

**Comparative study of two- dimensional,
three- dimensional ultrasound ,hysteroscopy and
histopathological examination in detecting uterine lesions
in cases of perimenopausal bleeding**

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

This is a comparative study carried on 35 patients complaining of perimenopausal bleeding in the age group between 40 – 55 yrs old.

Two dimensional u/s,three dimensional ultrasound followed by hysteroscopy followed by histopathological examination for each patient.

From our study , hysteroscopy is the most sensitive and accurate in the diagnosis of all lesions

Key word

Dimensional

Histopathological

Perimenopausal

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DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to the soul of my father, who would
Have been very happy if he sees it, I would like also to
dedicate it to my mother who tolerated me a lot
and to my fiancée for his great encouragement.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

<u>2D U/S</u>	<u>Two dimensional ultrasound</u>
<u>3D U/S</u>	<u>Three dimensional ultrasound</u>
<u>DNA</u>	<u>Deoxyribonucleic acid</u>
<u>LH</u>	<u>Lutenizing hormone</u>
<u>MMPs</u>	<u>Matrix metalloproteinases</u>
<u>TIMP</u>	<u>Tissue inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinases</u>
<u>VEGF</u>	<u>Vascular endothelial growth factor</u>
<u>mRNA</u>	<u>microsomal ribonucleic acid</u>
<u>TGF</u>	<u>Transformation growth factor</u>
<u>GDFs</u>	<u>Growth differentiation factors</u>
<u>TNF</u>	<u>Tumor necrosis factor</u>
<u>COX</u>	<u>Cyclooxygenase</u>
<u>PGE</u>	<u>Prostaglandin E</u>
<u>WHO</u>	<u>World Health Organization</u>
<u>F.M.P.</u>	<u>Final menstrual period</u>
<u>F.S.H.</u>	<u>Follicle stimulating hormone</u>
<u>STRAW</u>	<u>Stages of the reproductive aging workshop</u>
<u>DUB</u>	<u>Dysfunctional uterine bleeding</u>

<u>C.B.C.</u>	<u>Complete blood count</u>
<u>CT</u>	<u>Computer tomography</u>
<u>MRI</u>	<u>Magnetic resonant imaging</u>
<u>D&C</u>	<u>Dilatation and curettage</u>
<u>ER</u>	<u>Estrogen receptors</u>
<u>PR</u>	<u>Progesterone receptors</u>
<u>MI</u>	<u>Mitotic index</u>
<u>HPF</u>	<u>High power field</u>
<u>AP1</u>	<u>Activator protein 1</u>
<u>IGF1R</u>	<u>Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor</u>
<u>HPV</u>	<u>Human papilloma virus</u>
<u>EIN</u>	<u>Endometrial intraepithelial neoplasia</u>
<u>VPS</u>	<u>Volume percentage stroma</u>
<u>AJ</u>	<u>Adherin junction</u>
<u>TJ</u>	<u>Tight junction</u>
<u>PTEN</u>	<u>Tumor suppressor phosphatase and tensin homologue in chromosome ten</u>
<u>D.M.</u>	<u>Diabetes milletus</u>
<u>ESC</u>	<u>Endometrial serous carcinoma</u>
<u>UPSC</u>	<u>Uterine papillary serous carcinoma</u>

<u>FIGO</u>	<u>International federation of gynecology and obstetrics</u>
<u>TVS</u>	<u>Transvaginal ultrasound</u>
<u>ROI</u>	<u>Region of interest</u>
<u>RI</u>	<u>Resistivity index</u>
<u>VFI</u>	<u>Vascularization flow index</u>
<u>CO₂</u>	<u>Carbon dioxide</u>
<u>NaCl</u>	<u>Sodium chloride</u>
<u>Hg</u>	<u>Mercury</u>
<u>STEP-w</u>	<u>Size, topography, extension of the base, penetration, lateral wall</u>
<u>SIS</u>	<u>Saline infusion sonohysterography</u>
<u>MHz</u>	<u>Mega hertz</u>
<u>SD</u>	<u>Standard deviation</u>
<u>NY</u>	<u>New York</u>
<u>USA</u>	<u>United States of America</u>
<u>VOCAL</u>	<u>Virtual organ computer aided analysis</u>
<u>VI</u>	<u>Vascularization index</u>
<u>FI</u>	<u>Flow index</u>
<u>AUB</u>	<u>Abnormal uterine bleeding</u>

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