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A Prospective Observational Study, Evaluating Postmen Opausal Bleeding In Elderly Women on an Outpatient Basis.

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I. INTRODUCTION

- Vaginal bleeding is no longer regarded common after a woman has reached menopause.
- Post menopausal bleeding is a frequent complaint with wide differential diagnosis that encompasses both benign and malignant disorders.
- Approximately 10% of these patients have been detected with malignancies.
- Early detection of malignancies hence results in a better prognosis where a thorough examination is required to rule them out, to further more identify and treat high-risk patients.

Aim

- To evaluating postmen opausal women with bleeding on an outpatient basis.

OBJECTIVE

1. Evaluate postmen opausal women with bleeding on an outpatient basis.
2. Investigate the various pathological patterns of endometrial abnormalities in postmen opausal bleeding women, leading to neoplasia.

Methods

- Type of study-Descriptive study carriedout on 40 women with the chief complaint of postmen opausal bleeding
- Study area- OPD clinic of Department of OBG, BGSG ims hospital, Bangalore.
- Duration of the study-3 months
- Written in for med consent–taken.
- In clusion criteria-
- Patients aged above 45
- Patients presenting with complaints of postmen opausal bleeding in gynecology clinic in BGSG ims hospital.

- Exclusion criteria-
- Patients with bleeding disorders
- Patients on hormone replacement therapy.
- Patients with malignancies of genital tract.

II. METHODOLOGY

Details regarding post-menopausal bleeding were recorded.

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History of associated symptoms including presence of vaginal discharge, abdominal mass or pain and history of recent weight loss was obtained.

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Drug history especially, that of anticoagulants, hormones replacement therapy and tamoxifen therapy was also noted.

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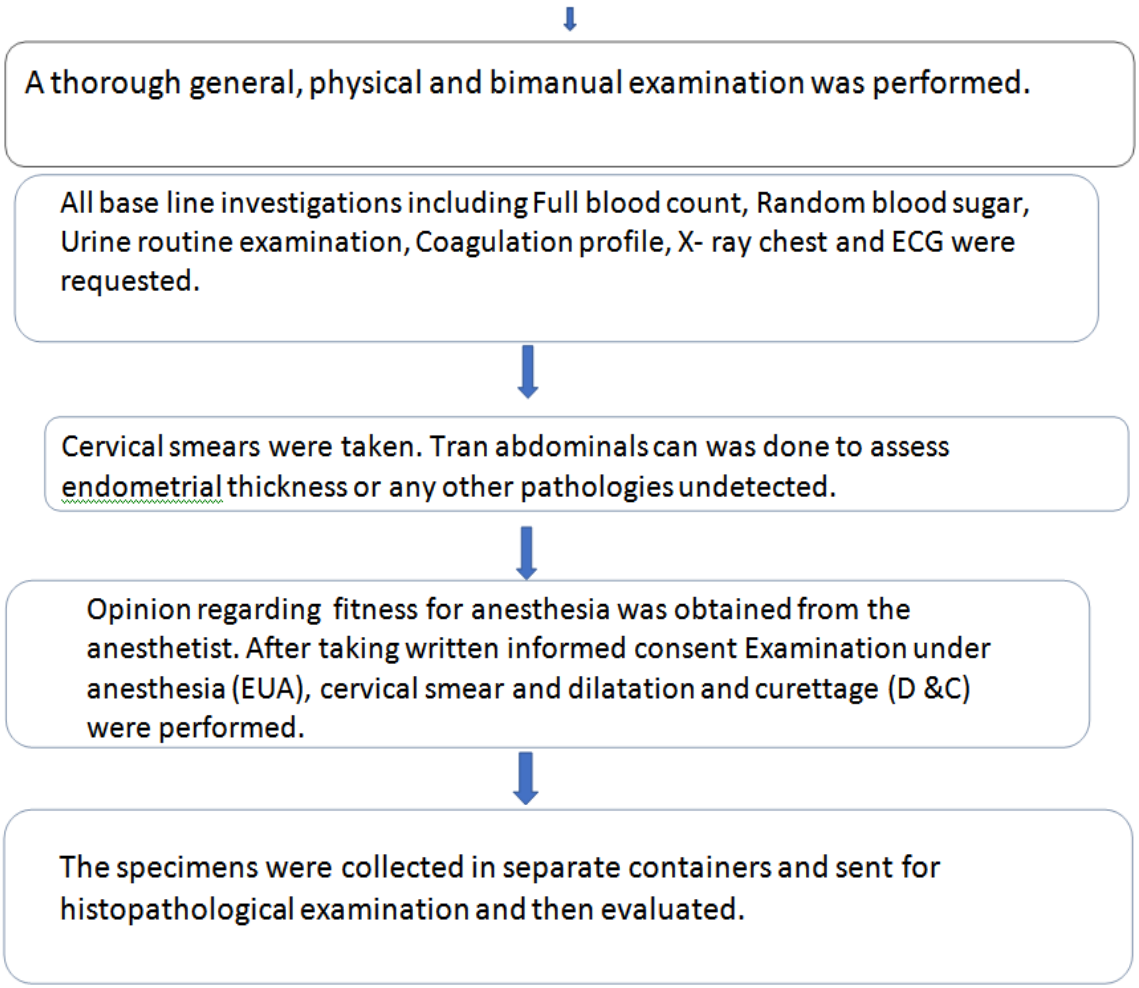
Past medical and surgical history was checked especially regarding hypertension, thyroid disorder, diabetes mellitus and liver diseases.



OBSERVATIONS: The data was entered into SPSS version 10 and results were obtained.

Table1:Descriptive statistics in present study

Variables	Statistics
Age	
N	40
Mean±SD	55.35±7.879
Median	52.50
Q_1:Q_3	49:62
Min: Max	45:75
Neoplastic, n(%)	
No	36(90)
Yes	04(10)

In present study, number of subjects are40,meanage is 55. Presence of neoplastic changes is seen in10%cases.

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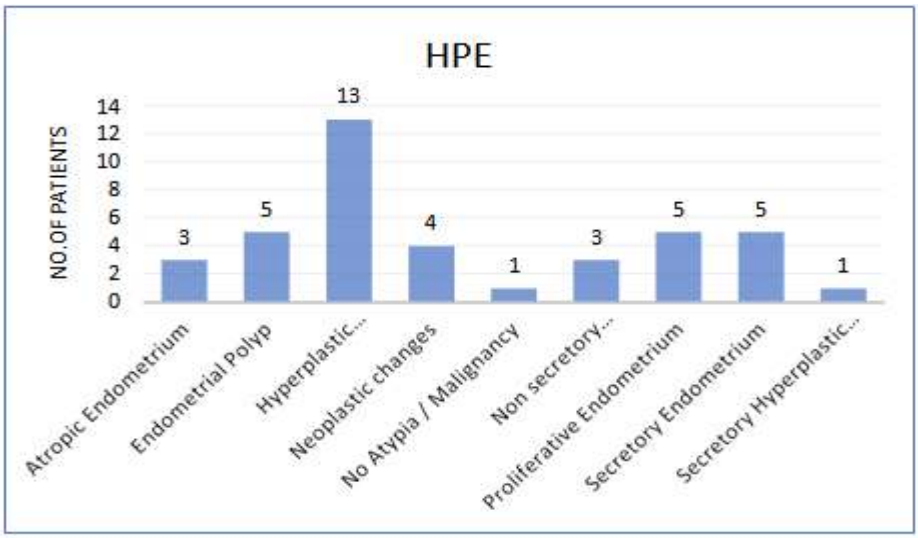
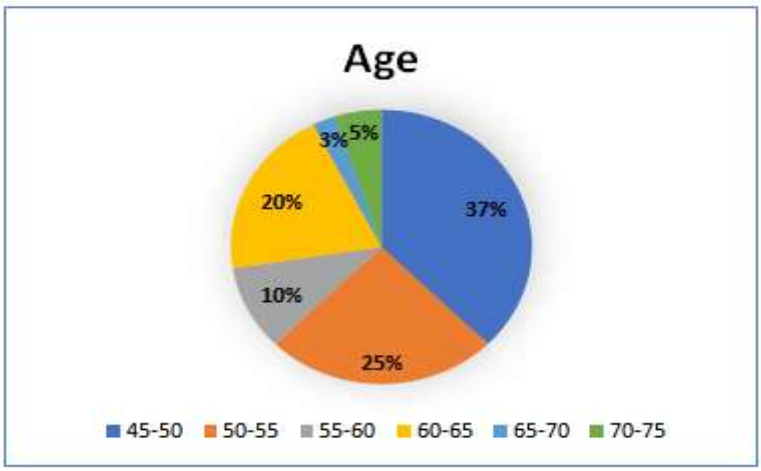
Table2:Frequency of histopatholocal changes in endometrium in study population

HPE	N (%)
Atropic Endometrium	3 (7.5)
Endometrial Polyp	5 (12.5)
Hyperplastic Endometrium	13 (32.5)
Neoplastic changes	4 (10)
Nonsecretory Endometrium	3 (7.5)
Proliferative Endometrium	5 (12.5)
Secretory Endometrium	5 (12.5)
Secretory Hyperplastic Endometrium	1 (2.5)

In the present study, A tropicendometrium is noticed7.5% and Endometrial Polyp- 12.5% , Hyperplastic Endometrium - 32.5%, No Atypia / Malignancy - 2.5%, Non secretory Endometrium - 7.5%, Proliferative Endometrium - 12.5%, Secretory Endometrium - 12.5%, Secretory Hyperplastic Endometrium – 2.5% was noticed respectively. Neoplastic changes are seen only in 10% cases.



Graph 1: Frequency of histopatholocal changes in endometrium in study population



Graph 2: Age groups in study population

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DISCUSSION

The total number of cases we studied were 40. The agegroupof45to50years had the highest prevalence of PMB with endometrial abnormalities and the least was noted at the age greater than 70, deducing facts that early detection can lead to early management.

In present study, 10 % cases showed neoplastic changes. According to Lidor et al. (1986) found endometrial carcinoma to be the cause of bleeding in7%ofpostmenopausal women; this frequency is almost the same as that previously reported by Choo et al. (1985).

CONCLUSION-

PMB is a common complaint among the elderly. However, it needs a complete evaluation and detection of neoplasia at an earlier date. High risk cases need extensive investigations for early detection.