Study in value sonographic findings in diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia between 1386-1388 Alavi Hospital

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Abstract

Introduction: In order to evaluate women with abnormal uterine bleeding, detection and ruling out of such causes with uterine endometrial cancer and atypical hyperplasia should be considered. Ultrasound is a noninvasive diagnostic modality which is able to show details of endometrium and myometrial lesions and in recent studies has been considered as the first step or in combination with other clinical modalities in the diagnostic approach of uterine bleeding and endometrial hyperplasia. The purpose of this study was to determine the value of clinical symptoms and ultrasound findings in the diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia in women with abnormal vaginal bleeding.

Methods and Materials: In a cross-sectional study from 2007 until the end of 2009, 120 women with abnormal uterine bleeding complaint referred to Alavi Hospital, Ardabil Medical University studied. Sonography and pathology reports were collected and then analyzed.

Results: Patients mean age was 48.64±6.74. Sensitivity and specificity of sonography in diagnosing endometrial hyperplasia was 83.72% and 61.76% respectively. False positive and false negative cases were 15.29% and 40% respectively. Positive predictive value of sonography in endometrial hyperplasia was 84.16% and negative predictive value was 60.97%. 96.47% cases in pathology were simple cystic hyperplasia.

Conclusion: Results of this study suggest that trans abdominal sonography as a noninvasive method with the patient acceptability in evaluating patients with abnormal uterine bleeding has acceptable sensitivity but because of low specificity do not have the ability to express screening applications in this field in order to avoid applying the initial invasive modalities. Therefore, further studies in cases with endometrial hyperplasia in sonography are inevitable.

Keywords: Abnormal Uterine Bleeding; Sonography; Endometrial biopsy; Endometrial hyperplasia