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Reporting of adenomyosis: a service evaluation

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Abstract

Background: Adenomyosis diagnosis is based on imaging alone^[4]. Ultrasound demonstrates high accuracy with expert sonographers^[3], however there is little knowledge regarding how well adenomyosis is identified and reported within daily clinical practice.

Method: A retrospective service evaluation was undertaken which included (n=79) adult female participants with possible symptoms of adenomyosis who had undergone a transvaginal ultrasound scan during the first quarter of 2023. Patients were identified using the CRIS statistic module according to pre-defined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were anonymised and collected in a data collection form to include the patient age, symptoms, scan report and sonographer. The scan report and archived images were evaluated using the sonographic signs identified by the MUSA group^[1] then compared to the original report. Statistical analysis for inter-rater agreement was conducted using Cohen's Kappa^[2].

Results: Results indicate that adenomyosis is not being effectively identified and reported upon. 21.5% (n= 17) of patients had signs of adenomyosis on image review. Of these, only 23.5% (n= 4) were reported as such.

Conclusion: Most ultrasonic diagnoses of adenomyosis were not identified, which may be due to the lack of sonographer awareness and training, compounded by a lack of

internationally agreed criteria for ultrasound diagnosis. Limitations include the small cohort of participants, the author working independently and limitations in reviewing static images.

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