

EFFICACY OF PIPELLE ASPIRATION IN DIAGNOSING ENDOMETRIAL PATHOLOGY IN PERIMENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING – A COMPARATIVE STUDY

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The present prospective descriptive study was undertaken to compare the effectiveness of pipelle with hysteroscopic directed biopsy for the collection of endometrial samples adequate for histological examination in perimenopausal women with abnormal uterine bleeding.

METHODOLOGY

130 perimenopausal women with clinical diagnosis of abnormal uterine bleeding will be selected from the gynaecology OPD of IOG based on the following inclusion and exclusion criteria and will be subjected to endometrial sampling by pipelle followed by hysteroscopy directed biopsy

RESULTS

Both the procedures showed normal endometrium in 66 patients. 1 case of adenocarcinoma was correctly diagnosed by both procedures. Pipelle could diagnose only 1 case of polyp while hysteroscope diagnosed all 5 cases of polyp. Pipelle missed the diagnosis of 1 case of submucous fibroid that was correctly picked up by the hysteroscope. Out of the 56 cases of hyperplasia diagnosed by hysteroscope, 50 cases were diagnosed by pipelle; 3 was diagnosed as normal and 3 as scanty endometrium.

CONCLUSION

Endometrial sampling using Pipelle is an easy, effective and safe method for obtaining endometrial tissue for diagnosis in patients with abnormal uterine bleeding. It can be done as an outpatient procedure. Moreover, it is cost effective, is minimally invasive procedure and has better patient compliance in addition to the added advantage of no use of anesthesia or other procedure complications like perforation compared to hysteroscopy.

KEYWORDS:

Pipelle, Hysteroscopic Directed Biopsy, Perimenopausal Women, Endometrial Sampling, Abnormal Uterine Bleeding.