

Analysis of Abnormal Uterine Bleeding (AUB) Cases at the H. Adam Malik Central General Hospital in Medan

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Abstract : This study has been undertaken to describe the characteristics of patients with Abnormal Uterine Bleeding in Dr H. Adam Malik Hospital Year 2014-2018. This research is descriptive method with cross sectional study using data characteristic of medical records of patients with a diagnosis of AUB at Adam Malik Hospital in 2014-2018. This study was conducted starting in March 2019 until it done. From the analysis of patients based on age, the distribution of cases in the highest AUB Haji Adam Malik Hospital is AUB-L at the age of 41-50 years by as much as 78%, AUB-M encountered cases in 51-60 years of age as much as 69.9%, AUB -O with the number of cases at 21-30 years of age as much as 31.3%. Based on BMI, the distribution of cases in the highest AUB Haji Adam Malik Hospital are patients with the most obese is AUB- M by 99 patients (43%). Based on Parity, the majority of cases are found in primiparous as much as 39%, and 35% nulliparous. Primiparous patients who most AUB-L 31%, and the AUB M 30%. In most cases the patient nullipara AUB and AUB M-L by 30%. Based on the research showed that cases of AUB -M increased cases annually, although the number of cases AUB -L still remains the case that most H Adam Malik Hospital in Medan in 2014-2018.

I. INTRODUCTION

Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) that occurs in gynecological cases can affect physical and emotional aspects of a woman's life which can interfere the quality of life. In cases of acute and severe bleeding, women may need immediate treatment. In some cases with more intense and prolonged bleeding, surgery may be needed.¹ Research shows that the prevalence of AUB varies in different populations, with the overall prevalence fluctuating between 10% and 30% .²

About 30% of women experience abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) during their lives, most often in the years before menopause. The impacts of AUB include blood loss, pain, and reduced sexual health and productivity, increased use of health care services and maintenance costs.

Until now, there is still no research on patient characteristics that discuss AUB in North Sumatra, especially in H Adam Malik General Hospital Medan. Research on the assessment of patients with AUB is also limited. From this phenomenon, researcher was interested in getting a characteristics of patients with AUB patients at H. Adam Malik Hospital in Medan. Thus a clearer picture of etiology, examination and management will be obtained in AUB patients, so that it is expected to increase the clinician's awareness of the importance of AUB patient management. In the future patients with AUB can be better managed by clinicians.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

The method of this descriptive study was cross-sectional using the medical record characteristic data of patients with a diagnosis of AUB at H. Adam Malik General Hospital Medan in 2014-2018. The place of research was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sumatera Utara - RSUP. H. Adam Malik Medan. This research was conducted from March 2019 to completion. The study population was all medical records of patients diagnosed with AUB. The research sample was taken by total sampling method where the sample was a medical record of a patient diagnosed with AUB in the Gynecology department of RSUP. H. Adam Malik Medan for five years from the period January 2014 - December 2018 which fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria with a total of 383 subjects.

After obtaining approval from the ethics commission to conduct research, the research began by collecting medical records from research subjects according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Searching and recording of research characteristics, such as age, parity status, and body mass index, ethnicity, occupation. Make notes about the etiology of AUB, management if AUB, and whether or not there is a histopathological examination. Related to tracing AUB distribution based on age, parity, and BMI based on the PALM-COEIN classification.

III. ANALYSIS METHOD

The data in this study will be analyzed descriptively to see the frequency distribution of all research variables which are then subjected to a contextual analysis to see trends in AUB events.

IV. RESULTS

Table 1: Characteristics of Research Subjects

Patient Characteristics	Total	
	n	%
Age		
• ≤ 20 y.o	3	0.8
• 21-30 y.o	115	30
• 31-40 y.o	75	19.6
• 41-50 y.o	104	27.2
• 51-60 y.o	73	19.1
• >61 y.o	13	3.4
IMT		
Underweight	7	1.8
Normoweight	109	28.5
Overweight	35	9.1
Obese	232	60.6
Parity		
Nulliparity	135	35.2
• Primiparity	149	38.9
• Secundiparity	60	15.7
• Multiparity	39	10.2
Total	383	100

From Table 1, the sample has a range of age 21-30 years with the number of 115 people (30%), from BMI, the sample found to have obesity BMI as many as 232 people (60.6%), and from the sample we can see it as a study sample is primiparity as many as 149 people (38.9%).

Table 2: Characteristics of Research Subjects based on Etiology

Diagnosis	n	%
Polip	18	4.7
Adenomyosis	37	9.7
Leiomioma	123	32.1
Malignancy	111	29.0
Coagulopathy	11	2.9
Ovulatory dysfunction	61	15.9
Iatrogenic	22	5.7
Total	383	100

Based on Table 2, it was found that most AUB patients at H Adam Malik Hospital were cases of leiomyoma in 123 (31.1%) cases, followed by malignancies in 111 (29%) cases and ovulation dysfunction in 61 (15.9%)

Table 3: Characteristics of Research Subjects based on Therapy

Therapy	n	%
Medical	121	31.6
Dilatation and curettage	120	31.3
Hysterectomy	110	28.7
Myomectomy	32	8.4
Total	383	100.0

Based on Table 3, it was found that the majority of AUB patient in H Adam Malik General Hospital received 121 medical therapy (31.6%) and 120 (31.3%) curettage dilatation and 110 hysterectomy (28.7%).

Table 4: Characteristics of Research Subjects based on Histopathology

Histopathological Results	n	%
leiomyoma	105	27.4
Simple endometrial hyperplasia	45	11.7
Atypical endometrial hyperplasia	17	4.4
Endometrial carcinoma	17	4.4
Complex endometrial hyperplasia	30	7.8
Endometrial polyp	11	2.9
Cervical polyp	7	1.8
Adenomyosis	12	3.1
Unperformed histopathology	139	36.3
Total	383	100.0

Based on Table 4, patients were not examined for PA 139 (36.3%) because they only received medical therapy followed by leiomyoma 105 (27.4%) followed by endometrial simplex hyperplasia 45 (11.7%).

Table 5: Trend of AUB Incidence in RSUP H Adam Malik year 2014-2018

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Polyp	2	3	4	4	5	18
Adenomyosis	6	6	8	8	9	37
Leiomyoma	20	23	25	26	29	123
Malignancy	8	10	25	28	40	111
Coagulopathy	1	2	2	3	3	11
Ovulatory dysfunction	7	10	14	15	15	61
Endometrial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iatrogenik	2	5	4	5	6	22
Not yet classified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	46	59	82	89	107	383

Based on Table 5, diagnosed cases of significant increase from year to year, from the table we can see that cases of leiomyoma are the most common cases from the study sample but the number of significant increases from year to year. While the problem of malignancy has increased A significant increase in 2015 to 2016.

V. DISCUSSION

From this study, the most cases of AUB in H Adam Malik General Hospital were leiomyomas of 31.1%, followed by malignancy of 29%, and ovulation dysfunction in 15.9% cases. Research by Sun et al. (2018) found AUB-O was the most frequent finding in women with AUB 57.7% of cases. AUB-P 16.2%, AUB-L 12%, AUB-A 4.94%, AUB-E 2%, AUB-I 2%, AUB-M 1.9%, AUB-C 1% and AUB- N at 0.9% .12 The high cases of AUB-L and AUB-M in the Haji Adam Malik General Hospital in Medan are considered because more patients are referred from the Regional Hospital because H. Adam Malik Hospital is a type A referral center which is a reference for malignancy cases, in addition to developments in the health sector, Obygn specialist doctors in the rural area have a role to diagnose early AUB-M, so that when the patient went to the regional hospital they had diagnosed towards malignancy, so they are referred to more competent medical service centers.

VI. CONCLUSION

Characteristics of AUB Patients in H. Adam Malik Hospital 2014-2018, age 21-30 years were 30%. From BMI, the majority of patients with Obesity were 61%, and Primipara was 39%. The majority of AUB patients from 2014-2018 in H. Adam Malik General Hospital were batac 42%, Java 31%, Aceh 9%, Malay 9%. The majority of the jobs of patients with AUB in Adam Malik General Hospital are 62% housewives followed by 12% entrepreneurs and 8% farmers. The most common etiology of AUB in H. Adam Malik Hospital is AUB-L cases in 32% of cases, AUB-M in 29% of cases, and AUB-O of 15.9%. The majority of AUB patients at Adam Malik General Hospital received medical therapy were 32%, 31% curettage dilatation, and 29% hysterectomy. The majority of patients were not examined for histopathology results of 36%, because only medical treatment was received, 27% leiomyoma followed by endometrial simplex hyperplasia of 11.7%. Based on age, the distribution of the most cases of AUB in Haji Adam Malik Hospital was AUB-L at the age of 41-50 years with 78%, AUB-M found the most cases at the age of 51-60 years as much as 69.9%, AUB-O with the number of cases most at the age of 21-30 years at 31.3%. Based on BMI, the distribution of the

most cases of AUB in Haji Adam Malik Hospital was obese patients with the most AUB-M as many as 99 patients (43%). Based on parity, as much as 40% is found in primiparity, and nulliparity 35%. Most Primiparit were AUB-L of 31%, and AUB-M 30%. In Nullipara patients, the majority of cases of AUB and AUB-L were 30%. Based on research obtained from AUB-M cases increasing the number of cases each year, from the number of reported AUB-L still the most cases in H Adam Malik General Hospital Medan in 2014-2018.

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