

| Sonographic Appearance | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Muscles | Hypoechoic |
| Ligaments | Not seen unless there is free fluid; echogenic |
| Posterior cul de sac | Not uncommon to see small amount of fluid |
| Anterior cul de sac | usually empty |
| Fallopian tubes | Not seen unless if there is fluid or pathology |
| Vagina | Medium level echos, homogeneous with smooth contours |
| Endometrium | Changes based on menses |
| Superficial layer of endometrium | Typically hypoechoic depends on cycle. |
| Basal layer of endometrium | hyperechoic |
| Uterus | Dependent on myometrium. Isosonic to vaginal wall. |
| Internal os | Hard to see unless pregnant |
| External os | Echogenic line |
| Cervix | Homogeneous, mid level echoes, isosonic to uterus |
| Endometrial canal | Thin echogenic line |
| Ovary | Homogeneous unless if there is a cyst |
| Mature Graafian or follicles | Anechoic |

| Endometrium (superficial) Throughout Cycle | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Menstrual phase (1-5 days) | Thin echogenic line |
| Proliferative phase (day 5-9) | Hyperechoic, 4-8mm, "3 line sign" |
| Proliferative phase (day 10-14) | isoechoic with myometrium, 6-10mm |
| Secretory phase (day 15-28) | thick echogenic line, 7-14mm |

| Pelvic Muscles | |
|--|---|
| True pelvis | 1. Piriformis 2. Obturator internus 3. pelvic diaphragm |
| False pelvis | 1. Psoas major 2. iliacus 3. iliopsoas |
| The pelvic diaphragm contains Levator ani and Coccygeus. | |

| Pelvic Ligaments | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Broad ligaments | Extend from uterine cornua to the lateral pelvic walls. |
| Round ligaments | Holds uterus in place |
| Cardinal and Utero Sacral | Provides support to the CERVIX |
| Infundibulopelvic and ovarian | Support the ovaries |
| Pubovesical and lateral | Holds the urinary bladder |

| Pelvic Spaces | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Anterior cul de sac | Area between uterus and pelvic bone |
| Posterior cul de sac (pouch of Douglas) | Area between rectum and uterus |

| Location | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Vagina | Between urethra and rectum; posterior to urethra and bladder. |
| Cervix: | Between body of uterus and vagina |
| - External os | Muscle that connects the cervix to vagina |
| - Internal os | Muscle that connect the body of uterus to cervix |
| Uterus | Between bladder and rectum |
| Fallopian tubes (salpingo) | Emerges from cornua of uterus (laterally) |
| Ovaries | Anterior to internal iliac arteries |

| Uterine Position Variations | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Anteverted | Fundus is anteriorly at a 90 degree angle, most common. |
| Anteflexed | Fundus is pointing inferiorly and resting on cervix |
| Retroverted | Fundus is posteriorly at an angle |
| Retroflexed | Fundus is superiorly and resting on cervix |

| Segments | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| UTERUS: | |
| - Fundus | Widest and most superior portion (at level of cornua) |
| - Corpus (body) | Largest part |
| - isthmus (internal os) | Connects body and cervix |
| - Cervix | Lowest uterine segment |
| FALLOPIAN TUBES (salpingo): | |
| - Interstitial (intramural) | Portion closest to uterus; narrowest |



By Alyssabruestle1

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Segments (cont)

- Isthmus Short straight narrow portion; adjacent to uterus

- Ampulla Longest and most coiled portion; most common place for ectopic pregnancy

- Infund-
ibulum Funnel shape at end of the tube

OVARIES:

-
Peripheral Site of oogenesis (production of eggs, outer portion; contains cortex follicles

- Central Made up of ovarian vascul-
medulla ature, homogeneous.



By Alyssabruestle1

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