

Evaluation of prevalence of abnormal uterine bleeding in patients with a history of Covid-19 in the age range of 45-18 years from October to March 2021

Abstract

Background: Over the past two years, the entire world has faced the terrible waves of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has claimed millions of lives and has long-lasting effects. After the infection of COVID-19, recovered people were worried about loss of smell, loss of taste, loss of appetite and other symptoms. Recently, there have been scientific reports and even discussions on social media that a significant number of women with COVID-19 are suffering from changes in their menstrual cycle.

Aim: Considering the systemic effects of covid-19 disease, our aim in this study was to investigate the frequency of abnormal uterine bleeding in patients with or with a history of covid-19 disease.

Materials and methods: The statistical population included all female patients infected with COVID-19 and with positive PCR test results in the hospitals of Ardabil city between October and March of 2021, who were in the age group of 18-45 years. The number of samples was calculated according to Cochran's sampling formula with a limited statistical population and finally 330 people were included in the study. The checklist was made by the researcher based on it; Demographic characteristics (age, education, marital status, place of residence, occupation), BMI, and menstrual details before and after contracting Corona were investigated. Checklists were completed by midwife colleagues.

Results: A total of 330 women were included in the study. No significant difference was found in terms of bleeding duration and menstrual cycle length before and after contracting the coronavirus ($P < 0.05$). No significant F was obtained in terms of the occurrence of metrorrhagia before and after contracting Covid-19 in the study subjects ($P < 0.05$). A significant difference was found in the incidence of polymenorrhea before and after contracting covid-19 in the study subjects ($P < 0.05$). A significant difference was found in the incidence of oligomenorrhoea before and after contracting covid-19 in the study subjects ($P < 0.05$). A significant difference was found in the incidence of menorrhagia before and after contracting covid-19 in the study subjects ($P < 0.05$). A significant difference was found in the incidence of bleeding between menstrual cycles before and after contracting covid-19 in the study subjects ($P < 0.05$). A significant difference was found in terms of the regularity of menstrual cycles before and after contracting Covid-19 in the study subjects ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: contracting covid 19 has a significant effect on the occurrence of menorrhagia in women. There are many direct and indirect factors that have affected the menstrual process of women due to this disease and the outbreak of the corona pandemic. Also, the present study showed the significant impact of this disease on the disturbance of menstrual cycle, the presence of bleeding between menstrual cycles and the incidence of oligomenorrhea and polymenorrhea.

Keywords: AUB, COVID-19