

Evidence Discussion (PV 13)

- Transabdominal, transvaginal and transperineal ultrasound are often utilized as initial imaging for female pelvic anatomy.^{1,2,3,4} Ultrasound has the benefit of being widely available, accurate and does not have exposure to ionizing radiation. MRI is useful in cases of equivocal ultrasound imaging or for surgical planning.^{1,3,4}
- Multiple modalities can be used for the detection of urethral diverticula. Transperineal and transvaginal ultrasound can be utilized in detecting urethral diverticula. Ultrasound has the advantage of being readily available, does not require catheterization and lacks exposure to ionizing radiation. However ultrasound is operator dependent and the reported sensitivity for detection of urethral diverticula ranges from <50 to 100%.⁵ Urethrography can also be used to detect urethral diverticula with a sensitivity of 67-95% but carries the risk of radiation exposure.⁵ MRI has excellent soft tissue resolution and has a reported sensitivity of 100% for urethral diverticula.⁶

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