



29-Thermal balloon endometrial ablation treatment effectiveness in Iranian patients

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Abstract:

Background: about 15% to 20% of women over 30 years have dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB). The prevalence increases with age and peaks just before menopause. When medical treatments fail to provide adequate relief, surgical interventions, including hysterectomy or destruction of the endometrium, can be considered. Our aim was to determine the menstrual outcomes, evaluation of quality of life and satisfaction from treatment after thermal balloon endometrial ablation in Iranian patients.

Method: a single- arm prospective study in 52 patients more than 29 years old with DUB was done. They underwent endometrial ablation by Cavaterm plus and 12 month follow up was performed. Their amount of bleeding assessed by pictorial blood loss assessment chart (PBAC). the quality of life evaluated by Iranian version of SF12 questioner in eight subgroups.

Results: eighty eight percent of patients responded to treatment, the mean number of days of bleeding per month decreased from 13.6 to



4days ($p<0.001$) and mean amount of bleeding from 535.4 to 38.6 in PBAC ($p<0/001$), 45% of patients became amenorrhea after one year fallow up. Quality of life increased in whole eight subgroups and 87% satisfied from treatment.

Conclusions: Thermal balloon endometrial ablation in our country patients has as same response as others studies.

Key words: dysfunctional uterine bleeding, endometrial ablation, thermal balloon endometrial ablation, pictorial blood loss assessment chart.