Background: Ovarian cancer needs to be identified from benign tumors, in order to reduce the number of surgeries keeping high sensitivity for malign tumors.

Objectives: To review published data that has used GIRADS classification.

Methods: Pubmed database was searched with the term “GIRADS”. number of cases in each GIRADS stage and the correlation with pathology was reviewed. Heterogeneity analysis was performed.

Results: Six studies were published. At all, 2460 ovarian masses were included, from which, 436 were malignant. The prevalence of malignant tumors was 19.7% (95% IC 11-29). The sensitivity and specificity was 96% (91-98% I2=71%) and 91% (95% IC 86-95). The positive predictive value was 73% (95%IC 67-79).

Conclusions: The GIRADS classification has increased its use and its performance has been shown to be good. This meta-analysis supports its use and affirms that this method is clinically useful and practical to avoid unnecessary surgeries in women.

GIRADS Malignancy risk
0 Non conclusive
1 Normal
2 Benign
3 Possibly benign (<2%)
4 Possibly malignant (50%)
5 Malign (>50%)

Luteal cyst, tubo-ovarian abscess, endometrioma
1 or 2 Papillae >3mm Solid area IR <0.5 Rich vascularization
3 or more