

Diagnosis of Abnormal Uterine bleeding

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- Age of patient
- Premenarche
- Reproductive
- Premenopausal
- Post menopause
- Intermenstrual or postcoital
- Heavy menstrual Bleeding
- Consistent Irregular

History of obstetric or gynecologic surgery

- Prior cesarean birth (scar defect)
- Past myomectomy
- Past excisional cervical procedures
- Breast cancer history
- Contraceptive history
- Medication

Laboratory studies

- BHCG
- CBC diff platelet count and function pt ptt VWF fibrinogen prolactin TSH (FSH , LH) chlamydia testing Androgen levels -

Imaging studies

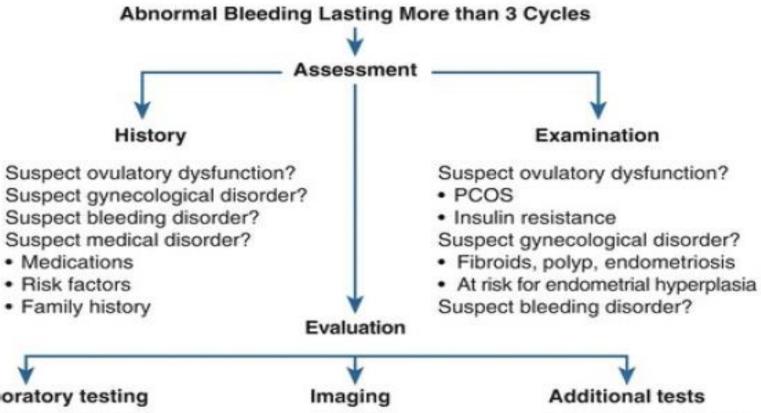
- Pelvic ultrasonography (Thickness of Endometer, Endometrial polyps or sub mucosal myoma.
- Saline infusion sonography (SIS) or sono hysterography
- CT and MRI are not helpful in the initial evaluation .

Endometrial sampling

For risk of malignancy older than 45 or obese or history of prolonged anovulation

Endometrial biopsy

Hysteroscopy with targeted biopsies is more sensitive



Laboratory testing

- CBC, iron studies
- Renal, liver function
- · Hormone profile
- > TSH, prolactin, androgens
- > FSH/E2/AMH
- Coagulation studies

- TVS
- Sonohysterogram
- MRI pelvis

- Endometrial biopsy
- · Pap smear
- Mammography

