

## **55. Jahrestagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Angiologie – Gesellschaft für Gefäßmedizin e.V. | 10. DGA-Interventionskongress - DGA 2026**

|                                 |                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Thema:</b>                   | Hämostaseologie, Phlebologie        |
| <b>Präsentationsart:</b>        | Freier Vortrag (klinisch-praktisch) |
| <b>Abstract-Nr.:</b>            | A-150                               |
| <b>Status:</b>                  | eingereicht                         |
| <b>Young Investigator Award</b> | Nein, danke.                        |

### **Unraveling the conundrum of female pelvic pain by tissue perfusion measurement of pelvic organs**

#### **T. Scholbach**

Praxis für funktionelle Ultraschalldiagnostik, Leipzig, Deutschland

#### **Background**

Many women suffer from chronic cyclic or permanent pain in the deep pelvis and functional issues as dyspareunia, urgency, frequency, constipation, menstrual and ovulation pain, pudendal pain, gluteal pain, sciatica or painful and swollen legs.

These are a frequent sequel of pelvic venous congestion. Conventional methods as non-functional ultrasound, CT, MRI and phlebography however often yield inconclusive results. Then these patients are often neglected and stigmatized and referred to a psychosomatic treatment which leads to nowhere.

Tissue perfusion measurement of all pelvic organs and venous flow volume quantification can not only discover the cause of these symptoms but can exactly quantify severity of the venous pooling.

This opens the door for a rational treatment but simultaneously reestablishes the self-esteem and dignity of the women.

The presentation describes the diagnostic steps, the technique and therapeutic options in illustrative cases of pelvic congestion.

Since about 90% of the affected are female this is also an important contribution to gender medicine

#### **Patients and methods**

##### **Patients**

774 female patients encompassing 90% of all patients including in addition male and transgender persons with chronic pelvic pain examined from 01/2023 to 06/2026

##### **Methods**

1. Tissue perfusion measurement of pelvic organs with the PixelFlux-Technique
2. conventional Doppler ultrasound blood flow volume measurement of both internal iliac veins
3. pressure gradient measurement of venous compressions
4. Illustrative case presentation

#### **Results**

Tissue perfusion measurement is fundamental to the diagnosis of pelvic pain, particularly in conjunction with flow volume disparity of the internal iliac veins. Conventional pressure gradients are inadequate for the purpose of evaluating the severity of symptoms or disease. Their sole function is to delineate the anatomical location of underlying vascular compression.

#### **Conclusions**

The present study found that 90% of patients suffering from chronic pelvic pain were female. < div >Tissue perfusion measurement of the pelvic organs is an essential component in the diagnosis of female pelvic pain.

This method is therefore important in elucidating gender-specific symptoms. Patients who are transgender but biologically female and experiencing pelvic pain should be advised that hysterectomy, as part of their gender adjustment surgery, will likely result in an exacerbation of their symptoms.

## **Autorenschaft**

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Erst-Autor:in:</b>   | Thomas Scholbach |
| <b>Präsentiert von:</b> | Thomas Scholbach |
| <b>Eingereicht von:</b> | Thomas Scholbach |