Consultations: If abnormalities are noted at pelvic ultrasonography, an obstetrician and gynecologist or radiologist can be consulted for further evaluation. Color flow Doppler imaging may be helpful in certain cases (eg, ovarian torsion), and a repeat ultrasonographic examination may be necessary.

Further Outpatient Care:
- Perform further outpatient evaluation and repeat pelvic ultrasonography in cases of ovarian cysts.

Patient Education:
- Inform patients that the ultrasonographic examination performed by the emergency physician is for screening of potential life-threatening situations and/or difficult diagnoses.
- If an abnormal ultrasonographic finding is noted, subsequent ultrasonographic examination may be needed for detailed diagnosis.

Medical/Legal Pitfalls:
- The biggest pitfall of using ultrasonography in the ED is missing a diagnosis of an ectopic pregnancy. An interstitial pregnancy can be confused with an intrauterine pregnancy.
- Diagnosis of a carcinoma is beyond the present scope of practice for the emergency sonographer. It is sufficient to say that a complex mass is present in a particular anatomical location.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


One hundred and seventy-three consecutive children, referred for abdominal ultrasonography not related to hepato-biliary pathology, were included in this study (100 boys and 73 girls), age range 1 day - 13 years (median age 5.0 years). The diameter of the common bile duct was ≤ 3.3 mm in all patients. Abdominal Ultrasound Definition Ultrasound technology allows doctors to "see" inside a patient without resorting to surgery. A transmitter sends high frequency sound waves into the body, where they bounce off the different tissues and organs to produce a distinctive pattern of echoes. Definition. Ultrasound technology allows doctors to "see" inside a patient without resorting to surgery. Abdominal ultrasound is a type of imaging test. It is used to look at organs in the abdomen, including the liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, and kidneys. The blood vessels that lead to some of these. Abdominal ultrasound is a type of imaging test. It is used to look at organs in the abdomen, including the liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, and kidneys. The blood vessels that lead to some of these organs, such as the inferior vena cava and aorta, can also be examined with ultrasound. Abdominal ultrasonography - ultrasound images images of gall bladder, liver, kidney and intestine, the sonograms: ureter stone, intrahepatic calcification, hemangioma, enlarged spleen, etc. In the section "Abdominal ultrasonography" of atlas the results of ultrasound examinations of abdominal cavity organs are represented. Here you can see images of gall bladder, liver, kidney and intestine, the sonograms: ureter stone, intrahepatic calcification, hemangioma, enlarged spleen, etc. - Select echogram by name