Comparing the efficacy and acceptability of NovaSure TM versus Cavaterm TM

plus in DUB patients

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Running title: NovaSureTM vs CavatermTM plus

Abstract

Objectives: To compare the clinical performance and acceptability of bipolar endometrial ablation (NovaSure TM) with thermal balloon endometrial ablation (Cavaterm TM plus) in management of Iranian women with dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding (DUB).

Methods: In this non randomized clinical trial, eighty women, ranging from 35 to 50 years old who had been afflicted with menorrhagia, secondary to DUB were investigated. They had been referred to the gynecology clinic of Arash Hospital in Tehran. They had been under treatment from March 2011 to March 2012. They underwent endometrial ablation via the NovaSure and CavatermTM *plus* technique and were followed up for 1 year. The outcomes of each method were compared with the other one considering the treatment results and complications. P<0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results: 90% of patients in NovaSure group and 92.5% of patients in Cavaterm[™] plus group reported improvement. Rate of amenorrhea, hypomenorrhea and eumenorrhea in the Cavaterm[™] plus and Novasure[™] groups after 12 months were 27.5% vs. 40%; 47.5% vs. 25%; and 17.5% vs. 25%, respectively. In total, 85.0% of women of each group were satisfied of their treatment. After 12 months, rate of failure for Cavaterm[™] plus group was 10% and for Novasure[™] group was 7.5%.

Conclusion: The CavatermTM and the NovasureTM techniques can significantly improve the menstrual status in Iranian women.

Key words: menorrhagia, endometrial ablation, Cavaterm[™] *plus*, NovaSure[™], abnormal uterine bleeding