

EVALUATION OF THYROID PROFILE IN PATIENTS WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Large majority of patients present to the gynaecology OPD with complaints associated with abnormal uterine bleeding. Abnormal uterine bleeding can be with or without any organic cause. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB) is abnormal bleeding from uterine cavity without any pelvic pathology. This study was conducted to evaluate the thyroid profile in patients having abnormal uterine bleeding from puberty to premenopausal age group.

AIM/OBJECTIVES

- i. To evaluate and compare the levels of T₃, T₄, and TSH in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding and controls.
- ii. To evaluate and compare the levels of T₃, T₄, and TSH in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding presenting with different menstrual patterns.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study carried out in the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, SMIMS, Kulasekhram. Total 60 patients were selected and divided into two groups. Group-I serves as controls (Without AUB), Group-II serves as cases (With AUB). All these patients were subjected to routine

investigations and T₃, T₄, and TSH estimated. Statistical analysis was done by using SPSS (16.0) software version.

RESULTS

In the present study thyroid dysfunction was found in 26% of patients with AUB. Of these 23% were hypothyroid and 3% were hyperthyroid the rest of the 74% were euthyroid. The commonest menstrual pattern seen among the patients with thyroid dysfunction was menorrhagia followed by polymenorrhagia.

CONCLUSION

The study results showed that thyroid dysfunction was highly prevalent in patients presenting with AUB. Failure to evaluate the thyroid status may risk chance for missing the etiology and leads to inadvertent management. Therefore thyroid profile should form an integral part in the evaluation of all patients presenting with AUB.