O- RADS Score	Risk Category [IOTA Model]	Lexicon Descriptors		Management				
				Pre- menopausal	Post- menopausal			
0	Incomplete Evaluation [N/A]	N/A		Repeat study or alternate study				
1	Normal Ovary [N/A]	Follicle defined as a simple cyst ≤ 3 cm		None	N/A			
		Corpus Luteum ≤ 3cm						
2	Almost Certainly Benign [< 1%]	Simple cyst	≤ 3 cm	N/A	None			
			> 3 cm to 5 cm	None	Follow up in 1 year. *			
			> 5 cm but < 10 cm	Follow up in 8 - 12 weeks				
		Sec	e Classic Benign Lesions table on next page for m	management strategies				
		Non-simple unilocular cyst, smooth inner margin	≤ 3 cm	None	Follow up in 1 year * If concerning, US specialist or MRI			
			> 3 cm but < 10 cm	Follow-up in 8 - 12 weeks If concerning, US specialist	US specialist or MRI			
3	Low Risk Malignancy [1-<10%]	Unilocular cyst (simple or non-simple) ≥ 10 cm		US specialist or MRI Management by gynecologist				
		Typical dermoid cysts, endometriomas, hemorrhagic cysts ≥ 10 cm						
		Unilocular cyst, with irregular inner wall (<3 mm height), any size						
		Multilocular cyst with smooth inner walls/septations, < 10 cm, CS = 1-3						
		Solid lesion with smooth outer contour, any size, CS = 1						
4	Intermediate Risk [10- < 50%]	Multilocular cyst, no solid component	Smooth inner wall, ≥ 10 cm, CS = 1-3	US specialist or MRI Management by gynecologist with gyn-oncologist consultation or solely by gyn-oncologist				
			Smooth inner wall, any size, CS = 4					
			Irregular inner wall ± irregular septation, any size, CS = any					
		Unilocular cyst with solid component	1-3 papillary projections (pp), or solid component that is not a pp, any size, CS= any					
		Multilocular cyst with solid component	Any size, CS = 1-2					
		Solid lesion	Smooth outer contour, any size, CS = 2-3					
5	High Risk [≥ 50%]	Unilocular cyst, ≥ 4 papillary projections, any size, CS = any Multilocular cyst with solid component, any size, CS = 3-4 Solid lesion with smooth outer contour, any size, CS = 4		Gyn-oncologist				
						Solid lesion with irregular outer contour, any size, CS = any		
						Ascites and/or peritoneal nodules**		

CS=color score; GYN = gynecologic; IOTA = International Ovarian Tumor Analysis; N/A = not applicable

* At a minimum, at least one-year follow-up showing stability or decrease in size is recommended with consideration of annual follow-up of up to 5 years, if stable. However, there is currently a paucity of evidence for defining the optimal duration or interval of timing for surveillance.

^{**}Presence of ascites with category 1-2 lesion, must consider other malignant or non-malignant etiologies of ascites