Introduction
Pelvic varicosities (PV) are said to contribute to pelvic pain, however there is no universal consensus for a dilated pelvic vein. The aim of this study was to provide a reference range for uterine vein diameters in women with normal pelvic organs.

Methods
A prospective cross-sectional study was conducted. Exclusion criteria included: age<18 years, previous hysterectomy, contraindication to/declining TVS. The largest trunk of the uterine venous plexus was identified in the transverse plane on each side and the A-P diameter measured (Fig. 1). Histograms were used to examine the shape of the distributions and normal ranges were quantified by calculating centiles. A comparison between left and right uterine veins were made using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test.

Results
486/1500 (32%) women had normal pelvic organs on TVS and were included in the final analysis. The median age and BMI were 37 years (IQR: 31 – 48) and 22.3 (IQR: 20.4 – 25.3) respectively. 227/486 were nulliparous. The median diameter was 3.1mm (range 1.2 – 11.5). There was no significant difference in diameters between the left and right side (p=0.37).

Conclusion
This study provides a reference range for uterine veins in women with normal pelvic organs using TVS. The overall median diameters were equal bilaterally, with no statistical difference between the two sides. In previous studies, a diameter of 4mm would be regarded as dilated and hence women being diagnosed with PV. Our findings show that what may previously been regarded as dilated and a cause for pain, may be within the normal spectrum.