Dysfunctional uterine bleeding:
- Most common cause is fibroids and can be dx by pelvic utz.
- Most common cause of iron deficiency anemia in females
- Get worse after menopause and reduce in size with OCPs.

Endometrial cancer
- Any type of dysfunctional uterine bleeding in a post menopausal female is endometrial ca till proven otherwise. Dx by endometrial bx
- Commonly presents as irregular bleeding in post menopausal females
- most patients are aged 50-59 years
- h/o of hydatiform mole is also seen
- will see thickened endometrium on utz
- Next step in management endometrial Bx

Endometriosis/adenomyosis
- Pieces of the endometrium break off and attach to the abdominal wall and tissue since it is endometrium is will cycle in size so the pain is cyclic as well
- DX: Laparoscopy
- TX: Laparoscopy and OCPs

Leiomyoma
- Uterine fibroids are leiomyomata of the uterine smooth muscle. As other leiomyomata, they are benign, but may lead to excessive menstrual bleeding (menorrhagia), often cause anemia and may lead to infertility.

Metritis
- Endometritis is divided into obstetric and non-obstetric endometritis. It is the most common cause of fever during the postpartum period.
- Fever in a post-partum patient is metritis until proven otherwise.

Prolapse
Prolapse uterus and bladder are common events in a post-menopausal patient and present with the feeling of a mass in the lower areas and bladder specifically presents with urinary sxs such as frequency, urgency, and incontinence.
Ovary Cyst
- An ovarian cyst is a sac filled with liquid or semi-liquid material arising in an ovary. The number of diagnoses of ovarian cysts has increased with the widespread implementation of regular physical examinations and ultrasound technology.
- The vast majority of ovarian cysts are benign.
- Most commonly presents with lower abdominal pain with radiation to the back area.
- DX: UTZ

Neoplasms
- Primary lesions include epithelial ovarian carcinoma (70% of all ovarian malignancies), germ-cell tumors, sex-cord stromal tumors, and other more rare types. Metastases to the ovaries are relatively frequent, with the most common being from the endometrium, breast, colon, stomach, and cervix.
- The mean age is 56 years.
- Mutation in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene is present.
- CA125 is a glycoprotein antigen detected by using mouse monoclonal antibody OC125 raised from an ovarian cancer cell line.
- CA125 is elevated in other benign and malignant conditions, including menstruation; endometriosis; pelvic inflammation; liver, renal, and lung disease; and cancer of the endometrium, breast, colon, pancreas, lung, stomach, and liver.
- Spreads initially within the peritoneal cavity = Ascites the most common presentation.
- Ultrasound reveals ovarian cancer tumors more accurately than blood tests, study finds. "A new study finds ultrasound is more accurate than blood test[s] when determining if an ovarian tumor is cancerous," according to a report appearing in the Nov. 13 issue of Journal of the National Cancer Institute.

Raloxifene (Evista) and Tamoxifen commonly used in treatment.

Cervix Cancer
- Cervical cancer is the second most common malignancy in women.
- Abnormal vaginal bleeding, usually postcoital.
- Major risk factors observed include sex at a young age, multiple sexual partners, promiscuous male partners, and history of STDs.
- HPV viral DNA has been detected in more than 90% of squamous intraepithelial lesions (SILs).
- TX: colposcopy, direct biopsies, and endocervical curettage.
• Papillomavirus vaccine (Gardasil®) -- Quadrivalent HPV recombinant vaccine. 3 doses 1st dose/ 2nd dose 2 months later/ 3rd dose 6 months after 1st dose  
First vaccine indicated to prevent cervical cancer, genital warts (condyloma acuminata) HPV 6 and 11  
• Cervarix® same dosing frequency

PAP Smears Guidelines
Age of 1st Pap = 21 then every 2 years until 30 then every 3 years  
Age of final Pap= 65 if at least 3 normal results in the preceding 10 years

Dysplasia
• PAP smear must be done as well as a culture for HPV  
• Stage I repeat pap smear  
• Stage II dysplasia (atypical squamous, low-grade squamous, high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion or atypical glandular cells )= colposcopy  
• HPV 16 and 18 most common cause for cervical CA

Cervicitis
• Cervicitis is an inflammation of the cervix secondary to  
  Chlamydia trachomatis clear scant d/c cause of PID  
  • TX: azithromycin or doxycycline  
  Neisseria gonorrhoeae purulent copious d/c  
  • TX: Ceftriaxone  
  Trichomonas vaginalis green frothy d/c strawberry cervix  
  • TX: Flagyl  
Herpes simplex virus (HSV) clear vesicular lesions  
• TX: acyclovir  
• human papillomavirus (HPV).  
• Noninfectious cervicitis might be caused by local trauma, radiation, or malignancy.

Cystocele/Prolapse/Rectocele

Uterine prolapse is a descent or herniation of the uterus into or beyond the vagina. Uterine prolapse is best considered under the broader heading of "pelvic organ prolapse," which also includes cystocele, urethrocele, enterocele, and rectocele. Anatomically, the vaginal vault has 3 compartments: an anterior compartment (consisting of the anterior vaginal wall), a middle compartment (cervix), and a posterior compartment (posterior vaginal wall). Uterine prolapse involves the middle compartment. Uterine prolapse always is accompanied by some degree of vaginal wall prolapse.
**Amenorrhea:**
most common cause is **pregnancy** otherwise it is secondary to a hormonal issues (lack of estrogen) and lack of weight

**Menopause** most commonly occurs female after 50
**Bone density scan are needed after age 65**

**Breast Carcinoma**
- most common is ductal located upper outer quadrant
- Mamogram after age 50
- Hard non-tender mass
- *Mutation in the BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene is present*

Raloxifene (Evista) and Tamoxifen commonly used in treatment

**Study suggests annual combined screening may increase life expectancy for patients with BRCA1 gene mutations.**

*Reuters* (2/27, Brown) reports that based on data from the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Program and the Breast Cancer Surveillance Consortium, researchers say that “[a]mong women with BRCA1 gene mutations, which are known to increase the risk of breast cancer, annual screening with both mammography and MRI is associated with better survival when compared with screening with either method alone.”

**Postpartum hemorrhage:**
- Usually secondary to retained products
**DX:** UTZ

**Premature rupture of membranes**
Nitrazine test

**Placenta previa**
- **The classic presentation of placenta previa is painless vaginal bleeding**
- A leading cause of third trimester hemorrhage Bleeding is thought to occur in association with the development of the lower uterine segment in the third trimester. Placental attachment is disrupted as this area gradually thins in preparation for the onset of labor
- **DX=UTZ  TX=bed rest**

**Abruptio placentae**
- Abruptio placentae is defined as the premature separation of the placenta from the uterus. **Patients with abruptio placentae typically present with bleeding, uterine contractions, and fetal distress.** A significant cause of third-trimester bleeding associated with both fetal and maternal
morbidity and mortality, abruptio placentae must be considered whenever bleeding is encountered in the second half of pregnancy

- Bleeding may be profuse and come in “waves” as the patient’s uterus contracts.
- DX=UTZ  TX=c-section

**Dystocia**
- Dystocia is considered the result of any of the following during labor: (1) abnormalities of expulsive forces; (2) abnormalities of presentation, position, or development of the fetus; and (3) abnormalities of the maternal bony pelvis or birth canal. Frequently, combinations of these 3 interact to produce a dysfunctional labor.

**Ectopic pregnancy**
- Any lower abdominal pain in a pregnant patient 12 weeks or less is an ectopic until proven otherwise.
- DX: Pelvic UTZ
- TX: Methotrexate stable 8 weeks or less

**Gestational diabetes**
- Infants of mothers with preexisting diabetes experience double the risk of serious injury at birth, triple the likelihood of cesarean delivery, and quadruple the incidence of newborn intensive care unit admission.
- **Hyaline membrane disease, large birth weight, ??CP, Erb’s palsy**

**Gestational trophoblastic disease**
- Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) can be benign or malignant. Histologically, it is classified into [hydatidiform mole](#), invasive mole (chorioadenoma destruens), [choriocarcinoma](#)
- **Hydatidiform mole is the most common form of gestational trophoblastic neoplasia** In hydatidiform moles, [beta-hCG](#) levels greatly exceed those produced in normal pregnancy

**Infusing pregnant women with magnesium sulfate may decrease cerebral palsy risk, study suggests.**
- "one-third of cerebral palsy cases are caused by early preterm birth," researchers at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill found that administering magnesium sulfate intravenously could not only “halt [early] contractions” and preeclampsia, but it is also believed to reduce blood vessel constriction in the infants’ brains.

**Folic acid may reduce a woman’s risk of delivering prematurely, study suggests**
- Moreover, the group found that taking supplemental folic acid -- either by itself or in a multivitamin - - for at least a year before conceiving was tied to a 70 percent lower risk of delivering between 20 and 28 weeks’ gestation and a 50 percent lower risk of delivering between 28 and 32 weeks."