ROLE OF TRANSVAGINAL SONOGRAPHY AND SALINE CONTRAST SONOGRAPHY IN THE EVALUATION OF ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING AND ITS CORRELATION WITH HISTOPATHOLOGY

ABSTRACT

Abnormal Uterine Bleeding is a cause of discomfort and inconvenience disrupting the life style of millions of women. It is a commonly encountered problem in gynecological practice, accounting for 15% of outpatients and almost 25% of gynecological surgeries. Therefore early detection of the cause for such dysfunction is important for further management.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To know the accuracy and detective ability of intrauterine pathology by saline infusion sonography in cases of AUB.
2. Saline infusion sonography (SIS) as an adjuvant to Transvaginal sonography (TVS) to improve the accuracy of diagnosis of intracavitary pathologies like submucous fibroid, endometrial polyp and endometrial hyperplasia.
STUDY DESIGN

It is a Prospective cohort study. 100 patients with AUB posted for hysterectomy underwent TVS followed by SIS. The findings were compared taking the findings of gross and microscopic examination of the hystrectomised specimen as the gold standard.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

Transvaginal sonography compared with Saline infusion sonography is a very sensitive and specific technique for diagnosing intrauterine abnormality in cases of AUB. Saline Infusion Sonography outlines the uterine cavity, detects myoma, polyp or endometrial abnormality missed on Transvaginal Sonography alone. The association of TVS and SIS compared to histopathological findings were statistically significant.