The incidence of malignancy in hysteroscopically removed polyps in infertile patients

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Introduction

Polyp is a growth that develops from endometrium, most commonly benign, but a certain percentage can be of malignant origin. Hysteroscopy is an endoscopic method of examining the inside of the cervical canal and uterine cavity. It is a diagnostic method of visualizing the interior of the uterus, but it is possible to do biopsy of the susceptible sites of mucous membranes, adhesiolysis, polypectomy, septum resection by instruments specially adapted for this type of intervention.

Aim

The aim of this paper is to analyze the removed polyps, in infertile women, to detect the presence of malignancy in the analyzed polyps.

Material and Methods:

The study has been done at GAK "Narodni Front" in Belgrade, reviewing 100 infertile patients, after hysteroscopic polypectomy and the material has been sent to histopathological analysis in order to detect malignancy at the polyp.

Results

The average age of the patient was 32 years (range, 23-44 years). In 88 patients, histopathological analysis confirmed polyps. In one patient, histopathological examination of the material revealed malignancy in the polyps itself. In one patient, intraepithelial neoplasia was confirmed. In 4 patients, proliferation of endometrium was found. In 6 patients submucosal myoma was found. One of submucosal myoma was suspected to be polyp after the ultrasound examination.

Conclusion

Histopathological analysis of polyps removed by hysteroscopy, of 100 examined patients, found one endometrial carcinoma, and in one patient intraepithelial neoplasia. Due to the possibility of malignancy in the endometrial polyps, the conclusion is that this development should be removed and histopathologically verified.