

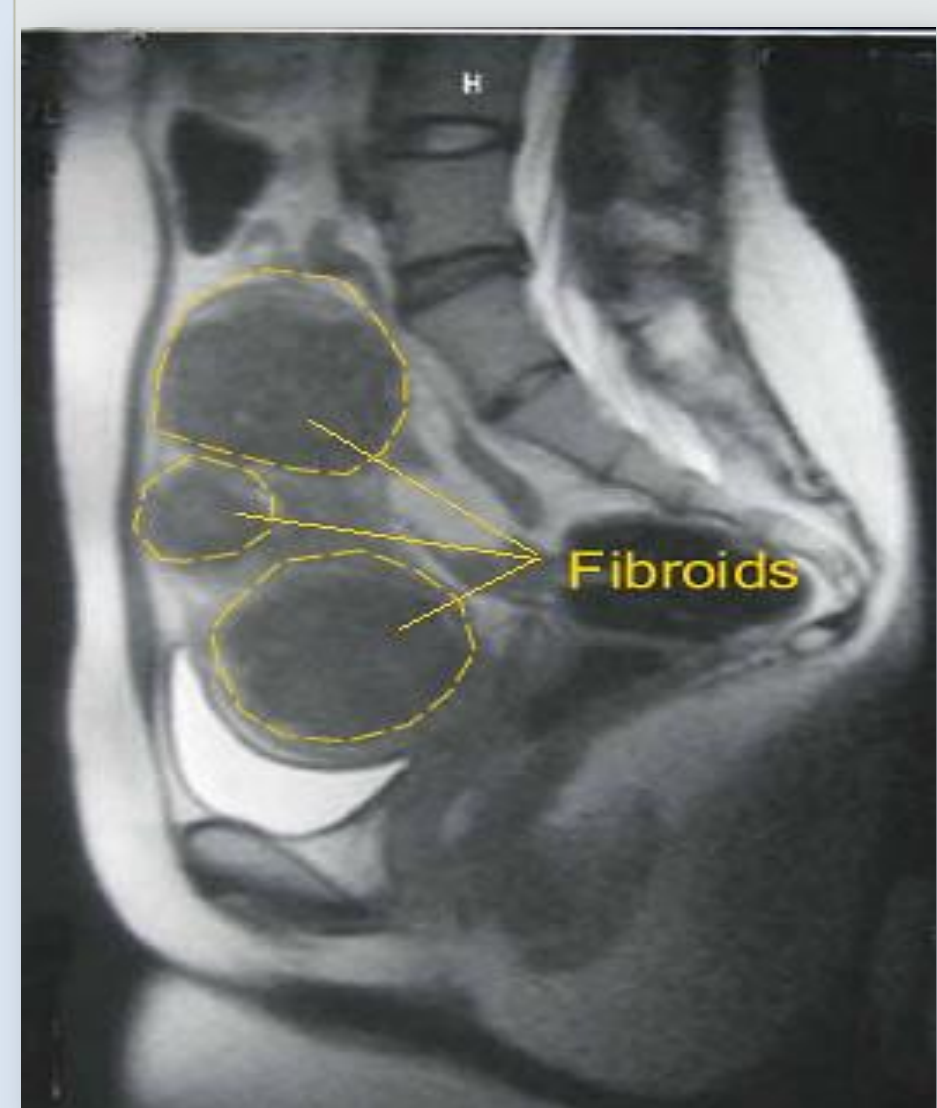
What is the uterine artery embolization and is it causing acute kidney failure and hyperkalemia?

## Introduction

Uterine fibroid are benign , smooth muscle Cells tumor of the uterus (fig.1) occur in 20 – 40%

Of women of reproductive uterine artery Embolization for the treatment of fibroid – roluted

Menorrhagin was first introduced in 1995.<sup>1</sup>



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Fig .1 uterine fibroid

## Discussion

\* Patients with symptomatic, intramural uterine fibroids .....

\*Uterine artery embolization Before UAE the patients were given prophylactic antibiotics intravenous and intravaginal (fig 3)

\*Transvaginal ultrasound assessment of fibroids Each patient underwent 2 ultrasound evaluations – before and 3 months after the procedure. (fig .4)<sup>1</sup>



Figure 1 - Arteriography showing absence of vascularized branches of the uterine artery after arterial embolization.

Fig .4 pre and post embolization

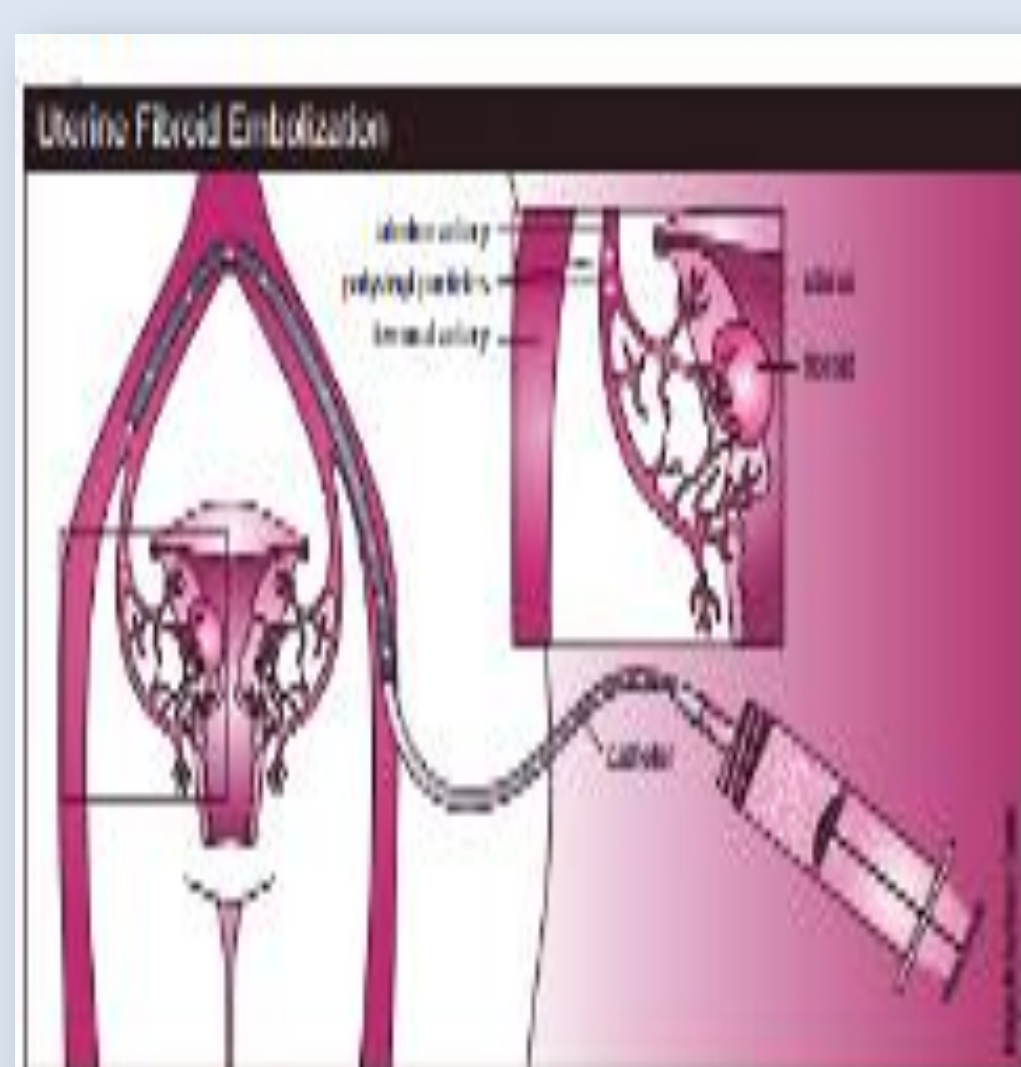


Fig .3 uterine artery embolization

## Results

Sixty five patients with symptomatic intramural Uterine fiproids guolified for UAE were included In the study – all patients were premeropausal, The mean age was (from 29 to 52 years ) before UAE the median dominant fibroid volume at 3 Monthe follow up the median dominant fibroid

Volume decreased to so .4cm<sup>3</sup> was calculated at 50.1% medion percentage in fibroid Volume 3 monthe after UAE (fig.2).<sup>2</sup>

## Conclusion

The UAE is a solution but there are exceptions in terms of age and case and In large fibroids, surgery is preferred

## References

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2. 3<sup>rd</sup> Chair and Department of Gynecology, Medical University of Lublin, PolandPrz DOI: 10.5114/pm.2014.45001 Prz Menopauzalny Original paper 2014; 13(4): 247-252