Title: IUGA-ICS JOINT REPORT ON IMAGING IN WOMEN WITH PELVIC FLOOR DYSFUNCTION

Name of applicant to chair the working group:

Description of the topic: the arguments for creating the working group are:

- Imaging is a supplementary, important diagnostic procedure in women with pelvic organ dysfunction\(^1,2\). Ultrasound, MRI and conventional radiologic evaluations like Videocystourethrography are the most frequently used techniques.

- Patient’s history and clinical evaluation are the most relevant evaluations, whereas imaging is an additional tool, allowing to get insight into pelvic floor anatomy, not only as a static but also as a dynamic evaluation \(^2,3\).

- The different imaging techniques improve the understanding of functional and anatomic disorders in patients with urinary incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse\(^4,5\).

- Pelvic floor imaging allows postoperative quality control with illustration of changes induced by pelvic floor surgery and with the capability to illustrate mesh and slings\(^6,7\).

- Pelvic floor imaging is a helpful tool for analysing complications after surgery\(^8,9\).

- There are only a few published recommendations addressing the aspects of pelvic floor imaging:
  - Tunn et al 2005\(^2\) refer to evaluation and diagnostic terminology of pelvic floor ultrasound without addressing other imaging techniques.
  - Haylen et al 2010\(^1\) report about terminology for female pelvic floor dysfunction, also covering the diagnostic aspects such as imaging but only in a short conclusory report.

- There is a need to cover all pelvic floor imaging techniques in one document. Indication, diagnostic competence and limitations of the different methods must be explained. Recommendations about each evaluation technique should be provided and a consensus on currently accepted terminology is required.

Scope: It is envisaged that this report will consider:

- **Ultrasound:**
  - 2D-Techniques: Perineal, introital, endoanal, endovaginal and endourethral techniques
  - 3D-Techniques: Perineal, introital, endovaginal techniques

- **MRI:**
  - Static and dynamic MRI including Defecography

- **Conventional radiologic techniques:**
  - Video-Cystourethrography

- **Technique of the different imaging methods:** All above methods are defined.

This will include:
  - comprehensive description of terminology
- Technical aspects of the individual method
- Specific anatomy of the techniques with normal and pathologic findings
- Image orientation
- Examination position
- Measurements
- Filling of the organs (bladder, bowel)
- Possible artifacts
- Functional testing
- Correlation to clinical findings and their significance in diagnosis and treatment decision

**Quality control and research:**
- Parameters which are important for postoperative quality control
- Recommendations must be given for achieving good intra- and interobserver reliability/repeatability


