

**PhD-project Endometriosis**  
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Endometriosis is a very common, estrogen-dependent, chronic disease in which endometrial-like tissue grows outside the uterine cavity. Endometriosis can occur in many different locations or affect several different organs/systems. This leads to extremely different clinical presentations. Endometriosis can sometimes cause severe chronic pain and infertility. For a precise assessment of complex and/or surgically required endometriosis cases, an MRI examination of the pelvis is often performed. To optimize the detection and classification of endometriosis lesions, this project analyzes various approaches to MRI diagnosis/analysis and examines the need for certain MRI sequences

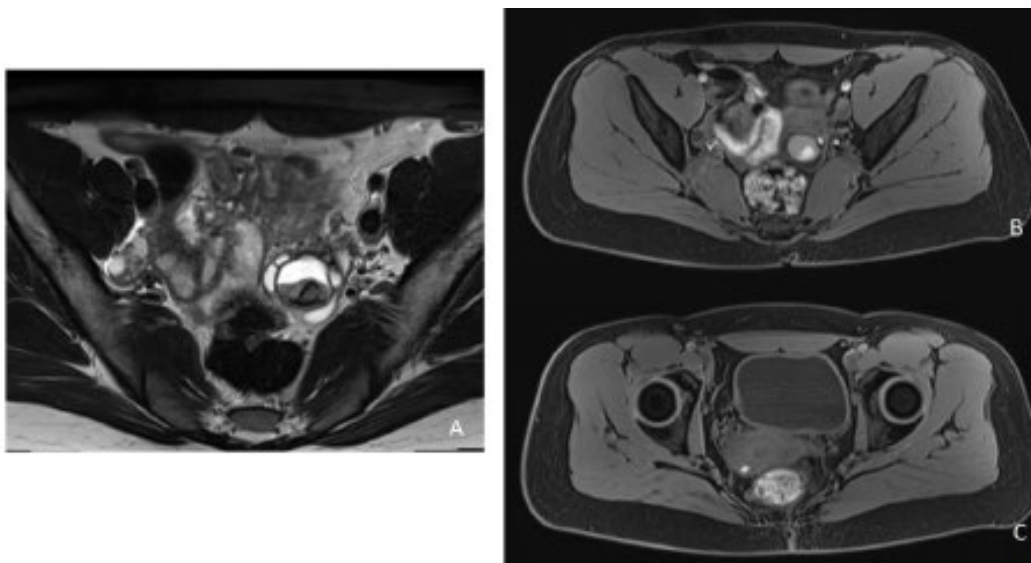


Figure 1: A-B) Bleeding endometriosis cyst and two other endometriosis-typical lesions on the left ovary. C) Focal endometriosis lesion in the dorsal cervix

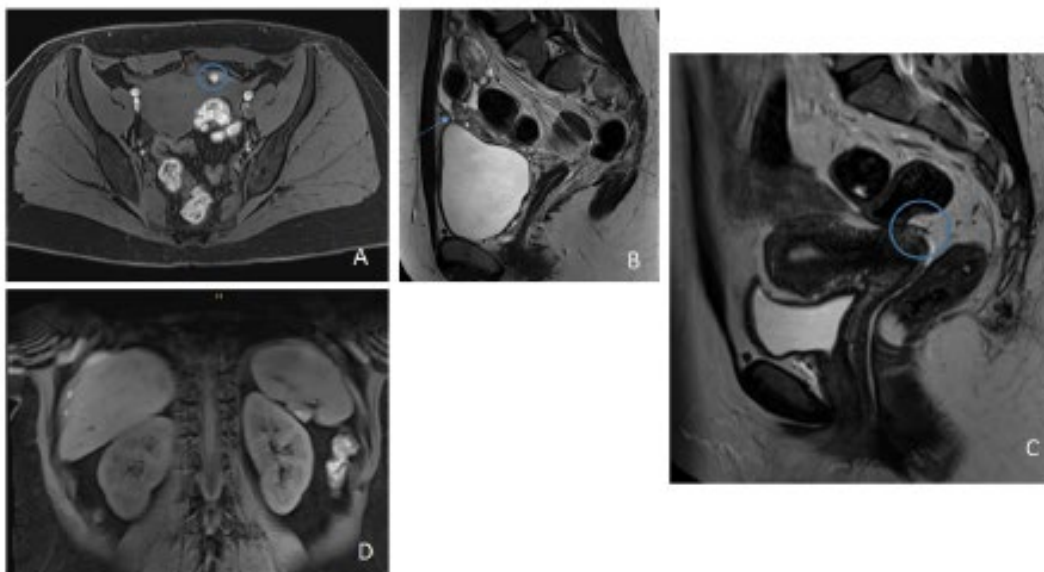


Figure 2: A-B) Endometriosis lesions on the ventrolateral bladder roof on the left with adherence of the bladder to the adjacent uterus. C) Suspected endometriosis lesion dorsal to the cervix with adherence of the adjacent colon. D) Endometriosis involvement of the right diaphragmatic dome