

**Comparative Study of Transvaginal Sonography And  
Hysteroscopy for the Detection of Pathological Endometrial Lesions in  
Women with Perimenopausal  
Bleeding**

THESIS

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# ABSTRACT

Abnormal uterine bleeding is a common gynaecological presentation in out patient clinic, but is often complex and difficult to diagnose. Whilst most patients have benign diseases, thorough investigation is necessary, particularly in the perimenopausal woman.

A cross-sectional study was done among 50 patients between the ages 40 and 55 years. 2D TVS, hysteroscopy and histopathologic examination of tissue specimen were done in all the cases considering histopathologic report to be the gold standard, endometrial hyperplasia was the commonest finding. 2D TVS was more sensitive and accurate than hysteroscopy in differentiating normal from diseased uterine cavity and in diagnosing endometrial hyperplasia while hysteroscopy show higher specificity.

For detection of endometrial polyp hysteroscopy was highly sensitive, specific and accurate, for adenomyosis hysteroscopic accuracy was comparable to that of ultrasound but with poor sensitivity.

## **Key words:**

Transvaginal Sonography, Hysteroscopy, endometrial Lesions Perimenopausal Bleeding

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*TO*

*MY FATHER... WHO TOUGHT ME TO NEVER  
GIVE UP, I REALY MISSES YOU...*

*MY MOTHER .... WHO WAS SO PATIENT...*

*AMJID .... WHO WAS A MUCH MORE THAN A  
BROTHER*



<b>LIST OF TABLES-----</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES -----</b>	<b>VI</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS -----</b>	<b>IX</b>

## **INTRODUCTION & AIM OF WORK**

<b>ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING -----</b>	<b>XII</b>
<b>AIM OF WORK -----</b>	<b>XIV</b>

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

<b>Endometrium-----</b>	<b>1 -</b>
Endometrial histology -----	1 -
The Uterine Vasculature -----	2 -
The Histological Changes in Endometrium During an Ovulatory Cycle -----	3 -
The Menstrual Endometrium-----	4 -
The Proliferative Phase -----	4 -
The Secretory Phase -----	5 -
The Implantation Phase -----	6 -
The Phase of Endometrial Breakdown-----	7 -
Endometrial Hemostasis-----	9 -
Normal Menses -----	11 -
<b>Menopausal Transition-----</b>	<b>12 -</b>
Definitions -----	12 -
Stages of Reproductive Aging-----	13 -
Influential Factors -----	14 -
Physiological Changes-----	14 -
Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Ovarian Axis Changes-----	14 -
Ovarian Changes -----	15 -
Endometrial Changes-----	15 -
Symptoms Associated With Menopause Transition -----	16 -
Menstrual Disturbances -----	16 -
Evaluation Of Abnormal Uterine Bleeding -----	19 -
History-----	19 -
Physical Examination -----	20 -
Investigations-----	21 -
Sonography -----	23 -
Endometrial Biopsy -----	25 -
Hysteroscopy -----	25 -
Magnetic Resonance Imaging -----	25 -
Computed Tomography -----	26 -
Radiology with Plain Pelvic Radiographs-----	26 -

Diagnosis-----	26 -
Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding-----	31 -
Anovulatory DUB -----	31 -
Ovulatory DUB -----	32 -
<b>Pathology of SOME UTERINE LESIONS-----</b>	<b>33 -</b>
<b>ENDOMETRIAL POLYP -----</b>	<b>33 -</b>
Pathogenesis-----	33 -
Malignant Potential Of Endometrial Polyp-----	34 -
Pathology -----	35 -
Gross Inspection-----	35 -
Microscopic Appearance-----	35 -
Bleeding With Endometrial Polyp-----	36 -
Differential Diagnosis Of Endometrial Polyp-----	37 -
<b>UTERINE MYOMA -----</b>	<b>37 -</b>
Etiology and Pathogenesis -----	38 -
Cytogenetics -----	38 -
Role of Hormones-----	38 -
Pathology -----	40 -
Gross Inspection-----	40 -
Microscopic Appearance-----	41 -
Bleeding With Uterine Myoma -----	41 -
<b>ADENOMYOSIS -----</b>	<b>42 -</b>
Pathogenesis-----	43 -
Pathology -----	44 -
Gross Inspection-----	44 -
Microscopic Appearance-----	45 -
Bleeding With Adenomyosis-----	46 -
Differential Diagnosis Of Adenomyosis-----	46 -
<b>ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA -----</b>	<b>47 -</b>
Classification -----	47 -
Etiology -----	50 -
Pathogenesis-----	51 -
Pathology -----	52 -
Gross Inspection-----	52 -
Simple Hyperplasia -----	53 -
Complex Hyperplasia-----	54 -
Atypical Hyperplasia -----	54 -
Progression To and Concurrent Carcinoma -----	55 -
Bleeding With Endometrial Hyperplasia -----	56 -
<b>ENDOMETRIAL CARCINOMA -----</b>	<b>57 -</b>
Risk Factors For Endometrial Cancer-----	57 -
Etiology And Pathogenesis -----	59 -
Pathology-----	62 -
Endometrioid Adenocarcinoma -----	62 -

Serous Carcinoma-----	64 -
Clear Cell Carcinoma-----	65
Mucinous Carcinoma-----	65 -
Mixed Carcinoma-----	65 -
Undifferentiated Carcinoma-----	66 -
Squamous Cell Carcinoma-----	66 -
Gross Inspection----->-----	66
Surgical Staging And Histologic Grade In The FIGO 2008 System-----	67 -
Bleeding With Endometrial Cancer-----	68-
Differential Diagnosis of Endometrial Carcinoma-----	68-
<b>Ultrasound-----</b>	<b>69 -</b>
Transvaginal Sonography-----	69 -
Normal Anatomy With Sonography-----	71 -
Reproductive Tract Organs-----	71 -
Endometrium-----	72 -
Sonographic Criteria Of Some Endometrial Lesions-----	75 -
ENDOMETRIAL POLYP-----	75 -
UTERINE MYOMA-----	76 -
ADENOMYOSIS-----	77 -
ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA-----	79 -
ENDOMETRIAL CANCER-----	80 -
<b>HYSTEROSCOPY-----</b>	<b>81 -</b>
Equipment-----	82 -
Light source-----	83 -
Surgical instruments-----	83 -
Energy sources-----	84 -
□ Monopolar cautery-----	84 -
Media-----	84 -
□ Gases-----	84 -
□ Fluids-----	85 -
Vaginoscopic Approach-----	86 -
Normal Hysteroscopic Appearance Of The Endometrium-----	87 -
Role Of Hysteroscopy In Evaluation Of Abnormal Uterine Bleeding-----	87 -
Hysteroscopic Appearance Of Some Endometrial Lesions-----	88 -
ENDOMETRIAL POLYP-----	88 -
UTERINE MYOMA-----	89 -
ADENOMYOSIS-----	91 -
ENDOMETRIAL HYPERPLASIA-----	91 -
ENDOMETRIAL CANCER-----	93 -
Contraindications-----	93 -
Complications-----	95 -



Mechanical complications -----	95 -
Media-related complications -----	95 -
Bleeding -----	96 -
Infection -----	96 -
<b>Dilatation And Curettage -----</b>	<b>97 -</b>
Endometrial Sampling For Abnormal Uterine Bleeding -----	98 -
The Therapeutic Value Of Dilatation And Curettage -----	102 -
<b>PATIENTS &amp; METHODS</b>	
<b>Patients And Methods -----</b>	<b>103 -</b>
Selection Criteria -----	103 -
Methods -----	103 -
Ultrasonography -----	104 -
Hysteroscopy -----	104 -
Fractional curettage -----	106 -
Statistical Methods -----	106 -
<b>RESULTS -----</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>DISCUSSION -----</b>	<b>122 -</b>
<b>CONCLUSION -----</b>	<b>120 -</b>
<b>SUMMARY -----</b>	<b>134 -</b>
<b>REFERENCES -----</b>	<b>120 -</b>
<b>ARABIC SUMMARY -----</b>	<b>1 ----</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
<i>Table (1)</i>	Symptoms associated with menopause transition	16
<i>Table (2)</i>	Differential diagnosis of abnormal uterine bleeding	18
<i>Table (3)</i>	Terms used to describe patterns of AUB	19
<i>Table (4)</i>	Diagnostic step for evaluation of abnormal bleeding	21-22
<i>Table (5)</i>	Summary of the nomenclature, topography, functional category and treatment of each category	49
<i>Table (6)</i>	Risk factors for endometrial cancer	58
<i>Table (7)</i>	Two types of clinicopathologic features of endometrial carcinoma	60
<i>Table (8).</i>	Comparison of major genetic alterations between type I and type II endometrial carcinomas as analyzed on endometrioid and serous carcinomas	61
<i>Table (9)</i>	WHO Histologic Classification of Endometrial Carcinoma and their incidence	62

## TABLES OF RESULTS

<b>Table (10)</b>	<b>Parity of the patient sample</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Table (11)</b>	<b>Clinical presentation of the patient sample</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Table (12)</b>	<b>Histopathology findings</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Table (13)</b>	<b>Endometrial thickness by transvaginal sonography</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Table (14)</b>	<b>Endometrial thickness as measured by 2D TVS in relation to histopathology</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Table (15)</b>	<b>Hysteroscopy findings</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Table (16)</b>	<b>TVS and hysteroscopy findings in correlation to histopathology</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Table (17)</b>	<b>Accuracy measures of 2D TVS for diagnosing some uterine lesions</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Table (18)</b>	<b>Accuracy measures of hysteroscopy for diagnoses of some uterine lesions</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Table (19)</b>	<b>Accuracy measures of hysteroscopy and 2D TVS for the diagnoses of all lesions</b>	<b>117</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>FIGURE</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>Figure (1)</b>	<b>Scanning electron micrograph of endometrial epithelium</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Figure(2)</b>	<b>The Uterine Vasculature</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Figure(3)</b>	<b>Uterine cycle</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Figure(4)</b>	<b>Stages of Reproductive Aging</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Figure(5)</b>	<b>Conditions associated with abnormal uterine bleeding in women between aged 30 and 50</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Figure(6)</b>	<b>Sequential steps through the differential diagnosis of abnormal uterine bleeding in women between aged 30 and 50</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Figure (7)</b>	<b>Diagnostic algorithm to identify endometrial pathology in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Figure(8)</b>	<b>Diagnostic algorithm to identify endometrial pathology in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding and with risk factors for endometrial cancer.</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Figure(9)</b>	<b>Macroscopic picture of endometrial polyp</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Figure(10)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of Endometrial polyp in hysterectomy specimen</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Figure(11)</b>	<b>Macroscopic picture of uterine myoma</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Figure(12)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of leiomyoma</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Figure(13)</b>	<b>Surgical specimen with hemorrhagic foci of adenomyosis</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Figure(14)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of adenomyosis</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Figure(15)</b>	<b>Macroscopic picture of endometrial hyperplasia</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Figure(16)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of Simple hyperplasia</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Figure(17)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of Complex hyperplasia</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Figure(18)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of atypical complex hyperplasia</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Figure(19)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of endometrioid adenocarcinoma of the endometrium</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Figure(20)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of Squamous differentiation in endometrial adenocarcinoma</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Figure(21)</b>	<b>Microscopic picture of UPSC</b>	<b>64</b>

<b>FIGURE</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>Figure(22)</b>	<b>Macroscopic picture of UPSC</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Figure(23)</b>	<b>TVS in the sagittal plane of the uterine cervix</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Figure (24)</b>	<b>Variation of endometrial thickness with progression through the menstrual cycle</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Figure (25)</b>	<b>TVS in the sagittal plane of the characteristic tri –laminar proliferative endometrium</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Figure (26)</b>	<b>TVS in the sagittal plane of a secretory endometrium.</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Figure (27)</b>	<b>TVS in the sagittal plane of a menstrual phase endometrium</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>Figure (28)</b>	<b>TVS in the sagittal plane of an atrophic postmenopausal endometrium</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Figure (29)</b>	<b>Endometrial Polyp</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Figure (30)</b>	<b>TVS image of a submucosal fibroid</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Figure (31)</b>	<b>TVS of Adenomyoma</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Figure (32)</b>	<b>TVS of endometrial hyperplasia</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>Figure (33)</b>	<b>TVS of endometrial cancer</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Figure (34)</b>	<b>Unassembled hysteroscope (STORZ)</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>Figure (35)</b>	<b>Hysteroscopy demonstrating an endometrial polyp</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Figure (36)</b>	<b>Hysteroscopic picture of intracavitary fibroid</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Figure (37)</b>	<b>Hysteroscopy demonstrating adenomyosis</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Figure (38)</b>	<b>Hysteroscopy demonstrating an endometrial hyperplasia</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Figure (39)</b>	<b>Hysteroscopy demonstrating endometrial cancer</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Figure (40)</b>	<b>Uterine Curettage</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Figure (41)</b>	<b>Endometrial Pipelle</b>	<b>100</b>

## FIGURES OF RESULTS

<i>Figure(42)</i>	<b>Different Clinical Presentation of Patient Sample</b>	<b>108</b>
<i>Figure (43)</i>	<b>Bleeding Pattern of Patient Sample</b>	<b>108</b>
<i>Figure (44)</i>	<b>Histopathology Findings</b>	<b>109</b>
<i>Figure (45)</i>	<b>Mean endometrial thickness by 2D-TVS of histopathology findings</b>	<b>112</b>
<i>Figure (46)</i>	<b>Findings of histopathology, 2D-TVS and hysteroscopy</b>	<b>113</b>
<i>Figure (47)</i>	<b>Comparison between TVS and hysteroscopy in the diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia.</b>	<b>116</b>
<i>Figure (48)</i>	<b>Comparison between TVS and hysteroscopy in the diagnosis of endometrial polyp.</b>	<b>116</b>
<i>Figure (49)</i>	<b>Comparison between TVS and hysteroscopy in the diagnosis of adenomyosis.</b>	<b>117</b>
<i>Figure (50)</i>	<b>Comparison between TVS and hysteroscopy in the diagnosis of all lesions</b>	<b>118</b>
<i>Figure (51)</i>	<b>TVS image of endometrial polyp</b>	<b>119</b>
<i>Figure (52)</i>	<b>TVS image of an endometrial hyperplasia +adenomyoma (anterior wall).</b>	<b>119</b>

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	DETAILS
<b>2 D</b>	<b>Two-Dimensional.</b>
<b>3D</b>	<b>Three-Dimensional</b>
<b>17<math>\beta</math>-HSD</b>	<b>17 <math>\beta</math> - hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase</b>
<b>ACOG</b>	<b>American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists</b>
<b>AUB</b>	<b>Abnormal Uterine Bleeding</b>
<b>BMI</b>	<b>Body Mass Index</b>
<b>CBC</b>	<b>Complete Blood Count</b>
<b>CT</b>	<b>Computerized Tomography</b>
<b>D&amp;C</b>	<b>Dilatation And Curettage</b>
<b>DHEAS</b>	<b>Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate</b>
<b>DNA</b>	<b>Deoxyribonucleic Acid</b>
<b>EIC</b>	<b>Endometrial Intraepithelial Carcinoma</b>
<b>EIN</b>	<b>Endometrial Intraepithelial Neoplasia</b>
<b>EMB</b>	<b>Endometrial Biopsy</b>
<b>EMPS</b>	<b>Endometrial Polyps</b>
<b>ER</b>	<b>Estrogen Receptor</b>
<b>FDA</b>	<b>US Food And Drug Administration</b>
<b>FIGO</b>	<b>International Federation Of Gynecology And Obstetrics</b>
<b>FMP</b>	<b>Final Menstrual Period</b>
<b>FSH</b>	<b>Follicle-Stimulating Hormone</b>
<b>GNRH</b>	<b>Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone</b>
<b>HCG</b>	<b>Human Chorionic Gonadotropin</b>

<b>HNPCC</b>	<b>Hereditary Non Polyposis Colorectal Cancer</b>
<b>IGFBPS</b>	<b>Insulin-Like Growth Factor Binding Proteins</b>
<b>IGFS</b>	<b>Insulin-Like Growth Factors</b>
<b>ISGP</b>	<b>International Society Of Gynecological Pathologists</b>
<b>IUD</b>	<b>Intrauterine Device</b>
<b>Level A Recommendation</b>	<b>Based On The American College Of Obstetricians And Gynecologists strength of recommendation classification: level a. recommendations are based on good and consistent scientific evidence</b>
<b>LH</b>	<b>Luteinizing Hormone</b>
<b>MRI</b>	<b>Magnetic Resonance Imaging</b>
<b>mRNA</b>	<b>microsomal Ribo Nucleic Acid</b>
<b>MV</b>	<b>Microvilli</b>
<b>NCC-WCH</b>	<b>National Collaborating Centre for Women's and Children's Health (A group set up by NICE to develop clinical guidelines for a particular disease area.)</b>
<b>NPV</b>	<b>Negative Predictive Value</b>
<b>PAI-1</b>	<b>Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1-</b>
<b>PCOS</b>	<b>Polycystic Ovary Syndrome</b>
<b>PG</b>	<b>Prostaglandin</b>
<b>PGE2</b>	<b>Prostaglandin E 2</b>
<b>PGF2<math>\alpha</math></b>	<b>Prostaglandin F2 Alpha</b>
<b>PGS</b>	<b>Prostaglandins</b>
<b>PID</b>	<b>Pelvic Inflammatory Disease</b>
<b>POP</b>	<b>Progestin-Only Pill</b>
<b>PPV</b>	<b>Positive Predictive Value</b>
<b>PR</b>	<b>Progesterone Receptor</b>