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ROLE OF DIAGNOSTIC HYSTEROSCOPY IN EVALUATION OF ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING IN WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP AND ITS HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION

ROLE OF DIAGNOSTIC HYSTEROSCOPY IN
EVALUATION OF ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING
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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVES: Abnormal uterine bleeding is the most common complaint in gynaecology and an important source of morbidity. This study evaluates the role of diagnostic hysteroscopy in the evaluation of Abnormal Uterine Bleeding in women of reproductive age group and its histopathological correlation.

METHODS: 65 patients with AUB who got admitted at DR. BRAMH Raipur in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology were subjected to hysteroscopy and endometrial sampling. Histopathological analysis of the endometrial sample obtained. The hysteroscopic findings were correlated with the histopathology report.

RESULTS: AUB was more common in 35-49 yrs. The most common presenting complaint was Menorrhagia. Hysteroscopy was done successfully in all the patients. Abnormalities seen were endometrial hyperplasia (simple and complex), submucous, and atrophic endometrium, proliferative phase and secretory phase. Hysteroscopy was found to be 100% sensitive and specific in diagnosis of endometrial lesions. The positive predictive value was 100% for hysteroscopy in diagnosis of endometrial lesions.

CONCLUSION: This study confirms the conclusion of many others that hysteroscopy is an accurate and a feasible investigation in evaluating patients with Abnormal Uterine Bleeding.

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