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Table 1

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Table 2, 3
11 2 14 3
가
6 (55%)
9 (64%) 가

Table 1. Age Distribution of Inflammatory Bowel Mass & Tuboovarian Abscess

	IBM	TOA
10-20	1	0
20-30	3	4
30-40	3	4
40-50	0	4
50-60	2	1
60-70	1	0
70-80	1	1
Total	11	14

IBM : Inflammatory bowel mass
TOA : Tuboovarian abscess

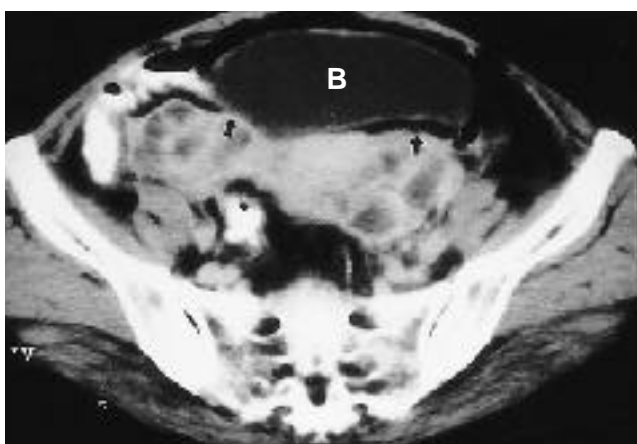
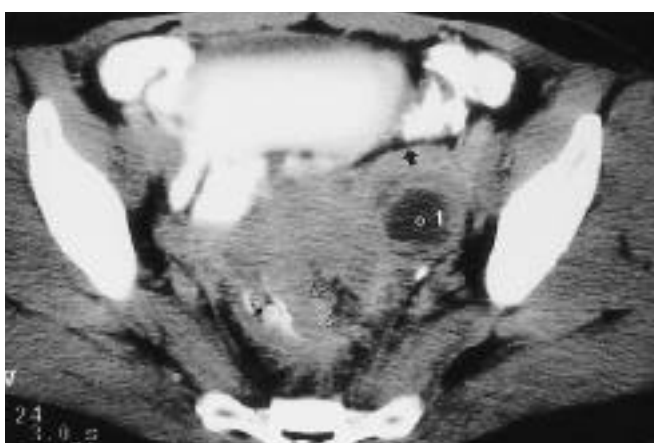


Fig. 1. A 50-year-old female with tuboovarian abscess. Postcontrast CT scan shows multiseptated, thick-walled masses at the both adnexa causing anterior displacement of the both mesosalpinges (arrow). B= bladder



Fig. 3A 30-year-old female with periappendiceal abscess. Postcontrast CT scan shows fluid collection at the both adnexal area and a thick-walled, fluid-density mass (solid arrow) within the mesentery anterior to the right mesosigmoid (M) with adjacent mesenteric fat infiltration (open arrow).



A



B

Fig. 2. A 46-year-old female with pelvic actinomycosis. Postcontrast CT scan shows a thick-walled, fluid-density mass at the left adnexa, causing anterior displacement of the left mesosalpinx (solid arrow) and a thickened rectal wall (open arrow) at the right lateral side of the uterus.

B. Postcontrast CT scan at the level above the uterus shows thickened sigmoid wall (solid arrow) and mesenteric fat infiltration (open arrow).

2 (18%) 9
 (64%) (Fig. 1, 2)
 (P < 0.05). 3
 (27%) 9 (64%) (Fig. 1,
 2)
 3 2
 (Fig. 4).

Table 2. CT Findings of Inflammatory Bowel Mass and Tuboovarian Abscess

Findings	IBM(%) (Total 11)	TOA(%) (Total 14)	P-value
Bilaterality	2(18)	3(21)	0.622
Internal septa	6(55)	9(64)	0.466
Anterior displacement of mesosalpinx	2(18)	9(64)	< 0.05
Perirectal fat infiltration	3(27)	9(64)	0.075
Mesenteric fat infiltration	11(100)	2(14)	< 0.05

IBM : Inflammatory bowel mass
 TOA : Tuboovarian abscess

(Fig. 3-5), 2
 (P<0.05).
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 (Fig. 2). 가
 가 9 4
 4 2
 (44%)

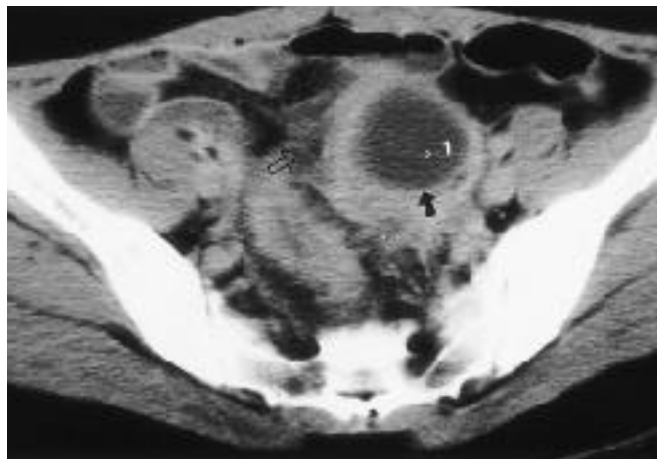
Table 3. CT Findings of Each Inflammatory Bowel Mass

Findings	PAA(%) (Total 9)	Abscess by diverti- rulitis(%) (Total 1)	Abscess by UC(%) (Total 1)
Bilaterality	2(22)	0	0
Internal septa	4(44)	1(100)	1(100)
Anterior displacement of mesosalpinx	2(22)	0	0
Perirectal fat infiltration	1(11)	1(100)	1(100)
Mesenteric fat infiltration	9(100)	1(100)	1(100)

PAA : Periappendiceal abscess
 UC : Ulcerative colitis



A



B



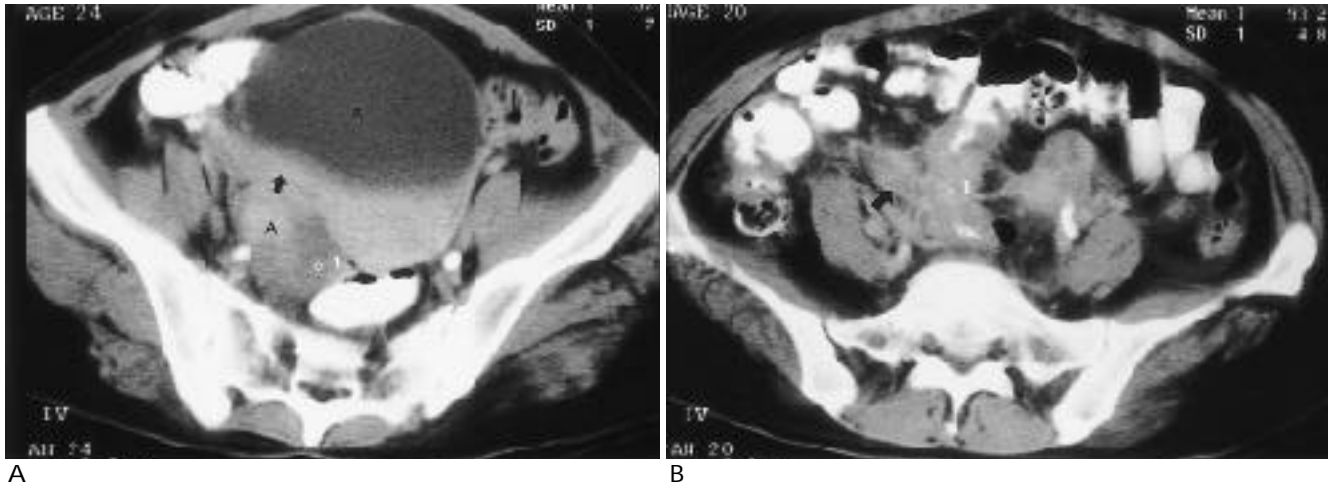
C

Fig. 4. A 23-year-old female with ulcerative colitis

A. Postcontrast CT scan shows fluid and soft-tissue-density mass(arrows) at the left adnexa.

B. Postcontrast CT scan at the level above the uterus shows thick walled fluid-density mass(solid arrow) within the mesentery with adjacent mesenteric fat infiltration(open arrow) and thickened rectosigmoid wall.

C. Barium-enema demonstrates diffuse barium stippling from the rectosigmoid colon to the descending colon with marked luminal narrowing of the rectum



A

B

Fig. 5. A 35 year old female with periappendiceal abscess

A. Postcontrast CT scan shows fluid and soft-tissue-density mass at the right adnexa(A), causing anterior displacement of the right mesosalpinx(arrow). B = bladder

B. Postcontrast CT scan at the level above the uterus shows markedly thickened bowel wall and prominent mesenteric fat infiltration(arrow).

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CT Andrew

CT (6)

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(22%)

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(18%)

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misty mesentery

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(64%).

misty mesentery

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CT Findings in Differential Diagnosis of Pelvic Inflammatory Bowel Mass and Tuboovarian Abscess¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the CT findings which may help differentiate pelvic inflammatory bowel mass(IBM) from tubo-ovarian abscess(TOA).

Materials and Methods : Twenty-five patients with histologically confirmed TOA(n= 14), periappendiceal abscess(n= 9), an abscess caused by diverticulitis(n= 1), and by ulcerative colitis(n= 1) were evaluated. For TOA, age distribution ranged only from the 3rd to the 5th decade, but for IBM, the range was the 2nd to 8th decade with highest frequency during the 3rd-4th decade. CT findings were retrospectively analysed for bilaterality, internal septa, anterior displacement of the mesosalpinx, and perirectal and mesenteric fat infiltration.

Results : Mesenteric fat infiltration was detected in all 11 cases of pelvic IBM, but in only two of 14 TOA cases($p < 0.05$). Anterior displacement of the mesosalpinx was observed in two of 11 pelvic IBM cases and in nine of 14 TOA cases($P < 0.05$). There were no significant difference in bilaterality, internal septa, or perirectal fat infiltration.

Conclusion : Mesenteric fat infiltration was the most reliable finding in differentiating pelvic IBM form TOA. Anterior displacement of the mesosalpinx, and age distribution were also helpful in differentiating the two disease groups.

Index words : Pelvic organs, CT
Pelvic organs, abscesses
Ovary, CT
Ovary, abscesses

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