ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING AND ENDOMETRIAL CANCER IN POST-MENOPAUSE: ROLE OF Hysteroscopy

THE ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING, IN POST-MENOPAUSE, COULD BE THE SYMPTOM OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER, THE FORTH NEOPLASIA AFTER BREAST, LUNG, COLON CANCER. IN WOMEN WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING THE INCIDENCE OF ENDOMETRIAL NEOPLASIA IS 5-10%. THE AUTHORS REPORT THEIR PRIVATE DIAGNOSTIC Hysteroscopic ACTIVITY. FROM JANUARY '00 TO NOVEMBER '14 WE PERFORMED 1153 Hysteroscopies. WE USED A MEDI PACK CO2 Hysteroscope of STORZ. OUT OF 1153 Hysteroscopies, 171 WERE PATIENTS WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING, AS 14.8%. 98/171 WOMEN, AS 57.3%, SHOWED ENDOMETRIAL ATROPHY; POLYPS WERE 28/171, AS 16.3%; MYOMAS WERE 20/171, AS 11.6%; HYPERPLASIAS WITHOUT ATIPYAE, SYMPLEX BOTH GLANDULAR, WERE 13/171, AS 7.6%; ALL THE HYPERPLASIAS WERE CONFIRMED BY HISTOLOGIC EXAMINATION. THE ENDOMETRIAL CANCER WAS 12/171, AS 7.0%. THE RISK FACTORS OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER ARE OBESITY, DIABETES, LATE MENOPAUSE (>53 OLD YEARS), PCOS, TAMOXIFEN THERAPY, HYPERTENSION, ETC. WE EVALUATED RISK FACTORS IN OUR PATIENTS WITH CANCER AND AUB. OUT OF 12 WOMEN, 4, AS 33.3%, HAD DIABETES; 9/12, AS 75%, HAD HYPERTENSION; THE OBESITY WAS IN 11/12 WOMEN, AS 91.6%. ONLY ONE PATIENT DIDN'T PRESENT ANYONE OF THE THREE RISK FACTORS BUT SHE WAS UNDER TAMOXIFEN THERAPY AFTER BREAST CANCER. IN MENOPAUSE THE WOMEN WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING AND RISK FACTORS OF ENDOMETRIAL CANCER MUST BE INVESTIGATED. THE Hysteroscopy IS VERY IMPORTANT FOR EVALUATING PICTURE, SIZE, SIDE OF ENDOMETRIAL LESIONS.