

Cervix: 2.67 x 2.37 x 2.00 cm; Nabothian cysts: Present

The cervix is a small canal that connects your uterus and vagina.

Nabothian cysts are small, benign, mucus-filled, yellow or white bumps found on the surface of the cervix, common in women of reproductive age, particularly after childbirth or chronic cervicitis. They occur when cervical glands are covered by squamous epithelium, trapping mucus. **They are typically asymptomatic, do not cause cancer, and usually require no treatment unless they are large,** causing discomfort or irregular bleeding.

Uterus: Corpus = 4.44 x 3.35 x 3.41 cm; Anteverted Abnormalities noted: None

The uterus (womb) is a hollow, pear-shaped muscular organ in the female pelvis, typically located between the bladder and rectum. It plays a central role in reproduction, including menstruation, implantation, gestation, and labor. It consists of the fundus, body, and cervix, with a thick muscular wall (myometrium) and inner lining (endometrium).

Anteverted Abnormalities: An anteverted uterus, where the organ tilts forward toward the bladder, is a normal, common anatomical variation in about 75% of women, not a disease or abnormality. It rarely causes symptoms or impacts fertility. In rare cases of extreme tilting, mild pelvic pressure or discomfort may occur.

Endometrium: Thick = 1.05 cm; Hyper-echoic

Cycle compatibility: Secretory sonographic appearance

Endometrium: the mucous membrane lining the uterus, which thickens during the menstrual cycle in preparation for possible implantation of an embryo.

Hyperechoic. This term means "lots of echoes." These areas bounce back many sound waves. They appear as light gray on the ultrasound. Hyperechoic masses are not as dense as hypoechoic ones are. They may contain air, fat, or fluid.

Cycle compatibility: The endometrium cycles through different phases that determine its receptivity to an embryo:

Menstrual Phase (Days 1-5): The old endometrium sheds, leaving a thin, 1-3 mm basal layer.

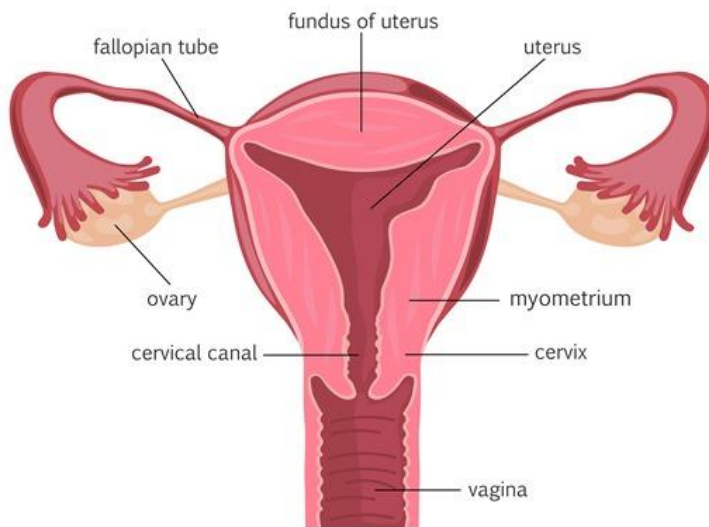
Proliferative Phase (Days 6-13): Driven by estrogen, the endometrium regenerates and thickens, changing from a thin layer to a "trilaminar" (three-layered) appearance, typically reaching 8-12 mm in thickness. This phase is focused on rebuilding tissue.

Ovulatory Phase (Approx. Day 14): The endometrium reaches a pre-ovulatory thickness of 9-14 mm.

Secretory Phase (Days 15-28): After ovulation, progesterone makes the endometrium mature, vascular, and "receptive". The lining stops thickening and begins to secrete proteins and nutrients to support a potential embryo. The secretory phase endometrium (days 15–28) appears on ultrasound as a uniformly thickened, highly echogenic (bright) band, typically measuring 7–16mm in thickness. It shows increased posterior acoustic enhancement and represents the maximum thickness of the uterine lining,

Adnexae: The adnexa (adnexa uteri) are the appendages or structures adjacent to the uterus, primarily comprising the ovaries, fallopian tubes, and associated ligaments (broad, round). Located on both sides of the pelvis, these structures are critical for reproduction. Conditions affecting this area often involve ovarian cysts, ectopic pregnancies, or infections.

Female Reproductive System



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Right ovary: Lateral, sideways orientation, to the uterus. Abnormalities: None

Left ovary: Lateral, sideways orientation, to the uterus. Within the ovary is a septated cyst with a hypo-echoic border and color Doppler flow representing the corpus luteum measuring 2.21 x 1.85 x 1.48 cm (volume = 3.16 cc). Abnormalities: none

"Septated" refers to a structure divided into smaller, distinct parts by thin walls or membranes called septa. It is commonly used in medical imaging to describe cysts, tumors, or organs (like the uterus or gallbladder) that have internal partitions. While often benign, septated structures can sometimes indicate a need for further investigation to rule out complications like cancer.

A septated cyst with a hypoechoic (darker) border generally represents a complex fluid-filled structure, often indicating the presence of internal walls (septa) and denser material. While they can appear in various parts of the body, these features are common in ovarian cysts, such as hemorrhagic corpus luteum cysts, serous cystadenomas, or endometriomas.

Color Doppler flow: Color Doppler flow is a non-invasive ultrasound technique that adds color to 2D images to visualize the direction and velocity of blood flow within vessels or the heart in real-time.

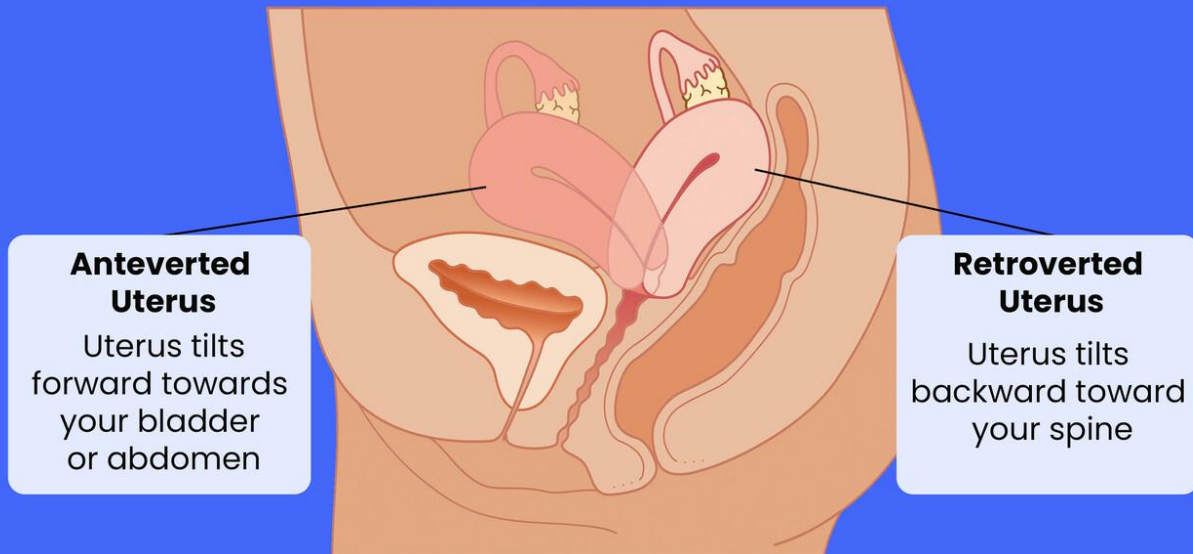
Corpus luteum: The corpus luteum is a temporary, yellow endocrine gland that forms in the ovary from a ruptured follicle after ovulation during each menstrual cycle. Its primary function is to produce large amounts of progesterone and moderate estrogen, which prepare the endometrium for potential pregnancy, and it persists for about 14 days before degenerating if fertilization does not occur.

REMARKS

Normal-sized, anteverted uterus

An anteverted uterus is a common, normal anatomical variation where the uterus tilts forward toward the bladder and abdomen, affecting roughly 70-75% of women.

Anteverted vs. Retroverted Uterus



Thick endometrium with secretory sonographic appearance

Unremarkable bilateral ovaries with a corpus luteum within the left.