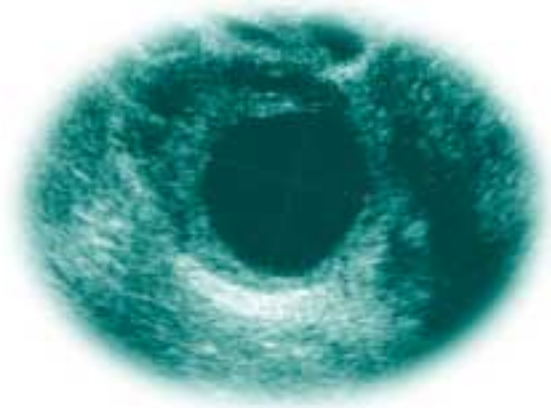


At Sydney Ultrasound for Women all ultrasound examinations are performed by qualified and experienced female sonographers.

All six doctors who will be analysing and reporting on your scan are gynaecologists who have specialised in ultrasound.

The ultrasound machines used are state of the art equipment that have entirely digital imaging, storage and printing.



Normal ovary with developing follicle (egg) >

Gynaecologic Ultrasound

Locations:

Suite 3
29 Belmore Street
Burwood 2134
TEL 02 9745 4054
FAX 02 9744 8854

1st Floor
56 Neridah Street
Chatswood 2067
TEL 02 9413 9196
FAX 02 9413 3863

1st Floor, Suite 7
22 Belgrave Street
Kogarah 2217
TEL 02 9553 9611
FAX 02 9587 4880

Suite 205, 2nd Floor
161 Bigge Street
Liverpool 2170
TEL 02 9822 8447
FAX 02 9822 7761

RPAH Medical Centre
404/100 Carillon Ave
Newtown 2042
TEL 02 9516 2064
FAX 02 9550 6257

Randwick Specialist
Medical Centre
135 Belmore Road
Randwick 2031
TEL 02 9399 9255
FAX 02 9399 9153

2nd Floor
4 O'Connell Street
Sydney 2000
TEL 02 9221 8099
FAX 02 9235 3968

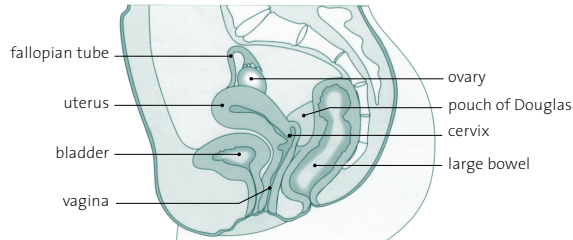
For more information visit our website at >

www.sufw.com.au



What is Gynaecology ?

Gynaecology is the study of pelvic disorders of women but does not include those that might occur due to pregnancy.



What is ultrasound ?

Ultrasound is the use of high frequency sound waves to create an image of soft tissues.

Why is ultrasound done ?

There are many reasons, some of the more common include:

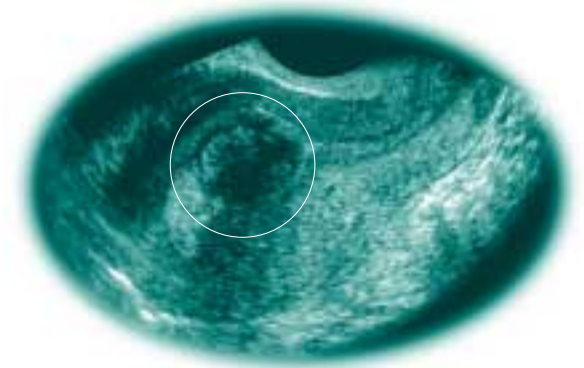
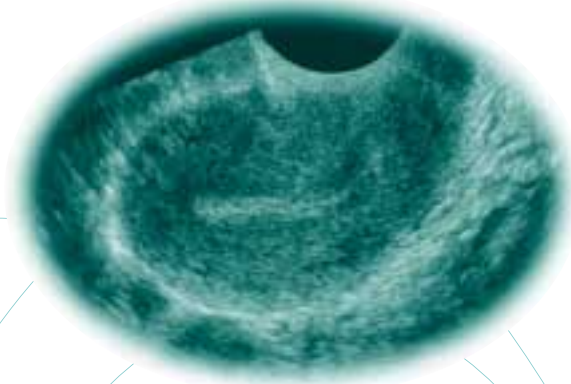
- Pelvic pain
- Unusual vaginal bleeding
- Problems with fertility

How is an ultrasound examination done ?

An ultrasound examination is usually carried out using both an abdominal and a vaginal approach.

- Transabdominal: An ultrasound transducer is placed on the lower abdomen, its movement lubricated with some gel. Usually the uterus and ovaries are visible. Pelvic masses, which may extend further up inside the abdomen, can also be seen.
- Transvaginal: With an empty bladder, a small ultrasound transducer, covered by a disposable protective sheath, is gently inserted into the vagina. This can be done either by the sonographer or the patient. The transvaginal transducer allows improved visualisation of both the ovaries and the uterus because the transducer can be placed closer to them.

Normal uterus >



Fibroid within the uterine cavity >

Is a full bladder needed ?

Only when having an abdominal scan. If the bladder is full it moves bowel from the pelvis to the abdomen and allows an improved view of the pelvis. It is helpful to have some fluid in the bladder, but it does not need to be so full as to be uncomfortable.

Is transvaginal scanning always done ?

No. Each patient has the option of whether to have transvaginal ultrasound for better visualisation of the pelvic organs.

Can everything be seen on ultrasound ?

No. As with any imaging technique, ultrasound has limitations. Sometimes instillation of fluid into the uterine cavity ('sonohysterogram') improves visualisation of the endometrium (lining of the uterus) and can identify polyps. Ovaries are sometimes difficult to see due to overlying bowel.