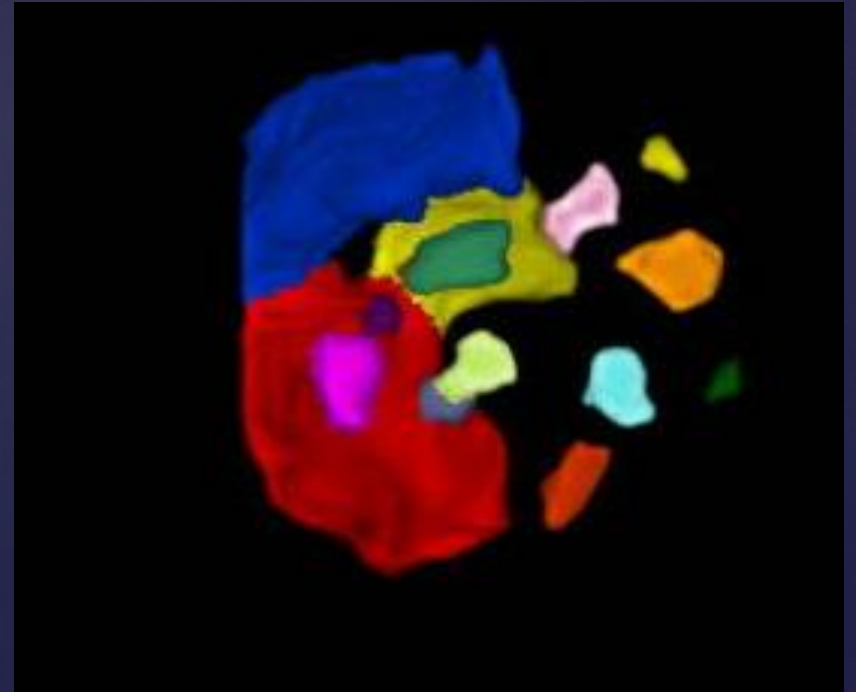


*AIUM Image Library:  
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Endocrinology & Infertility*

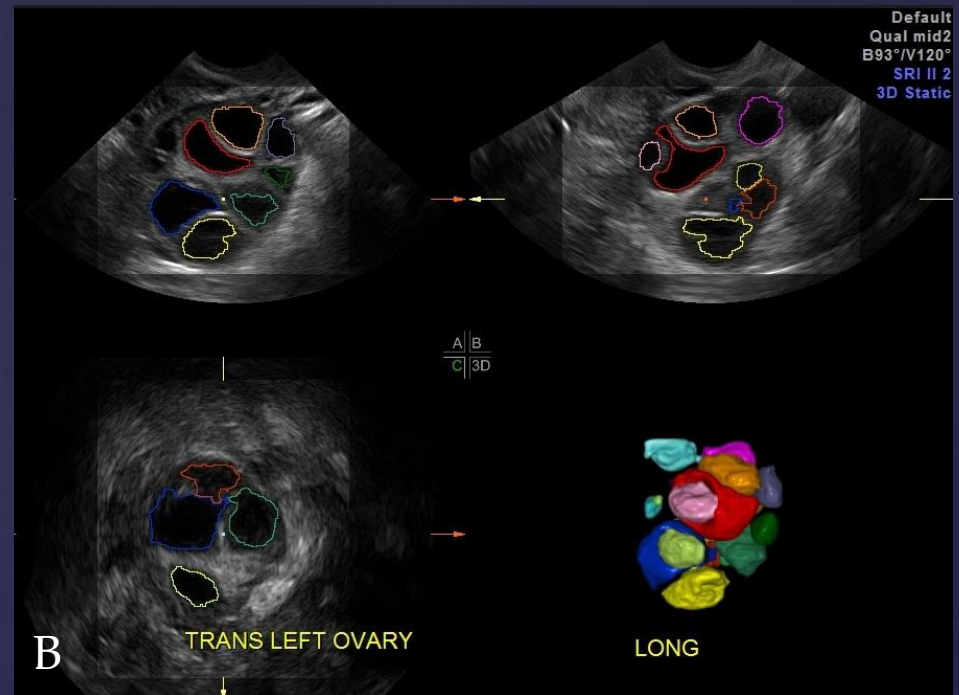


# *Overdistended Bladder*



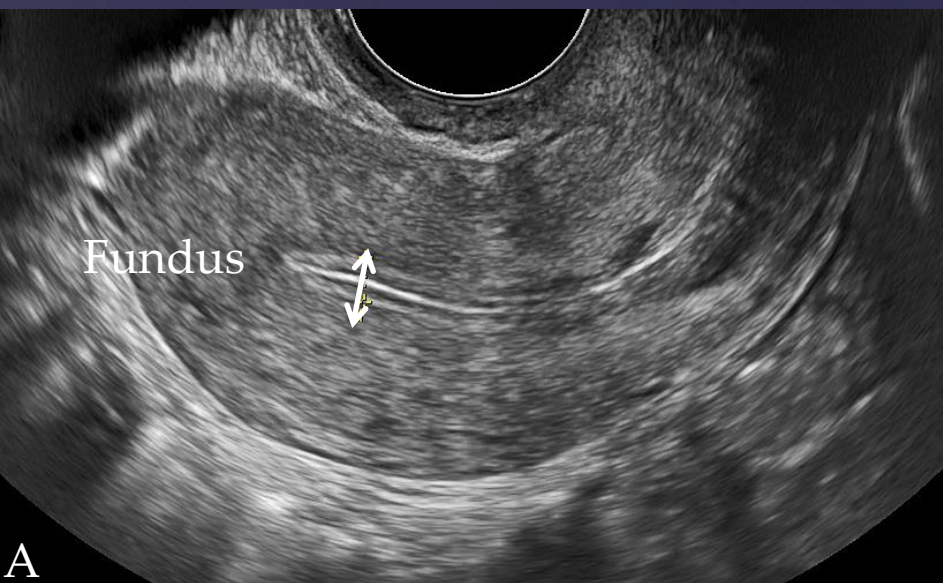
A distended bladder is helpful in a transabdominal sonographic examination. However, overdistension of the bladder may compromise evaluation. For a transvaginal examination, the bladder should be empty.

# Ovarian Follicle Number



(A) The number of follicles should be noted in each ovary. (B) SonoAVC follicle, a 3D feature available on select sonographic machines, facilitates this task by identifying the follicles, color-coding them and calculating their two-dimensional measurements and volumes.

# *Endometrial Thickness*



TV scan showing a thin endometrium (A) versus a thick endometrium in (B). Note the anteverted uterine position. Endometrial thickness should be measured.

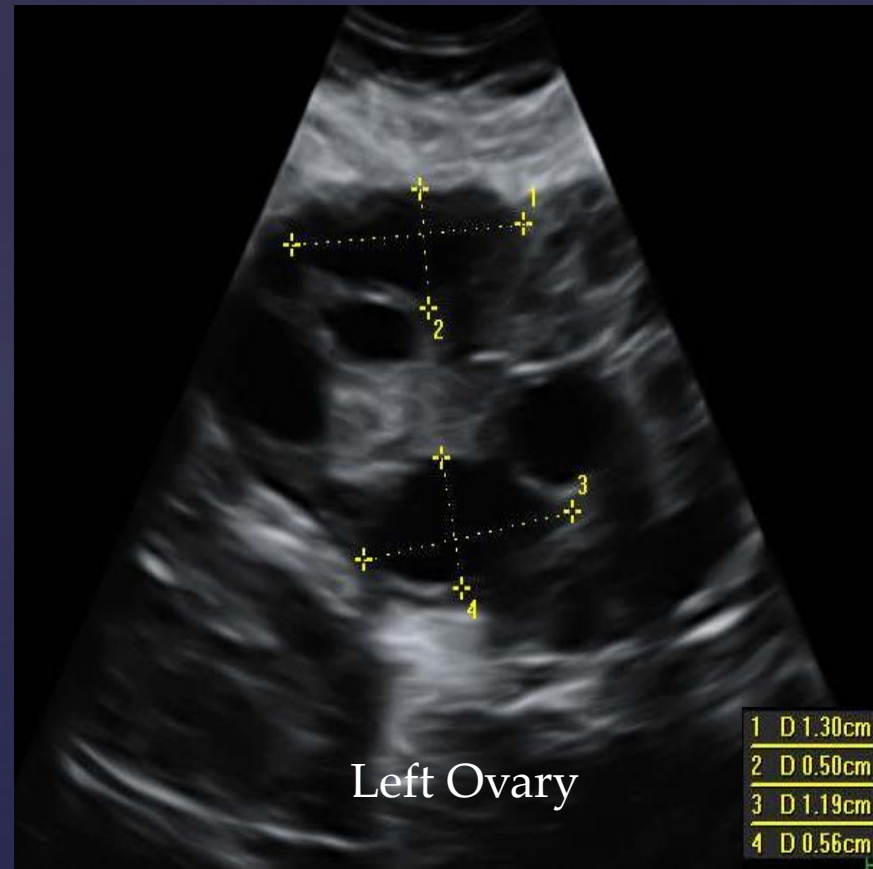


# *Endometrial Appearance*



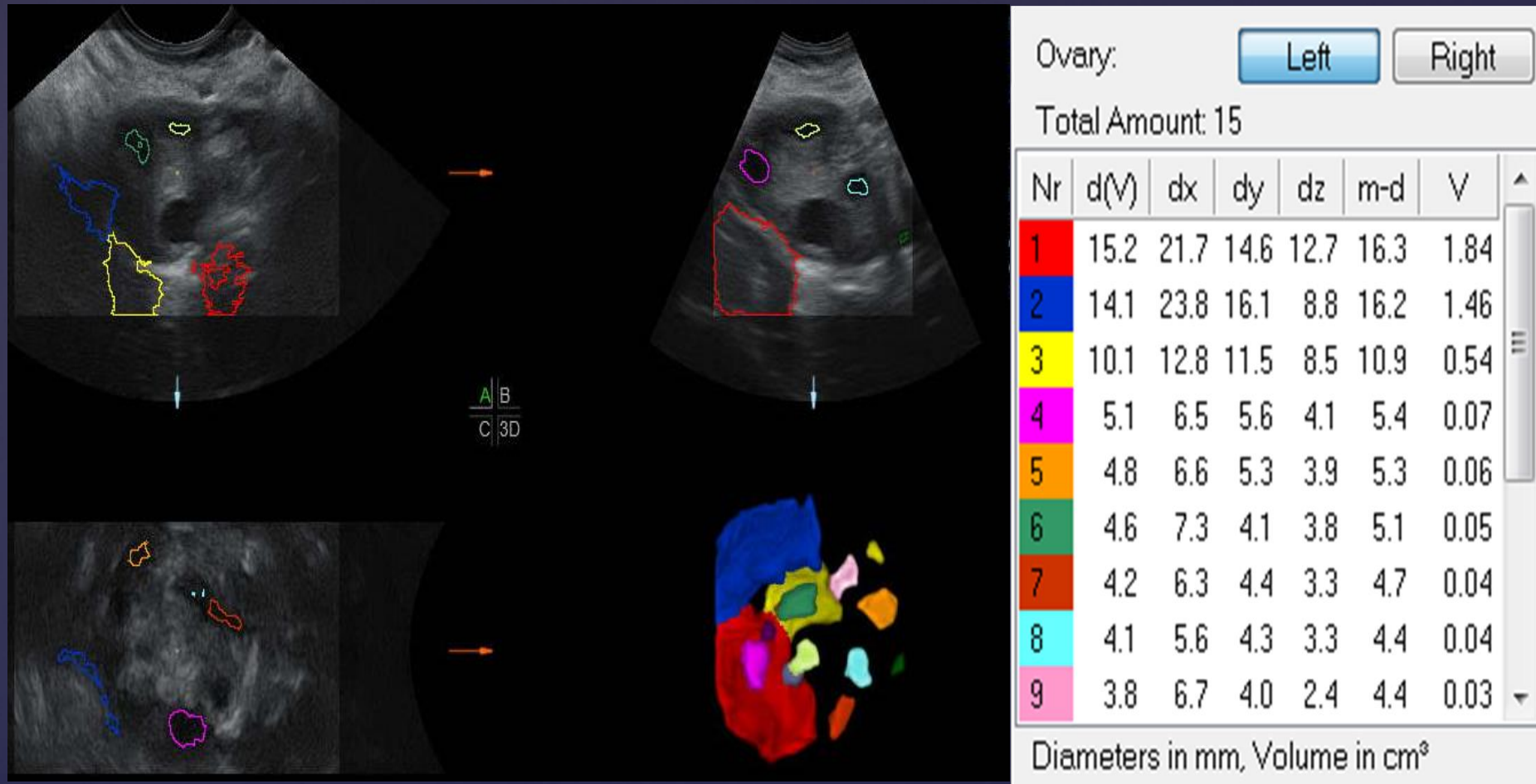
Transvaginal ultrasound in the late luteal phase of the menstrual cycle demonstrating a homogeneous endometrium in (A) and an irregular indented (\*) endometrium in (B).

# *Follicular Diameter*



Two measurements should be obtained and recorded for each follicle over 10mm. The mean of two perpendicular measurements may also be utilized.

# Recorded Measurements



All follicular measurements for each ovary should be clearly recorded and dated. If SonoAVC follicle is available, then it automatically generates the data for the largest 15 follicles: each follicle is color-coded, measured in the 3 orthogonal planes with the volume for each follicle automatically calculated. Here data for the largest 9 follicles of the left ovary is shown.