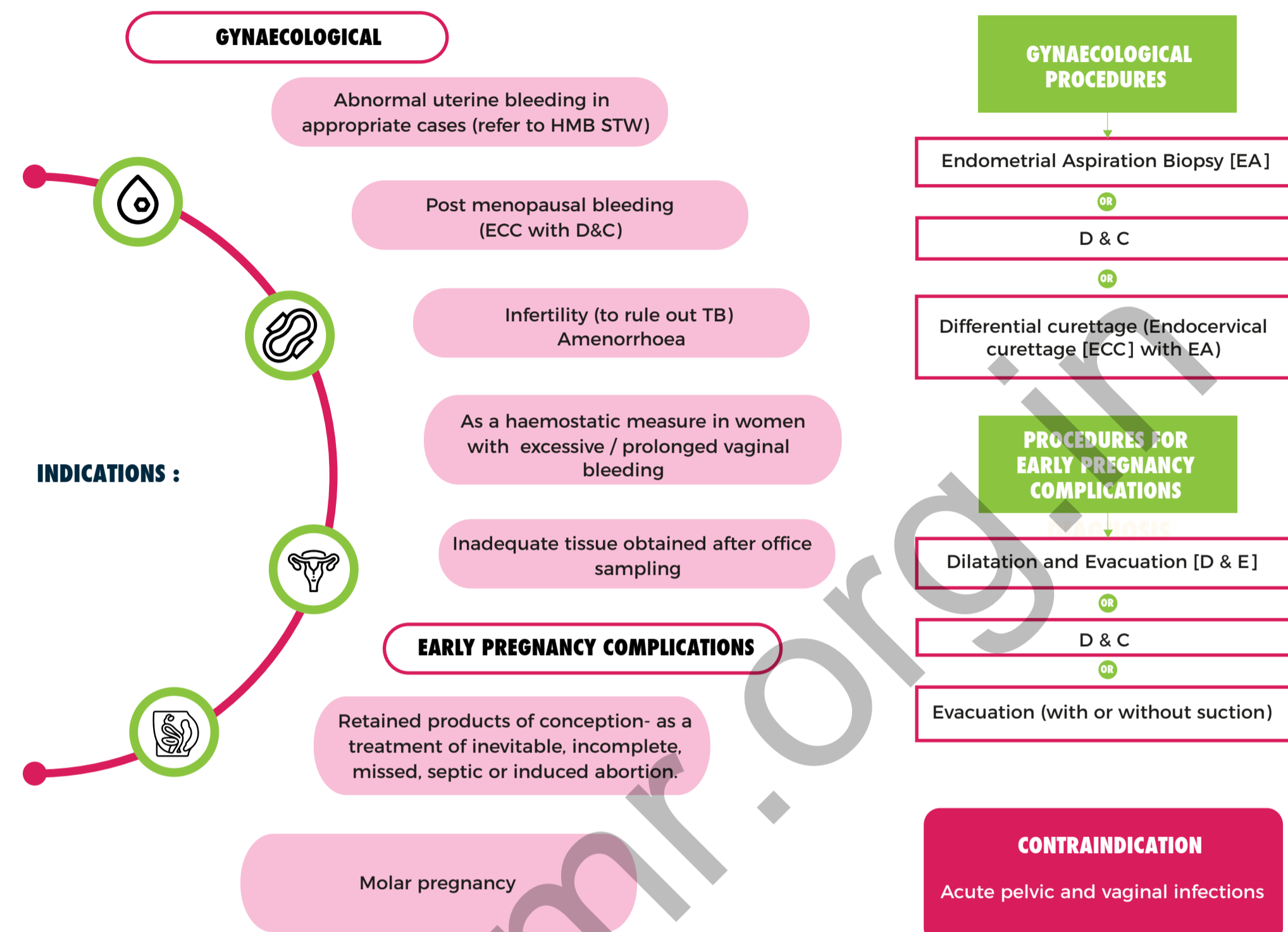




Standard Treatment Workflow (STW) for DILATATION AND CURETTAGE (D&C)

- Mostly done for gynaecological indications, but may also be considered in early pregnancy complications
- Though office endometrial biopsy using either thin flexible or Karman cannula or office hysteroscopy has obviated the need for traditional D&C in gynaecological cases, it still has a place when other modalities are not available or do not yield adequate tissue



WHERE CAN IT BE PERFORMED?

- In secondary or tertiary healthcare centres preferably where facilities for anaesthesia and operation theatre are available to deal with procedure related complications, if any.
- Endometrial aspiration biopsy is usually done as an outpatient procedure in non pregnant cases.

ALL TISSUE REMOVED MUST BE SENT FOR HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

PRE- OPERATIVE REQUISITES

Presence of a valid indication

General medical fitness & no contraindication

A written informed consent

ANESTHESIA (ANY OF THE FOLLOWING)

- General anaesthesia
- Regional anaesthesia
- Paracervical block with 1% xylocaine
- IV sedation
- IM/oral analgesia

Strict asepsis to be maintained. Antibiotics to be used judiciously and decided as per need of individual case.

POST PROCEDURE CARE & FOLLOW UP

- Observe the patient for minimum two hours after the procedure for haemorrhage or any other symptoms or signs of complications prior to discharge
- Patient can be discharged as soon as she is comfortable and alert.
- Most common side effect is abdominal cramps which can be managed by oral analgesics.
- **Warning signals to report back** are to be explained at the time of discharge - severe pain, bleeding, foul smelling discharge or fever.
- Follow up is done after a week with histopathology report for further advice.

COMPLICATIONS

- Excessive bleeding
- Cervical laceration
- Perforation of the uterus
- Injury to bowel and bladder
- Pelvic infection
- Post-operative intra uterine adhesions

DO'S

- Evacuation of urinary bladder before procedure.
- Safety checklist
- Dorsal/lithotomy position
- Bimanual pelvic examination prior to the procedure
- Sounding to measure uterocervical length ONLY in non pregnant women.
- Sample to be sent for histopathology and microbiology (where indicated)
- **REFER in case of a complication**

DONT'S

- Over abduction of legs
- No sounding in cases of pregnant uterus.
- No forceful insertion of any instrument
- Abandon the procedure in case of suspected perforation and refer to higher centre.
- Insertion of the dilator should be just beyond the internal os and NOT till the fundus

D&C is a blind procedure and may miss the pathology in some cases. In cases where focal pathology is suspected, tissue should be obtained under hysteroscopic visualization.

COUNSELLING IS AN IMPORTANT ADJUNCT TO MANAGEMENT

KEEP A HIGH THRESHOLD FOR INVASIVE PROCEDURES