



O-RADS US v2022
Report Template Sample

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The following is an example of parts of a report template for a pelvic US exam incorporating O-RADS US v2022 to describe the adnexa and relevant findings. One may copy and paste from this word document or use to create a dictation template; hyperlink options serve as examples of selections for a dropdown menu (“picklist” options). For multiple lesions, report from most to least concerning for each ovary. Duplicate inserts as needed.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The report template has 3 sections:

- 1) FINDINGS INSERT
 - a. For ovaries and lesions, report 3 dimensions; if priors, report average linear dimension $([L + H + W]/3)$ for lesions.
 - b. For lesion “Descriptors”, select hyperlink from the OBSERVATION DESCRIPTORS table. Copy text, click “Return to FINDINGS INSERT” paste and edit.
- 2) IMPRESSION INSERT
 - a. Select appropriate option: 1) Normal; 2) Ovary not seen; 3) Observation.
 - b. For lesion size, may summarize as single largest dimension.
 - c. For management recommendations, select O-RADS score from the hyperlink table. Copy appropriate text, click “Return to IMPRESSION INSERT”, paste and edit.
- 3) LEGEND with REFERENCE (optional)
 - a. Select an option without or with risk of malignancy (ROM) percentages.

FINDINGS INSERT:

[Right / Left] Adnexa: Ovary: [# x # x #] cm. / Not seen. / No normal-appearing ovarian tissue separate from an adnexal lesion.] [No ovarian or adnexal lesions. / Follicle(s), O-RADS 1. / Corpus luteum, O-RADS 1. / Lesion(s) as follows:

Observation [#]:
Location: [Ovarian / Adnexal / Extraovarian]
Size: [# x # x #] cm; average linear dimension: [#] cm, previously [#] cm
Descriptors: []
O-RADS US: [0 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5]

Ascites: [None / Small / Moderate / Large]
Peritoneal nodules: [None / Present]]

OBSERVATION DESCRIPTORS

Simple Cyst (premen >3 cm or postmen any size)	Typical Hydrosalpinx
Typical Hemorrhagic Cyst	Unilocular Non-simple Cyst or Bilocular Cyst WITHOUT Solid Component(s)
Typical Dermoid Cyst	Multilocular Cyst WITHOUT Solid Component(s)
Typical Endometrioma	Unilocular Cyst WITH Solid Component(s)
Typical Paraovarian Cyst	Bi- or Multilocular Cyst WITH Solid Component(s)
Typical Peritoneal Inclusion Cyst	Solid/Solid-appearing lesion

IMPRESSION INSERT

Option 1: Normal (recommendation optional)

Normal [right / left / bilateral] [ovary / ovaries] and adnexa, O-RADS US, 1. [No imaging or clinical follow-up is needed.]

Option 2: Ovary/ovaries not seen (O-RADS 0 uncommon)

[Right / left / bilateral] [ovary/ovaries] not seen but no adnexal lesions, O-RADS US [: not applicable. / 0, incomplete due to technical factors. As the indication for this exam requires ovarian visualization, recommend [repeat US examination / MRI evaluation].]

Option 3: Observation

[Right / Left][ovarian / adnexal / extraovarian] [#] cm [follicle / corpus luteum / simple cyst / hemorrhagic cyst / dermoid cyst / endometrioma / paraovarian cyst / peritoneal inclusion cyst / hydrosalpinx / unilocular non-simple cyst without solid component(s) / bilocular cyst without solid component(s) / multilocular cyst without solid component(s) / unilocular cyst with solid component(s) / bilocular cyst with solid component(s) / multilocular cyst with solid component(s) / solid lesion/solid-appearing lesion], as described above. O-RADS US []

O-RADS 0	O-RADS 1	O-RADS 2	O-RADS 3	O-RADS 4	O-RADS 5
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LEGEND with REFERENCE

Option 1: Without ROM

- O-RADS 0 – Incomplete evaluation due to technical factors
- O-RADS 1 – Normal ovary
- O-RADS 2 – Almost certainly benign
- O-RADS 3 – Low risk
- O-RADS 4 – Intermediate risk
- O-RADS 5 – High risk

Reference: <https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Reporting-and-Data-Systems/O-RADS>

Option 2: With ROM

- O-RADS 0 – Incomplete evaluation due to technical factors
- O-RADS 1 – Normal ovary
- O-RADS 2 – Almost certainly benign (<1% ROM)
- O-RADS 3 – Low risk (1 - <10% ROM)
- O-RADS 4 – Intermediate risk (10 - <50% ROM)
- O-RADS 5 – High risk (≥ 50% ROM)

Reference: <https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Reporting-and-Data-Systems/O-RADS>

Simple Cyst – O-RADS 2 (<10cm) or O-RADS 3 (≥10 cm) (May report as “simple cyst” without complete description)

Simple cyst

Unilocular, anechoic cyst, smooth inner walls

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Typical Hemorrhagic Cyst – O-RADS 2 (<10cm) or O-RADS 3 (≥10 cm) (at least 1 * feature is required.)

NOTE: If LATE POSTMENOPAUSAL (≥5 yrs of menopause) RECATEGORY using other lexicon descriptors.

Unilocular, avascular cyst, *internal reticular pattern, *retractile clot; typical hemorrhagic cyst

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Typical Dermoid Cyst – O-RADS 2 (<10cm) or O-RADS 3 (≥10 cm) (at least 1 * feature is required)

Cystic lesion, [#] locule(s), no internal vascularity, *hyperechoic component(s) with shadowing, *hyperechoic lines and dots, *floating echogenic spherical structures; typical dermoid cyst

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Typical Endometrioma – O-RADS 2 (<10cm) or O-RADS 3 (≥10 cm) (* = optional feature)

Cystic lesion, [#] locule(s), no internal vascularity, homogenous low-level echoes, smooth inner walls, *peripheral punctate echogenic foci; typical endometrioma

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Typical Paraovarian Cyst – O-RADS 2 (* = optional feature)

Simple cyst separate from the ovary, *moves independent of the ovary with transducer pressure; typical paraovarian cyst

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Typical Peritoneal Inclusion Cyst – O-RADS 2 (* = optional feature)

Fluid collection with ovary at margin or suspended within, conforms to adjacent pelvic organs, *internal septations representing adhesions; typical peritoneal inclusion cyst

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Typical Hydrosalpinx – O-RADS 2 (* = optional feature)

Anechoic, fluid-filled tubular structure, *incomplete septations, *endosalpingeal folds; typical hydrosalpinx

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Unilocular Non-simple Cyst or Bilocular Cyst WITHOUT Solid Component(s)

Smooth inner walls – O-RADS 2 (<10 cm) or O-RADS 3 (≥10 cm)

[Unilocular / Bilocular] cystic lesion without solid components, smooth inner walls, [anechoic / internal echoes], [incomplete septation(s)]

Irregular inner walls – O-RADS 3

[Unilocular / Bilocular] cystic lesion without solid components, irregular inner walls

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Multilocular Cyst WITHOUT Solid Component(s)

Smooth inner walls/septation(s) – O-RADS 3 (<10 cm & CS <4) or O-RADS 4 (>10 cm & CS <4 OR any size & CS 4)

Multilocular cystic lesion without solid components, smooth inner walls and septation(s), color score [1-3 (no to moderate flow) / 4 (very strong flow)]

Irregular inner walls – O-RADS 4

Multilocular cystic lesion without solid components, irregular inner walls or septation(s)

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Unilocular Cyst WITH Solid Component(s) – O-RADS 4 (no pps or <4 pps) or O-RADS 5 (≥4 pps)

Unilocular cystic lesion with [solid components not considered papillary projections / less than 4 papillary projections / 4 or more papillary projections]

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Bi- or Multilocular WITH Solid Components – O-RADS 4 (CS 1-2) or O-RADS 5 (CS 3-4)

[Bilocular / Multilocular] cystic lesion with solid components, color score [1-2 (no-minimal flow) / 3-4 (moderate-very strong flow)]

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Solid/Solid-appearing Lesion

Smooth outer contour – O-RADS 3 (shadowing & CS 1-3 or non-shadowing CS 1) or O-RADS 4 (non-shadowing & CS 2-3)

[Solid / Solid-appearing] lesion, smooth outer contour, [shadowing / non-shadowing], color score [1 (no flow) / 2-3 (minimal to moderate) / 4 (very strong flow)]

Irregular outer contour – O-RADS 5

[Solid / Solid-appearing] lesion, irregular outer contour

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O-RADS 0 Management

0, incomplete evaluation due to technical factors. Repeat US or MRI with O-RADS MRI score.

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O-RADS 1 Management (recommendation is optional)

1, normal ovary. [No imaging or clinical follow-up is needed.]

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O-RADS 3 Management (surveillance parameters are optional; for unexplained ascites or peritoneal nodules, upgrade to O-RADS 5.)

Cystic lesions

3, low risk. If not surgically excised, consider US follow-up within 6 months. [On follow-up, if stable, repeat US at 12 and 24 months from initial exam, then as clinically indicated.] Clinical management by gynecology.

Solid lesions

3, low risk. [If not surgically excised, consider US follow-up within 6 months. / Recommend further evaluation by an US specialist or MRI with O-RADS MRI score.] [On follow-up, if stable, repeat US at 12 and 24 months from initial exam, then as clinically indicated.] Clinical management by gynecology.

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O-RADS 2 Management (select lesion type from options below; surveillance parameters are optional)

Simple Cyst

Premenopausal >3 cm but ≤5 cm

2, almost certainly benign. No imaging or clinical follow-up is needed.

Premenopausal > 5 cm but <10cm or Postmenopausal >3 cm but <10cm

2, almost certainly benign. Recommend US follow-up in 12 months or sooner as clinically indicated. [If decreased in size on follow-up (more than 10-15% average linear dimension), no further imaging is needed. If stable or increased (more than 10-15% average linear dimension), but remains simple, repeat US at 24 months from initial exam, then per gynecology.]

Unilocular Smooth Non-simple Cyst or Bilocular Smooth Cyst

Premenopausal ≤3 cm

2, almost certainly benign. No imaging or clinical follow-up is needed.

Postmenopausal ≤3cm

2 almost certainly benign. Recommend US follow-up in 12 months or sooner as clinically indicated. [If decreased in size on follow-up (more than 10-15% average linear dimension), no further imaging is needed. If increased (more than 10-15% average linear dimension), repeat US at 12 months. If stable, repeat US at 24 months from initial exam, then per gynecology.]

>3 cm but <10 cm

2, almost certainly benign. Recommend US follow-up in 6 months or sooner as clinically indicated. [If decreased in size on follow-up (more than 10-15% average linear dimension), no further imaging is needed. If increased (more than 10-15% average linear dimension), repeat US at 12 months. If stable, repeat US at 24 months from initial exam, then per gynecology.]

Typical Hemorrhagic Cyst

Premenopausal ≤5 cm

2, almost certainly benign. No imaging or clinical follow-up is needed.

Premenopausal >5cm but <10 cm

2, almost certainly benign. Recommend US follow-up in 2-3 months or sooner as clinically indicated. Clinical management per gynecology as indicated.

Early postmenopausal <10 cm

2, almost certainly benign. Recommend US follow-up in 2-3 months, referral to US specialist if available, or MRI with O-RADS MRI score. Clinical management per gynecology as indicated.

Typical Dermoid Cyst

≤3 cm

2, almost certainly benign. May consider follow-up US in 12 months. [If stable on follow-up, consider repeat US at 24 months from initial exam, then per gynecology.]

>3 but <10 cm

2 almost certainly benign. If not surgically excised, recommend follow-up US in 12 months. [If stable on follow-up, consider repeat US at 24 months from initial exam, then per gynecology.] Clinical management per gynecology.

Typical Endometrioma (NOTE: ↑ ROM in endometriomas after menopause & those present >10 years)

Premenopausal <10 cm

2, almost certainly benign. If not surgically excised, recommend follow-up US in 12 months. [If stable on follow-up, consider repeat US at 24 months from initial exam, then per gynecology.] Clinical management per gynecology.

Postmenopausal <10 cm and initial exam

2, almost certainly benign. To confirm the diagnosis, recommend follow-up US in 2-3 months, referral to an US specialist, or MRI with MRI O-RADS score. Once confirmed, if not excised, recommend follow-up US in 12 months from the initial exam. [If stable on follow-up, consider repeat US at 24 months from initial exam, then per gynecology.] Clinical management per gynecology.

Typical paraovarian cyst, peritoneal exclusion cyst or hydrosalpinx

2, almost certainly benign. No imaging follow-up is needed. Clinical management per gynecology as needed.

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O-RADS 4 Management (for unexplained ascites or peritoneal nodules, upgrade to O-RADS 5.)

4, intermediate risk. Recommend further evaluation by an US specialist if available, MRI with O-RADS MRI score, or per gyn-oncologist protocol. Clinical management by gynecology with gyn-oncologist consultation or solely by gyn-oncologist.

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O-RADS 5 Management

5, high risk. Recommend referral to gyn-oncologist for imaging recommendations and clinical management. If further characterization is needed, recommend MRI with O-RADS MRI score. For staging, contrast-enhanced CT may be considered.

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