A study of causes of abnormal uterine bleeding with respect to FIGO classification in the patients at perimenopausal age

Jaideep M Palwade1, Charushila S Borole2

1Assistant Professor, Department of OBG, MIMER Medical College, Talegaon Dabhade, Pune, Maharashtra, INDIA.
Email: palwadejaideep@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: The perimenopause is a critical time in a woman's life. Perimenopause is described as years prior to menopause that encompasses the change from normal ovulatory cycle to cessation of menses, these are perimenopausal transitional years. Aims and Objective: To study causes of Abnormal uterine bleeding with respect to FIGO classification in the patients at perimenopausal age. Methodology: women coming to the gynecological OPD with the complaints of excessive per vaginal bleeding and who were in the age group between 37 to 51 years were considered. Also, women complaining of abnormal uterine bleeding per vaginum in some form or other were studied. The study was carried out at over a period of 12 months from Jan 2010 to Jan 2011. In every patient per speculum examination and per vaginal examination is performed. According to findings on history and clinical examination provisional clinical diagnosis was made. Later Confirmed by Ultrasonography and Histopathology. Result: Most of the patients in the present study were between 37-41 years i.e. 56%, menorrhagia was the commonest menstrual disorder encountered in 58 cases (38.67%). DUB was the commonest clinical diagnosis made in perimenopausal patients 66 cases i.e. 44%. Here others include AUB due to thrombocytopenia, iatrogenic causes. As per FIGO, AUB-A constituted 22%, AUB-L 21.33%, AUB-M 10.67%, AUB-C 2% and AUB-I 0.67% of total cases. Conclusion: FIGO Classification System (PALM-COEIN) for Causes of Abnormal Uterine Bleeding classification was very useful in categorizing cases of AUB. It suggests that etiology of AUB and also gives place for presence of multiple factors as cause of AUB in a particular case.

Keywords: Abnormal uterine bleeding, FIGO classification.

*Address for Correspondence:
Dr. Jaideep M Palwade, Assistant Professor, Department of OBG, MIMER Medical College, Talegaon Dabhade, Pune, Maharashtra, INDIA.
Email: palwadejaideep@gmail.com
Received Date: 14/09/2016 Revised Date: 21/10/2016 Accepted Date: 10/11/2016

Access this article online

Quick Response Code: Website: www.medplus.in
DOI: 20 November 2016

INTRODUCTION

The perimenopause is a critical time in a woman's life. Perimenopause is described as years prior to menopause that encompasses the change from normal ovulatory cycle to cessation of menses, these are perimenopausal transitional years. Different opinions are expressed as which years in women's life should be accepted as perimenopausal period. Perimenopause refer to the time period in the late reproductive years, usually late 40s to early 50s. Characteristically, it begins with menstrual cycle irregularity and extends to 1 year after permanent cessation of menses. The more correct terminology for this time is menopausal transition. This transition typically develops over a span of 4 to 7 years, and the average age at its onset is 47 years.1 During the menopausal transition, more erratic fluctuations in female reproductive hormones can lead to an array of physical and psychological symptoms such as Changes in menstrual patterns, Vasomotor symptoms, Psychological and mental disturbances, Sexual dysfunction, Somatic symptoms, Dry, itchy skin.2 The term menopause signifies the permanent cessation of menstruation and the