

Bowel Wall Thickness Measured by MRI is Useful for Early Diagnosis of Bowel Endometriosis

ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary Table 1. MRI scanning parameters for different sequences

Parameters	TR (ms)	TE(ms)	FOV (mm)	Thicknes s (mm)	Voxel size (mm)	SNR
T2WI-sag-FS	4490	83	270	4.0	1.1*1.1*4.0	1.0
T2WI-tra-FS	8760	83	390	4.0	1.5*1.5*4.0	1.11
T1WI-tra	940	10	390	4.5	1.6*1.2*4.5	1.24
T1WI-FS-tra	4.89	2.38	380	5.0	2.0*1.2*5.0	1.0
DWI	3600	83	300	5.0	2.7*1.9*5.0	1.0
DCE (sag)	463	10	270	4.0	1.4*0.8*4.0	1.0
DCE (tra)	4.89	2.38	400	4.0	1.8*1.3*4.0	1.0

T1WI: T1-weighted image; T2WI: T2-weighted image; FS-T2WI: fat saturated T2-weighted image; DWI: diffusion weighted image; DCE: dynamic contrast enhancement; sag: sagittal position; tra: transverse position; SNR: signal noise ratio; TR: time of repetition; TE: time of echo; FOV: field of view.

Supplementary Table 2. Reliability analysis of intra-readers.

Factors	Kappa Coefficient	95%CI
Thickness of the rectal wall	0.79	0.70-0.87
Traction sign of rectum	0.85	0.78-0.92
Obliteration of the Douglas Pouch	0.81	0.73-0.89
Sign of adenomyosis	0.74	0.65-0.83
Pelvic adhesion	0.70	0.56-0.82

Supplementary Figure 1. A typical case of bowel endometriosis. (a) Sagittal plane of pelvis, DE lesion was marked with red arrow (→). (b) Colonoscopy showed a solid mass (*) infiltrated to rectum wall. (c) Laparoscopic view of the BE lesions. (D) Gross examination of the specimen. Histological findings showing the endometrial gland invaded into the mucosal layer with HE staining at 10x magnification.

