Objectvie
To investigate the clinical features and ultrasound findings in patients of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) who had a pelvic mass.

Methods
Twelve cases with a histological diagnosis of GIST were identified and the clinical features and findings on transvaginal sonography (TVS) were investigated.

Results
The median age was 60 years old (range 24-81). The most frequent symptoms associated were abdominal pain, which were present in 5 cases, and the other 7 patients were asymptomatic and presented with a pelvic mass. The level of serum tumor marker CA-125 demonstrated normality in 6 cases and increase in 6 cases with a median of 43 IU/ML (range, 42.2–223.2).

4 (33%) tumors were solid at ultrasound examination, 8 (67%) were cystic-solid. The median largest diameter of the tumor was 100mm (range 40–195). The degree of vascularization on color Doppler imaging varied from minimal to high degree.

Conclusion
We observed more cystic-solid lesions than solid lesions and the lesions often had large size. But the lesion were not all abundant vascularisation. Diagnosis of GISTs based solely on ultrasound examination can be difficult. However, if a pelvic mass is detected, the possibility of a non-gynaecological tumor has to be considered.