



<p>Anterolateral</p> <p>Distal round ligament</p>	<p>Anterocentral</p> <p>Proximal round ligament Bladder</p>	<p>Anterolateral</p> <p>Distal round ligament</p>
<p>Mediolateral</p> <p>Parametrium Ureter Uterine artery Visceral fascia and pelvic wall</p>	<p>Mediocentral</p> <p>Torus and proximal USL Posterior vaginal fornix Rectovaginal septum External myometrium adenomyosis</p>	<p>Mediolateral</p> <p>Parametrium Ureter Uterine artery Visceral fascia and pelvic wall</p>
<p>Posterolateral</p> <p>Distal USL Sacro-recto- genital septum</p>	<p>Postero-central</p> <p>Rectum and rectosigmoid junction</p>	<p>Posterolateral</p> <p>Distal USL Sacro-recto- genital septum</p>
<p>Extrapelvic</p> <p>Caecum- ileum- appendix Sigmoid colon Abdominal wall Inguinal regions Ureters at the level of common iliac artery</p>		

Figure S5: Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) lexicon and deep pelvic endometriosis index (dPEI) classification: low extension (score 1 or 2), moderate extension (score 3 or 4) or severe extension (score 5 or more). Reproduced from Rousset et al. (2023). Copyright © 2022 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Masson SAS on behalf of Société française de radiologie. All rights reserved.