

RESULTS

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The endometrial pattern of the 40 pateints included in this study could be classified into six groups as shown in table 1.

Table (1): Endometrial pattern:

Group	Endometrial pattern	Number of cases	percent of cases
I	Anovulatory (Proliferative) Endometrium	18	45%
II	Chronic endometritis.	7	17.5%
III	Atrophic endometrium	7	17.5%
IV	Endometrial Hyperplasia..	6	15 %
V	Tuberculous Endometritis.	1	2.5%
VI	Infected Granulation tissues (Intrauterine synechia).	1	2.5%
Total		40	100 %

Anovulatory (proliferative) endometrial pattern, was the commonest pattern encountered and it represented 45 % of the specimens. On the other hand infected granulation tissue (intrauterine synechia), was the rarest endometrial pattern encountered (2.5 % of cases).

Group (I):

Cases with anovulatory proliferative endometrial pattern:

This group included 18 patients, the age ranged from 20 to 39 years, with a mean age of 27.8 years. All patients of this group complained from infertility and amenorrhoea of variable duration from 3 months to 6 years. Twelve patients had amenorrhoea less than 10 months, while the rest had amenorrhoea from 1 to 6 years. Fifteen patients had irregular menstruation and 3 had regular menstruation before the onset of amenorrhoea.

Group (II):

Cases with chronic endometritis:

This group included 7 patients with a mean age 31 years. Three patients (43% of cases) complained only of amenorrhoea, while 4 patients (57 % of cases) complained of amenorrhoea and infertility. Amenorrhoea varied from 3 to 13 months. Four patients had irregular menstruation, while 3 had regular menstruation before the onset of amenorrhoea.

Group (III):

Cases with Atrophic endometrium:

This included 7 patients with a mean age of 28.8 years. All cases complained of infertility and amenorrhoea of 2 months to 3.5 years duration. Five patients had irregular menstruation while two had regular menstruation before amenorrhoea.

Group (IV):

Cases of Endometrial hyperplasia:

This group included 6 patients, with an average age of 35.7 years, the presenting complaints were infertility and amenorrhoea in 4 patients and amenorrhoea only in 2 cases. All patients had irregular menstrual cycle before the onset of amenorrhoea.

Group (V):

Tuberculous endometritis:

This is formed of only one patient. This patient was 30 years old, and complained of amenorrhoea for 8 months and primary infertility for 6 years.

Group (VI):

Group of granulation tissue (Intrauterine synechia)

This included only one woman, 25 years old. She complained of amenorrhoea for 2 years and infertility ,

following lower segment caesarean section and puerperal sepsis.

Table II shows the age (range and mean) in various groups.

Table III shows the incidence of infertility in various groups.

Table IV shows the menstrual pattern in various groups before the development of amenorrhoea.

Table (II): Age.

Group	Age Range/yrs.	Mean age/yrs
I	20-39	27.8
II	22-40	31.0
III	24-40	28.8
IV	27-40	35.7
V	30	-
VI	25	-

The mean age ranged from 25 to 35.7.

The group of endometrial hyperplasia showed the highest mean age.

Table (III): Incidence of infertility

Group	In cidence of Infertility	
	Number	Percent
I	18	100%
II	4	57%
III	7	100%
IV	4	66.7%
V	1	100%
VI	1	100%

Table (IV): Menstrual pattern before amenorrhoea.

Group	Regular menses	Irregular menses
I	3	15
II	3	4
III	2	5
IV	-	6
V	-	1
VI	1	-