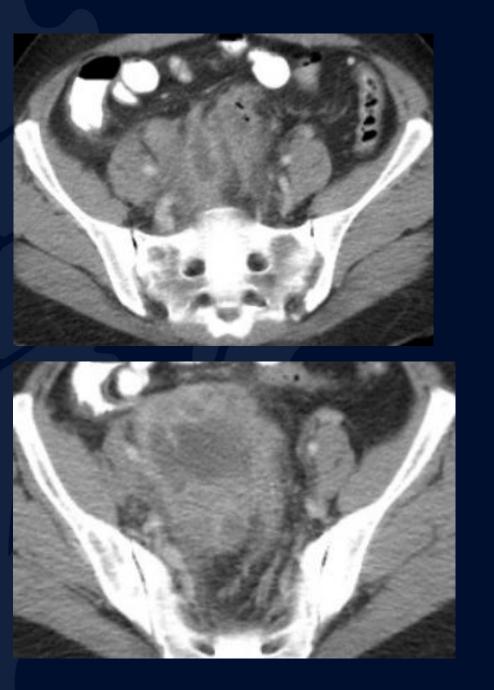
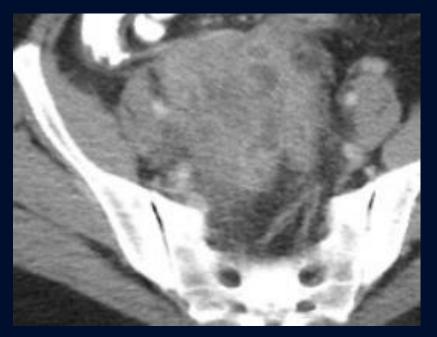
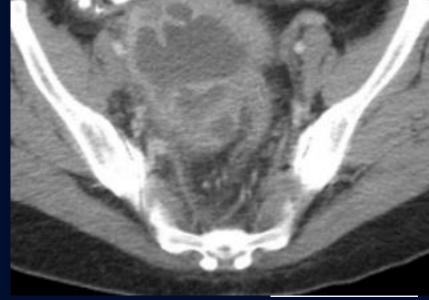
41-year-old female with lower abdominal pain

Rashmi Pashankar, MS3
Edward Gillis, DO
Brad Kincaid, MD
Michael Baldwin, MD









RADIOLOGY

















Tubo-ovarian abscess





Multiloculated abscess



Right ovary-

Left ovary



Tubo-ovarian abscess (TOA)

- Risk factors
 - Multiple sexual partners
 - Age 15-25 years
 - Prior history of PID
- Etiology
 - Results from upper genital infection, usually PID
 - Polymicrobial infection
- Clinical presentation
 - Acute lower abdominal pain, fevers, chills, vaginal discharge
 - If TOA is ruptured, will likely present with acute abdomen and signs of sepsis

RADIOLOGY

TOA

- Diagnosis
 - Clinical diagnosis of PID
 - Lower abdominal pain, uterine, or adnexal tenderness on exam
 - Pelvic imaging (pelvic US or pelvic CT)
 - CT findings:
 - Unilateral, multilocular
 - Thick uniform, enhancing wall
 - Less common findings
 - » Thickening of mesosalpinx
 - » Infiltration into pelvic fat



TOA Management

- Antibiotics if
 - Hemodynamically stable
 - Improvement on abx
 - Abscess < 7 cm in diameter
 - Pre-menopausal
- Surgery if antibiotics criteria is not met
 - Postmenopausal women require surgery due to increased risk of gynecological malignancy
 - Would require intraoperative frozen section analysis



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