

# ULTRASOUND

## LECTURE SERIES

### Ultrasound Evaluation of the Infertile Female

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#### Objectives

At the end of the presentation, the viewer will be able to:

1. Describe the role of ultrasound in an initial infertility workup.
2. Counsel patients regarding the findings of the initial infertility evaluation ultrasound results.
3. Discuss the limitations of ultrasound and possible alternative imaging or diagnostic tests that may be considered.

#### Topics

1. Normal follicular development
2. Corpus luteum assessment (brief, covered elsewhere)
3. Assessment of the endometrium
4. Ultrasound assessment in infertility
  - A. Assessing ovarian function
  - B. Ovulation failure
  - C. Monitoring ovarian stimulation
  - D. Ovarian hyperstimulation
5. Sonohysterography
6. Common infertility related pathology
  - A. Polycystic ovary syndrome
  - B. Endometriosis
  - C. Fibroids
  - D. Adenomyosis
7. Ultrasound guidance for
  - A. Egg retrieval
  - B. Embryo transfer
8. Common congenital anomalies of the uterus
  - A. Septate
  - B. Arcuate
  - C. Unicornuate
  - D. Bicornuate

#### Review Questions

1. Which is the best overall predictor of ovarian reserve?
  - A. Antral follicle count.
  - B. Ovarian volume.
  - C. Woman's age.
  - D. Serum tests.
2. The greatest numbers of oocytes are recovered using which guidance approach?
  - A. Transabdominal ultrasound.
  - B. Transvaginal ultrasound.
  - C. 3D ultrasound.
  - D. Laparoscopy.
3. The most accurate and least expensive procedure for diagnosing congenital uterine anomalies is:
  - A. 2D ultrasound.
  - B. 3D ultrasound.
  - C. Magnetic resonance imaging.
  - D. Computed tomography.
4. Which is the gold standard for tubal patency?
  - A. Hysterosalpingography.
  - B. Sonohysterography.
  - C. Transvaginal ultrasound examination.
  - D. 3D ultrasound examination.
5. Typically fibroids are NOT associated with:
  - A. Abnormal lie.
  - B. Increased placental abruption.
  - C. Increased miscarriages.
  - D. Infertility.