Indications for MRI of the pelvis include, but are not limited to:

1. Detection and staging of gynecologic malignancies, including those originating in the vulva, cervix, uterus, ovaries, and fallopian tubes
2. Evaluation of pelvic pain or mass, including detection of adenomyosis, ovarian cysts, torsion, tubo-ovarian abscess and benign solid masses, obstructed fallopian tubes, endometriomas, and fibroids
3. Identification of a congenital anomaly of the male and female pelvic viscera
4. Determination of number, location, and type (solid or hemorrhagic) of fibroids prior to myomectomy, hysterectomy, or uterine artery embolization
5. Assessment of pelvic floor defects associated with urinary or fecal incontinence
6. Detection and staging of malignancies of the bowel, prostate, bladder, penis and scrotum
7. Assessment for recurrence of tumors of the bowel, bladder, prostate, or gynecological organs following a surgical resection or exenteration
8. Evaluation of complications following pelvic surgery, including abscess, urinoma, lymphocele, radiation enteritis, and fistula formation
9. Determination of arterial and venous anatomy and patency
10. Identification and staging of soft tissue origin sarcomas
11. Identification of the source of lower abdominal pain in pregnant women, including appendicitis and ovarian and uterine masses
12. Assessment of fetal and placental abnormalities