

**Introduction-** World Health Organization defines post menopause as beginning with the last menstrual cycle<sup>1</sup>. Post-menopausal bleeding is characterized by those who experience vaginal bleeding subsequent to menopause. Postmenopausal bleeding has several etiological factors, including ovarian tumors, endometritis, endometrial polyps, fibroids DUB, vulval lesions, vulval wart erosions, senile vaginitis, atrophic vaginitis, vaginal infections, senile cervicitis, atrophic cervicitis, cervical erosions, and cervical polyps<sup>2</sup>.

**Objectives-** To assess and determine the frequency of different post-menopausal bleeding sources, omitting cancer.

**Materials and Methods-** Prospective study done over a period of six months from July 2023 to December 2023 and total of 60 cases were included. The study was conducted on all postmenopausal women with bleeding registered to Obstetrics and Gynaecology out- patient department of Government Medical College, Datia (M.P.) who fulfilled the inclusion criteria, with abnormal uterine bleeding who attained menopause naturally, history and clinical examination were included. Women who were diagnosed carcinoma cervix were excluded.

**Results-** In the present study, the majority of post-menopausal bleeding cases had benign causes related to menopausal changes. Atrophic endometrium is the typical description of postmenopausal endometrium. Endometrial hyperplasia is preceded by high levels of circulating estrogens in the body, and it is concerning that 32% of the women in our study showed functioning endometria.

Duration of bleeding	No. of pts	Percentage
Less than 20 days	16	27%
1 month	30	50%
1 month-6 month	10	17%
More than 6 month	4	6%

Histopath findings	No of pts	Percentage
benign	30	50%
proliferative	10	17%
atrophic	5	8%
endometritis	7	10%
fibroids	5	8%
endometrial polyp	3	5%

**Conclusion-** The most frequent causes of postmenopausal bleeding in women who have gone through menopause are benign tumors. Early identification and treatment of hyperplasia, cervical, and endometrial cancers have a very high cure rate, improve survival rates, and demonstrably lower women's mortality and morbidity rates.

**References-** 1.Jeffcoates principles of gynaecology “menopause” chapter 53 seventh edition 2008:863-864pp.  
2.Osmers R, Volksen M and Schauer A: Vaginosonography for early detection of endometrial carcinoma? Lancet 2020; 335: 1569-71

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