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Evaluation of Uterine Artery Embolization for Leiomyoma



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ABSTRACT

We hereby present the results of uterine artery embolization in 46 patients with uterine leiomyoma formed in various areas and having various sizes at the Astana City Clinical Hospital No.1. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of uterine artery embolization in women with uterine leiomyoma of varying locations and sizes. A prospective analysis of clinical records for 46 patients disaggregated by age: 19-29 years old – 2 (4.3%) patients, 30-39 years old - 10 (21.7%) patients, 40-49 years old - 29 (63%) patients and over 50 years old - 5 (10.9%) patients. The advantage of UAE is the preservation of the organ, producing effect on all nodules in case there are multiple, no blood loss, reduced myoma symptoms in 94.3% patients, low traumatism, good cosmetic effect, and short rehabilitation time.



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Introduction:

We hereby present the results of uterine artery embolization in 46 patients with uterine leiomyoma formed in various areas and having various sizes at the Astana City Clinical Hospital No.1.

Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of uterine artery embolization in women with uterine leiomyoma of varying locations and sizes

Methods: Prospective

Results: A prospective analysis of clinical records for 46 patients disaggregated by age: 19-29 years old – 2 (4.3%) patients, 30-39 years old - 10 (21.7%) patients, 40-49 years old - 29 (63%) patients and over 50 years old - 5 (10.9%) patients.

Analysis of body mass index: underweight (<19.8) – 3 (6.5%) patients, normal (19.9-26.0) - 21 (45.6%) patients, overweight (26.1-29.0) – 9 (19.5%) patients and obese (>29.0) - 13 (28.2%) patients.

Analysis of menstrual function: age of menarche: 11 years old - 1 (2.1%) patient; 12 years old - 9 (19.5%) patients; 13 years old – 15 (32.6%) patients; 14 years old – 14 (30.4%) patients; 15 years old - 7 (15.2%) patients; 16 years old - 2 (4.3%) patients. Menstrual disorders: abnormal menstruations - 13 (28.2%) patients, dysmenorrhea - 7 (15.2%) patients, abnormal and cramps - 9 (19.5%) patients, no disorders - 17 (36.9%) patients.

Analysis of reproduction and obstetric history: past pregnancies - 40 (86.9%) patients, no pregnancies - 6 (13%) patients.

Deliveries: 1-2 – 27 (58.6%) patients, over 3 - 12 (24%) patients, nonparous - 7 (15.2%) patients.

Abortions and miscarriages - 21 (45.6%) patients, no abortions and miscarriages – 25 (54.4%) patients.

Extragenital diseases: ever women had 2-3 somatic diseases: 37 (80.4%) - anemia in reproductive age, 6 (13%) - a CVD, 6 (13%) – a gastrointestinal disease, 4 (8.6%) - endocrine disease.

Gynecological diseases: 1 (2.1%) - a recurrent myomatous nodule, 3 (6.5%) - infertility, 1 (2.1%) – bartholin's gland cyst, 1 (2.1%) - endometrial hyperplasia. Leiomyoma was first diagnosed over one year ago in 18 patients (39.1%).

At admission for UAE, the size of the uterus varied from 6 to 14 weeks, the size of nodules - from 20 to 280 mm.

Size of uterine fibroids: 6-8 weeks - 21 patients (45.6%), 9-11 weeks - 23 patients (50%), over 12 weeks - 2 patients (4.3%).

Single uterine fibroid - 24 (52.1%) patients, multiple uterine fibroids - 22 (47.8%) patients.

Location of fibroids: FIGO types 3,4,5; interstitial - 22 (47,8%) patients, submucous – 7 (15.2%) patients, subserous-interstitial - 7 (15.2%) patients, submucous-interstitial – 6 (13.0%) patients, subserous - 4 (8,8%) patients.

Complaints at admission for UAE: 25 (54.35%) – spotting, 4 (8.7%) – pain syndrome, 15 (32.6%) – spotting and pain syndrome, 2 (4.35%) – other organs' disorders.

UAE: right-sided transfemoral access, 700-900 µm Embosphere embolus. A postembolization syndrome of different severity was registered in 100% of all patients on the first day following the intervention. Peak pain occurred at the first hours after the intervention. Lower-back pain was observed in 2 patients (4%), pain in the lower abdomen - in 14 (28%) patients. Hospitalization period: 4-5 days - 5 (10%), 6-7 days - 27 (54%), 8-9 days - 13 (26%), 10-12 days - 1 (2.1%) .

After discharge, all patients passed outpatient registration at their place of residence. Six months after UAE, 33 (71.7%) patients had no uterine bleeding, 21 (45.6%) - myoma nodes reduced in the number and size by 40-50%, 19 (41.3 %) of women had no pain syndrome.

Conclusion

1. Uterine leiomyoma most frequently occurred in women aged 40-49 years old (29 (63%) patients).
2. Overweight and obesity, a risk factors for the development of uterine leiomyoma, occurred in 21 (45.6%) patients.
3. Menstrual disorders were reported by 63% (29) of women.
4. Spotting and pain syndrome in patients with symptomatic uterine leiomyoma decreased in the six months following UAE in 93.4% (43) patients, and the same number of women showed a 50-55% decrease in size and number of myomatous nodules.

5. All patients showed good UAE outcomes with no complications.

Thus, the advantage of UAE is the preservation of the organ, producing effect on all nodules in case there are multiple, no blood loss, reduced myoma symptoms in 94.3% patients, low traumatism, good cosmetic effect, and short rehabilitation time.

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