

Poster #: 48

Title of Abstract: The silent killer in women: Utilizing CT to identify and characterize malignant ovarian neoplasms and malignant spread.

Institution: St. Joseph Mercy Oakland

Authors: Nadia Khan -1st author

Modality: CT

Organ System: GU

Intro: N/A

Purpose: N/A

Methods Used: N/A

Results of Abstract: N/A

Discussion: N/A

Scientific and/or Clinical Significance? Ovarian cancers are the leading cause of gynecologic cancers in the United States in women. These tumors are often detected on Computed Tomography (CT), especially in the emergency setting. Therefore, prompt recognition and knowledge about characteristics of these neoplasms is crucial to every radiologist. Computed Tomography still remains the modality of choice for staging ovarian neoplasms and post-treatment surveillance.

Relationship to existing work N/A

Purpose- 1.Discuss the imaging features and characterization of ovarian neoplasms on CT. 2.Identification of spread of malignant ovarian tumors and typical CT features of metastatic involvement. 3.Discuss use of CT as modality of choice for pre-operative staging and modality of choice for post-treatment surveillance. **Content-** 1.Brief epidemiologic overview of ovarian cancer. 2.Pathology of ovarian neoplasms. 3.Risk factors associated with ovarian neoplasms. 4.Typical CT imaging features of ovarian neoplasms and metastasis involvement by utilizing imaging features from sample cases. **Major Teaching Point-** 1.Ovarian cancers are the leading cause of death from gynecologic cancers in women. It is therefore important to recognize and diagnose these on computed tomography (CT). 2.Review of typical imaging features of ovarian cancers and metastasis on CT. 3.Computed tomography is modality of choice for pre-operative staging and remains the modality of choice for post-treatment surveillance.