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Prospective observation study on prevalence of abnormal uterine bleeding and associated risk factors in women's attending Multi-Specialty Hospital in Erode, Tamil Nadu

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) is a common gynecological disorder, with prevalence estimates ranging from 14% to 25%. It constitutes a substantial burden on healthcare systems due to its prevalence and impact on quality of life. **AIM AND OBJECTIVE:** To assess the prevalence of abnormal uterine bleeding and associated risk factors in women's attending multi-specialty hospital in Erode. **METHODOLOGY:** A prospective observational study carried out between October 2023 to February 2024 in a tertiary care teaching hospital in Erode, Tamil Nadu in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. **RESULT:** Out of 167 patients, majority of the patients who visited the gynecology department belongs to age category of 25-29 years 60 (36%) and least among 40-44 years, ≥ 45 years both 12 (7%) patients with mean SD age of 32 ± 6 . The prevalence of AUB was found to be 52% with AUB:L,O 68 (40.7%) being the most commonly occurred form. Majority of the subjects were multiparous 103 (62%) and nulliparous were 64 (38%). The most common pattern found was menorrhagia followed by menorrhagia 84 (50%), metrorrhagia 40 (24%), polymenorrhagia 39 (23%), and menometrorrhagia 4 (2%). Majority of the subjects 96 (57%) had a duration of 6-12 months of AUB. The present study shows that the commonest class of AUB was in AUB:L,O form, found to be 68 (40.7%) of all cases followed by AUB:L form 21 (12.6%), AUB: A,E form 19 (11.4%), AUB: P,O form 18 (10.8%) and AUB:A,O, AUB:P, AUB: E form

each 2 (1.2%). **CONCLUSION:** The study helps to determine what aspect of disorders are commonly seen in the population and effective educational strategies can be implemented for awareness and faster outreach to a health care professional.

Keywords: AUB, PALM COIEN, Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia, Parity

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