APPENDIX 2. Clinical evaluation of abnormal uterine bleeding for premenopausal women

Risk factors for endometrial cancer

1. Obesity
2. Polycystic ovarian syndrome
3. Lynch syndrome
4. Family history of gynaecological and gastrointestinal malignancy
5. Unopposed oestrogen therapy
6. Tamoxifen therapy
7. Persistent or longstanding AUB
8. No response to medical treatment

Risk factors for endometrial cancer

- History
- Physical and pelvic examination
- Pregnancy test (if necessary)
- Complete blood count
- Clotting profile if risk factor
- Thyroid function test if signs and symptoms of thyroid disease
- Cervical smear if due
- Chlamydia test if PCB/IMB

1. Age ≥40 y
2. Age <40 y if:
   A. Risk factors for endometrial carcinoma
   B. Persistent or long-standing symptoms
   C. No response to medical treatment

1. Pelvic mass on examination
2. Physical exam not possible or unsatisfactory
3. Persistent or long-standing symptoms
4. No response to medical treatment

No risk factors

Try medical therapy first

No response to medical therapy

Endometrial biopsy

Pelvic ultrasound (transvaginal or transabdominal)

Suspected endometrial pathology

Hysteroscopy or saline infusion sonohysterography

Inconclusive results

Consider MRI

Pathology identified ➔ treated accordingly

Abbreviations: AUB = abnormal uterine bleeding; IMB = intermenstrual bleeding; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; PCB = postcoital bleeding