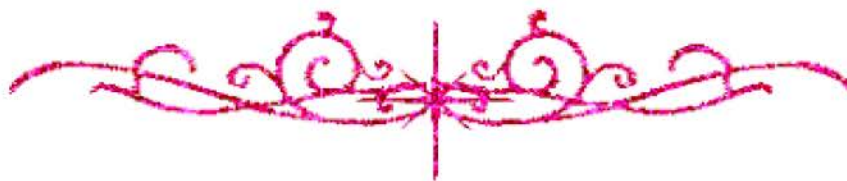


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

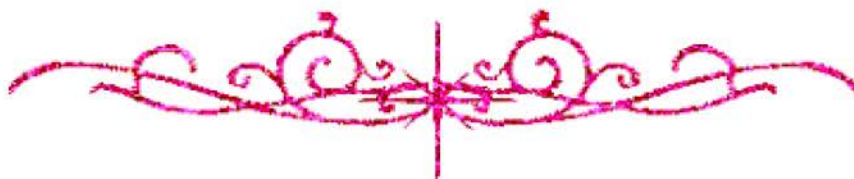
قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



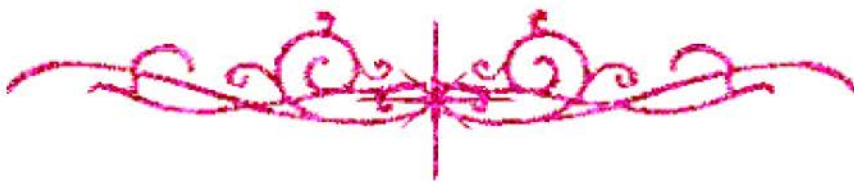
يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



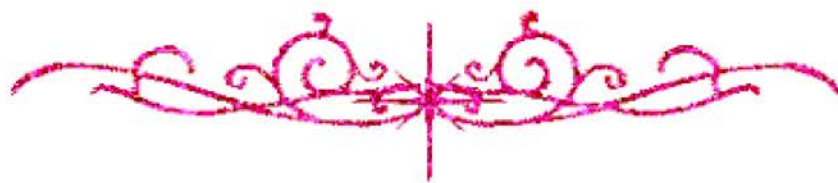


بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة





بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل





Addition of Power Doppler to Grey Scale Transvaginal Ultrasonography to Differentiate Between Intrauterine Lesions in Peri-Menopausal Women with Abnormal Uterine Bleeding

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfilment of Master Degree
in Obstetrics and Gynecology*

Submitted by

Ola Yousry Mohamed

M.B.B.CH.

Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University

Class 2014

Ob-Gyn resident at Dar Ismael hospital

Supervised by

Prof. Dr. Ashraf Nabhan

Professor of Obstetrics & Gynecology

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University

*Faculty of Medicine
Ain Shams University*

2021

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قَالَ

لَسْبَّحَانَكَ لَا يَعْلمُ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
<i>AUB</i>	<i>Abnormal uterine bleeding</i>
<i>CD</i>	<i>Color Doppler</i>
<i>CO2</i>	<i>Carbon dioxide</i>
<i>DUB</i>	<i>Dysfunctional uterine bleeding</i>
<i>EMP</i>	<i>Endometrial polyp</i>
<i>ER</i>	<i>Estrogen receptors</i>
<i>ESGE</i>	<i>European society of gynecological endoscopy</i>
<i>FIGO</i>	<i>International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i>
<i>FSH</i>	<i>Follicular stimulating hormone</i>
<i>FWV</i>	<i>Flow velocity waveform</i>
<i>HSG</i>	<i>Hysterosalpingogram</i>
<i>LH</i>	<i>Luteinizing hormone</i>
<i>MV</i>	<i>Microvilli</i>
<i>OH</i>	<i>Office hysteroscopy</i>
<i>PI</i>	<i>Pulsatility index</i>
<i>PPV</i>	<i>Positive predictive value</i>
<i>PR</i>	<i>Progesterone receptors</i>
<i>PSV</i>	<i>Peak systolic velocity</i>
<i>RI</i>	<i>Resistance index</i>
<i>RR</i>	<i>Relative risk</i>
<i>SEM</i>	<i>Scanning electron microscopy</i>
<i>SOL</i>	<i>Space occupying lesion</i>
<i>TVS</i>	<i>Transvaginal sonography</i>
<i>US</i>	<i>Ultrasound</i>

INTRODUCTION

Abnormal uterine bleeding is a frequent condition in gynecology. It may impact physical, emotional, sexual & professional aspects of the lives of women, impairing their quality of life. In cases of acute and severe bleeding, women may need urgent treatment with volumetric replacement and prescription of hemostatic substances. In some specific cases with more intense and prolonged bleeding, surgical treatment may be necessary **(Meena & Meena, 2017)**

Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) affects 10 to 30 percent of reproductive-aged women and up to 50 percent of peri-menopausal women **(Sepide, 2016)**.

The revised FIGO-AUB System summarized in figure 1. As determined by the multinational process described in the original publications, terms such as menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, oligomenorrhea, and dysfunctional uterine bleeding have been abandoned. There is acknowledgement of the specific changes in menstrual bleeding patterns that may be encountered at each end of the reproductive spectrum (i.e. in adolescence or the peri-menopause) **(Munro et al., 2018)**.

Parameter	Normal	Abnormal	☒
Frequency	Absent (no bleeding) = amenorrhea		☐
	Infrequent (>38 days)		☐
	Normal (≥24 to ≤38 days)		☐
	Frequent (<24 days)		☐
Duration	Normal (≤8 days)		☐
	Prolonged (>8 days)		☐
Regularity	Normal or "Regular" (shortest to longest cycle variation: ≤7-9 days)*		☐
	Irregular (shortest to longest cycle variation: ≥8-10 days)*		☐
Flow Volume (patient determined)	Light		☐
	Normal		☐
	Heavy		☐
Intermenstrual Bleeding (IMB) Bleeding between cyclically regular onset of menses	None		☐
	Random		☐
	Cyclic (Predictable)	Early Cycle	☐
		Mid Cycle	☐
		Late Cycle	☐
Unscheduled Bleeding on Progestin ± Estrogen Gonadal Steroids (birth control pills, rings, patches or injections)	Not Applicable (not on gonadal steroid medication)		☐
	None (on gonadal steroid medication)		☐
	Present		☐

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Figure 1: FIGO-AUB System Nomenclature and Definitions of AUB Symptoms

History focuses on identifying the type of AUB – ovulatory anovulatory, or anatomic in order to guide treatment. Ovulatory bleeding is more common, usually cyclic, and can be associated with midcycle pain, premenopausal symptoms, and dysmenorrhea (El-Tamamy et al., 2018).

Anovulatory bleeding occurs more frequently at the extremes of reproductive age and in obese women. It is usually irregular and often heavy. It poses a higher risk of endometrial hyperplasia (Gettle & Revzin, 2020).