

Poster Number: EP 353 Name: **PRAJAKTA SUNIL GULHANE**

**Title: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HYSTEROSCOPY AND TRANSVAGINAL ULTRA SONOGRAPHY IN THE EVALUATION OF ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP**



**INTRODUCTION**

**OBJECTIVES**

**METHODS**

**RESULTS**

AUB is a multifaceted gynecological condition that is defined by the abnormalities of the menstrual bleeding cycle which can be classified as menorrhagia (prolonged or heavy menstrual bleeding), metrorrhagia (irregular menstrual bleeding), or a combination of both. The World Health Organization (WHO) describes AUB as any abnormal uterine corpus bleeding unrelated to pregnancy, which may occur at any age and is associated with underlying etiologies. It is one of the most common complaints among the women of reproductive age.

1. To compare the diagnostic accuracy of hysteroscopy and transvaginal ultrasonography (TVS) in determining the endometrial pathology as the underlying etiology of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) in reproductive-age women.
2. To evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of hysteroscopy and transvaginal sonography (TVS) in detecting a variety of intrauterine abnormalities that cause abnormal uterine bleeding in reproductive-age women.

A prospective cohort study, level IV evidence was used, which took place in JJ Hospital from July 2023 to March 2024, including all cases of abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB). The study was done at the Dept of Obs and Gynae in Grant Govt medical college, Mumbai, India. A total of 65 hysteroscopies in JJ Hospital performed the previous year for this AUB cases were included, in each case, concomitant TVS was done, using a higher frequency of transducer, deployed to inspect the uterine form, intramural and submucosal lesions. A few minutes later the diagnostic hysteroscopy was carried out.

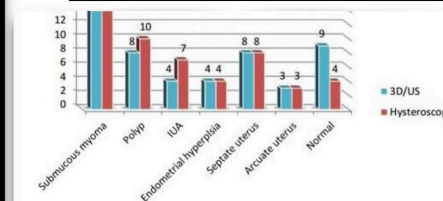
Our study showed a good correlation between hysteroscopy and TVS in the diagnosis of AUB, hysteroscopy being the best modality in visualising the uterine cavity and identifying polyps, fibroids and intrauterine adhesions accurately. These research outcomes Suggests a sequential diagnostic procedure starting with TVS as a first-line screening test and then hysteroscopy for a definitive diagnosis and treatment. Through the increase in diagnostic accuracy and the choice of the treatment, our results may cause improvements in the efficacy of treatment in women suffering from AUB.

**CONCLUSION**

The present study brought out the fact that hysteroscopy was more accurate in the diagnosis of various uterine conditions compared to TVS. Moreover, hysteroscopy revealed a bigger prevalence of endometrial hyperplasia, polyps, and submucous fibroids than TVS. TVS serves as the non-invasive preliminary screening test, hysteroscopy provides for superior visualisation and the exact diagnosis of the intracavitary abnormalities. Accordingly, a sequential approach using TVS followed by hysteroscopy will help in improving the diagnostic accuracy and will also guide the healthcare providers regarding the management strategies for women having AUB.

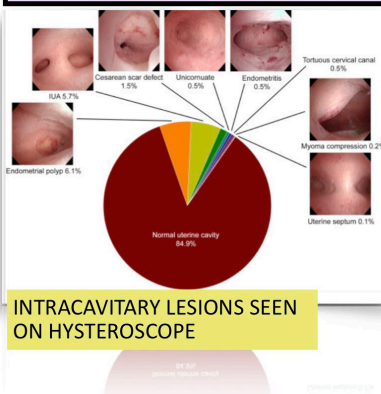


**HYSTEROSCOPIC SEPTAL RESECTION**



**REFERENCES**

1. Munro, M.G. "Abnormal uterine bleeding in reproductive years. Part I. Pathogenesis and clinical investigations." J Am Assoc. Gynolaparosc, 1999;6:391-428.
2. Dijkhuizen, F.P., Brolmann, H.A., Potters, A.E., Bongers, M.Y., & Heinz, A.P. "The accuracy of transvaginal ultrasonography in the diagnosis of endometrial abnormalities." Obstet Gynecol, 1996;87:345-9.
3. Emanuel, M.H., Warmstaker, K., & Lannes, F.B. "A prospective comparison of transvaginal sonography and diagnostic hysteroscopy in evaluation of patients with abnormal uterine bleeding." Am J Obstet Gynecol, 1995;172:547-52.



**INTRACAVITARY LESIONS SEEN ON HYSTEROSCOPE**