Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding And Its Management Strategy

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Citation

Abstract
Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB) is a diagnosis of exclusion. An adequate examination of the abdomen and the pelvis and uterine curettage, hysteroscopy or at least an endometrial biopsy is essential to exclude organic disease of the uterus. It occurs most frequently at the extremes of menstrual life, but it can develop at any intervening time.

The objectives of treatment are to control the acute bleeding, avert future episodes, and prevent a serious long-term consequence of anovulation, endometrial cancer. The mainstay of treatment has been medical therapy although surgical intervention is required in some cases. If the bleeding is severe and / or recurrent or the medical treatment fails, re-evaluation is needed.

Adolescent DUB is due to immaturity of the hypothalamus and pituitary and menstrual cycles may be anovulatory. In teenage girls organic disease is rare and DUB usually gets resolved spontaneously. That's why they are treated expectantly and curettage is often delayed.

In the middle years of reproductive life (20-39yrs), benign organic disease is common, and curettage is usually performed to exclude complications of pregnancy and other disease. Conservative therapy is usually indicated, though hysterectomy may be indicated if bleeding is severe or recurrent and patient has completed her family.

Perimenopausal DUB is due to the decreased number of ovarian follicles and their increased resistance to gonadotrophin stimulation, there is a possibility of malignancy. So, these women should always be investigated by curettage or hysteroscopy without delay. Although conservative therapy may be tried as a temporizing measure, hysterectomy is often indicated.

INTRODUCTION
Disturbances in the pattern of menstruation are a common clinical presentation. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding is defined as abnormal and excessive endometrial bleeding without structural pathology. It has also been defined as heavy and / or irregular menstruation in the absence of recognizable pelvic pathology, pregnancy or general bleeding disorders. It commonly occurs at the extremes of reproductive life, when anovulatory DUB is common. During these periods, it is secondary to an estrogen withdrawal. It can have its origin in an endocrine imbalance or can occur in normal menstrual cycles (ovulatory DUB).

The social and economic cost of DUB is considerable. About one third of the hysterectomies are carried out for menstrual disturbances alone. In this article, the clinical management of DUB is re-viewed. The current approach to the treatment of DUB will be discussed.

Since the diagnosis of DUB rests on excluding the pathologic causes, it is important to know the differential diagnosis of DUB. Upto 40 % of women with DUB will eventually end up with some other diagnosis if intensively investigated. Psychiatric morbidity is also associated with DUB. Community studies have shown that women who score highly on psychiatric scores are more likely to complain of menstrual disturbances.

DUB includes any condition of abnormal uterine bleeding in
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the absence of pregnancy, neoplasm, infection or other intra
erine lesions. Such bleeding is most often the result of
endocrinologic dysfunction that inhibits normal ovulation.

Figure 1
Table 1: Differential Diagnosis of Dysfunctional Uterine
Bleeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hormonal Factor</th>
<th>Local Pathology (Vagina, Cervix, Uterus)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anovulation</td>
<td>Statusally transmitted lesions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycystic ovary Syndrome</td>
<td>Foreign body (e.g., tampon, intrauterine device)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menstrual dysfunction</td>
<td>Polyp (cervix, uterus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depo medroxyprogesterone acetate</td>
<td>Trauma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral contraceptive</td>
<td>Dysplasia or malignancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leukorrhoea implants</td>
<td>Infertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy complications</td>
<td>Pelvic infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened or spontaneous abortion</td>
<td>Bladder distention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantile pregnancy</td>
<td>Infertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete elective abortion</td>
<td>Infertility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postabortal endometritis</td>
<td>Infertility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF NORMAL MENSTRUAL CYCLE

Normal menstruation results from progesterone withdrawal
from estrogen-primed endometrium. Menstrual cycle
resulting in ovulation is the result of a complex interaction
between the various organs as shown in Fig.1. Dysfunction
at any level can interfere with ovulation and the menstrual
cycle.

Figure 2
Figure 1: Pathway of action of hormones for normal
menstrual function

PATHOLOGY OF DUB

The pathology in DUB is varied. The important feature of
one group of DUB is the derangement of the hypothalamo-
pituitary-ovarian axis resulting in anovulatory cycles. The
lack of progesterone gives rise to unopposed estrogenic
stimulation of the endometrium. The excessively thickened
endometrium, without progestogenic influence, is unstable
and irregular sloughing occurs. In general, the more
prolonged the anovulation; greater is the risk of excessive
bleeding. This is the form of DUB seen most often in
adolescent girls.

Defective corpus luteum following ovulation can cause
ovulatory DUB. This results in inadequate stabilization of
the endometrium, which sloughs irregularly. Irregular
shedding occurs when there is a persistent corpus luteum
whereby the progestogenic support is not withdrawn after 14
days, as normally, but continues beyond that period. This is
ovulatory DUB.

Chronic anovulation: Chronic anovulation is the most
frequent cause of DUB. The state of chronic anovulation is
the result of unopposed estrogen stimulation of the
endometrium with consequent irregular breakdown and
bleeding. Anovulation is frequent in the perimenarchal girl.
Prolonged estrogen stimulation can result in endometrium
that outgrows its blood supply and has asynchronous
development of endometrial glands, stroma and blood
vessels. Any failure of progesterone production can also
profoundly affect endometrial glands, stroma and blood
vessel. It has multiple endocrine etiologies like thyroid
disorders, hyperprolactinemia, and hormone-producing
ovarian tumors, Cushing’s disease and most importantly
polycystic ovary or Stein-Leventhal syndrome.

Abnormal ovulation: Abnormal ovulation (ovulatory DUB)
occurs in 15-20% of DUB patients and they have secretory
endometrium, indicative of at least intermittent, if not
regular, ovulation. Ovulatory patients with abnormal
bleeding are more likely to have an underlying organic
pathology and are not, therefore, true DUB patients by strict
definition. In general, ovulatory DUB is difficult to treat
medically. The characteristics of DUB are variable, from
infrequent heavy flow to almost continuous spotting or
bleeding.

MANAGEMENT

The gynecologist must follow a stepwise evaluation to rule
out all causes of the abnormal bleeding. The first step is to
determine that the frequency and / or the amount of blood
loss is excessive, then further evaluation is required. The
next step is to determine whether the bleeding is ovulatory or
anovulatory in nature.

DIAGNOSIS

A full history and clinical examination should be performed
for the patient work-up. If these suggest systemic disease
further investigation may be warranted. Abnormalities on
pelvic examination should be investigated by ultrasound,
with laparoscopy if required.
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Cyclical (regular) bleeding preceded by pre-menstrual symptoms (mastalgia, water weight gain, mood swings, or abdominal cramps) is likely to be ovulatory. Whereas prolonged bleeding occurring at irregular intervals following months of amenorrhea is most likely anovulatory.

A raised (by 0.3-0.6° C) basal body temperature, serum progesterone level (> 3ng/ml) and/or secretory changes in the endometrium seen at biopsy performed at the onset of the bleeding are all evidence of ovulation. The diagnosis of DUB by exclusion of organic disease of the genital tract may occasionally cause difficulty as it depends upon what is regarded as organic disease and upon the extent of the investigation performed to exclude disease of the genital tract.

 Patients under 40 years old have a very low risk of developing endometrial carcinoma and so pathological examination of the endometrium is not mandatory. Medical treatment can be used as first line treatment with invasive investigation only if symptoms persist. The risk of endometrial carcinoma in patients with perimenopausal DUB, however, is around 1% and so endometrial sampling is important.

INVESTIGATIONS

- Blood tests: Haemoglobin, thyroid function tests and levels of HCG, FSH, LH, prolactin and serum androgens if indicated or screening for bleeding diathesis if there are suggestive features.
- Endometrial pathology detection by a) D and C and b) hysteroscopy: Older women with menstrual disturbances, young women with irregular bleeding or young women (<40 yr.) who fail to respond to treatment should undergo some form of endometrial assessment. Organic diseases of the genital tract may be missed even by curettage. It is thus important to perform a repeat curettage and other appropriate investigation in all cases of recurrent or severe abnormal uterine bleeding. For women in whom investigation is appropriate, hysteroscopy appears to be more sensitive than dilatation and curettage in the diagnosis of endometrial abnormality.
- Laparoscopy: It may be helpful in those women who have unsuccessful therapeutic trial.

TREATMENT

Women require rapid, safe and effective treatment for their menstrual problems.

Figure 3

Table II: Management strategy in DUB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>D and C or hysteroscopy</th>
<th>Conservative management (progestogen or natural cycle)</th>
<th>Hysterectomy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>Early only if bleeding is severe or non responsive</td>
<td>Always if bleeding is recurrent or severe</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-39 (family not complete)</td>
<td>Always, but may delay if bleeding is regular and biopsy and examination are normal</td>
<td>First resort after D&amp;C or hysteroscopy</td>
<td>Seldom, only if conservative treatment fails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥ 40 (family complete)</td>
<td>Mandatory in all cases without delay</td>
<td>Trimester ended and if hysterectomy refused, menopause</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL MEASURES

1. A menstrual calendar for 3 months.
2. Iron therapy often and sometimes blood transfusion also.
3. Treatment of secondary disease if present.

SPECIFIC MEASURES

a) Surgical treatment:

Curettage is essentially an investigative procedure; the MBL is reduced only in the first but not subsequent periods following it.

1) Endometrial ablation techniques:

Ablation or destruction of the endometrium has been advocated for treatment of chronic abnormal bleeding unresponsive to medical management. It has good results and is becoming widely used but most of these are not available in Nepal.

a) Laser ablation b) Endometrial resection c) Other methods - Rollerball coagulation, Microwave and ultrasound methods, etc.

2) Hysterectomy:

Hysterectomy offers complete cure in recurrent DUB. It should be the last resort in younger women.

a) If atypical hyperplasia (in D&C) persists, very high dose of progestin protocols (MPA, 30mg, daily for 3 month) can be tried but hysterectomy must be considered.
b) Unresponsive recurrent DUB, usually in over 40's & family complete, is treated by hysterectomy.
B) MEDICAL TREATMENT

Drug treatments are very effective in some women, although the response tends to be variable.

Drugs commonly used in treatment of DUB are:

1. Progestogens, e.g., Norethisterone
2. Combined OC pills
3. NSAID’s, e.g., Mefenamic acid
4. Estrogens
5. Antigonadotrophins, e.g., danazol
6. Antifibrinolytics, e.g., tranexamic acid
7. GnRH analogues
8. Ethamsylate
9. Anti-anemics

**Figure 4**

Table III: Management of Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding in the Adolescent 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menorrhagia</td>
<td>Simptometrex 25mg i.v. Acute: Unopposed estrogen 21 days then OC Chronic: Desogestrel-OC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menorrhagia</td>
<td>Acute: Higher dose progesterone Chronic: Progestogen (days 15-25) or OC (days 5-20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amenorrhea</td>
<td>Acute: Anafibromyl Chronic: Low dose OC and/or NSAID’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 5**

Table IV: Management of DUB based on endometrial histology in the second half of cycle12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Endometrial Histology</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal/unopposed endometrium</td>
<td>Simptometrex 25mg i.v. Acute: Unopposed estrogen 21 days then OC Chronic: Desogestrel-OC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proliferative/hyperplastic endometrium</td>
<td>Acute: Higher dose progesterone Chronic: Progestogen (days 15-25) or OC (days 5-20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal (Secretory)</td>
<td>Acute: Anafibromyl Chronic: Low dose OC and/or NSAID’s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Progestogens:

They have been available for at least 25 years. The first of the present day medical treatments was progesterone, initially described by Albright in 1938. Monthly administration of a progestational agent is used to regularize the endometrial shedding and to protect against the development of endometrial cancer. Most women with normal menstrual cycles will have occasional anovulatory cycle resulting in DUB. They can be treated with a single course of progestogen, i.e., 10 mg of medroxyprogesterone acetate for 5 to 10 days.

Endometrial histology in the second half of the cycle is helpful for the appropriate and effective hormonal treatment. Because most patients with DUB have an underlying etiology of chronic anovulation with unopposed estrogen stimulation of the endometrium, medical treatment with progestational compounds is the mainstay of therapy. Adequate progestin stimulation will decrease DNA synthesis and cell proliferation, deplete estrogen receptors, and increase the conversion of estradiol to the less potent estrone sulfate. These effects will induce maturation of the endometrium, healing of superficial breaks, enhancement of the stromal matrix with increased structural stability, and cessation of bleeding 8.

Failure to have withdrawal bleeding could signify pregnancy, development of a hypoestrogenic state or, rarely induction of ovulation by progestin stimulation of the estrogen-primed patient. Whitehead recommends 12 days of progestin every month to counteract the estrogen’s proliferative effect. 13 Medroxyprogesterone acetate, 10mg, or Norethindrone, 5mg per day, may be prescribed. It is convenient to start each new course on the first day of each month; regular withdrawal can be expected to start either during the last 2 days of progesterone or within several days of the last dose.

**Figure 6**

Table V: Progestational treatment of DUB 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Acute</th>
<th>Chronic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intramuscular route</td>
<td>Progestogens in oil</td>
<td>100-200mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medroxyprogesterone acetate</td>
<td>150mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Preparations</td>
<td>Norethisterone (NET)</td>
<td>20-40mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norinyl (NEDA)</td>
<td>1-5mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oral contraceptives (OC)</td>
<td>0.5-1mg/day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Oral route: Progestogen therapy is administered cyclically either in the second half (luteal phase treatment from the 15th to the 25th day) or throughout the menstrual cycle (whole cycle treatment-from the 5th to the 25th day).
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b) Depot preparation of Norethisterone and medroxyprogesterone acetate: If used for long enough they induce amenorrhea, but unfortunately during the early months bleeding tends to be unpredictable and can be heavy. This is the reason for discontinuing treatment and systemic side effects are a problem.

c) IUD- releasing levonorgestrel (for 5 years) induces endometrial atrophy. As with all progestogen only pills, break through bleeding is a problem. Local delivery of progestational agents by way of an IUD has been demonstrated by Milsom and colleagues to be extremely effective. They have the potential to provide long-term therapy for patients with chronic bleeding unresponsive to other therapies.

2) Combined estrogen/progesterone formulations:

   Cyclical therapy is the most widely used and effective therapy. Medical treatment for those with heavy bleeding or with bleeding that follows several months of amenorrhea. The best way is to give oral contraceptives; it can be stopped after 3 to 6 months and observation to see if there is establishment of a normal menstrual pattern. Many of them develop chronic anovulation and ongoing treatment may be indicated.

   Chronic unopposed estrogen can produce a very lush endometrium that can bleed heavily during progestin withdrawal. Speroff recommends treatment using combination oral contraceptives in a step-down regimen. Two to four pills are given daily on every 6 to 12 hours, for 5 to 7 days for acute control of bleeding. This will usually control acute bleeding within 24 to 48 hours; withdrawal of medication will result in a heavy bleed. On the fifth day of this bleed a low dose cyclic oral contraceptive is started and repeated for three cycles to allow orderly regression of the excessive proliferative endometrium.

   Alternatively, the dosage of combination pills can be tapered (four times a day, then three times a day, then two times a day) over 3 to 6 days and then continued at one everyday. Combination oral contraceptives induce atrophy of the endometrium, because the chronic estrogen progestin exposure suppresses pituitary gonadotrophins and inhibits endogenous steroidogenesis. They are useful for long term management of DUB in patients without contraindications and have the added benefit of pregnancy prevention.

   Particularly in perimenarchal patients, heavy prolonged bleeding can denude the basal endometrium and make it unresponsive to progestin. Curettage for control of hemorrhage is contraindicated because of a high risk of development of intra-uterine synechiae (Asherman's syndrome) if the basalis is curetted. OC is safe in women upto and over the age of 40 who are not obese, do not smoke and are not hypertensive.

3) NSAID's (Anti- prostaglandins), e.g., Mefenamic acid:

   Menorrhagia can be reduced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications. Fraser & Shearman demonstrated NSAID'S to be most effective when given for 7 to 10 days before the expected onset of menstruation in ovulatory DUB patients, but they are commonly started with the onset of menses and continued throughout the bleeding episode with good success. They reduce menstrual blood loss (MBL) and may be of greatest benefit in ovulatory DUB where the amount of prostanoid release is higher.

4) Estrogen alone:

   Oestrogen therapy is rarely used in the treatment of DUB. It may be of value in arresting haemorrhage particularly in case of atrophic or inadequate endometrium. It may also be indicated in cases of DUB secondary to depot progestogen (Depot provera).

   High dose intravenous estrogen (conjugated estrogens 25 mg every 4 hours until bleeding abates) will give acute control by proliferative repair of the endometrium and by direct effect on coagulation, including increased fibrinogen and platelet aggregation. A progestin alone or oral conjugated estrogen in combination with a progestin can then be used to induce orderly withdrawal bleeding.

5) Antigonadotrophins, e.g., danazol

   It causes endometrial atrophy and reduces pituitary gonadotrophin secretion. It must be given continuously (cyclical administration is ineffective). About 200mg daily continuously for 3 months is given. It is probably best reserved as a third line agent when other forms of therapy may be contraindicated.

6) Antifibrinolytics, e.g., tranexamic acid:

   They are given at the time of menstruation and are effective in most types of DUB. They are probably best regarded as second line agents, either alone or in combination.

7) GnRH agonist:
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It results in amenorrhoea. Long-acting derivative of GnRH agonist down-regulates pituitary synthesis of FSH and LH and induces “medical castration”. Withdrawal of endogenous steroid stimulation will result in endometrial atrophy. At least 2 to 4 weeks are required for adequate suppression of gonadotrophin production and inhibition of steroidogenesis.

8) Ethamsylate: It is used infrequently.

9) Anti-anemic: Iron is prescribed for anemic patients.

CONCLUSION

Dysfunctional uterine bleeding remains one of the commonest reasons for women to seek medical attention. Detailed work-up of the patients is needed to establish the diagnosis by excluding organic problems. At present, the diagnosis of DUB is inadequate. Various treatment modalities for DUB are available. The mainstay of treatment, i.e., medical therapy may result in symptomatic relief but the long-term outcome is not encouraging. Therefore gynaecologists should always counsel the patients about all aspects of DUB management.

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