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=	=				
:		가			
		:	65		3.1
		mm Pipelle endometrial sampler			
:		,	65	59 (90.8%)	
		,		. 6	
		가 (3),		(2),	
		(1)		59	49 (83.1%)
		,	10	6	4
		38	35 (92.1%)		
:					
		,			
		.			

: Uterus, endometrium
 Uterus, US
 Biopsies, technology
 Ultrasound(US), guidance

[1 - 3].

가

가

가 가

[4 - 10].

1 - 3

가

96%

[5, 6],

20 - 30 ml

가

20 - 30

(diagnostic) (non - diagnostic) (disordered proliferative endometrium), (surface endometrium)

2005 3 2006 9 65

Sequoia 512 system(Acuson, Simens Medical Solution, Mountain View, CA), 4 - 8 MHz 8 - French

5 - French Goldstein (Cook OB/GYN, Spencer, IN, U.S.A.)

3.1 mm (flexible)

(semi - rigid) Pipelle endometrial sampler (CooperSurgical Trumbull, CT, U.S.A.) , 5 - French

(cup biopsy forceps) 3.0 mm

twist - and - lock (Marina, Hollywood, FL, U.S.A.)

2 1 (Fig. 1).

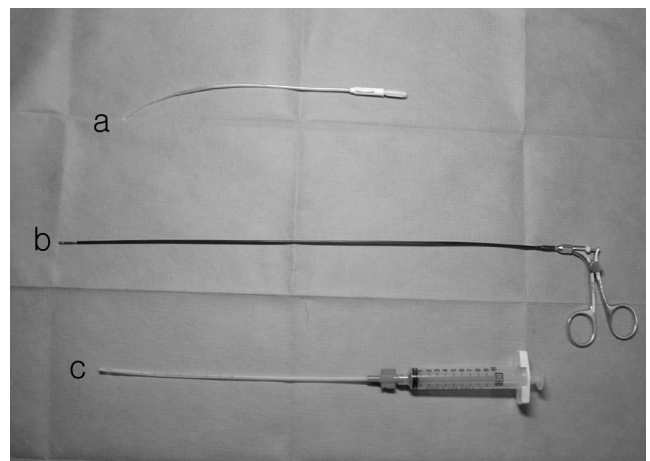


Fig. 1. Photography of biopsy devices for sonohysterography-guided endometrial biopsy shows the Pipelle endometrial sampler with an inner stylet (a), the flexible cup biopsy forcep (b), and the endometrial sampling catheter with a twist-and-lock syringe (c).

(stylet)

가

(90.8%)

65 59 (Fig. 2),

59 49 (83.1%) (Table 1),

20 , 6 ,

13 , 1 , 1 ,

8

65 6 (9.2%)

(1)

(limited steerability)

(1), (1)

(target failure) ,

(1) .

10 (16.9%) 6

(3), (2), (1

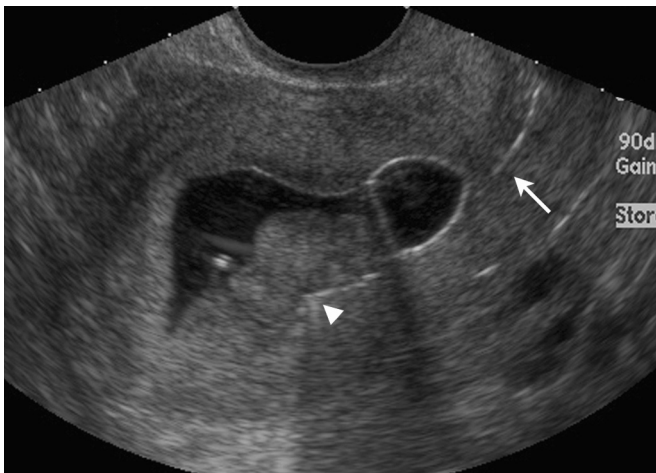
) (material insufficiency), 4

(indeterminate cellular features)

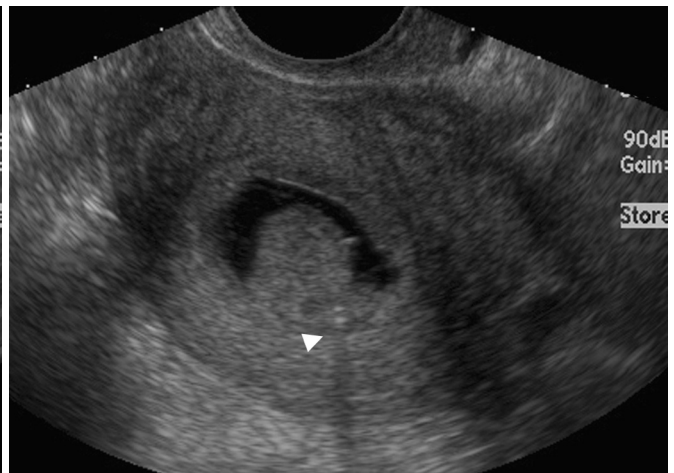
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Table 1. Results of Sonohysterography-guided Biopsy in 59 Patients with Focal Endometrial Abnormalities

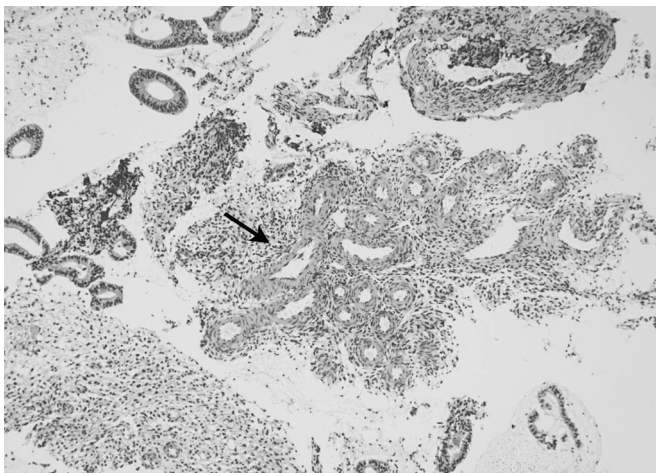
Results	No. of Cases (%)
Diagnostic specimen for histologic diagnosis	49 (83.6%)
Non-diagnostic specimen for histologic diagnosis	10 (16.9%)
Material insufficiency	6
Indeterminate cellular features	4



A



B



C

Fig. 2. A 31-year-old woman with endometrial polyp.

A, B. Sagittal and transverse sonohysterography demonstrate the biopsy device (arrow) passing through the uterine cavity and its tip (arrowhead) located within the polypoid endometrial mass in the posterior corpus. A balloon catheter for sonohysterography guidance is noted in the lower uterine cavity.

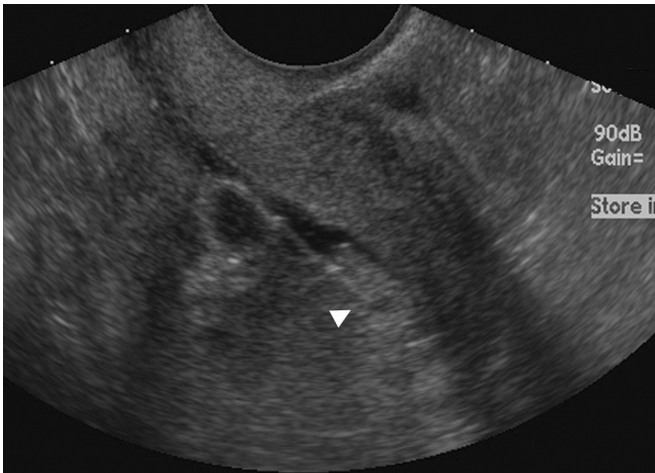
C. Photomicrograph (original magnification, $\times 100$) of the biopsy specimen shows diagnostic feature for an endometrial polyp, consisting of thick-walled, large blood vessels (arrow) and architecture.

Table 2. Comparison of Cytologic Results of Sonohysterography-guided Biopsy and Final Pathologic Diagnosis in 38 Patients with Focal Endometrial Abnormalities

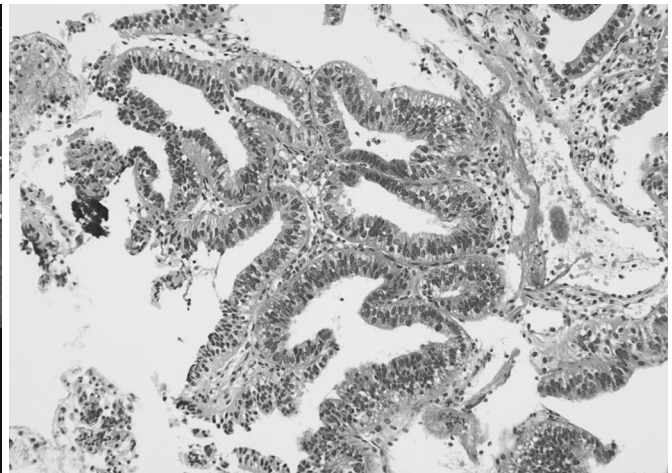
Sonohysterography-guided Biopsy Diagnosis	Pathologic Diagnosis				
	Normal	Polyp	Hyperplasia	Atypical hyperplasia	Carcinoma
Normal	8				
Polyp		12			
Hyperplasia			4	1	1
Atypical hyperplasia					1
Carcinoma					11

Normal: Normal proliferative or secretory phase surface endometrium in submucosal lesions

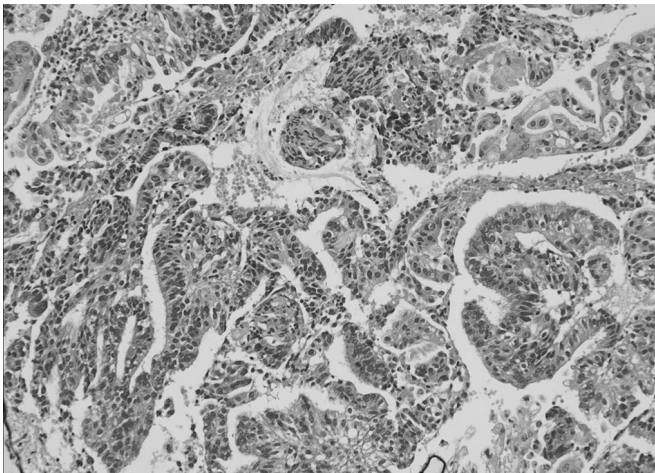
Polyp: Polyp, disordered proliferative endometrium, placental polyp



A



B



C

Fig. 3. A 64-year-old woman with endometrial carcinoma within a polyp.

A. Sagittal sonohysterography shows the biopsy device tip (arrowhead) placed into the polypoid endometrial mass in the fundus.

B. Photomicrograph (original magnification, $\times 200$) of biopsy specimen depicts cytologic atypia in the background of complex endometrial hyperplasia, without architectural features present in endometrial carcinoma.

C. Photomicrograph of the hysterectomy specimen (original magnification, $\times 200$) reveals endometrial carcinoma.

92.1% (Table 2).

1 , 2 3

1
(Fig. 3).

5 - 17% 가 가 가 (coaxial system) 가

[5, 11]. 가 가 가

Pipelle 가 가 가

[5, 7, 11, 12]. 가 가

11 - 15% 가 가

50% 가

30% 가 10 - 25%, 50%

100%, 80% 가 , 3

가 83.1% 16.9%

[3, 4, 13 - 15]. 가

[4 - 10]. 20 - 27% 가

21 - 37% 92.1% 가

[5 - 7]. [14, 15]. 가

가 가 가

가 가

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= Abstract =

Sonohysterography-Guided Biopsy of Focal Endometrial Abnormalities: Technical Feasibility and Diagnostic Accuracy

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PURPOSE : To assess the feasibility and diagnostic accuracy of a sonohysterography-guided biopsy in an evaluation of focal endometrial lesions.

MATERIALS and METHODS : Sixty-five consecutive patients with focal endometrial lesions detected on baseline sonohysterography were enrolled prospectively. The biopsy was performed under real-time sonohysterography guidance, using a 3.1 mm Pipelle endometrial sampler as the primary biopsy device. The feasibility was evaluated from the technical success rates and the number of "diagnostic" specimen for the histological diagnosis. The diagnostic accuracy was assessed by comparing the biopsy results with the final pathological diagnosis obtained by the surgical procedure.

RESULTS : Sonohysterography-guided biopsy was performed successfully in 59(90.8%) out of 65 patients. The reasons for failure in 6 patients were a failure to pass through the cervix (n=3); failure to target a focal lesion (n=2); and inadequate uterine distension (n=1). The biopsy specimen was "diagnostic" in 49 (83.1%) out of 50 patients, and "non-diagnostic" in 10 patients with insufficient tissue (n=6) and indeterminate cellular features for a histological diagnosis (n=4). The cytology results of the sonohysterographically-guided biopsy correlated well with the pathological diagnosis in 35 (92.1%) out of 38 patients who underwent subsequent surgical procedures.

CONCLUSION : Sonohysterography-guided biopsy is technically feasible and can be an accurate method for diagnosing focal endometrial lesions. It could be considered to be a reliable office triage as an alternative to hysteroscopic biopsy in patients with focal endometrial abnormalities.

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