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A systematic approach to chronic abnormal uterine bleeding

The care you provide to women of childbearing age who are bleeding gets an assist from an established classification system of 9 causes and a range of therapies.

PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

- › Perform endometrial biopsy on all women who have abnormal uterine bleeding and risk factors for endometrial cancer and on all women ≥45 years, regardless of risk. **C**
- › Initiate a workup for a coagulation disorder in women who are close to the onset of menarche and have a history of heavy menstrual bleeding. **C**
- › Promote lifestyle changes and weight loss as primary treatments for polycystic ovary syndrome. **B**

Strength of recommendation (SOR)

- A** Good-quality patient-oriented evidence
- B** Inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence
- C** Consensus, usual practice, opinion, disease-oriented evidence, case series

Menstrual bleeding is considered normal when it occurs regularly (every 21-35 days), lasts 4 to 8 days, and is not associated with heavy bleeding.¹ During the first few years after menarche, it is normal for girls to experience irregular menstrual cycles but, by the third year, 60% to 80% of girls have an adult pattern of menstrual bleeding.²

Menstrual flow *without* normal volume, duration, regularity, or frequency is considered abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB). The condition is considered acute if there is need for immediate intervention. In the absence of the need for immediate intervention, recurrent AUB is classified as chronic.³ Chronic AUB is the focus of this article.

Invaluable tool: The FIGO classification

In 2011, the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) proposed what is known as the PALM-COEIN AUB classification system (TABLE 1).³ This mnemonic system divides AUB into 2 broad types:

- structural causes, recalled by “PALM” (Polyps, Adenomyosis, Leiomyoma, and Malignancy/hyperplasia)
- nonstructural causes, recalled by “COEIN” (Coagulopathy, Ovulatory dysfunction, Endometrial, Iatrogenic, and Not yet classified).

The PALM-COEIN system also uses descriptive terminology (heavy bleeding, intermenstrual bleeding) to characterize the bleeding pattern.³ The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists has adopted this classification system and recommends that such historically used terminology as “dysfunctional uterine bleeding,” “menorrhagia,” and “metrorrhagia” be abandoned.¹

The initial workup of all causes of chronic uterine bleeding begins with a history; physical examination, including pel-

vic exam; and laboratory testing, including a urine pregnancy test, complete blood count, and a test of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TABLE 2). The need for additional laboratory testing, imaging, or endometrial biopsy depends on the suspected cause of AUB, detailed stepwise in FIGURE 1 (women <18 years) and FIGURE 2 (≥18 years).

We first briefly review the 9 categories of AUB in the PALM–COEIN system; discuss the most common causes in more detail; and review common treatment options (TABLE 3).

CASE 1 ▶

Marsha R, a 41-year-old-woman, complains of heavy menstrual bleeding for the past year that has become worse over the past 2 months. Her menstrual cycles have occurred every 28 days and last 10 days; she uses 10 to 12 pads a day.

Recently, Ms. R reports, she has been bleeding continuously for 14 days, with episodes of lighter bleeding followed by heavier bleeding. She also complains of fatigue.

Bimanual examination is notable for an enlarged uterus.

How would you proceed with the workup of this patient, to determine the cause of her bleeding and tailor management accordingly?

Structural AUB: The “PALM” mnemonic

A structural cause of AUB must be considered when you encounter an abnormality on physical exam (TABLE 1).³ In obese women or other patients in whom the physical exam is difficult, historical clues—including post-coital bleeding, intermenstrual bleeding, or pelvic pain or pressure—also suggest a structural abnormality.⁴

Transvaginal ultrasonography (TVUS) is the initial method of evaluation when a structural abnormality is suspected.^{1,4} However, although TVUS is excellent at visualizing the myometrium, lesions within the uterine cavity can be missed. If intracavitary pathology, such as submucosal fibroids or endometrial polyps, is suspected, additional imaging with saline infusion sonohysterography (SIS) should be performed. If a cavitary abnormality is confirmed, hysteroscopy

TABLE 1

FIGO classification of abnormal uterine bleeding³

Structural causes
Polyps
Adenomyosis
Leiomyoma ^a
Malignancy and hyperplasia
Nonstructural causes
Coagulopathy
Ovulatory dysfunction
Endometrial
Iatrogenic
Not yet classified

FIGO, International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

^aFurther subdivided into “submucosal” and “other.”

is indicated.¹ Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is reserved for cases in which a uterine cavity abnormality is found on TVUS but cannot be further characterized by SIS or hysteroscopy.¹

Endometrial biopsy (EMB) is indicated as part of the initial evaluation of AUB in all women >45 years and in younger women who have risk factors for endometrial cancer, including polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), obesity, and hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer. Such biopsy is necessary in these women whether or not another condition is the cause of the AUB and regardless of findings on TVUS.¹⁻⁴ Endometrial biopsy should also be performed in women with AUB that persists despite medical management. If office EMB is nondiagnostic, hysteroscopy or SIS can be used to obtain tissue samples for further evaluation.⁵

■ **Polyyps.** An endometrial polyp is a benign growth of endometrial tissue that is covered with epithelial cells. Polyyps are often diagnosed by EMB or TVUS when these techniques are performed as part of the workup for AUB.⁶ Endometrial polyyps are found more commonly in postmenopausal women, but should be considered as a cause of AUB in premenopausal women, too, especially those with intermenstrual bleeding or postcoital bleeding (or both) that is unresponsive to medical management.⁷ Risk factors for pol-



Emotional barriers might exist in an adolescent being evaluated for abnormal uterine bleeding that make it difficult for her to talk about menses and sexual activity.

TABLE 2

A guide to working up, and differentiating, abnormal uterine bleeding

Component	Clinical finding	Suggested diagnoses
History	Patient's age of menarche is close to current age	AUB-O (anovulatory)
	Abnormal menstrual bleeding pattern <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy, regular • Intermenstrual 	AUB-L AUB-M, AUB-P
	Bleeding: Clots and/or flooding ^a	AUB-A; AUB-C; AUB-L
	Severe pain associated with menses	AUB-A; AUB-E; AUB-L; AUB-O
	Contributing medical condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypothyroidism 	AUB-O
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metabolic syndrome 	AUB-O
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coexisting malignancy 	AUB-M
	Surgical history	AUB-A (if surgery has been performed in the uterine cavity); AUB-I
	Personal or family history of other bleeding problem, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postpartum hemorrhage • Surgery-related bleeding • Bleeding associated with dental work • Easy, excessive bruising (1 or 2 episodes a month) • Recurrent epistaxis (1 or 2 episodes a month) • Gingival bleeding with tooth brushing 	AUB-C
Medications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticoagulants • Hormonal contraceptives • Herbal remedies (eg, <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>, <i>ginseng species</i>, <i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> [motherwort]) 		
Physical exam	Excessive weight gain	AUB-O (PCOS, hypothyroidism)
	High BMI, large body habitus	AUB-O (PCOS, hypothyroidism)
	Low BMI, small body habitus	AUB-O (female athlete triad, eating disorder)
	Hirsutism	AUB-O (PCOS, hyperandrogenism)
	Acne	AUB-O (PCOS, hyperandrogenism)
	Acanthosis nigricans	AUB-O (PCOS)
	Thyroid abnormality or related symptoms	AUB-O (hypothyroid)

CONTINUED

yps include older age, obesity, and treatment with tamoxifen.⁷ The usual treatment for symptomatic endometrial polyps is removal by operative hysteroscopy.⁷

■ **Adenomyosis.** Ectopic endometrial tissue in the myometrium that leads to hypertrophy of the myometrium and uterine

enlargement is known as adenomyosis. The disorder is most often diagnosed in women 40 to 50 years of age, who commonly complain of heavy uterine bleeding (40%-60% of cases) and dysmenorrhea (65%).⁸ Although definitive diagnosis is made histologically at hysterectomy, TVUS and MRI can be useful

TABLE 2

A guide to working up, and differentiating, abnormal uterine bleeding (*cont'd*)

Component	Clinical finding	Suggested diagnoses
	Pelvic exam	Speculum exam shows cervical or vaginal lesions
		Bimanual exam detects an enlarged or irregularly shaped uterus
Lab tests	Positive pregnancy test (urine or serum)	Pregnancy
	Low hemoglobin level or hematocrit	Coexisting anemia
	High TSH level (and/or low free T ₄ level)	AUB-O (hypothyroidism)
	Positive <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> culture or other test	<i>C trachomatis</i> infection
	Abnormally elevated PT, PTT	AUB-C
	Abnormal prolactin, testosterone, or 17-hydroxyprogesterone level ^b	AUB-O

AUB (abnormal uterine bleeding): “-A,” adenomyosis; “-C,” coagulopathy; “-E,” endometrial; “-I,” iatrogenic; “-L,” leiomyoma; “-M,” malignancy and hyperplasia; “-O,” ovulatory dysfunction; “-P,” polyps. BMI, body mass index; PCOS, polycystic ovary syndrome; PT, prothrombin time; PTT, partial thromboplastin time; STI, sexually transmitted infection; TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone.

^aIf severe, assess for anemia.

^bOrder any of these tests only if an anovulatory cause of AUB is suspected.

tools to help narrow the differential diagnosis in women with unexplained AUB.

According to a systematic review,⁹ the sensitivity and specificity of imaging in the diagnosis of adenomyosis is 72% and 81%, respectively, for TVUS and 77% and 89%, respectively, for MRI. Needle biopsy, performed hysteroscopically or laparoscopically, is less useful because the technique has low sensitivity (reported variously as 8%-56%) in diagnosing adenomyosis.⁸

Treatment options for adenomyosis are medical management with agents that reduce bleeding (eg, a combination oral contraceptive [OC], nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs], the antifibrinolytic tranexamic acid, and, when there is no distortion of the uterine cavity, a levonorgestrel intrauterine device [LNG-IUD]); uterine artery embolization; and hysterectomy.⁸

■ **Leiomyoma.** Uterine fibroids, or leiomyomas, are benign, fibromuscular solid tumors, thought to be hormone-dependent because many regress after menopause. In women of reproductive age, uterine fibroids are the most common cause of structural AUB, with a cumulative incidence of 70% to 80% among women in this age group.^{3,10} Fibroids are more common in African-American women, women who experienced early

menarche, and women who are obese, have PCOS, or had a late first pregnancy.³⁻¹⁰

Many fibroids are asymptomatic, and are found incidentally on sonographic examination performed for other reasons; in one-third of affected patients, the fibroids result in heavy menstrual bleeding.¹⁰ Intermenstrual bleeding and postcoital bleeding can occur, but are not common symptoms with fibroids. Consider other causes of AUB, such as endometrial polyps, when these symptoms are present.

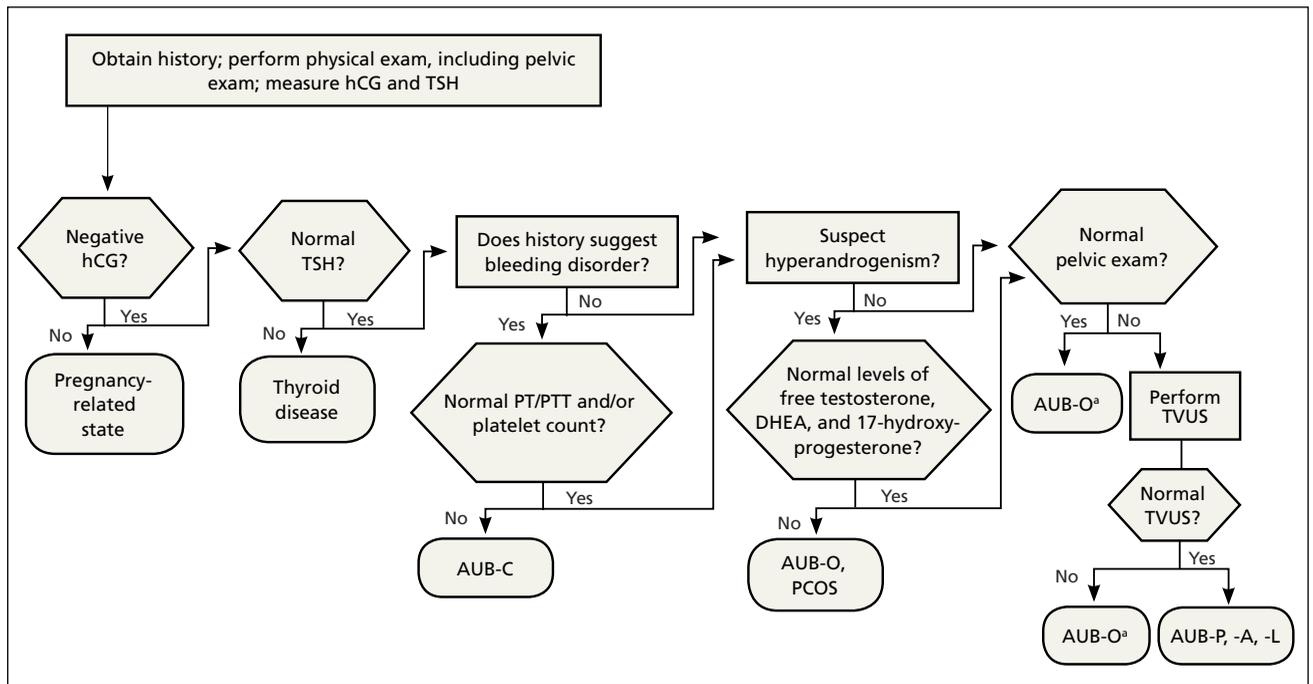
Treatment of fibroids is medical or surgical. Medical management is a reasonable first-line option, especially in women who have not completed childbearing and who have small (<3 cm in diameter) fibroids. Options include a combination OC, NSAIDs, tranexamic acid, and, when the uterine cavity is not distorted, an LNG-IUD.^{4,10,11}

For women with larger fibroids, those for whom the aforementioned medical treatments are unsuccessful, and those who are seeking more definitive treatment, uterine artery embolization, myomectomy, or hysterectomy can be considered.

➤ **Uterine artery embolization** is performed by an interventional radiologist under local anesthesia and, if necessary, moderate sedation.¹² After the procedure,

FIGURE 1

Workup of abnormal uterine bleeding in women <18 years



AUB, abnormal uterine bleeding; “-A,” adenomyosis; “-C,” coagulopathy; “-L,” leiomyoma; “-O,” ovulatory dysfunction; “-P,” polyps. DHEA, dehydroepiandrosterone; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; PCOS, polycystic ovary syndrome; PT, prothrombin time; PPT, partial thromboplastin time; TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone; TVUS, transvaginal ultrasonography.

^aIn this age group, AUB-O most often includes an immature hypothalamic–pituitary–ovarian axis, female athlete triad, or polycystic ovary syndrome.

fibroids decrease in size due to avascular necrosis, but the remainder of the myometrium is relatively unaffected because collateral blood supply develops.^{13,14} Patients might experience abdominal cramping for 2 or 3 days following the procedure, which can be managed with an oral NSAID.¹² Approximately 90% of women treated with embolization note improvement in AUB by 3 months after the procedure.¹⁵ Uterine artery embolization is not recommended in women who have not completed childbearing.^{12,16,17}

➤ **Myomectomy** (removal of the leiomyoma) is the surgical treatment of choice for women who want to maintain fertility. Depending on the size and location of the fibroid(s), myomectomy can be performed as an open surgical procedure, laparoscopically, or hysteroscopically. At the discretion of the surgeon, leuprolide acetate, a gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist, can be prescribed for 3 months before myomectomy to reduce

intraoperative blood loss by decreasing the vascularity of the fibroids.^{4,18} Reduction in bleeding is reported in 70% to 90% of patients who undergo myomectomy.¹⁹

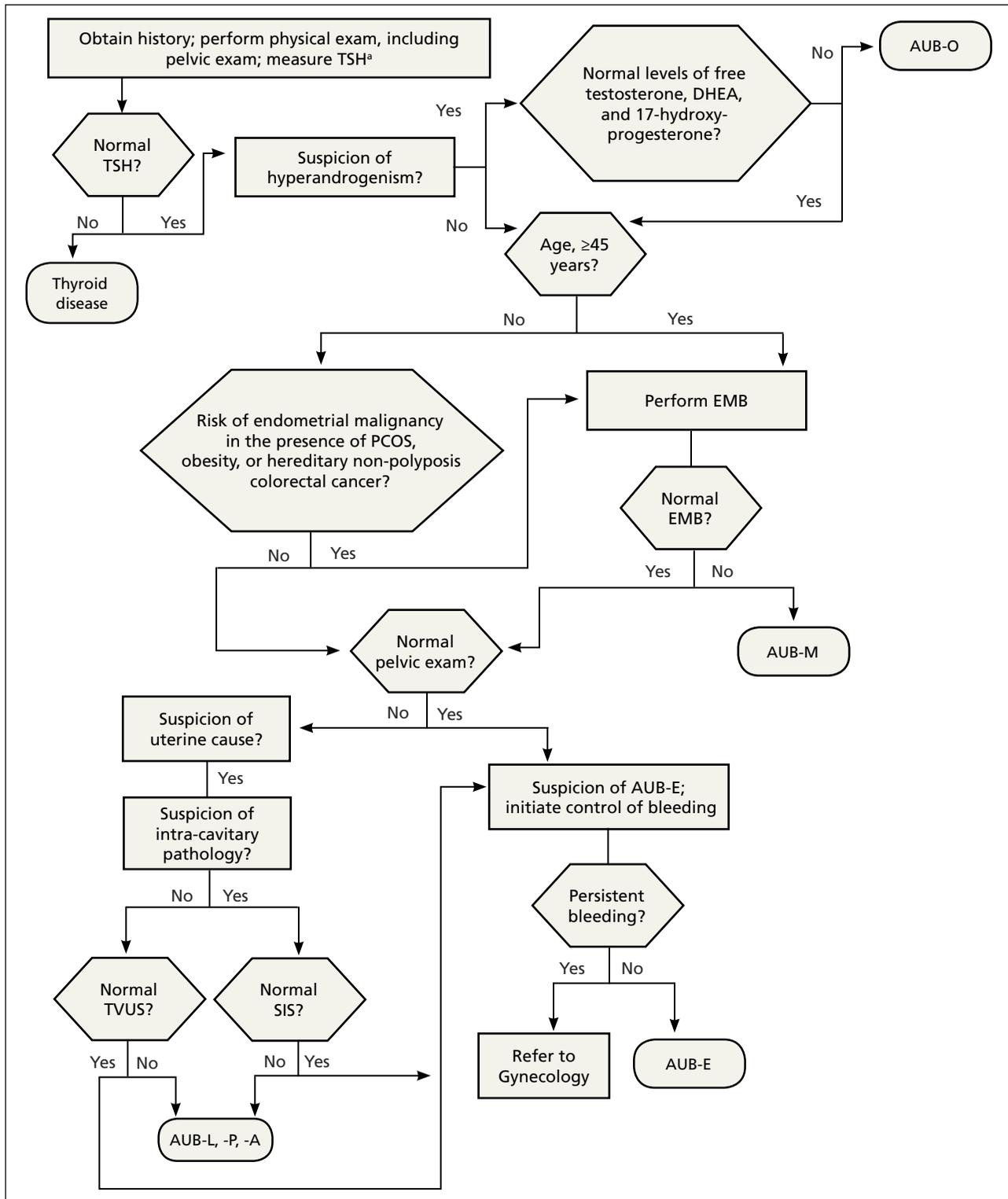
➤ **Hysterectomy**, the definitive treatment for uterine fibroids, should be reserved for women who have completed childbearing and who have failed (or have a contraindication to) other treatment options.

■ **Malignancy/hyperplasia.** EMB should be performed when endometrial malignancy/hyperplasia is suspected. As noted, endometrial cancer should be considered as a diagnostic possibility in women >45 years, in younger women with risk factors, and in women who have failed to respond to medical treatment for other suspected causes of AUB.⁵

When hyperplasia without atypia is diagnosed, the LNG-IUD or oral progesterone is an acceptable treatment option; note that fewer women who have an LNG-IUD even-

FIGURE 2

Workup of abnormal uterine bleeding in women ≥18 years



AUB, abnormal uterine bleeding; “-A,” adenomyosis; “-E,” endometrial; “-L,” leiomyoma; “-M,” malignancy and hyperplasia; “-O,” ovulatory dysfunction; “-P,” polyps. DHEA, dehydroepiandrosterone; EMB, endometrial biopsy; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; PCOS, polycystic ovary syndrome; SIS, saline infusion sonohysterography; TSH, thyroid stimulating hormone; TVUS, transvaginal ultrasonography.

^aAlso test hCG on nonmenopausal women; treat as pregnancy state if result is positive.

TABLE 3

Which medical therapies for which subtypes of abnormal uterine bleeding?

Medication	Dosing	Indications	Contraceptive effect	Other considerations
DMPA	150 mg every 3 months	AUB-E AUB-O	Yes	Decreases bone mineral density with prolonged use Can be associated with irregular bleeding Can cause weight gain
Leuprolide	3.75 mg IM every month for ≤3 months	AUB-L	No	Use to treat large fibroids
LNG-IUD	Placed every 5 years	AUB-E AUB-L AUB-O	Yes	—
NSAIDs	<i>Ibuprofen</i> 600 mg every 6-24 h <i>Naproxen</i> • Option A: 500 mg at onset of menses, then 250 mg every 6-8 h until menses is complete • Option B: 500 mg at onset of menses, then 500 mg BID until menses is complete	AUB-E AUB-L AUB-O	No	Alleviates dysmenorrhea Most useful when combined with another treatment for AUB
Oral contraceptives	Monophasic or triphasic Monthly, extended, or continuous use	AUB-E AUB-L AUB-O	Yes	Contraindicated in women >35 years who use tobacco
Oral progesterone	Medroxyprogesterone, 2.5-10 mg/d • For AUB-E: Either 1) starting on Day 5 of menses for 21 days or 2) continuously • For AUB-O: 12-14 days each month	AUB-E AUB-O	No	Dosage depends on indication (see "Dosing")
Tranexamic acid	1.3 g every 6-8 h during menstruation	AUB-E AUB-L AUB-O	No	For AUB refractory to other interventions Highly prothrombotic

AUB (abnormal uterine bleeding): "-E," endometrial; "-L," leiomyoma; "-O," ovulatory dysfunction. DMPA, depot medroxyprogesterone acetate; IM, intramuscularly; LNG-IUD, levonorgestrel-containing intrauterine device; NSAIDs, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

tually require hysterectomy, compared to women who take oral hormone therapy for AUB.²⁰ When hyperplasia with atypia is diagnosed, hysterectomy is the treatment of choice. If a woman wishes to maintain fertility, however, oral progesterone therapy can be offered.²¹

When the diagnosis is cancer, the patient should be referred to a gynecologic oncologist for staging and treatment. Treatment varies depending on stage, but

generally requires hysterectomy including bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, with possible chemotherapy or radiation, or both.²²

CASE 1 ▶

Ms. R undergoes a sonogram that reveals a 4-cm fibroid in the uterine fundus that has not distorted the uterine cavity. Although she has completed childbearing, Ms. R is not interested in a surgical procedure at this

➤
Endometrial biopsy should be part of the initial evaluation of abnormal uterine bleeding in all women >45 years and in younger women who have risk factors for endometrial cancer.

time. You recommend insertion of an LNG-IUD; she accepts your advice.

CASE 2 ▶

Claire G, 27 years old, with a body mass index of 41,* complains of irregular menses for several months. Her menstrual cycle is irregular, as is the duration of menses and amount of bleeding. She has some mild fatigue without dizziness.

The physical exam is notable for mild hirsutism, without abnormalities on pelvic examination. Lab testing reveals iron-deficiency anemia; a pregnancy test is negative.

The questions that were raised by Ms. R's case challenge you here, too: What is the appropriate workup of Ms. G's bleeding? Once the cause is confirmed, how should you treat her?

**Nonstructural AUB:
 The "COEIN" mnemonic**

In the absence of abnormalities on a pelvic exam, and after excluding endometrial malignancy/hyperplasia in patients with the aforementioned risk factors, a nonstructural cause of AUB should be considered (TABLE 1).³ In women 20 to 40 years of age, the primary common cause of nonstructural uterine bleeding is ovulatory dysfunction, most often caused by PCOS or anovulatory bleeding.

For nonstructural causes of AUB, the recommended laboratory workup varies with the suspected diagnosis. In addition, recently pregnant women should have a quantitative assay of β human chorionic gonadotropin to evaluate for trophoblastic disease.^{5,23}

Imaging is not usually recommended when the cause of AUB is suspected to be nonstructural. However, when PCOS is suspected, TVUS can be used to confirm the presence of polycystic ovaries.²³

As noted, EMB should be performed when AUB is present in women >45 years, in patients of any age group who fail to respond to medical therapy, and in those at increased risk for endometrial cancer.

■ **Coagulopathy.** When heavy bleeding has been present since the onset of men-

arche, inherited bleeding disorders must be considered, the most common of which is von Willebrand disease, a disorder of platelet adhesion.²⁴ It is estimated that just under 50% of adolescents with abnormal uterine bleeding have a coagulopathy, most often a platelet function disorder.²⁵ Additional clues to the presence of a coagulation disorder include a family history of bleeding disorder, a personal history of bleeding problems associated with surgery, and a history of iron-deficiency anemia.²⁶ Abnormal uterine bleeding might resolve with treatment of the underlying coagulopathy; if it does not, consider consultation with a hematologist before prescribing an NSAID or an OC.

Heavy bleeding in patients taking an anticoagulant falls into the category of coagulopathy-related AUB. No further workup is generally needed for these women.³

■ **Ovulatory dysfunction.** Abnormal uterine bleeding caused by ovulatory dysfunction is generally due to PCOS or anovulatory bleeding. Other causes, beyond the scope of this discussion, include hypothyroidism, hyperandrogenism, female athlete triad, stress, and hyperprolactinemia.

➤ **Polycystic ovary syndrome.** A diagnosis of PCOS is made using any of several recognized criteria. The commonly used Rotterdam 2003 criteria²⁷ require that at least 2 of the following be present to make a diagnosis of PCOS:

- oligo-ovulation or anovulation
- hyperandrogenism
- polycystic ovaries seen on ultrasonography.

In addition, women with PCOS are frequently obese, show signs of insulin resistance (diabetes, prediabetes, acanthosis nigricans), or hyperandrogenism (hirsutism, acne). Even if these latter findings are not present at diagnosis, women with PCOS are at risk for a metabolic disorder. Once a diagnosis of PCOS has been established, therefore, screening tests for diabetes and cardiac risk factors (eg, dyslipidemia) should be performed.^{28,29}

To evaluate for hyperandrogenism, free testosterone should be measured using a high-sensitivity immunoassay in all women in whom PCOS is suspected. Because of a

*Calculated as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared.

higher prevalence of nonclassical (ie, late-onset) congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) in women of Ashkenazi Jewish (estimated prevalence, 3.7%), Hispanic (1.9%), Slavic (1.6%), and Italian (0.3%) descent, screening for CAH as a possible cause of hyperandrogenism is also recommended, by a test of a morning 17-hydroxyprogesterone level.^{23,29,30} (Note: The general Caucasian population has an estimated prevalence of nonclassical CAH of 0.1%.³⁰)

Treatment of PCOS should be individualized, based on a patient's symptoms and comorbidities. For overweight and obese women, weight loss, exercise, and metformin (1500-2000 mg/d) are the mainstays of therapy, and might reduce AUB.^{29,31} If these measures do not reduce AUB, other options include an OC, an LNG-IUD, and NSAIDs.

Information on treating other PCOS-related symptoms (acne, hirsutism) is available from many sources²⁹; these treatments do not typically help the patient's AUB, however, and are therefore not addressed in this article.

➤ **Anovulatory bleeding.** In adolescence, the most common cause of AUB is anovulation resulting from immaturity of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis. During anovulatory cycles, the imbalance of estrogen and progesterone creates a fragile endometrium, leading to unpredictable bleeding and irregular cycles. Other less common causes of AUB, such as ovarian or adrenal tumor, should be considered in adolescents who have hirsutism but do not meet the criteria for PCOS.⁵

When seeing an adolescent for evaluation of AUB, be aware that emotional barriers might be present that make it difficult for her to talk about menses and sexual activity. Be patient and normalize the patient's symptoms when appropriate. Pelvic exam can be deferred, especially in adolescents who have not yet had vaginal intercourse. When AUB occurs in an adolescent and the cause is thought to be immaturity of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis, there is no need for laboratory testing or imaging studies, other than excluding hypothyroidism and pregnancy as the cause.

Oral contraceptives, NSAIDs, tranexamic acid, and the LNG-IUD are all options

for treating patients who have anovulatory bleeding^{4,5} (TABLE 3). An OC has a major advantage for adolescents because it alleviates other complaints related to adolescent hormonal changes, such as acne, and provides contraception when taken on a regular basis.

Alternatively, the LNG-IUD has the benefit of ease of use once inserted, while still providing the added benefit of contraception. In women who have not yet had vaginal intercourse, an intrauterine device might not be the first choice of treatment, however, and should be prescribed only after discussion with the patient. For both OCs and the LNG-IUD, myths surrounding the use of these medications must be addressed with the patient and, if she is a minor, her parents or guardian.³²

NSAIDs can be effective because they reduce bleeding by causing vasoconstriction, but they provide the greatest benefit when started before menses, which can be difficult for a patient who has irregular cycles.

■ **Endometrial causes** of AUB should be suspected when a patient has heavy menstrual bleeding with regular menstrual cycles and no other causes can be identified. Endometrial dysfunction as the cause of AUB stems from aberrations in the biochemical pathways of endometrial hemostasis and repair, and therefore is difficult to confirm by laboratory analysis or histologic evaluation.³ Medical management focuses on alleviating heavy menstrual bleeding (TABLE 3).

■ **Iatrogenic.** The most common type of iatrogenic AUB is unscheduled bleeding, also known as breakthrough bleeding, that occurs during hormonal treatment with an OC or during the first few months after insertion of an LNG-IUD or contraceptive implant.³ In most cases, no specific treatment is required; bleeding resolves upon continued use of the contraceptive.

■ **Not yet classified.** This category is difficult to define; it was created for causes of AUB that have not yet been identified and remain unclear. For example, a condition known as chronic endometritis is under study as a possible cause of AUB, but has not been assigned to a PALM-COEIN category.³ As more data become available and understanding of



Hysterectomy is the definitive treatment for uterine fibroids, but is reserved for women who have completed childbearing and failed (or have a contraindication to) other options.

pathophysiologic mechanisms lead to better definitions of disease, this and other poorly understood conditions will be moved to an appropriate category in the FIGO classification system.

CASE 2 ▶

Ms. G is given a diagnosis of PCOS, based on her history. You recommend weight loss and exercise; screen her for diabetes and dyslipidemia; and prescribe metformin. **JFP**

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Endometrial dysfunction as the cause of abnormal uterine bleeding stems from aberrations in biochemical pathways—making it difficult to confirm by lab analysis or histology.

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