



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Gynecology

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CORELATION OF AUB IN SYMPTOMATIC WOMEN IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

KEY WORDS:

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INTRODUCTION:

Most common gynecological complaint encountered is abnormal uterine bleeding (1). 5-15 % of reproductive women are affected. It interferes with day to day activities of women (2). AUB is defined as bleeding from uterine corpus, which is abnormal in frequency, regularity and duration. It is classified into acute or chronic depending on duration of bleeding. Perimenopause is defined as period of 2-5 yrs before menopause, during which most of women experience irregularity in cycles. (1). The terminologies like menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, and dysfunctional uterine bleeding are replaced by Abnormal uterine bleeding (2). Any women presenting in perimenopausal age with abnormal uterine bleeding, endometrial biopsy should be done to rule out cause. In 2011, FIGO approved PALM COEIN classification to simplify the terminologies (3). It consists of PALM group – structural causes, COEIN group – functional causes. Clinical correlation and histopathological evaluation of specimen should be done to arrive at diagnosis. (3).

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

STUDY POPULATION:

200 women attending gynecology opd in tertiary care centre, Ammapettai.

STUDY METHOD: Prospective study

STUDY PLACE:

Shri Sathya Sai Medical College and Hospital, Ammapettai.

STUDY PERIOD: June 2018 to June 2019.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Married women 25 to 55 years.
2. Women presenting with complaints of increased bleeding per vaginam- increased cycle frequency, duration, intermenstrual bleeding, and postmenopausal bleeding.
3. women who were willing to participate in this study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Unmarried women
2. Women less than 25 years and more than 55 years.
3. Women with active infection/frank malignancy.
4. women who were not willing to participate in this study.

Patients attending gynecology opd with complaint of increased bleeding per vaginam, intermenstrual bleeding and post menopausal bleeding –Detailed menstrual history and examination was done. Ultrasound was done to identify the underlying pelvic pathology. Pap smear and endometrial biopsy was done to rule out malignancy. Then patients underwent hysterectomy and clinicopathological correlation of specimen was done.

S.NO	SYMPTOMS	NO.OF CASES	%
1.	Heavy menstrual bleeding	128	64
2.	Intermenstrual bleeding	60	30
3.	Postmenopausal	12	6

S.NO	AGE GROUP	NO.OF CASES	%
1.	25-35 Years	20	10
2.	35-45 Years	70	35
3.	45-55 Years	110	55

Majority of women 55 % belongs to 44-55 year age group. Most common complaint was increased bleeding per vaginam (64 %).

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS :

S.NO	DIAGNOSIS	NO.OF CASES	%
1.	Polyp	8	4
2.	Adenomyosis	22	11
3.	Leiomyoma	64	32
4.	Malignancy	20	10
5.	Coagulopathy	0	0
6.	Ovulatory Dysfunction	58	29
7.	Endometrial	18	9
8.	Iatrogenic	10	5
9.	Not yet classified	0	0

According to clinical diagnosis, majority of women 57 % comes under PALM group. 43 % of women comes under COEIN group. Leiomyoma accounts for 32 % and ovulatory dysfunction accounts for 29 %.

HISTOPATHOLOGY REPORT

S.NO	HISTOPATHOLOGY CAUSES	NO. OF CASES	%
1.	Polyp	8	4
2.	adenomyosis	18	9
3.	Leiomyoma	68	34
4.	Malignancy	16	8
5.	Coagulopathy	0	0
6.	Ovulatory dysfunction	64	32
7.	Endometrial	14	7
8.	Iatrogenic	0	0
9.	Not yet classified	0	0

In histopathological report, PALM group accounts for 51 %, AUB –L (leiomyoma) accounts for 34 % of cases.

COEIN group accounts for 39 % of cases, AUB- O (ovulatory dysfunction) accounts for 32 %. SO, AUB- L (leiomyoma) is the most common cause of AUB, followed by AUB-O, (ovulatory).

CONCLUSION:

PALM COEIN classification helps in classifying and treatment of Abnormal uterine bleeding patients.

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