

Should Endometrial Hyperplasia Be Regarded As A Reason For Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB) In Users of The Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (IUD)?

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Objective: Histopathologic evaluation of the endometrium in cases presented with IUD and AUB.

Materials and Methods: Fifty-eight consecutive patients with a complaint of bleeding, leading to IUD removal were included in this study.

Results: Out of 58 cases, 21 (36.2%) cases had normal endometrial histology. In 28 (48.2%) cases, endometrial tissues sampling results revealed chronic endometritis. In eight (13.8%) cases, hyperplastic changes of endometrium were detected, five of which being simple hyperplasia (four of them were focal). Two complex hyperplasia (one with atypia and one with focal hyperplasia) were observed. In this series, there was one case with endometrial polyp. In cases with IUD use >5 years, chronic endometritis was more prevalent, compared to those with <5 years duration ($\chi^2:5.083$, $p=0.02$). Fairly positive correlations between time of IUD use and chronic endometritis ($r_s: 0.377$, $p=0.01$) and time of IUD use and hyperplastic endometrial changes ($r_s: 0.307$, $p=0.01$) were detected.

Conclusion: This series has shown that, in 13.8% of cases, EH appears to constitute the second most common endometrial pathology other than endometritis. Therefore, this finding should prompt the physician to perform endometrial sampling in users of IUD presented with AUB.