

EP11.05 Three-dimensional ultrasound and Magnetic Resonance Imaging in evaluation of cervical invasion in endometrial cancer.

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Objectives

Prognosis in endometrial cancer depends on stage and histological grade. The infiltration of cervical stroma is included in the FIGO staging of endometrial cancer. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and Three-dimensional ultrasound (3DUS) provide information about infiltration of cervical stroma in case of endometrial cancer.

The aim of this study is to compare the accuracy of 3DUS with MRI in the evaluation of cervical stroma invasion in patients with endometrial cancer.

Methods

A sample of 120 patients histologically confirmed of endometrial cancer were prospectively evaluated with 3DUS and MRI to classify the presence or absence of cervical invasion using subjective assessment.

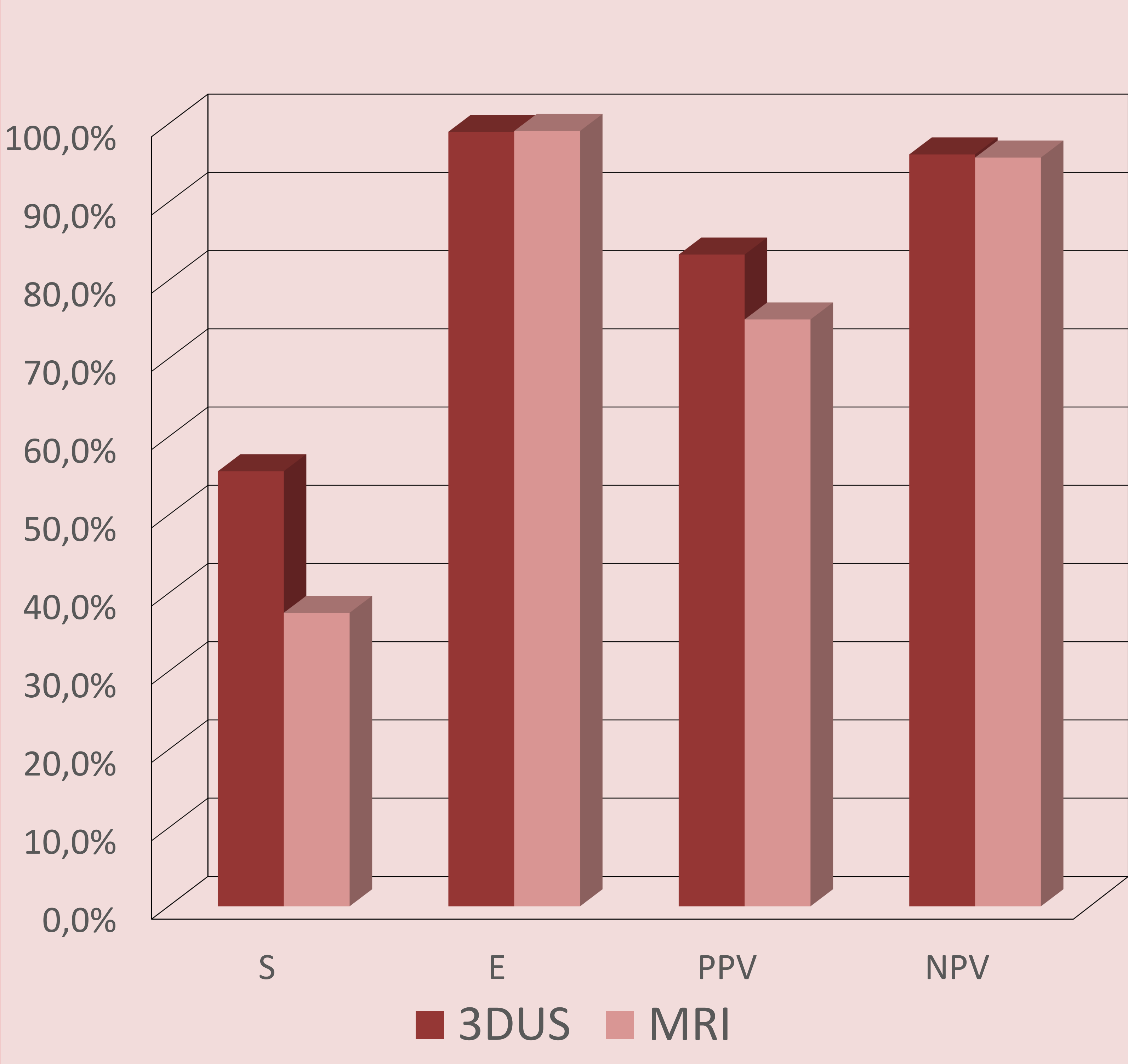
Sensitivity (S), specificity (SP), positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value(NPV) and accuracy were calculated for both techniques

Results

S, E, PPV and NPV of 3DUS and MRI to detect cervical invasion are shown in Table 1.

Conclusion

3D ultrasound shows better diagnostic sensitivity than MRI in the diagnosis of cervical stroma infiltration in patients with histologically diagnosis of endometrial cancer. 3DUS and MRI shows a good specificity and less sensitivity in these group of patients.



Graph showing the results from Table 1

	S	E	PPV	NPV
3DUS	55,6%	99%	83,3%	96,1%
MRI	37,5%	99,1%	75%	95,7%

Table 1