

Objectives

AUB is a common clinical problem. Chronic endometritis (CE) is characterized by a continuous inflammation of the endometrium. We aimed to assess the role of CE in the pathogenesis of AUB by evaluating the menstrual blood patterns in women with CE before and 6 months after end of treatment with antibiotics (EOT).

Methods

We enrolled prospectively 102 women referring to our center for hysteroscopy due to AUB and diagnosed with CE on the basis of hysteroscopy and histology. Women were treated with antibiotics basing on conventional endometrial coltures. Treatment was repeated up to 3 cycles of therapy until resolution at hysteroscopy and histology. Amount of menstrual bleeding was scored by a pictorial blood assessment chart (PBAC) at the diagnosis and after EOT; duration (days) of spotting was also recorded. At EOT women were divided into patients with normal hysteroscopic and histologic pattern (Group 1) and patients with persistence of CE (Group 2).

Results

Mean age of the 102 women was 28 ± 5 years. At EOT 81 patients (74.1%) were in Group 1 and 21 patients (25.9%) in Group 2. First PBCA in Group 1 was 115 ± 10.0 and in Group 2 120.8 ± 14.2 (ns). At EOT PBCA in Group 1 was 91.0 ± 15.8 and in Group 2 119.7 ± 19.7 ($p < 0.001$). Days of spotting at enrolment was 4.1 ± 1.2 in Group 1 and 4.2 ± 0.5 in Group 2 while at EOT 0.3 ± 0.5 and 4.3 ± 0.7 , respectively.

Conclusions

In women with successfully treated for CE uterine bleeding improved significantly. CE may represent a cause of AUB.