

Efficacy of Outpatient Hysteroscopy Service, Retrospective Audit

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Introduction

Outpatient hysteroscopy (OPH) is an established diagnostic test. The procedure involves the use of miniaturised endoscopic equipment to directly visualise and examine the uterine cavity. Outpatient hysteroscopy is indicated primarily in the assessment of women with abnormal uterine bleeding, but is also employed in the diagnostic work-up of reproductive problems and operative hysteroscopic procedures in an outpatient setting with or without the use of local anaesthesia.

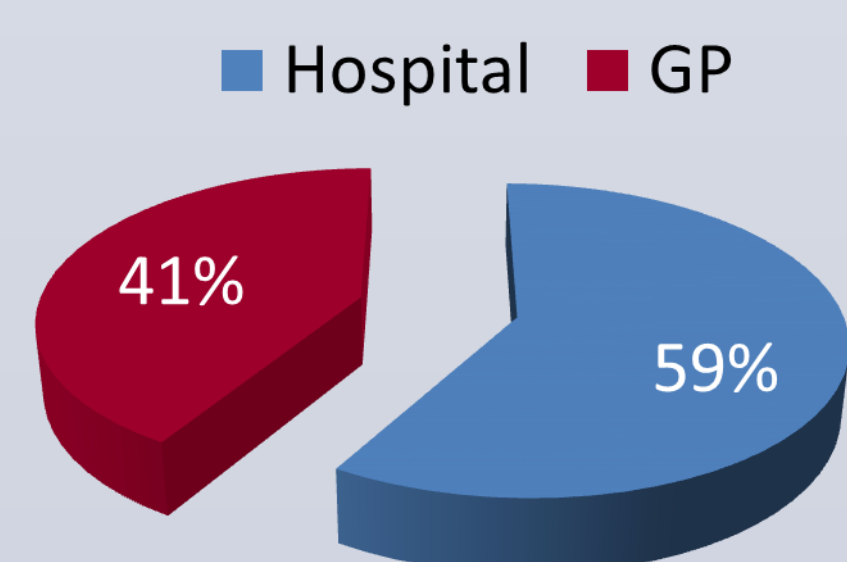
A retrospective audit was undertaken of patients who had outpatient hysteroscopy over a period of 3 months (May to July 2020), assessing the sources and indications of referral for OPH, the time taken to be seen and diagnosed since referral, and comparing the findings to the same audit done in 2018 in the same settings.

Methods

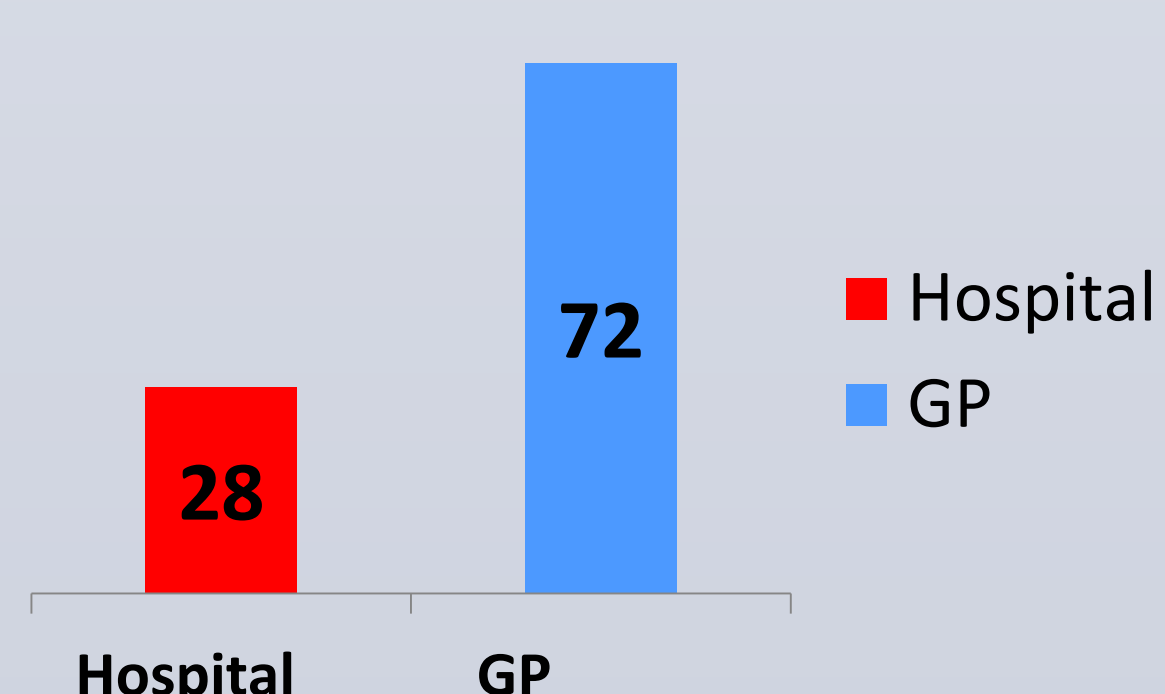
100 patients who underwent OPH were randomly selected. Study subjects were identified in a local computerized system and data extracted from the medical records.

Results

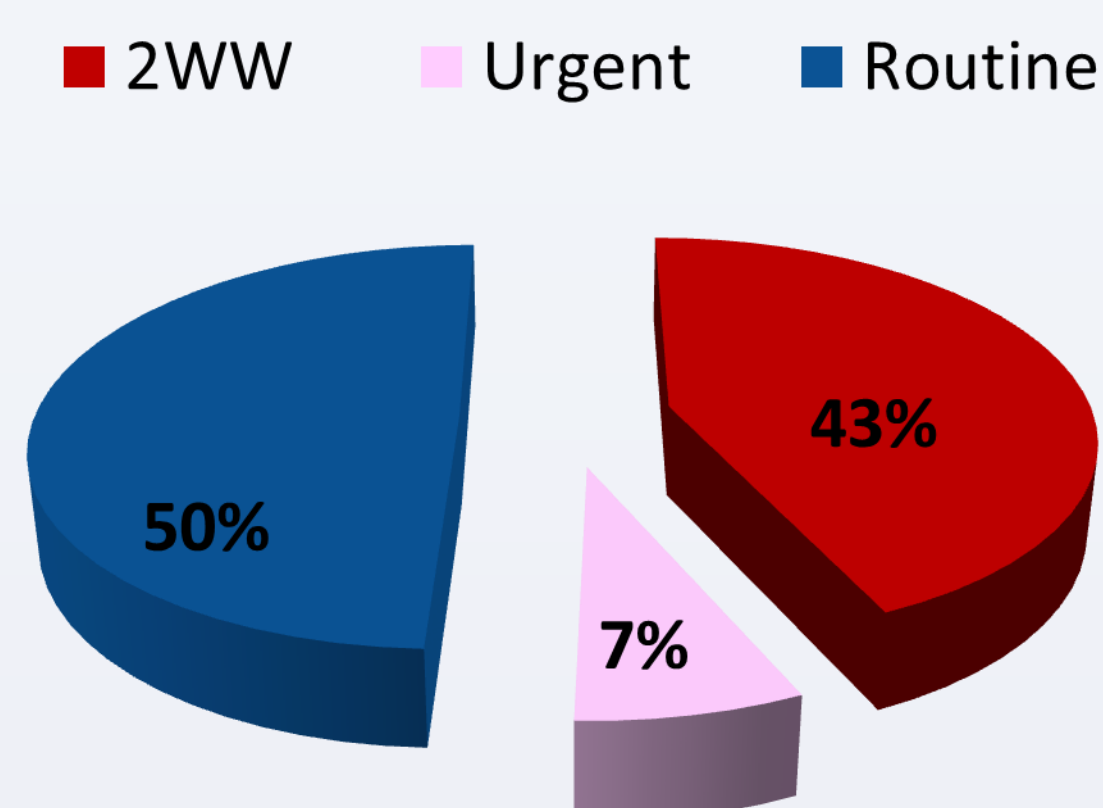
Referral Sources 2018



Referral Sources 2020

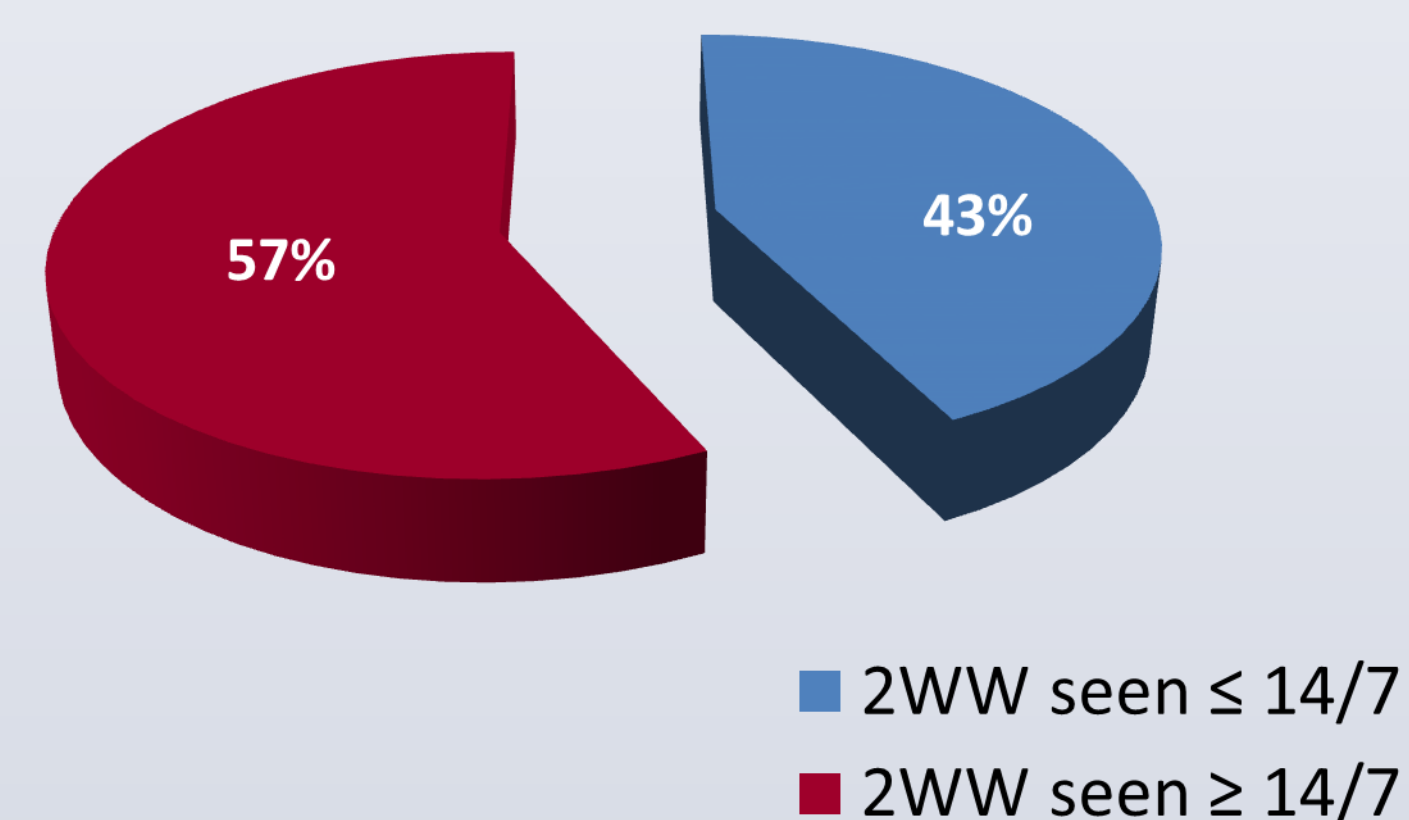


Referral categories 2018



Time taken to see 2WW referrals 2018

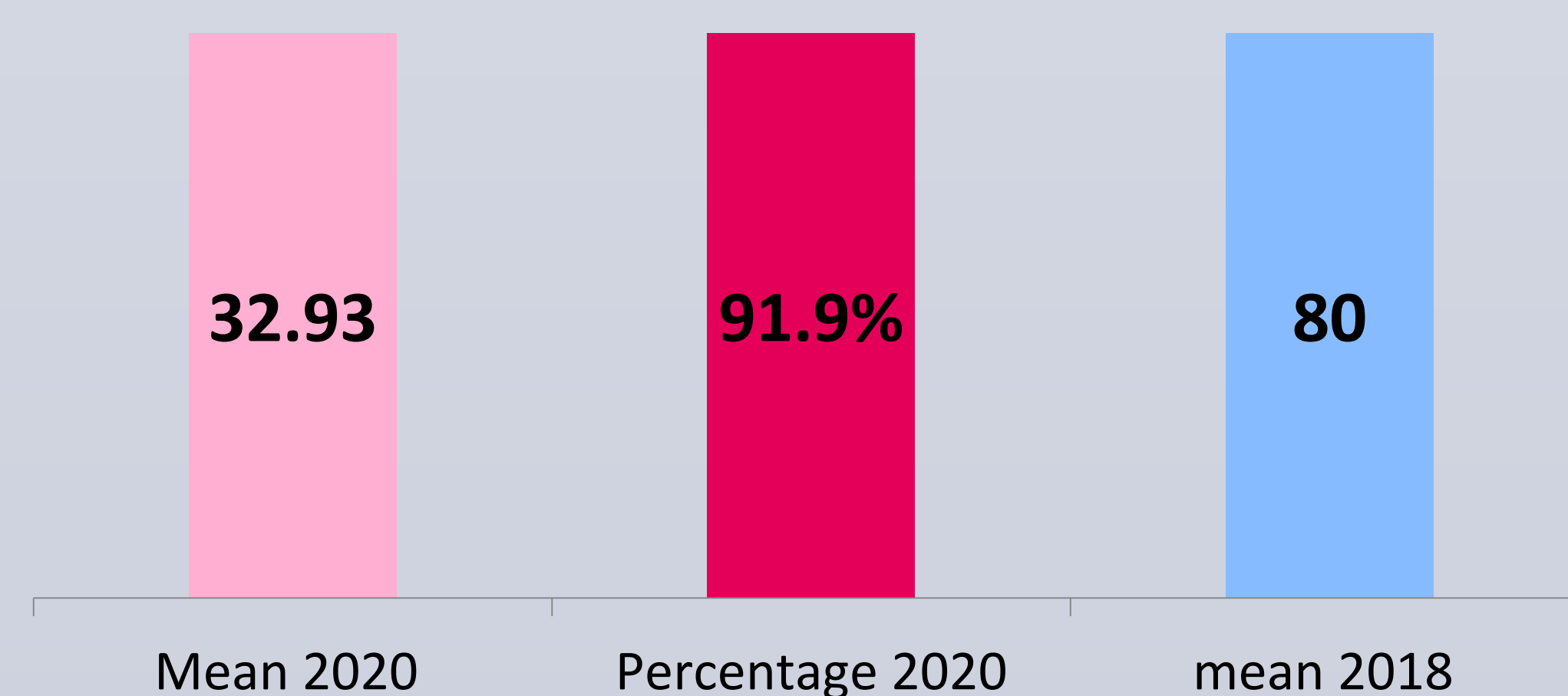
Range (1 – 56 days)



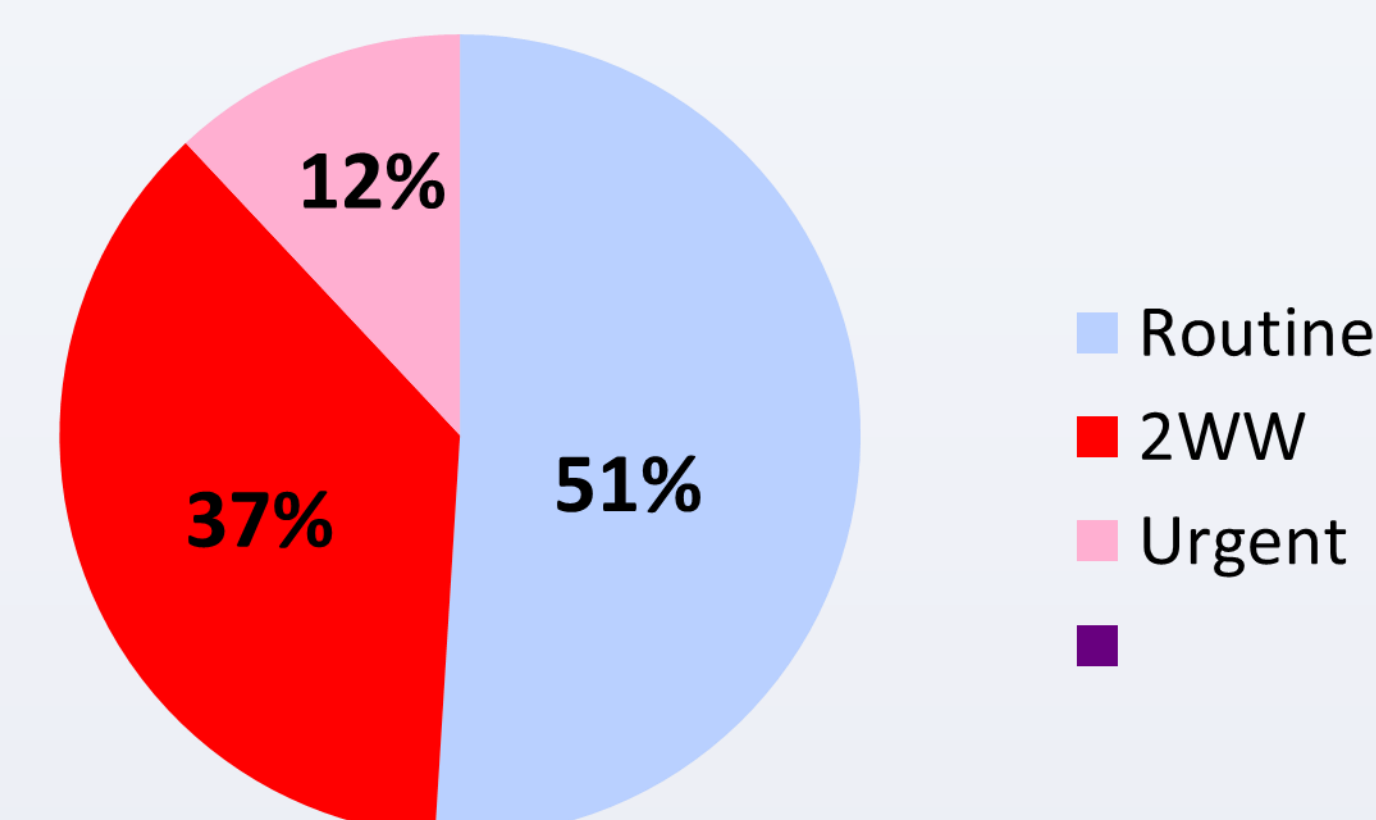
Time from referral to diagnosis for 2WWK:

Range (7 -180 days 2020)

Range (11 – 272 days 2018)

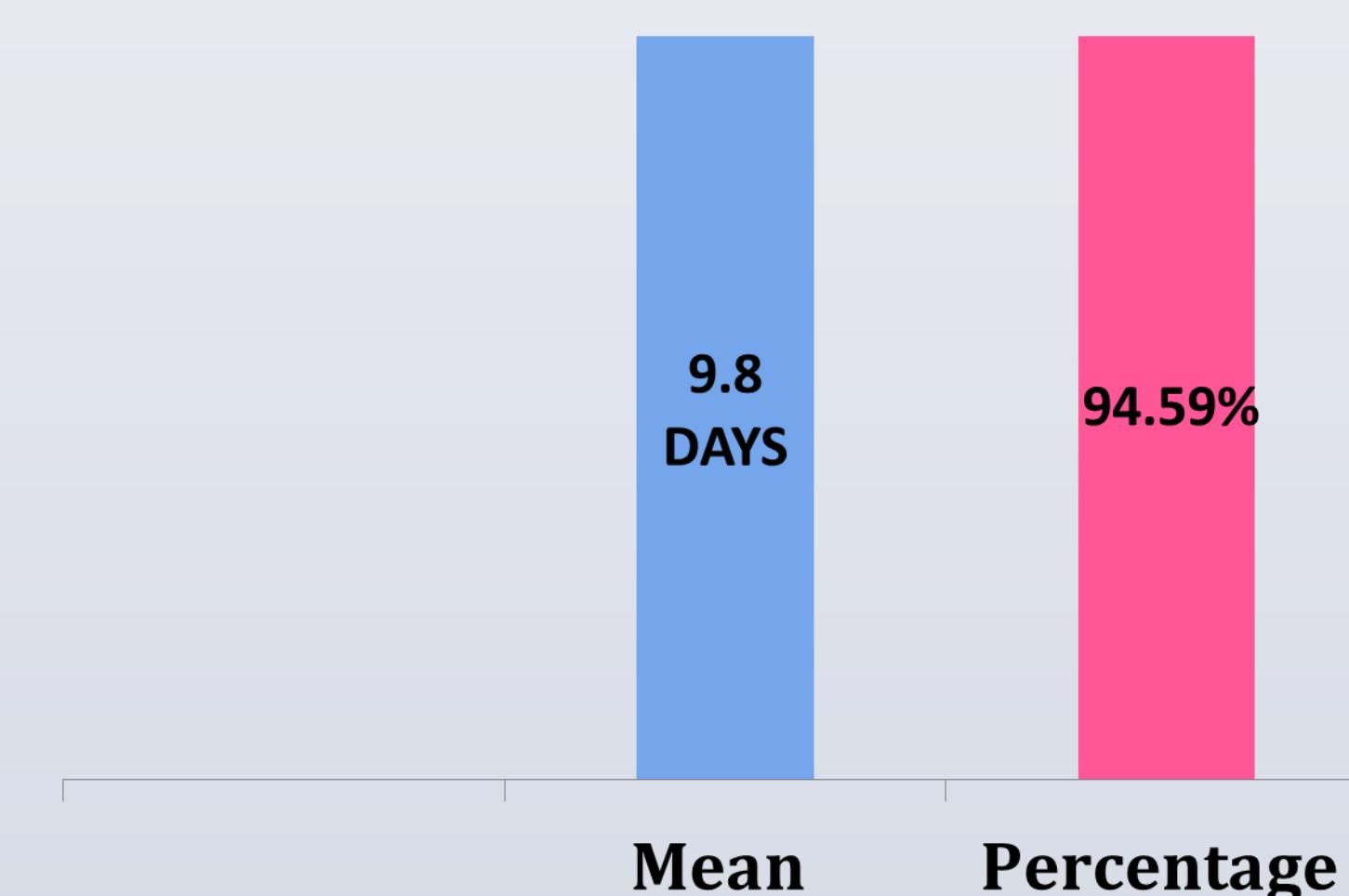


Referral categories 2020

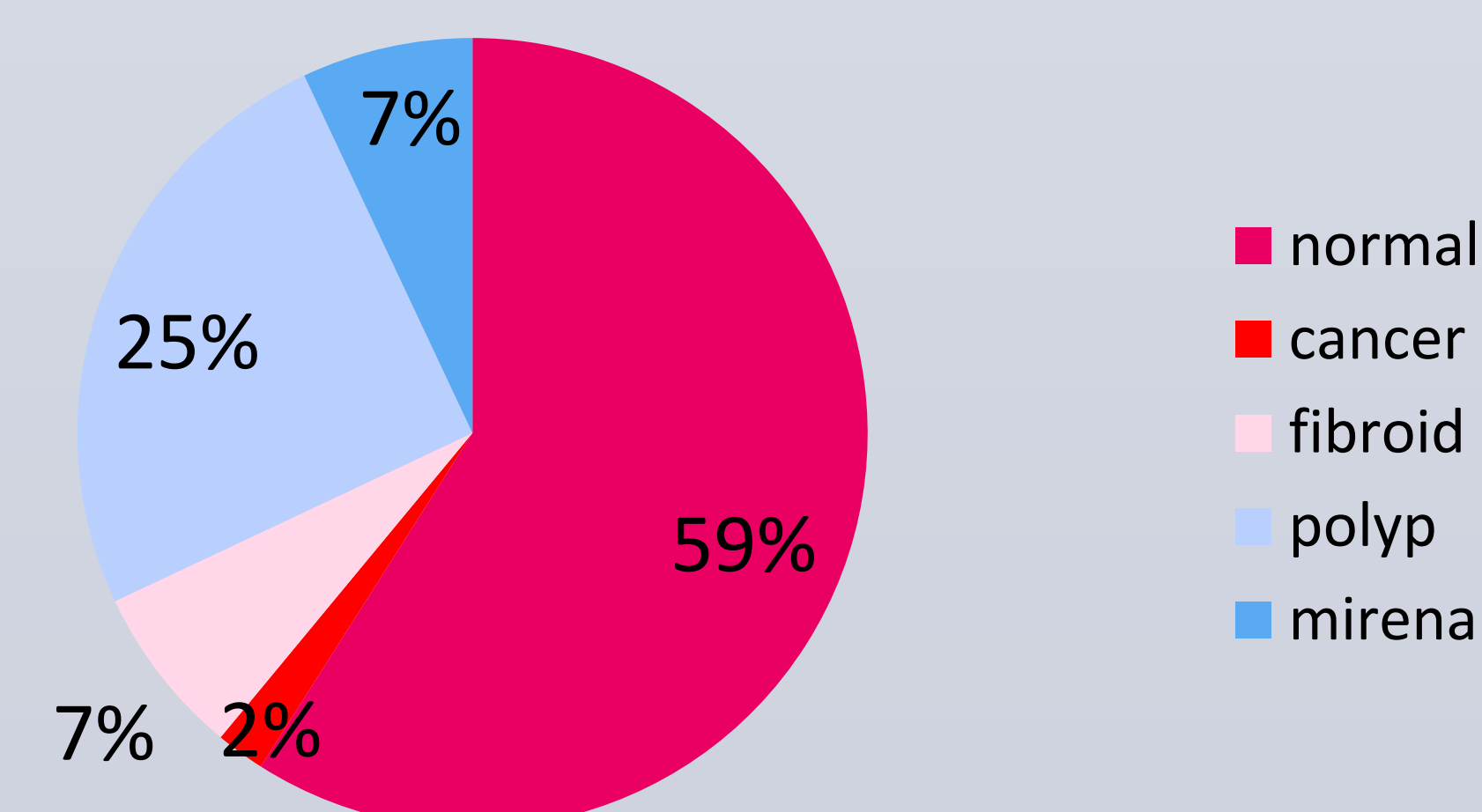


Time taken to see 2WW referrals 2020

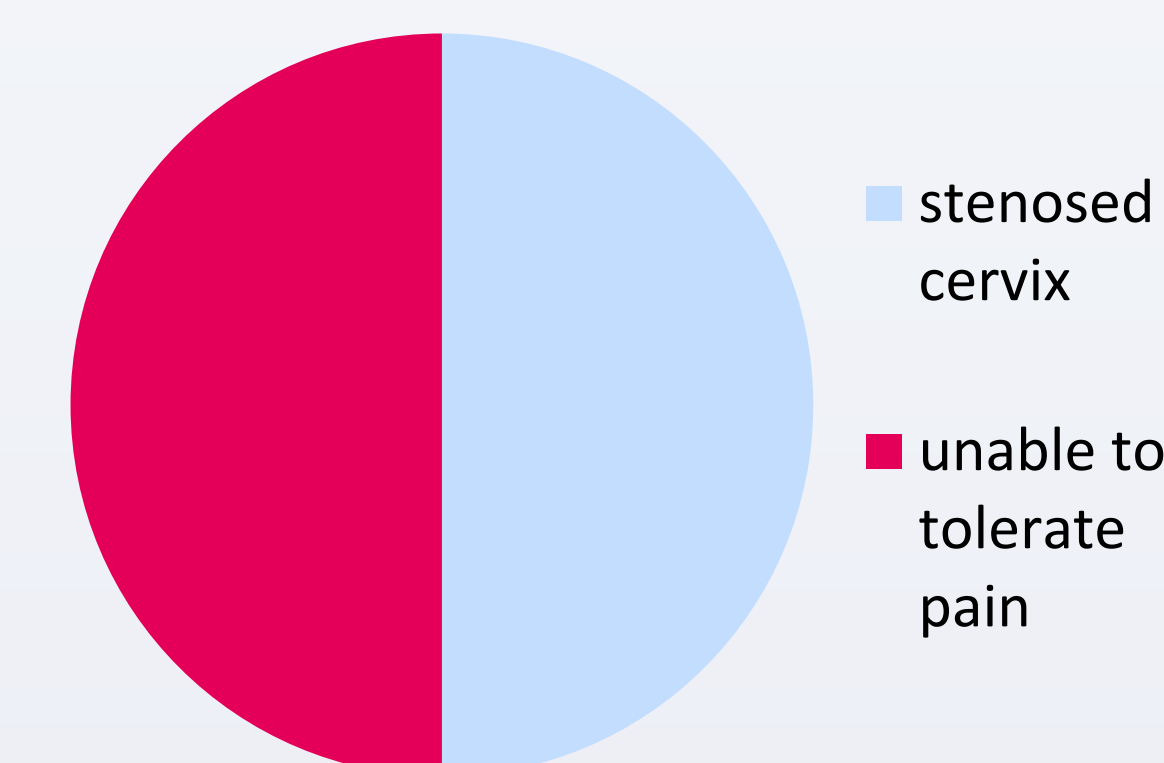
Range (1- 28 days)



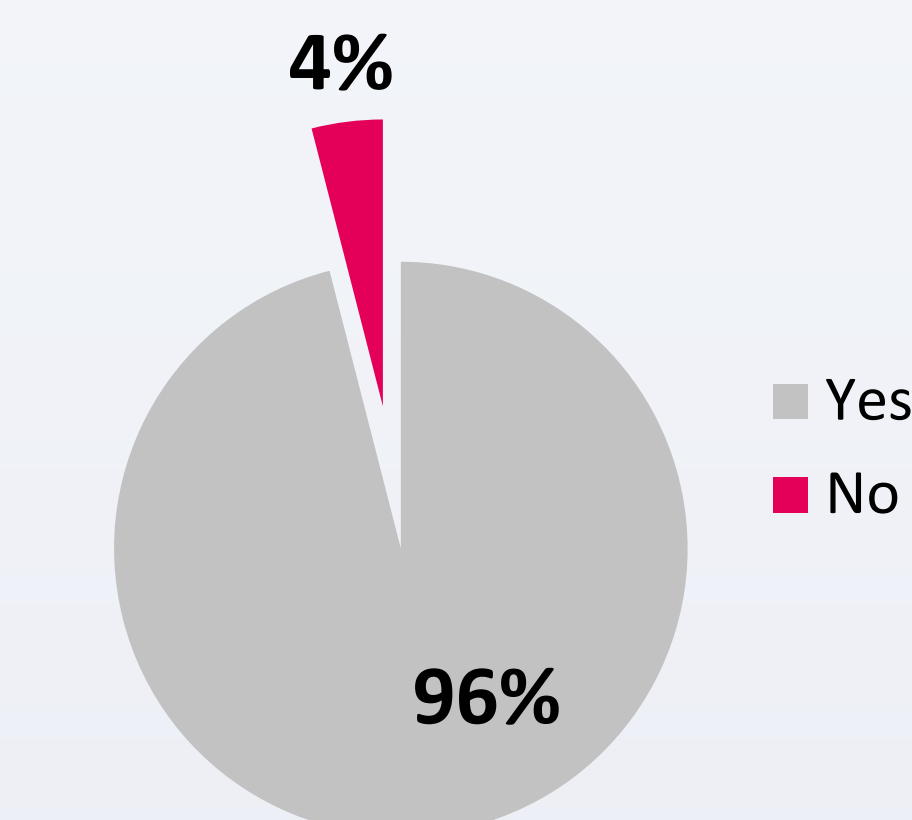
Final Diagnosis



Unsucessful Hysteroscopy



Successful Hysteroscopy



Conclusion

An OPH service offers a safe, convenient and cost-effective means of diagnosing and treating abnormal uterine bleeding as well as other benign gynaecological conditions.

There has been a significant improvement in the OPH service provision over the past two years. There was Noticeable increase in the referrals from GP. 2WW outpatient hysteroscopy patients were successfully seen within 2 weeks in 94.5%, with great improvement in the timing from referral to diagnosis in 91.9% of the patients .