**EP18.06. Sonographic features of ovarian metastases from colon cancer: the intracystic villous pattern**

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**Purpose**
The purpose of this study was to describe the sonographic features of ovarian metastases from colon cancer with an emphasis on the intracystic villous pattern.

**Subjects and Methods**
Forty-three surgically proven cases of ovarian metastases from colon cancer were included. Their sonographic findings were reviewed retrospectively for bilaterality, tumor size, patterns with locularity, papilliations and solid areas, margin, echogenicity and cystic content, blood flow, ascites, and peritoneal seeding, focusing on the intracystic villous pattern (Fig.1).

**Results**
Of the 60 total tumors (bilateral in 17 cases), Mean tumor size was 9.1 cm (range, 2–22 cm). Thirty-nine tumors were multilocular-solid, 10 tumors were unilocular-solid, and the remaining 11 tumors were solid. Intracystic villous projections were present in 41 (84%) of 49 tumors with multilocular- and unilocular-solid pattern (Fig.2).

**Conclusion**
The intracystic villous pattern in a multilocular-solid tumor may be a distinct sonographic feature for diagnosing ovarian metastases from colon cancers.

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**Figure 1.** The intracystic villous pattern was defined as papillary projections with a frond-like branching pattern, growing from septa and wall of the cystic tumor, and correlated with the gross endocystic villous pattern, representing papillary glandular fronds with a central stromal core.

**Figure 2.** TVS and CDS show a multilocular-solid tumor with typical, intracystic villous pattern and blood flows, the same as the gross image of its cut surface, and consistent with thick stromal core with papillary or bulbous fronds that protrude in the cyst lumen on real-size photomicrograph image.