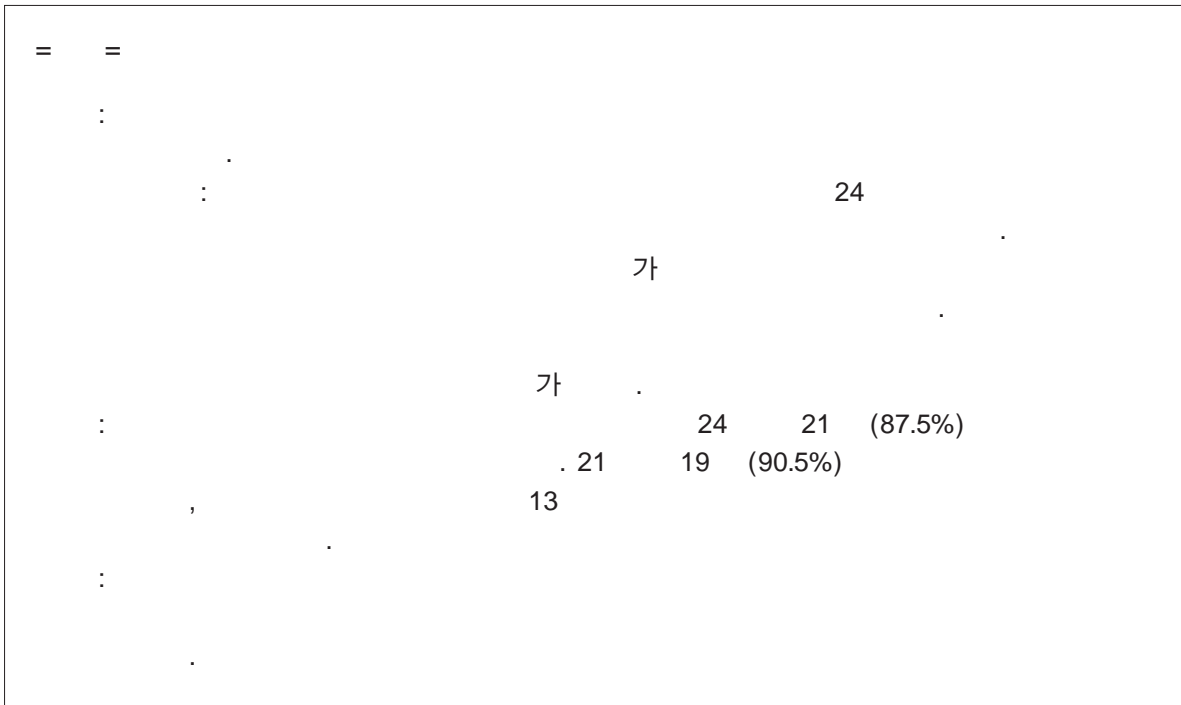


:

, *

. . . *



: Ultrasound (US); Uterus, biopsy; Uterus, endometrium; Uterine neoplasm

가 ,

가 [2-4].

가 3 가 [5-8],

10

가 [1]. 가 [9].

: 2008 6 30 , : 2008 8 7 , : 2008 9 9 , : 2008 9 10
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30 ml , 20-30 가 (diagnostic) (non-diagnostic)

2005 7 12 884 24 54 , 37.8 23

Accuvix XQ 3D US System (Medison, Seoul, Korea) 5-8 MHz 가 (surface-rendered) (Fig. 1), 가 (Fig. 2) 가

21 (87.5%) 3 (12.5%)

24

(Table 1).

21 19 (90.5%)

8

3 , 2 , 1

1 , 4

2 1

(material insufficiency), 1 (indeterminate cellular features)

80° , render box 5×7 cm, 7 cm , 5

0.3

5 - F Goldstein (IN, U.S.A.) 8 - F (Cook OB/GYN, Spencer, IN, U.S.A.) 15 , 2 , 7 3 , 2 , [9].

3.1 mm Pipelle endometrial sampler (CooperSurgical, Trumbull, CT, U.S.A.) , 96%

가 , 20-

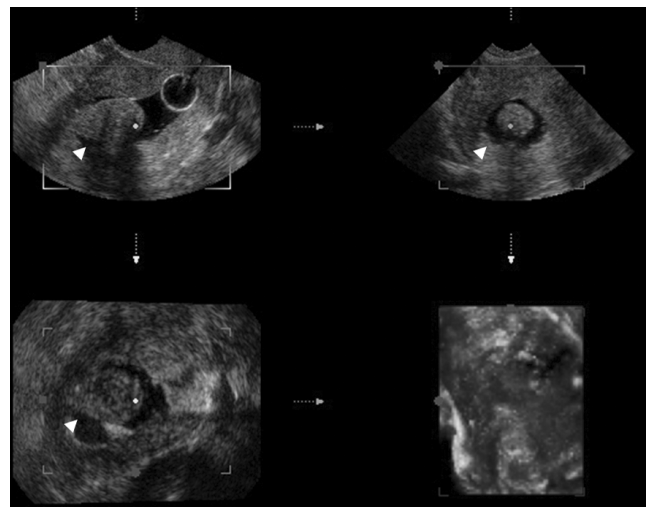


Fig. 1. 3D sonohysterographic, multiplanar images and the surface-rendered image of the uterine cavity show polypoid lesion (arrowheads) in the fundus.

13, 1, 4, 24, 3, 2, 19, 13, 2, 3, 13

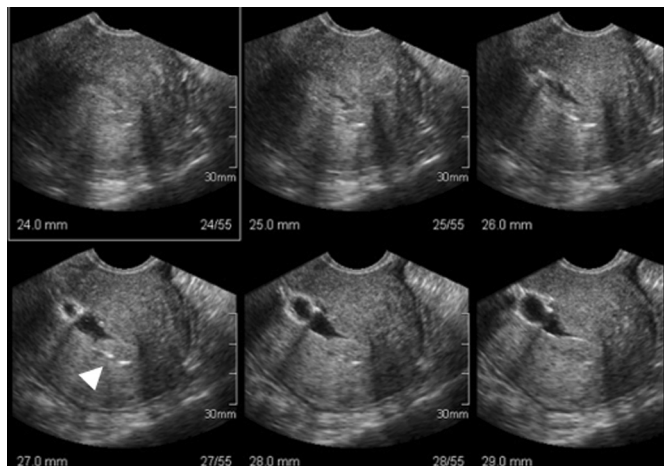
Table 1. Results of Successful SH-guided Biopsy in 21 Patients with Focal Endometrial Abnormalities

Results	Number of cases (%)
Adequate specimen for diagnosis	19 (90.5)
Inadequate specimen for diagnosis	2 (9.5)
Material insufficiency	1
Indeterminate cellular features	1

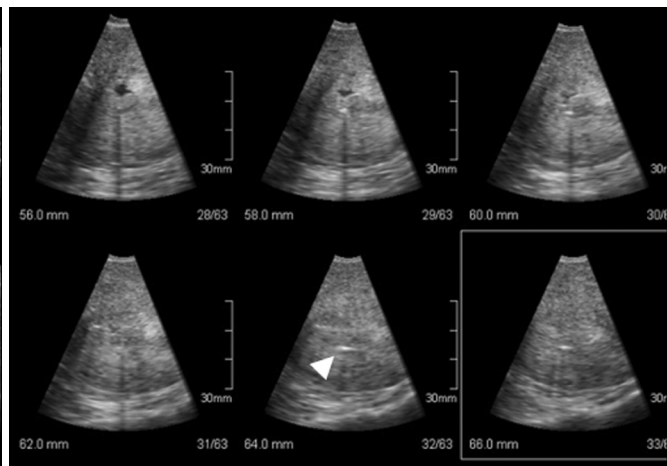
5-10% 가 [10-12].

Table 2. Pathologic Diagnosis in 24 Patients with Focal Endometrial Abnormalities

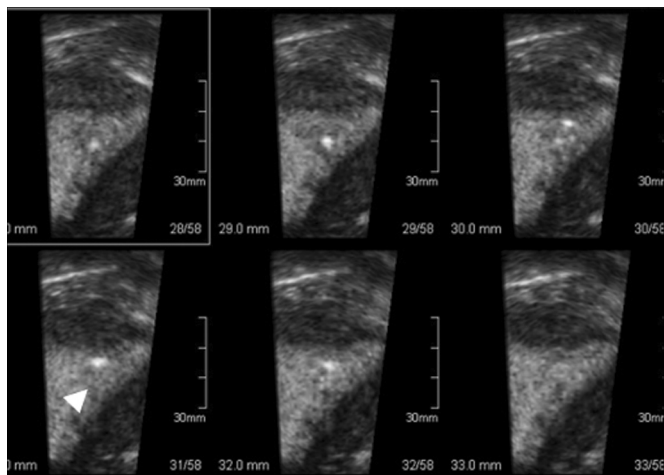
Pathologic diagnosis	Number of patients
Endometrial polyp	13
Endometrial hyperplasia	3
Endometrial carcinoma	2
Placental polyp	1
Disordered proliferative endometrium	1
Surface endometrium in submucosal lesions	4



A



B



C

Fig. 2. The real-time multi-slice images in the sagittal (A), axial (B), and coronal planes (C) constantly display the biopsy device as long as it is in the scanning volume. This view allows more improved localization and precise placement of the biopsy device (arrowheads) within the lesion.

Pipelle

가
[6],

[13].

[8, 9, 14],

90.8%,

83.1%

81%

[8, 9].

74.2%

[2-4],

가

[9]

87.5%

90.8%

90.5%

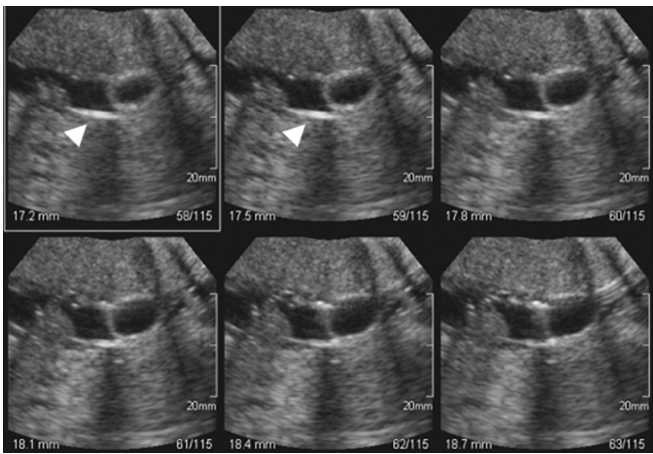
83.1%

가

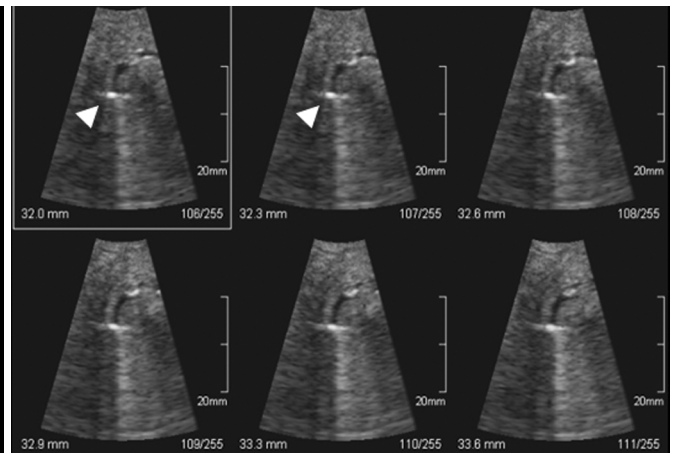
가

가

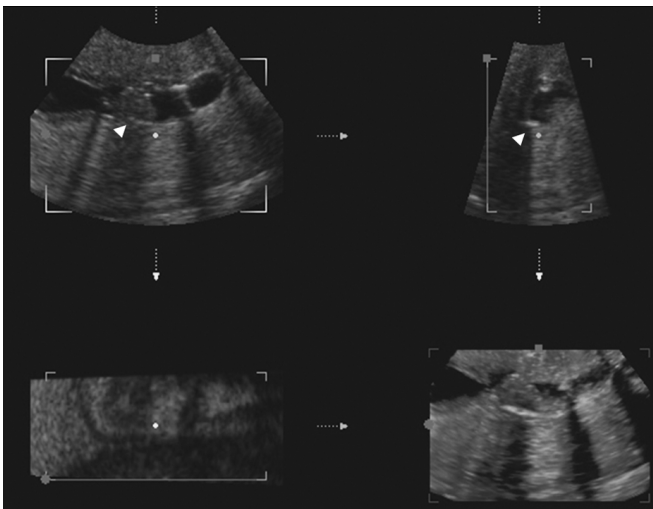
가



A



B



C

Fig. 3. Perception of target failure in the real-time sonohystero-graphy images in the Multi Slice sagittal (A) and axial (B) planes, multiplanar and the surface-rendered image (C). The biopsy needle (arrowheads) is directed to the mass in posterior wall on Multi Slice sagittal scan. However, Multi Slice axial scan shows the biopsy needle placed out of position.

(Fig. 3),

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= Abstract =

Sonohysterography-Guided Biopsy of Focal Endometrial Lesions: Value of Four-dimensional Ultrasonography

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PURPOSE : To assess the usefulness of four-dimensional (4D) ultrasonographic guidance in sonohysterography-guided biopsy of focal endometrial lesions.

MATERIALS and METHODS : Endometrial biopsies were performed prospectively under 4D ultrasound guidance in 24 consecutive patients with focal endometrial lesions detected on baseline sonohysterography. A single slice view in three orthogonal planes, a sagittal surface-rendered image, and multislice views in the sagittal plane were used for real-time guidance during the procedure. We evaluated feasibility based on the technical success rates and the number of "diagnostic" specimens obtained for histological diagnosis, and we correlated the biopsy results with the pathological diagnosis determined through the surgical procedure.

RESULTS : Four-dimensional sonohysterography-guided biopsy was successfully performed in 21 (87.5%) of 24 patients without any significant complication. The biopsy specimens were diagnostic in 19 (90.5%) of 21 patients. Thirteen of 19 patients (68.4%) patients underwent surgery, and the diagnoses obtained using cytology correlated well with the pathology.

CONCLUSION : Four-dimensional ultrasonography-guided biopsy is technically feasible and may be useful in the diagnosis of focal endometrial lesions.

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