

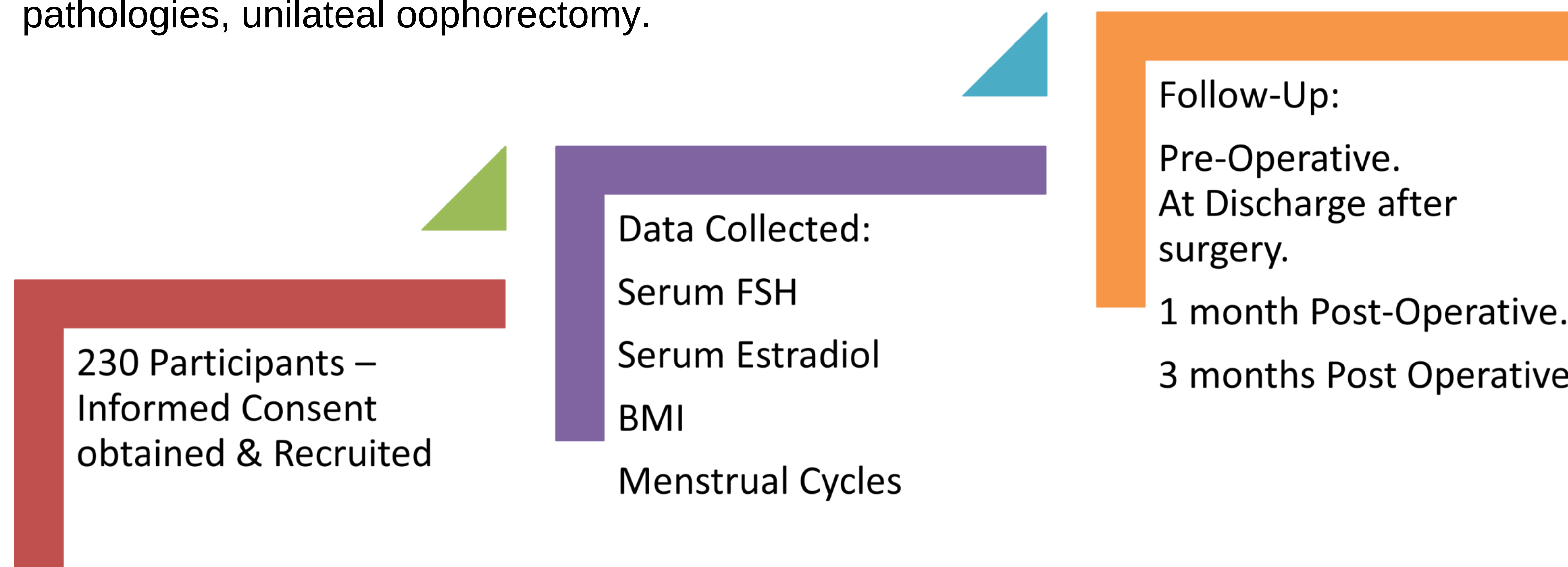
Evaluation of Ovarian Function After Hysterectomy With Ovarian Preservation In Premenopausal Women

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AIM: Long-term hormonal outcomes are debatable with elective bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy (BSO). We evaluate the ovarian function and assess the hormonal status in premenopausal women undergoing hysterectomy with ovarian preservation.

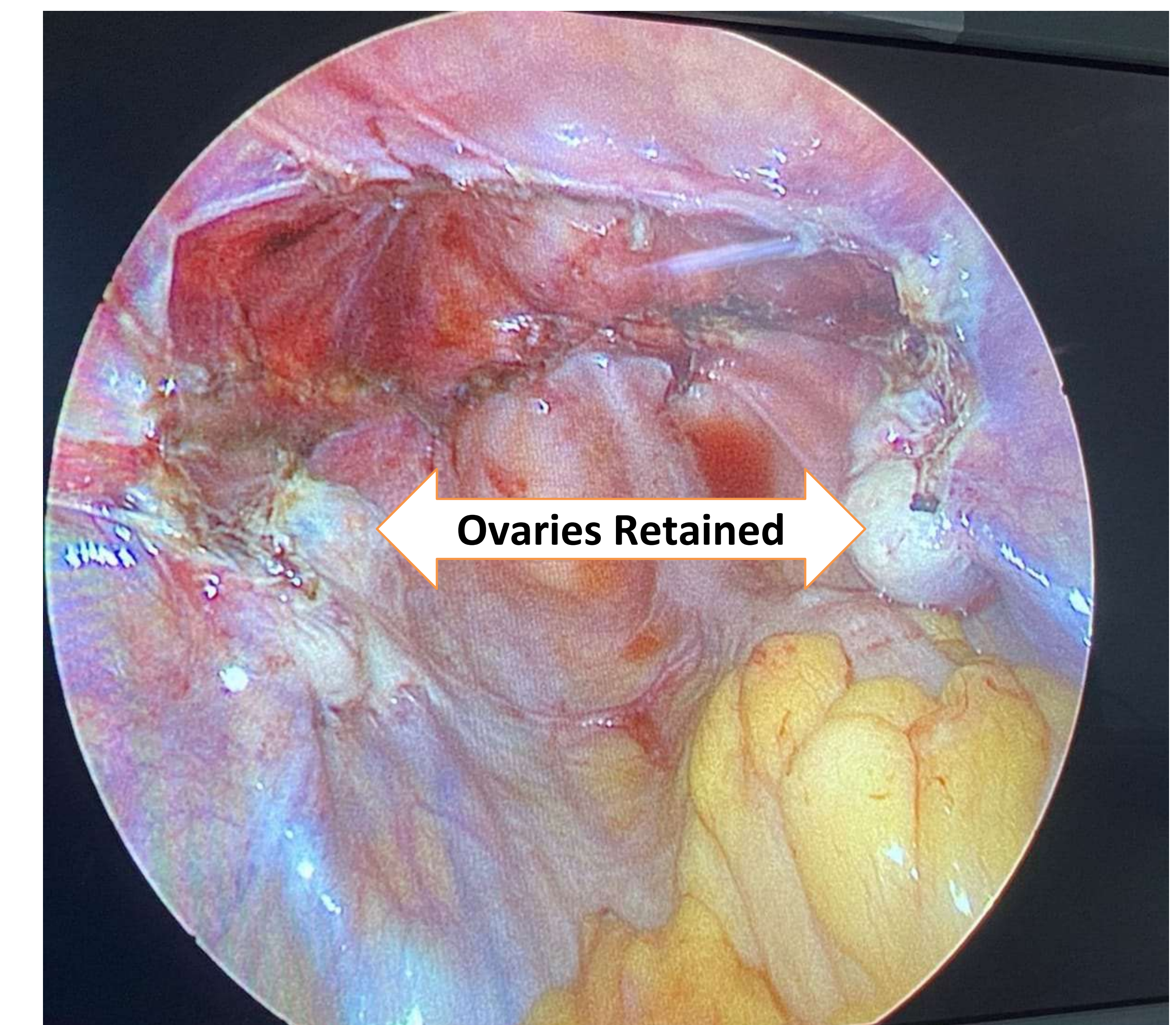
METHODS: Prospective, observational study, 230 pre-menopausal women with benign pathologies of uterus that required elective hysterectomy (laparoscopic/open) formed the study population. Serum Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) and Serum.Estradiol (E2) were collected pre-operatively, and at one and three months post-operatively. Data collected included age, body mass index, comorbidities, menstrual cycles, uterine pathologies, unilateal oophorectomy.



RESULTS: The average age of the study population was 42. Women in all the age groups, showed significant increase in FSH levels from pre-operative levels to 30 and 90 days post-operatively. On the contrary, E2 levels showed a non-significant reduction when compared with pre-operative levels. Our findings may be due to altered ovarian blood flow and disturbed HPO axis.

CONCLUSION:

- Preserving normal ovaries during hysterectomy in benign pathologies may not help in prevention of early or surgical menopause in peri-menopausal women.
- Larger studies are required to validate our findings.



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