVIRA

Dovile Kielaitė¹, Arunakumari Parivakkam²
¹ Obstetrics and Gynecology, Vilniaus universitetas Medicinos fakultetas, Vilnius, Vilnius County, Lithuania.
² Norfolk and Norwich University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Norwich, England, United Kingdom.

Introduction

OHVIRA (Obstructed Hemivagina and Ipsilateral Renal Anomaly) syndrome is a rare genitourinary malformation characterized by a uterine anomaly, obstructed hemivagina, and ipsilateral renal anomaly. Ultrasound reporting is often inconsistent and descriptive. Our aim was to employ a methodical approach to the ultrasound assessment of patients with OHVIRA and thereby develop standardized and organ-specific ultrasound reporting system.

Methods

7 patients with OHVIRA were treated in a tertiary referral centre for Paediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology (PAG) over a 3-year period. A standardised reporting format, systematically assessing each organ, was developed to ensure essential radiologic findings were methodically presented.

Results

A systematic and organ specific approach to ultrasound reporting in OHVIRA ensures a thorough and detailed assessment of both the normal and aberrant anatomy. This also enabled consistent and comprehensive assessment of all relevant anatomical components, which has a bearing on clinical outcomes. This reduced variability in ultrasound reporting and improved clarity of communication within the multidisciplinary team. It improved diagnostic completeness, supported surgical planning, and facilitated individualized, fertility-preserving management.

a)

Uterus

Classify uterine anomaly using the ESHRE/ESGE classification on female genital tract anomalies.

Cervix

Report the presence of two cervices and the intercervical distance.

Vagina

Specify the laterality of the obstructed hemivagina (right/left) and assess the volume of haematocolpos using 3-D measurements.

Septum

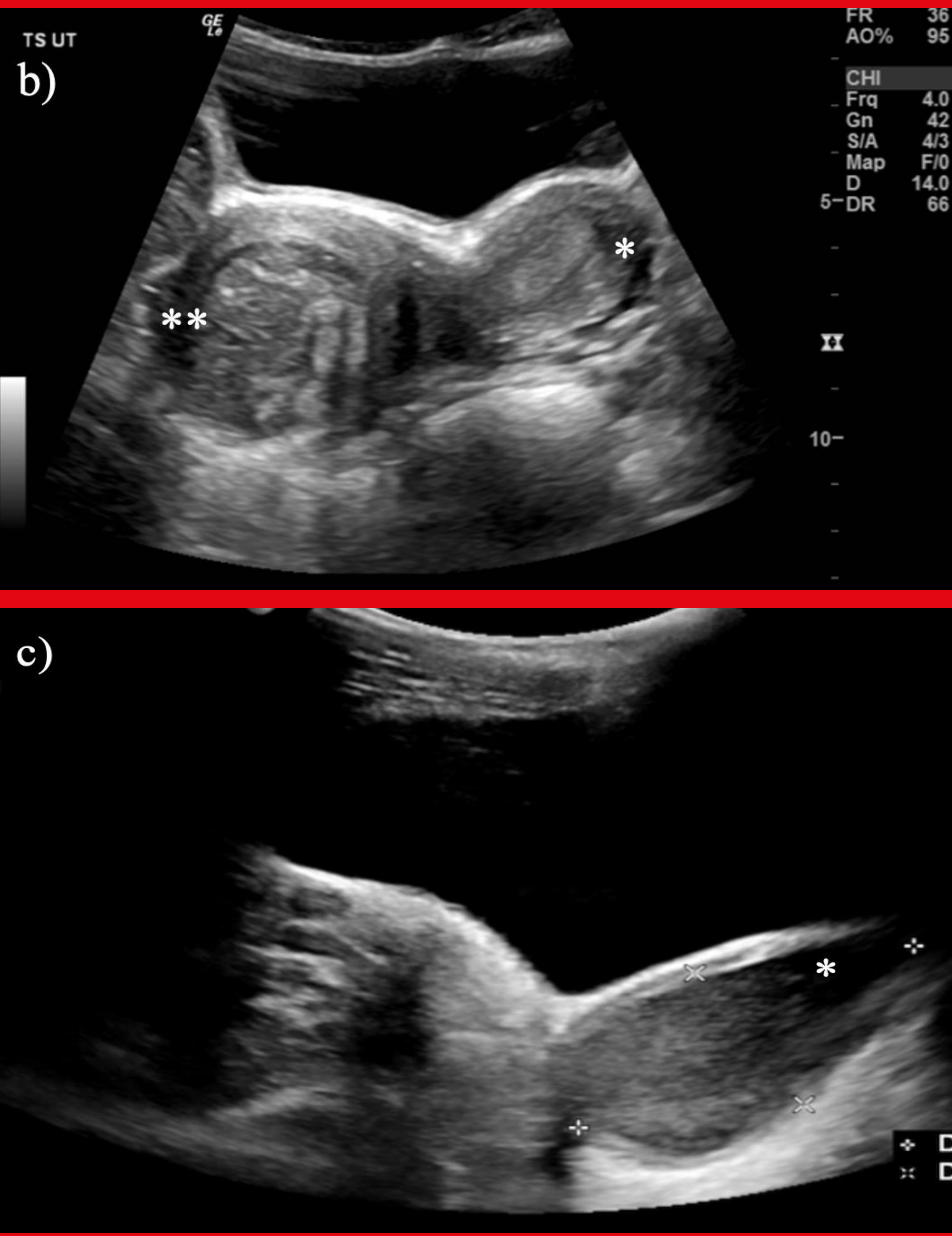
Describe vaginal septum thickness, axis (orientation), and distance of the lowest point from the perineum, where feasible.

Ureter

Assess for anomalies such as ureterocele or ectopic ureter.

Kidney

Document renal anomalies, such as ipsilateral agenesis, renal duplication, ectopic kidney, and multicystic dysplastic kidney.



a) Organ-specific ultrasound reporting system
b) US image showing uterus didelphys: the cavity in the left uterus has a regular endometrium (*). The cavity in the right uterus is distended by a clot at the fundus (**).
c) US image showing right hemivagina (*).

Conclusion

Standardized organ-specific reporting provides a systematic and clinically meaningful framework for evaluating OHVIRA. We therefore encourage its routine use in OHVIRA assessment.