

ENDOMETRIAL ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY VS BIOPSY IN PERIMENOPAUSAL AND POST-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN WITH ABNORMAL UTERINE BLEEDING

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SUMMARY

In present study 100 cases of abnormal uterine bleeding were studied. Majority of the patients were from perimenopausal group. All the patients had undergone aspiration cytology and biopsy. The diagnostic accuracy of endometrial malignancy was 100% by aspiration cytology and 66.66% by biopsy. Cytology of benign lesions showed 100% accuracy.

INTRODUCTION

Endometrial carcinoma is showing increasing incidence. Early diagnosis of carcinoma and its precursors would definitely reduce the mortality and morbidity. Keeping this in mind, present study was undertaken and endometrial aspiration cytology and biopsy in peri & post menopausal women with abnormal uterine bleeding was done.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in the Deptt. of Obst. and Gynaec. and pathology, Pt.

JN M Medical College, Raipur, over a period of one year in 1990-91. One hundred cases in peri and post menopausal age group with abnormal uterine bleeding were studied. In all these patients extra-uterine cause of bleeding was excluded. After thorough history of present and past illnesses the information regarding diabetes, hypertension and hormone therapy was recorded. General physical and local examination was done and the patient subjected to endometrial aspiration which was done by endometrial aspiration biopsy curette after uterine lavage with 5 cc normal saline with the help of a glass syringe without any anaesthetic and analgesic and followed by dilatation and curettage under paracervical block at 3, 9 and 12 o' clock position.

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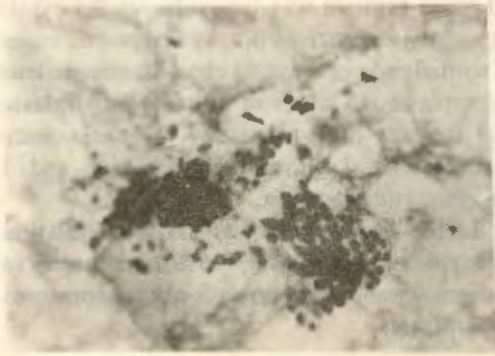


Fig. 1 : Showing Hyperplastic Cells.

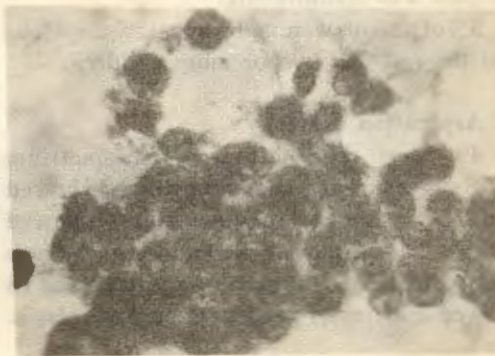


Fig. 4 : Showing Adenocarcinoma.

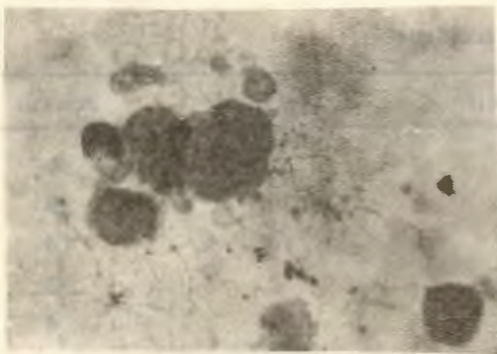


Fig. 2 : Showing Severe Dysplasia.

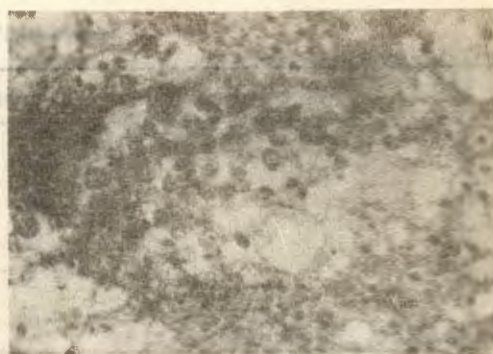


Fig. 5 : Showing Anaplastic Adenocarcinoma.

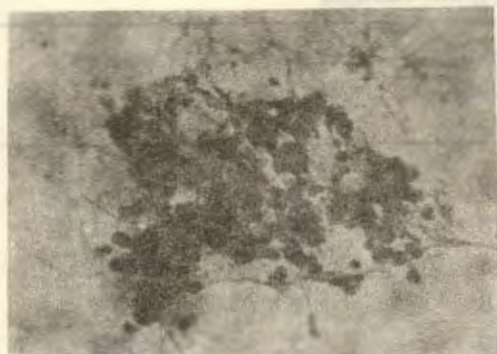


Fig. 3 : Showing Adenomatous Hyperplasia.

Aspiration cytology was taken in 100 cases whereas dilatation and curettage was done in 98 cases. In two cases cervical canal was stenosed and so no dilatation and curettage could be done.

OBSERVATIONS

Age Distribution

Maximum number of patients belonged to group A (40-45 years) and lowest number to group E & D (55-60 years and 60-65 years) - Table No. I.

Majority of them were from premenopausal age group 76%. All these patients had uterine bleeding with or without pelvic pathology.

Highest menstrual irregularity amongst these patients was menorrhagia.

5% of patients were nulliparous, 5% uniparous and the rest had two or more children.

In Aspiration cytology

49 cases showed normal endometrium and 8 suggested malignancy of which 6 showed features of adenocarcinoma and 2 showed features of squamous cell carcinoma. 5 cases showed features of atypical hyperplasia and 18 showed features of adenomatous hyperplasia.

10 cases showed endometritis and in another 10 cases aspirate was inconclusive for cytology studies. Whereas biopsy showed 63 cases of normal endometrium, 11 cases of adenomatous hyperplasia. 5 cases of atypical hyperplasia and 6 cases of malignancy. 7 cases were inconclusive, 3 showed endometritis and 3 atrophic endometrium.

In this study there was 100% correlation in atypical hyperplasia, 75% correlation in malignancy and 61% correlation in adenomatous hyperplasia.

Table I

Showing Age Incidence

S. No.	Age Group	Age in years	No. of PTS.	Percent
1.	A	40 - 45	51	51
2.	B	46 - 50	29	29
3.	C	51 - 55	14	14
4.	D	56 - 60	2	2
5.	E	61 - 65	4	4

Table II

Comparative Histological Changes

S. No.	Diagnosis	Aspiration Cytology 100 Cases	Biopsy 98 Cases	Correlation
1.	Normal endo.	49	63	77.77%
2.	Adenomatous Hyperplasia	18	11	61.11%
3.	Atypical hyperplasia	5	5	100%
4.	Malignancy	8	6	75%
5.	Endometritis	10	3	30%
6.	Inconclusive	10	7	70%
7.	Atrophic endo.		3	

The results of aspiration cytology and biopsy were confirmed by hysterectomy specimen in 53 cases who underwent hysterectomy operation.

The cytology was found 100% successful in malignancies and atypical hyperplasia but there was one false positive case of atypical hyperplasia on cytological examination which turned out to be normal on hysterectomy.

DISCUSSION

As per the observations it has been tried to diagnose uterine malignancy by aspiration cytology which is a simple and easy outpatient procedure.

Papanicolaou (1946) showed 92.31% diagnostic accuracy in the malignancy. Hecht (1952) showed 100% accuracy in the diagnosis of malignancy. Cohen (1974) showed 95% accuracy, Anderson (1976) showed 90-100% accuracy, Ambiye et al. (1981) showed 100%, Agrawal et al (1986) showed 100% accuracy in the diagnosis of malignancy in Aspiration

cytology. Wall (1954) showed 91% diagnostic accuracy by endometrial biopsy.

In our study diagnostic accuracy of malignancy was 100% by aspiration cytology whereas 75% by biopsy.

Above study shows that aspiration cytology has a definite place as a screening method for the diagnosis of endometrial carcinoma.

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