Analysis of presurgical uterine artery embolization (PUAE) for very large uterus myomatosus; patient’s desire to preserve the uterus; case series and literature review

Analyse der präoperativen Uterus-Arterien-Embolisation (PUAE) bei großem Uterus myomatosus und Patientenwunsch nach Uteruserhalt – Fallserie und Literaturübersicht

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Key words
embolization, fibroids, preoperative embolization, fertility

ABSTRACT

Purpose Purpose of this paper to present results of a group of 21 consecutive patients who underwent uterine artery embolization (UAE) immediately before myomectomy. Surgical myomectomy can lead to a substantial blood loss in case of large or multiple tumors due to the hypervascularization of the tumors. This may lead to multiple blood transfusion or hysterectomy. In cases were the preservation of the uterus is demanded, pre-operative embolization could reduce the risk of substantial bleeding.

Materials and Methods Between January 2011 and March 2016, 21 patients underwent UAE 24 hours before myomectomy. All patients were asked by questionnaire about post-surgical follow-up, complications, the length of the scar, satisfaction and improvement of symptoms. Data of the operation and embolization were retrospectively assessed.

Results UAE could be performed in all patients without complications. Mean diameter of the largest myoma was 12.7 ± 3.2 cm, primary preservation of the uterus succeeded in all cases. In none of the cases a perioperative blood transfusion was necessary. One patient underwent hysterectomy in another hospital after primary successful resection, one patient received transfusion of 2 bags of red blood cell concentrate during her stay in hospital.

Conclusion Preoperative uterine artery embolization facilitates a safe and uterus-preserving myomectomy in patients with very large or multiple fibroids.

Key Points
- Uterus-preserving myomectomy can be used in cases of large uteri or with multiple fibroids with low amount of blood loss.
- The combination of preoperative embolization and subsequent myomectomy may be a therapeutic option in cases of infertility due to a fibroid-induced uterine deformation.
- Good interdisciplinary cooperation is essential for sustainable results in this complex group of patients.

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Uterine fibroids are the most common benign tumors of the female genital tract [1]. The prevalence of fibroids is highly age-dependent, while they are almost never observed in women under 20, they are detectable in 33–66% of women between 45 and 50 years of age [2]. Their size and number can vary greatly. Gennaro Della Rossa et al. have suggested defining myomas larger than 9 cm or more than 800 g in weight as “giant” [3].

The quality of life can be severely impacted by fibroid-related symptoms [4, 5], although such symptoms do not necessarily correlate with the size of the myoma. Only symptomatic myomas or those affecting fertility should be treated. The therapy of uterine fibroids is primarily aimed at alleviating symptoms and improving the patient’s quality of life. When pursuing uterus-preserving treatment measures, however, the preservation or improvement of fertility must always be included in the therapy decision.

In 2008, Klatsky et al. carried out a systematic review and were able to document an increased risk of abortion, a two-and-a-half times increase in the risk of abnormal fetal presentation and a doubled risk of placental previa in patients with a uterine myomatous compared to patients without fibroids [6]. Parazzini et al. confirmed these results in 2016 [7].

Surgical removal and hysterectomy are still the most widely used methods of treating myomas. A very large uterine myomatous (for example extending above navel level) always presents a challenge for the surgeon. Because of the size of the uterus, laparoscopic access is not useful in this case. In addition, there is a risk of heavy bleeding from the myoma wound bed and the risk that the uterus can no longer be preserved or reconstructed [3, 8].

Since the initial report of successful treatment of uterine myomas via embolization of uterine arteries [9], uterine artery embolization (UAE) has established itself, especially in developed industrialized countries, as part of the spectrum of modern uterus-preserving therapies for myoma-associated disorders.

In recent years, a few working groups have reported on planned preoperative uterine artery embolization (PUAE), particularly with regard to large uterine myomas, to improve the surgical outcome of subsequent myoma enucleation and to reduce intraoperative blood loss [8, 10].

After an interval of hours or a few days, uterine artery embolization is followed by operative myoma enucleation by laparoscopy or by a transverse or longitudinal incision. The aim of these “hybrid interventions” is to reduce the risk of hysterectomy and substantial intraoperative blood loss requiring subsequent transfusion in women whose uterus is enlarged due to individual or multiple very large myomas, but who explicitly wish to preserve their uterus.

In the following, we present peri- and post-procedural experiences from our own case series (21 patients) and provide an overview of the current international literature on preoperative embolization of patients with myomas.

Methodology

A retrospective analysis reviewed the data pertaining to 21 consecutive patients who, between January 2011 and March 2016, underwent preoperative uterine artery embolization (PUAE) followed by an open abdominal myoma enucleation. After presenting in a university gynecological outpatient clinic, all patients were informed in detail regarding the various treatment options for large uterine myomatous. Since the surgeon considered surgery alone without prior embolization to be too risky, all patients with a uterus myomatous that could be detected at navel height or higher were offered the option of combined treatment using UAE and surgery. For all patients treated in this way, uterine pre-
servation was a "conditio sine qua non", regardless of an existing desire for children.

The patients were hospitalized and initially received bilateral embolization of the uterine artery (UAE) after probing with a microcatheter. As a rule (20/21) unilateral femoral access was chosen; in one case bilateral access was required due to a contralateral non-accessible outflow of the internal iliac artery. The type of particle used was up to the examining physician: depending on the anatomic situation, microspheres were employed (Embosphere, Meritmedical/Biosphere, Roissy, France) with sizes of 500 – 700 µm or 700 – 900 µm; or non-spherical particles (PVA, Contour, Boston Scientific, Natick, MA, USA) were selected with sizes of 500 – 710 µm. Three patients expressed the desire that resorbable gelatin sponge particles should be used instead of non-degradable embolization particles for their embolization. They felt that the safety, effectiveness, and temporary character of this embolize were proven and they would not accept nonabsorbable particles [11].

The radiation exposure during the procedure was determined based on the fluoroscopy time and the dose area product using Dose Watch (GE Health Care, Chalfont St. Giles, UK). The patients’ effective dose was calculated using Xl Dose, Version 2.12 (Stamm et al., Hannover, Germany). All patients received adequate opioid-based pain medication [12].

After 24 to 48 hours post-embolization, the patients underwent a longitudinal incision with the goal of preserving the uterus ▶ Fig. 1.

Between June and August 2016, all 21 patients were surveyed using a mailed questionnaire we developed regarding post-surgical progression, complications, scar length, satisfaction and improvement in symptoms.

For the literature review, in March 2017 we performed a search using Google Scholar, Pubmed and Livivo using the keywords “fibroid”, “myoma”, “preoperative” and “uterine artery embolization” (medical subject heading, MeSH). Those articles providing at least an English or German abstract were considered.

Results ▶ Table 1 contains data regarding the patients and the findings of fibroids. The removed fibroids were primarily situated intramurally; some exhibited a broad submucosal component. The UAE was performed without complication on all 21 patients (performed by TK and DS).

The median fluoroscopy time was 11.7 minutes (mean 13.7 ± 8.72 minutes), the median effective whole-body dose was 3.49 mSv (mean 9.65 ± 14.4 mSv), the median uterine dose was 6.02 mSv (Mean 16.68 ± 24.48). The mean dose area product was 959.1 cGy cm² (mean 2704 ± 3935 cGy cm²).

Primary uterus preservation was achieved in all 21 fibroid patients. All interventions were performed by the same surgeon (MD). One patient underwent hysterectomy 14 days postoperatively in another hospital due to heavy vaginal bleeding that could not be otherwise controlled.

A benign leiomyoma was histologically confirmed in all operated women.

None of the 21 planned myoma enucleations required the administration of erythrocyte concentrates (EC) immediately after UAE. With an average blood loss of 475 ml (aspirator contents plus subjective estimate of surgeon based on sponges used, swabs, etc.), there was an average drop in serum hemoglobin from 12.9 g/dl preoperatively to 9.5 g/dl postoperatively (first and second postoperative day). One patient received a postoperative transfusion of two ECs after hemoglobin declined from 12.6 g/dl to 7.3 g/dl.

The mean hospitalization time of the 21 patients treated with PUAE was 10 days (8 – 11).

Of the 21 patients, 11 responded to the questionnaire sent to them. The interval between the surgery and patient survey was on average 16 months (10 – 44). Ten of 11 patients indicated a subjective improvement in symptoms, and 9 would recommend the combined intervention of embolization and surgery. The mean reported duration of postoperative “impairment of daily life” was 42 days (min. 20, max. 98). The mean sick leave reported by the women was 31 days (min. 24, max. 47).

The mean scar length measured by the patients themselves was 12 cm (mean; min. 10, max. 15). Ten of 11 patients were satisfied with the postoperative result of the incision.

Recurrence of fibroids was reported by 3/11 patients. Amenorrhea did not occur in any of the queried patients as a result of embolization.

At the time of the survey, one patient was in the second trimester of pregnancy.

Discussion

The first planned removal of a fibroid was probably performed by Kimball in 1853. By the end of the 19th century, this approach established itself as a standard gynecological-surgical method [13]. Today uterine artery embolization is a world-wide established procedure for treating fibroids as an alternative to surgery. However, the combination of both procedures is still subject to discussion. Embolization as preparation for surgical myoma enucleation was the original intention of Ravina’s Paris working group, which was the origin of this transarterial method of fibroid treatment in the early 1990s [14].

According to a study by Unger et al. (2002), hysterectomy patients with a uterine weight of more than 1.000 g have a significantly increased risk of perioperative complications and the need for blood transfusion [15]. This may also be applicable to interventions during which fibroids of similar weight or volume are removed.

Likewise, the latest common consensus recommendation of German-speaking gynecological and radiological societies holds that uterine artery embolization is only considered in exceptional cases as an option in the context of fertility treatment [16]. This is justified in particular by the possible risk of ovarian damage with subsequent amenorrhea or ovarian dysfunction after embolization.

Guo et al. observed 6 cases amenorrhea (1.23 %) after embolization of 487 patients [17]. Katsumori et al. treated 211 patients and demonstrated an age-related occurrence of amenorrhea. Patients
who were under 40 years of age at the time of treatment did not report amenorrhoea 6 years after UAE, whereas patients who were older than 45 years at the time of embolization exhibited amenorrhoea in 19.7% of cases 3 years after the procedure [18]. From our point of view, this supports embolization in the context of fertility treatment in patients under 40 years of age. Therefore, in special cases we also consider a combination of preoperative UAE and subsequent uterus-preserving removal of fibroids as a viable option for women with an explicit desire for children. According to our literature research, between January 2000 and March 2017 three case histories were published [19–21] as well as 8 case series [8, 10, 22–27] each describing patient cohorts similar to those presented here who were treated with the combined procedure of embolization and myoma surgery. The results of these articles are summarized in Table 2. The literature review demonstrates that preoperative UAE can reduce bleeding complications and that a technically easier removal of fibroid nodes will succeed. The need for blood transfusions especially differed between pre-embolized patients and control groups. Nghe et al. did not transfuse any patients in the PUAE group, whereas in the group of patients without prior embolization, 3 of 5 patients required administration of 4 to 6 units of erythrocyte concentrates [10]. Üstünsöz et al. did not transfuse any PUAE patient; however, 13% of non-pre-embolized patients required transfusion [27]. In 2011 Butori et al. confirmed these results [22]; no patients receiving prior embolization required transfusion. The hospitalization time of both groups was the same in these studies.

In the view of the authors, preoperative embolization should be used for those patients who wish to preserve their uterus and for those expected to be at an increased risk of bleeding postoperatively, due to very large and/or multiple fibroids, difficult to remove myomas or those in an unfavorable location. The interval between embolization and surgery is still unclear. In the majority of the comparisons, a time interval of 0 to 24 h was chosen, only McLucas et al. performed embolization 7 days before myoma enucleation [8]; no difference was found in the results.

In our cohort, uterus preservation was achieved in the majority of cases (90.5%). A blood transfusion was very rarely necessary, which otherwise would have been expected given the size of the fibroids [10, 15, 23].

The results presented here as well as the data from the literature review show that bleeding complications can be significantly reduced with preoperative UAE. The radiation exposure of 3.49 mSv is reasonable in our view and does not imply a significant malignancy risk, especially against the background of natural radiation exposure in Germany of 2 mSv per year [30]. Three patients with a large or severely convoluted uterus with arteries that were difficult to probe with ultrasound had whole-body dose values of 38, 43 and 46, which explains the

### Table 1 Patient characteristics and fibroid data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>patient profile</th>
<th>mean value (standard deviation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>age (in years)</td>
<td>42.1 (23–52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (in kg/m²)</td>
<td>25.4 ± 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>largest diameter of dominant fibroid in resectate (in cm)</td>
<td>12.7 ± 3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total weight of removed fibroid (in g)</td>
<td>1143.3 ± 615.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surgery duration (in min.)</td>
<td>84.2 ± 24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intraoperative blood loss (estimated in ml)</td>
<td>487.5 ± 306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospitalization time (in days)</td>
<td>10.2 ± 2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb value in g/dl</td>
<td>preoperatively: 12.4 ± 1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>postoperatively: 9.9 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Fig. 1 shows a T2 weighted MRI scan in sagittal view A through the pelvis of a 37 year old patient with a very large leiomyoma (*) affecting both the fundus and the dorsal wall of the uterus. The cavity of the uterus (arrow) is very narrow and close to the uterine bladder. 24 hours before fibroid resection transarterial embolization of the uterine arteries was performed B using spherical particles with a size of 500–700 µm. The large peritumoral plexus are well depicted. Open resection of the large fibroid C proceeded without problems without a need to transfusion demanding loss of blood.

### Table 2
wide standard deviation of the indicated mean whole-body dose of 9.65 ± 14.4 mSv. Amenorrhea resulting from embolization was not observed in the treated cohort.

▶ Fig. 2 shows pedunculated fibroids with a broad base to the uterus. In our case series pedunculated fibroids do not represent a contraindication, since considering current literature, there is no known increased risk of complications of uterine artery embolization due to pedunculated fibroids [28, 29].

Especially in the case of fertility treatment of patients with a myomatous uterus, preoperative uterine artery embolization seems to be a useful therapy option. Due to their altered anatomical situation, these patients have a significant risk of significant fertility limitation and a significantly higher risk of abortion [6, 7], so that surgical restoration of a normal uterine cavity not constricted by fibroid tissue is the objective of treatment. The risk of hysterectomy due to intraoperatively unavoidable bleeding should be reduced as much as possible in women who wish to have children. Furthermore, in the view of the authors, PUAE supports a uterus-preserving procedure even for those patients who refuse blood transfusions, such as Jehovah’s Witnesses.

The economic effects of PUAE are difficult to quantify or interpret. The additional expense of embolization itself with a more favorable intra- and postoperative result should take into account partial or complete sparing of blood transfusions and resulting reduced risk of infection as well as high satisfaction on the part of the patient.

Preoperative uterine artery embolization with the goal of retaining the uterus or preserving fertility requires a concerted combination of interventional radiology and gynecology. Well-coordinated interdisciplinary clinical structures and workflows are needed to address these complex cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>first author publication year</th>
<th>pat. (n)</th>
<th>control group</th>
<th>Interval between UAE and surgery (in days)</th>
<th>study type</th>
<th>surgical mode (n)</th>
<th>essential results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngeh 2004 [10]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
<td>prospective (case control)</td>
<td>laparotomy (5)</td>
<td>blood loss lower in PUAE group; transfusion only in control group; fever in 20 % vs 57 % in control group; operation time and duration of hospitalization similar in both groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumousset 2008 [22]</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
<td>retrospective</td>
<td>laparoscopy (12) laparotomy (9) hysterectomy (1)</td>
<td>easier fibroid removal after PUAE; no blood transfusion; average Hb value pre-/postoperative 12.3 vs 10.3 g/dl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Üstünsöz 2007 [26]</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>prospective (case control)</td>
<td>laparotomy (15)</td>
<td>in group with PUAE Surgery time shorter; less blood loss; no transfusion, no hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldman 2012 [23]</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>retrospective</td>
<td>laparoscopy</td>
<td>in PUAE group larger fibroids/ uteri; less intraoperative blood loss; longer hospitalization time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malartic 2012 [24]</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>0.5 to 2 days</td>
<td>retrospective</td>
<td>laparoscopy (6) laparotomy (3) hysterectomy (3)</td>
<td>Hb difference pre-/postoperatively –0.97 g/dl; no transfusion; no serious complications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tixier 2010 [25]</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
<td>retrospective</td>
<td>laparotomy (25) laparoscopy (3)</td>
<td>blood loss; surgery time; pre-postoperative Hb difference in PUAE compared to control group lower; hospitalization longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butori 2011 [21]</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>6 h (n = 20)/ 48 h (n = 13)</td>
<td>retrospective</td>
<td>laparotomy (25) laparoscopy (8)</td>
<td>easier fibroid removal in PUAE group; no blood transfusion; average Hb value change pre-/postoperative 12.9 vs 11.4 g/dl; no hysterectomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLucas 2015 [8]</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>retrospective</td>
<td>laparotomy (20)</td>
<td>no hysterectomy, no transfusion, no significant postoperative complications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PUAE = Preoperative Uterine artery embolization, Hb = hemoglobin, n. a. = not available.
Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

References


