

Evidence Discussion (PV 14)

- Transabdominal and transvaginal ultrasound remain the preferred initial imaging for female pelvic anatomy.¹ Ultrasound has the benefit of being widely available, accurate and does not have exposure to ionizing radiation, making it an excellent first line modality for the evaluation of Müllerian anomalies. With the addition of 3D imaging, ultrasound has a reported sensitivity as high as 100% for the detection of uterine anomalies.² MRI is also highly sensitive for the detection of uterine anomalies and is useful in cases of equivocal ultrasound imaging or for surgical planning of known complex malformations.²
- For detection of congenital anomalies of the kidney and upper urinary tract ultrasound is usually the first line imaging modality because of its wide availability, low cost and lack of ionizing radiation.^{3,4} CT or MRI can be utilized for further delineation of the renal anatomy in cases where ultrasound is inconclusive.

References

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