**M. A. Reznik, I.Yu. Rakityansky, A. N. Rubinskaya, I.V.Dyakova**

**ULTRASOUND INDICES OF OVARIAN ENDOMETRIOSIS**

**Kharkiv National Medical University**

**Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatric Gynecology**

**Scientific supervisors: Doctor of Medical Sciences I. A. Tuchkina, Candidate of Medical Sciences L. A. Vygovskaya**

**Relevance.** Endometriosis is a disease accompanied by the growth of endometrioid tissue outside the uterus, associated with chronic inflammatory response (L.V. Adamyan, 2011; M.N. Bulanov, 2010), mainly affecting women of reproductive age, regardless of affiliation to a particular ethnic or social group. The incidence of endometriosis is observed around the world with a negative trend to "rejuvenation" of the disease. Abnormal condition of ovaries among all sites of disease localization ranks second in incidence after endometriosis of uterine body.

**The purpose of the study.** To determine sonographic signs of ovarian endometriosis in patients of reproductive age.

**Materials and methods.** The research involved comprehensive examination of 125 patients aged from 18 to 25 with varying degrees of endometrioid ovarian lesions severity. All women underwent complete clinical and laboratory examination, including transabdominal and transvaginal sonography of pelvic organs using ultrasound scanner Medison 6000 CMT (South Korea). Results of the study were processed using computer software application package “Statistica for Windows v. 7.0 ".

**Results and discussion**. Ultrasound examination of pelvic organs showed the following sonographic parameters: dorsal echo enhancement symptom (38%), unilateral ovarian lesion (24%), bilateral lesion (39%), cyst margin duplication (62%), cyst contents in the form of homogeneous echogenic matter (99%), vascularization along cyst circumference (34%), vascularization in the area of ovarian hilum (66%), highly echogenic parietal inclusion (94%), pain during transvaginal examination (89%), absence of regression over time (100%).

**Conclusion.** The study allowed the authors to establish ultrasound indices of endometrioid ovarian lesions, such as homogeneous echogenic matter, highly echogenic parietal inclusion, pain during transvaginal examination, absence of regression over time.