

= =
 :
 : 31
 , ,
 : 31 25 , 6
 . 4
 , 1 2-7 cm
 27 , 3.5-22 cm(8.4 cm),
 15 (10 , 5), 1 , 9 , 2 .
 12 가 25 가 13 가 12 ,
 가 6
 5 가 , 1 25
 , 1
 , 31 26 (83.9%)
 :

: Ovary, torsion
 Pregnancy
 Ovary, US
 Ovary, Neoplasms
 Ultrasound (US), Doppler studies

: 2001 10 15 , : 2001 11 30 , : 2002 1 7 , : 2002 3 6
 : , (442-749) 5,
 Tel. (031)219-5856 Fax. (031)219-5862

5000 1

12 - 28%가

가 [1 - 6].

[2 - 3].

가

[7 - 9].

가

가

[10 - 13].

vascular pedicle)

(twisted

[14].

Ultramark 9 HDI(Advanced Technology Laboratories, Bothell, WA) 5.0 MHz
2 - 4 MHz, 4 - 7 MHz
2 - 7 MHz, spatial peak and temporal average intensity 40 - 92 mW/cm2,
(pulse repetition frequency) 2 - 10 KHz, wall filter 50 - 100 Hz,
4 - 20 cm/sec, 2 - 3 mm, 60

15

, 3

, 13

(Fig. 1).

(vascular pedicle)

가

가

(twisted vascular pedicle)

1994 6 2001 6 7

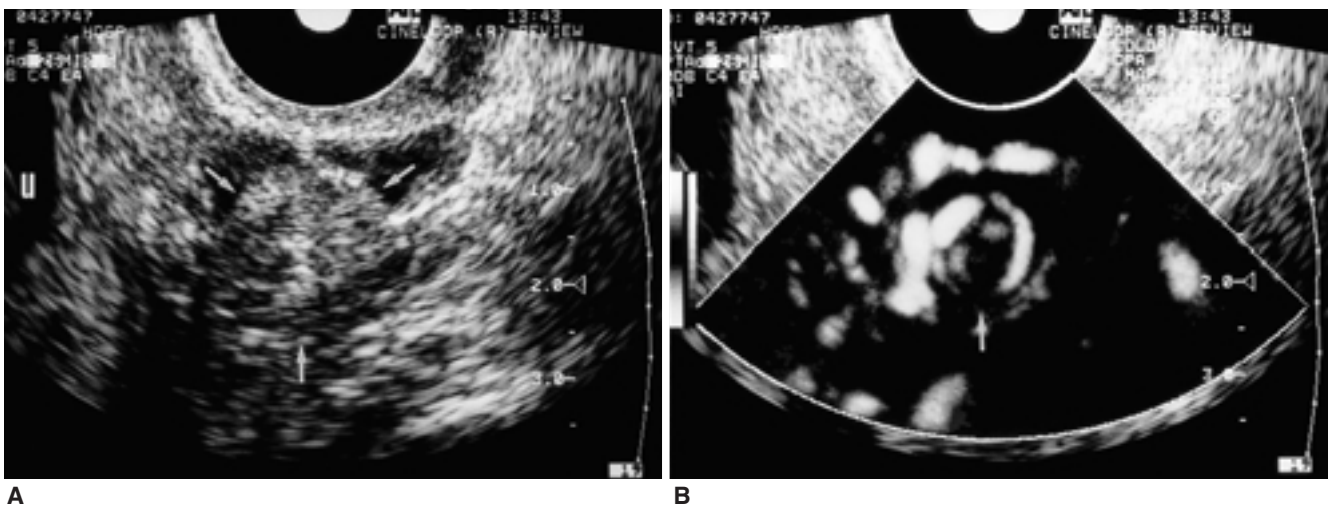


Fig. 1. Axial scan of twisted vascular pedicle on TVS and CDS.
A. TVS shows a 1.7 cm round mass with target appearance adjacent to the ovarian tumor and uterus(u) indicate a twisted vascular pedicle(arrows). **B.** TV-CDS shows circular vascular structures(arrow) within the twisted vascular pedicle.

(target) ,
 (beak) , (tubular) ,

가

가

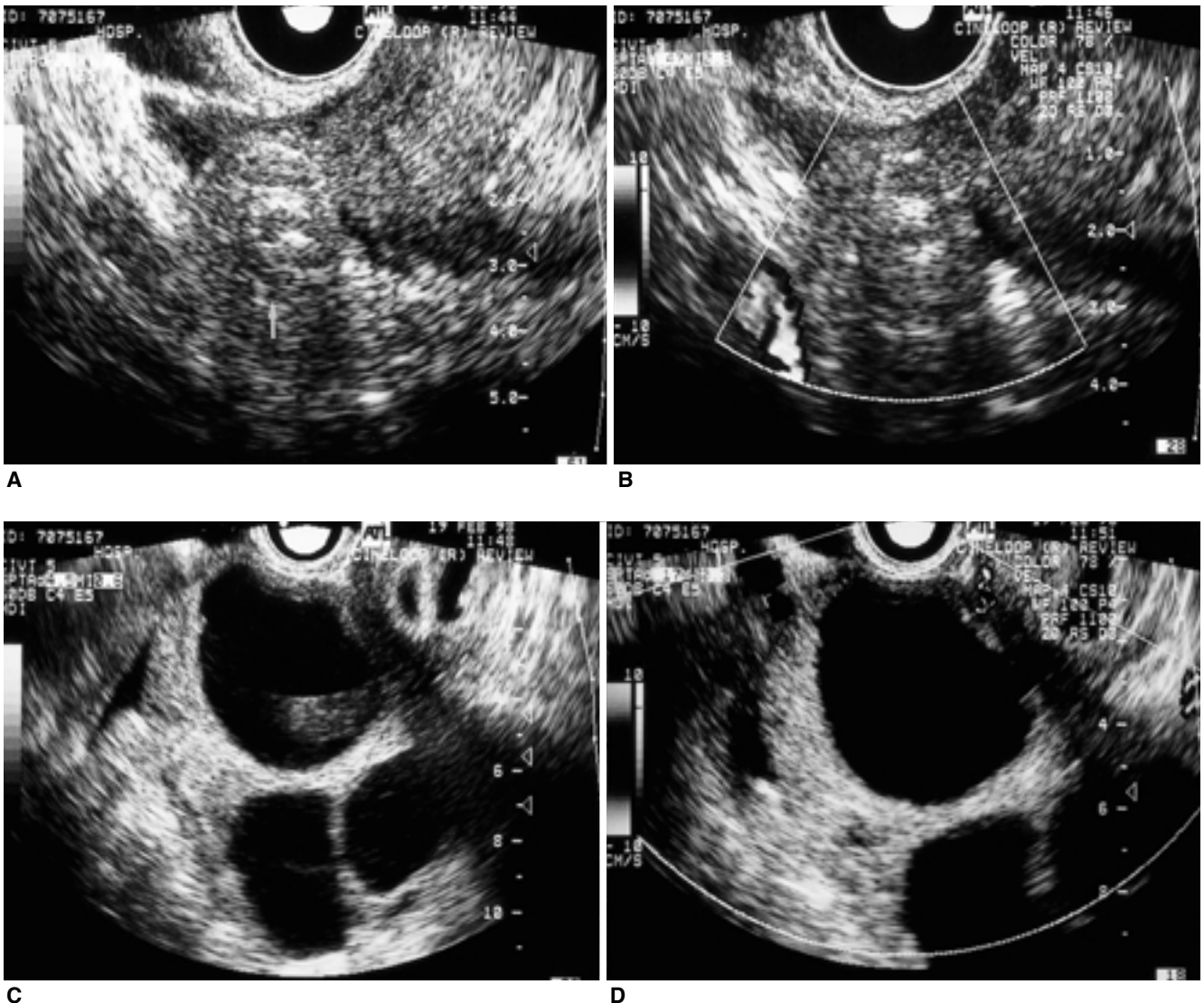


Fig. 2. Twenty-eight year old patient with 540 degree torsion of the hyperstimulated ovary without blood flow at 6 weeks of triplet gestation.

A. TVS shows a 2.5 cm target shaped twisted vascular pedicle(arrow) adjacent to the uterus(u). **B.** TV-CDS shows no blood flow within the twisted vascular pedicle. **C.** TVS shows a 11x10 cm enlarged ovary with multiple cystic lesion and swelling of intervening parenchyma. **D.** TV-CDS demonstrates no blood flow within the hyperstimulated ovary. Pathologic examination revealed hemorrhagic necrosis of the ovary and tube.

33.7% . 35 22 39 , 2 . 3.5-
 , 33 1 27 22 cm(8.4 cm) , 15 (10 , 5
 4 (20) , 1) , 1 , 9 , 2 . 9
 (12-30) 15 , 3 (31) 3 , 1 , 3
 1 2-48 ,
 , 28 , 7 .
 (detorsion) (6) , (1)
 180 6 , 270 1 , 360 14 , 가 4 3 가 27
 540 6 , 720 8 . 21 , 14 , 21 가 4
 33 29 , 1 가 27 6
 11 , 6 , 1 .
 , 2 , 1 , 8 .
 4 1 , 13 가 25
 2 Morgagni . 1 , 6 , 10
 34 1 (Fig. 4A, B). 12 , 4
 , 2 . 2 (Fig. 2B).
 35 6 , 34 3 , 29 17 (Fig. 4D), 14 가 가
 . (Fig. 2D). 가 13
 1 , 1 , 가 1 가
 1 3 . , 1 , 가 12
 25 (Fig. 6 5 , 1
 2A), 6 1.8-7 (Fig. 5A).
 cm , 16 , 5 ,
 4 . 18 , , 가 12 10 , ,
 5-12 cm . 4 가 12 10 , 가 1
 (Fig. 3), 1 2-7 cm 1 . 가 12
 (Fig. 2C), 11 . 가 12

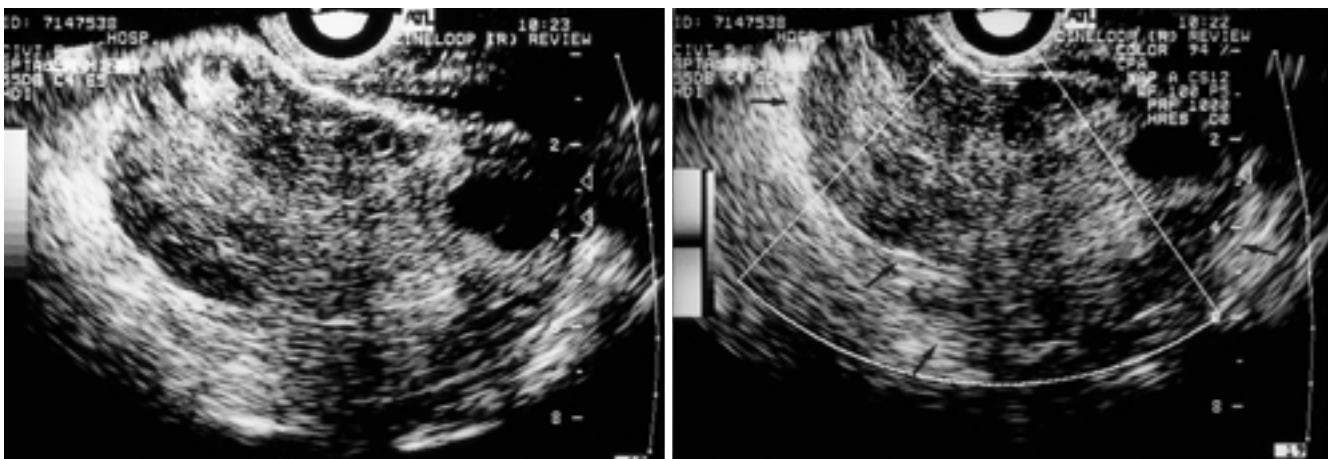


Fig. 3. Twenty-five year old patient with 720 degree torsion of the right ovary at 8 weeks of gestation. **A.** TVS shows a 9x6 cm enlarged ovary with peripherally located multiple follicles. **B.** TV-CDS could not demonstrate the blood flow within the ovary(arrows). Twisted vascular pedicle was seen as a 4 cm ellipsoid mass adjacent to the torsed ovary and there was no blood flow within the twisted vessels(not shown). Pathologic examination revealed hemorrhagic infarction of the ovary and tube.

4, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2-8, 1, 6 가 (Fig. 5B). 가 5, 2, 가 1, 가 1, 31, 26 (83.9%), 25, 1, 12-28%가 [2-4], 1, 10 가, 2, 3 [3-6]. 33.7% 7, 1, 가가 10% 3

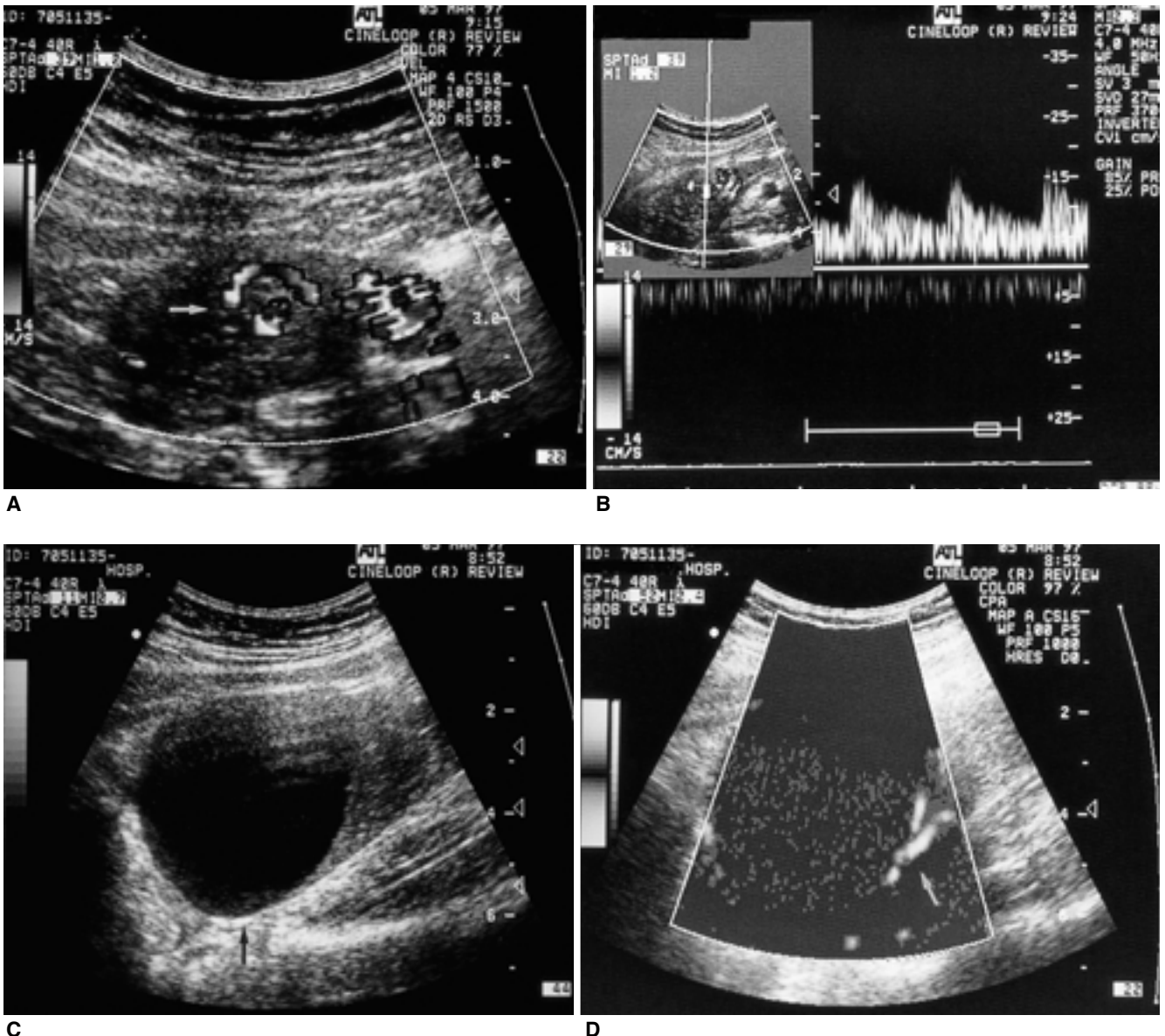
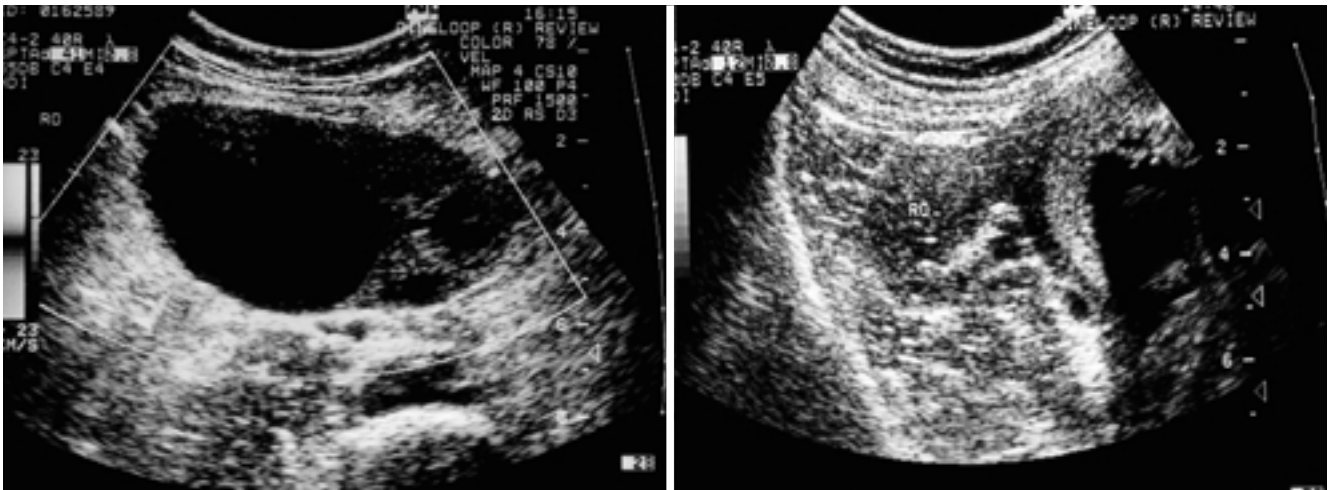


Fig. 4. Twenty-seven year old patient with 360 degree torsion of the right ovary at 15 weeks of gestation. **A.** Transabdominal CDS shows circular vessels within the twisted vascular pedicle(arrow). **B.** Color Doppler flow velocimetry demonstrates arterial and venous flow of the vascular structures within the twisted vascular pedicle. **C.** Transabdominal US shows a 5.2 cm cystic mass on the right ovary(arrow). **D.** Transabdominal CDS shows color flow to the ovary and cystic mass(arrow). Pathologic examination of right ovary revealed a viable ovary and corpus luteum cyst showing congestion and early hemorrhage.



A **B**
Fig. 5. Thirty-one year old patient with 720 degree torsion of the right ovary at 6weeks of twin gestation.
A. Transabdominal CDS shows no blood flow of the ovary and cystic mass. **B.** Subsequent follow-up sonography after detorsion with cystectomy shows a normal ovary(RO) with presence of flow(not shown).

가 , ,
 3 1 가 , ,
 1-2 2-6
 cm(4.4 cm) , 7-22 cm(13
 cm)
 가 1
 가 [2]. 가
 가 (mesosalpinx) [2, 4]. Morgagni
 [3-4]. S
 가 [2, 4]. [1],
 가 70-80%
 60% ,
 16% ,
 2.3% [4, 10, 15]. ,
 가 66% [2-3].
 , 50-81% 가 가 ,
 [7]. 1-11% 가
 [16-17], 가 , 80-100% [2, 4].
 [2]. 가 20%
 가 [2-4, 17]. 87.9% ,
 37.9% , [2].

가, 가 64 - 74%

[7 - 9].

가 [10 - 13], 31, 37

가 [5 - 가

6]. 가 [11, 13]. 가

가 [10, 12].

87%, 88%, 가

87%, 93%, 76% 가

[14]. 93.8% 가

가

83.9% [14]. 16.1%

180 가

가

가

77.4%

가

가

가

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= Abstract =

Ultrasonographic Diagnosis of Adnexal Torsion in Pregnancy

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PURPOSE : To evaluate the usefulness of ultrasonography (US) and color Doppler sonography (CDS) in the diagnosis of adnexal torsion in pregnancy.

MATERIALS and METHODS : US and CDS findings of 31 patients with surgically proven adnexal torsion during pregnancy were retrospectively reviewed. On US, the presence of a twisted vascular pedicle (TVP), ovary, or adnexal mass were evaluated while the presence of blood flow within the TVP and ovary or adnexal mass were evaluated on CDS. Adnexal torsion was diagnosed by the detection of TVP and absent flow to the ovary, and the diagnostic accuracy of US was assessed.

RESULTS : TVP was detectable on US in 25 of 31 cases (80.7%) with adnexal torsion during pregnancy. In four cases, torsion of the ovary was seen as the multiple peripherally located follicles in the enlarged ovary, and in one case, torsion of the hyperstimulated ovary appeared as multiple cysts measuring between 2 to 7 cm in diameter combined with swollen parenchyma. Ovarian mass was detected on the same side of the torsion in 27 cases, the diameter ranging from 3.5 to 22 cm (mean = 8.4 cm); 15 of them were mostly cystic while nine masses with the mixture of cystic and solid portions and two masses consisted of solid portion were also observed on US. The blood flow was present in the twisted vessels on CDS in 13 of 25 cases with TVP, and flow within the ovary or an adnexal mass was seen in 12 cases. The remaining 12 cases showed no flow within TVP and the ovary. In six cases with no visible TVP, the blood flow of the ovary was present in five cases and absent in one case. Torsion was confidently diagnosed in 25 cases with the visible TVP and in one case with absent ovarian flow on US and CDS, showing the diagnostic accuracy of 83.9%.

CONCLUSION : US and CDS can be useful diagnostic modalities in the diagnosis of adnexal torsion in pregnancy.

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