Introduction

We aim to seek the proportion of detection of the feeding vessel when detecting an endometrial polyp. This could be useful during the hysteroscopy.

Methods

All cases with a diagnosis of an endometrial polyp seen during a pelvic ultrasound, between January 2016 and January 2018. Pelvic endovaginal ultrasound was done in a single setting by an experienced sonographer using an Accuvix Medison Samsung machine. Inclusion criteria were an endometrial polyp, single or multiple, in patients that were either symptomatic or during a routine check-up. Cases with an uncertain diagnosis of polyp and cases suggestive of endometrial neoplasia were excluded from the study.

Results

54 patients were included in the study. Mean age was 28.2 y, SD=3.9y. In 61% of the patients, there were symptoms of abnormal bleeding, with either menorrhagia or metrorrhagia or both. The mean size of polyps was 9.4 mm, SD= 2.6mm. In 8 patients (15%) multiple polyps were identified. The feeding vessel was identified in 51/54 patients (94%). Decreasing the velocity limit of the ultrasound Doppler to the minimum was useful for detecting the vascular flow. Pulsed Doppler was less useful as only 24% showed a pulsed flow. Power Doppler was a better method for visualizing the feeding vessel.

Conclusion

Detection of the feeding vessel of polyps is feasible and should rely on Power Doppler imaging.