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Contents

Thrice Monthly Volume 12 Number 5 February 16, 2024

EDITORIAL

- 872 Is it possible to anchor a tooth with photobiomodulation?
Dominguez A
- 875 Strengthening pharmacotherapy research for COVID-19-induced pulmonary fibrosis
Liu YM, Zhang J, Wu JJ, Guo WW, Tang FS

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Clinical and Translational Research

- 880 Causal associations between gastroesophageal reflux disease and essential hypertension: A bidirectional Mendelian randomization study
Wei N, Liu MH, Song YH
- 891 Serum urate is associated with an increased risk of inflammatory bowel disease: A bidirectional Mendelian randomization study
Zhang S, Fang X, Kang L, Sui XY, Liu M, Luo YJ, Fu S, Li ZS, Zhao SB, Bai Y

Retrospective Cohort Study

- 903 Effect of health education based on information-motivation-behavioral skills model on patients with unilateral vestibular dysfunction
Shi Q, Wu RJ, Liu J

Retrospective Study

- 913 Removal of intrahepatic bile duct stone could reduce the risk of cholangiocarcinoma: A single-center retrospective study in South Korea
Kim TI, Han SY, Lee J, Kim DU
- 922 Effect of nursing on postoperative respiratory function and mental health of lung cancer patients
Yang X, Yin D, Chen SQ
- 931 Value of glucose transport protein 1 expression in detecting lymph node metastasis in patients with colorectal cancer
Kim H, Choi SY, Heo TY, Kim KR, Lee J, Yoo MY, Lee TG, Han JH

Observational Study

- 942 Clinical efficacy and mechanism study of mid-frequency anti-snoring device in treating moderate obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome
Qian B, Chen ZJ, Wang YS, Hu XY, Hu XB, Zheng YH
- 951 Urinary metabolic profiles during *Helicobacter pylori* eradication in chronic gastritis
An WT, Hao YX, Li HX, Wu XK

- 966 Clinical significance of platelet mononuclear cell aggregates in patients with sepsis and acute respiratory distress syndrome

Huang CM, Li JJ, Wei WK

CASE REPORT

- 973 Left ventricular thrombosis caused cerebral embolism during venoarterial extracorporeal membrane oxygenation support: A case report

Bai YB, Zhao F, Wu ZH, Shi GN, Jiang N

- 980 Abnormal uterine bleeding successfully treated *via* ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of uterine myoma lesions: Three case reports

Kakinuma T, Kakinuma K, Okamoto R, Yanagida K, Ohwada M, Takeshima N

- 988 Omental fibroma combined with right indirect inguinal hernia masquerades as a scrotal tumor: A case report

Zhou P, Jin CH, Shi Y, Ma GQ, Wu WH, Wang Y, Cai K, Fan WF, Wang TB

- 995 Imaging, pathology, and diagnosis of solitary fibrous tumor of the pancreas: A case report and review of literature

Wang WW, Zhou SP, Wu X, Wang LL, Ruan Y, Lu J, Li HL, Ni XL, Qiu LL, Zhou XH

- 1004 Neuroimaging features in a patient with non-ketotic hyperglycaemic seizures: A case report

Wu J, Feng H, Zhao Y, Li J, Li T, Li K

- 1010 Novel approach of ultrasound-guided lateral recess block for a patient with lateral recess stenosis: A case report

Yang J, Li XL, Li QB

- 1018 Ankylosing spondylitis coexisting with *Clonorchis sinensis* infection: A case report

Yi TX, Liu W, Leng WF, Wang XC, Luo L

- 1025 Hematuria after nocturnal exercise of a man: A case report

Bai MJ, Yang ST, Liu XK

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

- 1029 Response letter to "Acute cholangitis: Does malignant biliary obstruction *vs* choledocholithiasis etiology change the outcomes?" with imaging aspects

Aydin S, Irgul B

- 1033 Exploring multifaceted factors in chronic kidney disease risk: A comprehensive analysis of biochemistry, lifestyle, and inflammation in elderly Chinese individuals

Cardona F

- 1036 Transcranial direct current stimulation efficacy in trigeminal neuralgia

Fasilis T, Gatzonis S, Patrikelis P, Korfiatis S, Alexoudi A

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The primary aim of *World Journal of Clinical Cases* (WJCC, *World J Clin Cases*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of clinical medicine with a platform to publish high-quality clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJCC mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of clinical medicine and covering a wide range of topics, including case control studies, retrospective cohort studies, retrospective studies, clinical trials studies, observational studies, prospective studies, randomized controlled trials, randomized clinical trials, systematic reviews, meta-analysis, and case reports.

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Abnormal uterine bleeding successfully treated via ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of uterine myoma lesions: Three case reports

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Microwave endometrial ablation (MEA) is a minimally invasive treatment method for heavy menstrual bleeding. However, additional treatment is often required after recurrence of uterine myomas treated with MEA. Additionally, because this treatment ablates the endometrium, it is not indicated for patients planning to become pregnant. To overcome these issues, we devised a method for ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of uterine myoma feeder vessels. We report three patients successfully treated for heavy menstrual bleeding, secondary to uterine myoma, using our novel method.

CASE SUMMARY

All patients had a favorable postoperative course, were discharged within 4 h, and experienced no complications. Further, no postoperative recurrence of heavy menstrual bleeding was noted. Our method also reduced the myoma's maximum diameter.

CONCLUSION

This method does not ablate the endometrium, suggesting its potential application in patients planning to become pregnant.

Key Words: Uterine myoma; Microwave; Heavy menstrual bleeding; Dysmenorrhea; Fertility preservation; Case report

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Core Tip: Ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of the uterine myoma does not ablate the uterine lining, suggesting the possibility of becoming a new treatment for heavy menstrual bleeding due to uterine fibroids for those who wish to conceive in the future.

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INTRODUCTION

Uterine myomas [International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) classification system Type 0–7] are benign gynecological tumors commonly encountered in daily clinical practice; they cause abnormal uterine bleeding, especially heavy menstrual bleeding, menstrual pain, and other symptoms that impair the quality of life of women by interfering with their activities of daily living. In recent years, as conservative treatments for uterine myomas, uterine artery embolization (UAE) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-guided focused ultrasound surgery (MRgFUS) have been used and have demonstrated clinical efficacy. However, these treatment strategies cannot always achieve favorable outcomes and reduced complications as those achieved *via* surgical treatment, such as *via* hysterectomy[1,2]. Microwave endometrial ablation (MEA) is a method of protein coagulation using tissue dielectric heating produced by microwave irradiation to destroy the endometrium, including its basal layer, thereby reducing its function. As a result, it aims to reduce the amount of menstrual blood or induce amenorrhea. MEA is a minimally invasive treatment method that can be chosen to avoid heavy menstrual bleeding caused by systemic diseases, therapeutic drugs, and uterine myoma or adenomyosis uteri[3–5].

Our institution introduced this treatment method on January 2016 and has reported its efficacy[3]. Although MEA is expected to be effective in treating heavy menstrual bleeding caused by uterine myomas, numerous cases have been reported where supplementary treatment was required to manage postoperative recurrences of heavy menstrual bleeding [6,7]. In addition, because this treatment method ablates the endometrium, it is not indicated for patients planning for childbirth. Therefore, ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of feeding vessels of the uterine myomas was devised to overcome these issues.

We report the case of three patients who were successfully treated with ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of the vessels feeding the uterine myomas as a new novel treatment modality for heavy menstrual bleeding caused by uterine myomas.

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the International University of Health and Welfare Hospital (approval number: 20-B-399, approval date: May 7, 2020).

Ablation technique: The procedure for the ablation technique of transvaginal ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of uterine myoma lesions was initiated in the lithotomy position under intravenous anesthesia. This treatment was performed under transvaginal ultrasound guidance using the Microtaze AFM-712 and a CB-type CMD-16CBL-10/350 needle-shaped deep coagulation electrode (diameter, 1.6 mm) (both are products of Alfresa Pharma Corporation, Osaka, Japan). The schema for this procedure is shown in Figure 1A. Transvaginal ultrasound tomography using the color Doppler method was performed to identify the feeding vessels to the uterine myomas (Figure 1B). The feeding vessels were directly ablated with microwaves at 2.45 GHz using the needle-shaped deep coagulation electrode (Figure 1C). Each ablation was performed under the following conditions: five sets of Microtaze output of 30 W and an ablation duration of 10 s. All feeding vessels of the uterine myomas that could be identified were ablated. A visual analog scale (VAS) with a maximum score of 10 was used to grade menstrual blood loss and dysmenorrhea.

CASE PRESENTATION

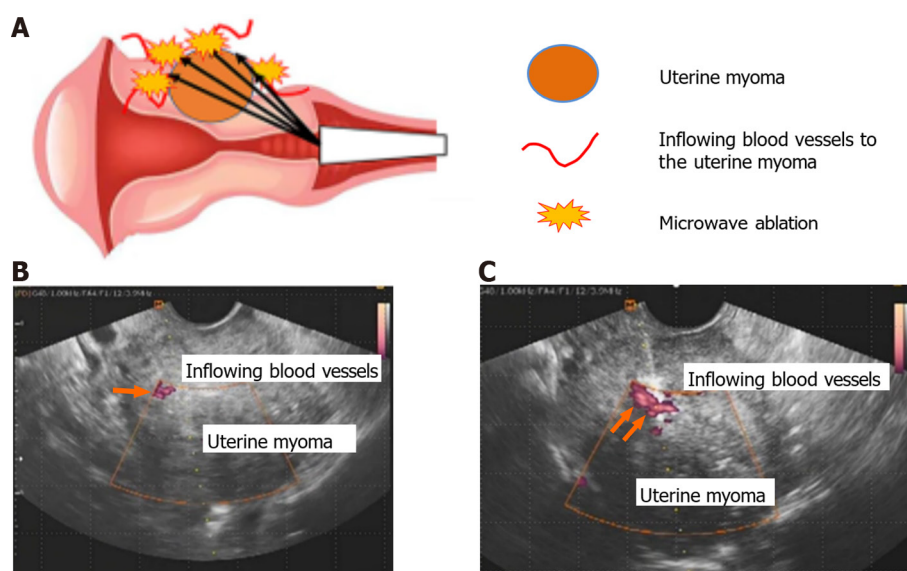
Chief complaints

Cases 1-3: Heavy menstrual bleeding, dysmenorrhea.

History of present illness

Case 1: The patient had been experiencing heavy menstrual bleeding for 5 years; however, she had never consulted a gynecologist. At the age of 41 years, she was diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia, and treatment with dasatinib (tyrosine kinase inhibitor) was initiated. A decrease in platelets (17000/ μ L) and a worsening of heavy menstrual bleeding had been observed since the start of treatment. Massive genital bleeding was observed during the menstrual period, following which she visited our department.

Case 2: The patient had been experiencing heavy menstrual bleeding for 5 years, and it had been managed conservatively



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Figure 1 Transvaginal ultrasound tomography. A: The schema for this procedure. Transvaginal ultrasound tomography was used to identify the feeding vessels of the uterine myomas via the color Doppler method. Using a needle-shaped deep coagulation electrode, the feeding vessels were directly ablated with microwaves at 2.45 GHz; B: Intraoperative transvaginal ultrasound tomography. Transvaginal ultrasound tomography using the color Doppler method was performed to identify the feeding vessels to the uterine myomas (arrow); C: A transvaginal ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of the feeding vessels to the uterine myomas using a needle-shaped deep coagulation electrode is depicted as a hyperechoic area (arrows).

via hormone therapy [the levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (LNG-IUS)] for 2 years. However, as a result of symptom exacerbation, she was referred to our department for treatment.

Case 3: The patient had been experiencing heavy menstrual bleeding for 5 years and had been managed conservatively with hormone therapy (LNG-IUS) for one year. However, she was referred to our department for treatment owing to symptom exacerbation.

History of past illness

Case 1: Past medical history: Chronic myelogenous leukemia (age, 41 years).

Pregnancy and delivery history

Case 1: Pregnancy and delivery history: One pregnancy and one delivery (cesarean section at the age of 30 years).

Cases 2 and 3: Pregnancy and delivery history: Two pregnancies and two deliveries.

Cervical and endometrial cytology

Cases 1-3: Cervical and endometrial cytology: Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy.

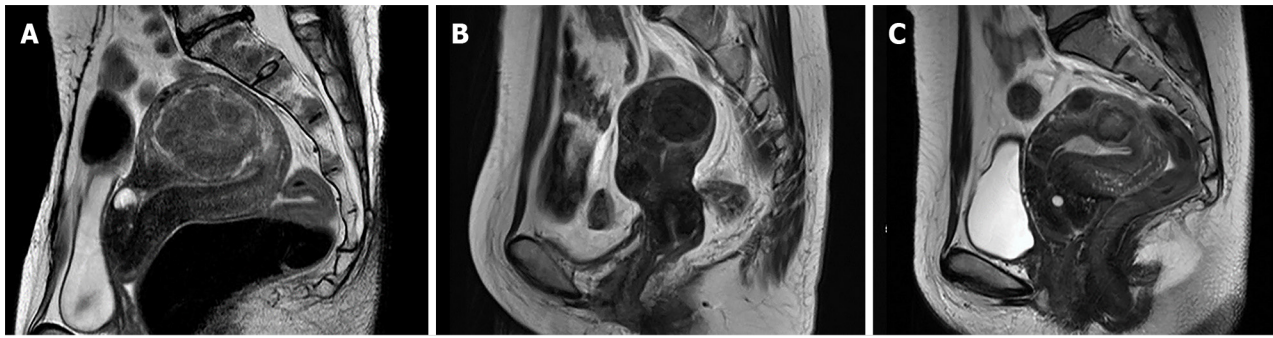
Cervical and endometrial cytology: Negative.

Imaging examinations

Case 1: Transvaginal ultrasound tomography findings: A mass of 65 mm in size was found in the anterior wall of the uterus (FIGO classification system Type 4). Pelvic MRI findings: T2-weighted sagittal image showed a mass of 65 mm in the maximum diameter in the anterior wall of the uterus with low signal intensity (Figure 2A).

Case 2: Transvaginal ultrasound tomography findings: A mass of 35 mm in the maximum diameter was found in the anterior wall of the uterus (FIGO classification system Type 4). There were no notable findings in the bilateral uterine appendages. Pelvic MRI findings: T2-weighted sagittal image showed a mass of 35 mm in the maximum diameter in the anterior wall of the uterus with low signal intensity (Figure 2B).

Case 3: Transvaginal ultrasound tomography findings: Masses of 22 mm and 15 mm in the maximum diameter were found in the anterior wall of the uterus (FIGO classification system Type 4 and 5). There were no notable findings in the bilateral uterine appendages. Pelvic MRI findings: T2-weighted sagittal image showed masses of 22 mm and 15 mm in the maximum diameter in the anterior wall of the uterus with low signal intensity (Figure 2C).



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Figure 2 Magnetic resonance imaging examination of the pelvis of before the procedure. A: Case 1; Sagittal T2-weighted image showed a 65 mm solid mass; B: Case 2; Sagittal T2-weighted image showed a 35 mm solid mass; C: Case 3; Sagittal T2-weighted image showed a 22 mm and 15 mm solid mass.

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

Case 1

Based on the above findings, organic, drug-induced heavy menstrual bleeding was diagnosed (FIGO AUB system 2 AUB-Lo;-I).

Case 2

Based on the above findings, a diagnosis of heavy menstrual bleeding caused by uterine myoma was established (FIGO AUB system 2, AUB-Lo).

Case 3

Based on the above findings, a diagnosis of heavy menstrual bleeding caused by uterine myomas was established (FIGO AUB system 2, AUB-Lo).

TREATMENT

Case 1

Treatment course: Dasatinib administration was stopped, and red blood cell and platelet transfusions were performed. Transvaginal ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of the uterine myoma was planned to control heavy menstrual bleeding after obtaining adequate informed consent.

In the present case, five feeding vessels were identified in the vicinity of the uterine myoma, and this area was ablated. The procedure time was 45 minutes, and the amount of blood loss was minimal. The patient's course was favorable, and she was discharged 4 h after the procedure and followed up on an outpatient basis.

Case 2

Treatment course: Transvaginal ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of the uterine myoma was planned for the purpose of controlling heavy menstrual bleeding after obtaining adequate informed consent. Four feeding vessels were identified in the vicinity of the uterine myoma, and this area was ablated with microwaves at 2.45 GHz. The procedure time was 40 min, and the amount of blood loss was minimal. The patient's course was favorable, and she was discharged 4 h after the procedure and followed up on an outpatient basis.

Case 3

Treatment course: Transvaginal ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of the uterine myomas was planned for the purpose of controlling after obtaining adequate informed consent. Six feeding vessels were identified in the vicinity of the uterine myomas, and this area was ablated with microwaves at 2.45 GHz. The procedure time was 53 min, and the amount of blood loss was minimal. The patient's course was favorable, and she was discharged 4 h after the procedure and followed up on an outpatient basis.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Case 1

Postoperative course: Menstruation resumed 1 month after treatment, and VAS showed that clinical symptoms improved

markedly (heavy menstrual bleeding from 10 preoperatively to 1 postoperatively and menstrual pain from 10 preoperatively to 2 postoperatively) and the Hb value showed a remarkable increase to 12.3 g/dL. In addition, the maximum diameter of the uterine myoma was reduced from 65 mm preoperatively to 27 mm at 3 months postoperatively (Figure 3A). No complications were observed during the course, and 36 months have passed since the procedure without recurrence of heavy menstrual bleeding. In addition, the patient resumed treatment for chronic myelogenous leukemia immediately after surgery.

Case 2

Postoperative course: Menstruation resumed 1 month after treatment, and the VAS showed that clinical symptoms appeared to improve remarkably (both heavy menstrual bleeding and dysmenorrhea from 10 preoperatively to 1 postoperatively) and the Hb value markedly increased to 13.2 g/dL. In addition, the maximum diameter of the uterine myoma was reduced from 35 mm preoperatively to 20 mm at 3 months postoperatively (Figure 3B). No complications were observed during the course, and 18 months have passed since the procedure without recurrence of heavy menstrual bleeding.

Case 3

Postoperative course: Menstruation resumed 1 month after treatment, and the VAS showed that clinical symptoms improved markedly (both heavy menstrual bleeding and dysmenorrhea from 10 preoperatively to 1 postoperatively) and the Hb value markedly increased to 13.2 g/dL. The maximum diameter of the uterine myomas was reduced from 22 mm and 15 mm preoperatively to 15 mm and 13 mm (Figure 3C). No complications were observed during the course, and 12 months have passed since the procedure without recurrence of heavy menstrual bleeding.

DISCUSSION

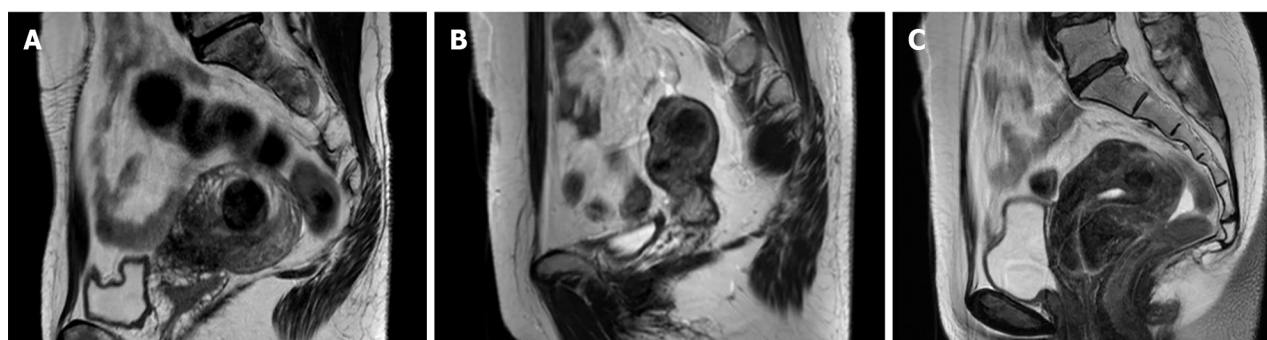
MEA is an ablation technique that uses 2.45 GHz microwave irradiation for endometrial ablation, including its basal layer. MEA has been reported to be useful as an alternative therapy to avoid total hysterectomy for heavy menstrual bleeding[3-5]. Although MEA is expected to be effective in treating uterine myomas, a small number of cases have been reported where additional treatment was required because of postoperative recurrence[6,7].

Therefore, we performed a microwave ablation of uterine myoma lesions as a new treatment attempt for heavy menstrual bleeding caused by uterine myomas. This treatment method identifies the feeding vessels to the uterine myoma using the color Doppler method before ablation and selectively ablates the feeding vessels with ultrasound-guided microwave ablation. This facilitates in reducing the procedure time by directly ablating the feeding vessels, even for relatively large myomas. In addition, we believe that microwave ablation of the feeding vessels to the uterine myomas not only improved clinical symptoms such as heavy menstrual bleeding and anemia but also reduced the size of the uterine myomas caused by decreased blood flow to the uterine myomas. Furthermore, we used a needle-shaped deep coagulation electrode to ablate the feeding vessels to the uterine myomas; these electrodes are thin as 1.6 mm in diameter and are considered effective for use in minimally invasive procedures. All patients were discharged within 4 h postoperatively and had no postoperative complications. In addition, menstruation resumed 1 month after the procedure; however, no recurrence of heavy menstrual bleeding or other symptoms was observed, confirming the efficacy and safety of the process.

As a conservative treatment for uterine myomas, UAE is available. This is an interventional radiology procedure for the transcatheter embolization uterine arteries or other vessels. Since Ravina from France reported this procedure in 1995 as a treatment for uterine myomas[8], it has been widely performed worldwide as a minimally invasive alternative treatment compared to total hysterectomy. The effectiveness of this treatment was reportedly comparable to that of surgical treatments such as total hysterectomy and myomectomy in terms of improvement of clinical symptoms such as heavy menstrual bleeding and patient satisfaction[9-12]. However, its complications include postoperative fever (4.0%), pain (2.9%), and endometritis (1.1%)[11-14].

As another conservative treatment method for uterine myomas, MRI-guided focused ultrasound is available; the details of which have been described in previous studies[15]. This is a method of treating myomas noninvasively from outside the body using high-intensity focused ultrasound, which uses high-output ultrasound to convert it into thermal energy within the tissue away from the probe, inducing coagulation necrosis in the targeted area while observing it in real time by combining it with MRI. This treatment has been reported to reduce the volume of uterine myomas and improve clinical symptoms such as heavy menstrual bleeding[16-18]. However, ablation of large myomas requires time, and there are concerns regarding increased uterine myoma size and recurrence of clinical symptoms in obese patients and patients with degenerative uterine myomas caused by the uncertainty of the ablation effect[16-18].

Furthermore, as a conservative treatment method for uterine myomas, ultrasound-guided transcervical microwave myolysis (TCMM) using microwaves, as in the present cases, is available. In addition to conventional MEA, this method uses a modified needle-shaped sounding applicator for MEA to ablate uterine myomas themselves with microwaves. Reportedly, the clinical effects of MEA include improving heavy menstrual bleeding and anemia as well as shrinking uterine myomas[19,20]. However, because the area to be ablated is approximately 6 mm from the surface of the sounding applicator, larger myomas require time for ablation. In addition, the sounding applicator used for ablation has a diameter of 4 mm, which is thick and raises concerns regarding procedure invasiveness. Furthermore, it is unclear which method was more successful, conventional MEA or TCMM, because the therapeutic effect of TCMM alone has not been examined.



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Figure 3 Magnetic resonance imaging examination of the pelvis of post the procedure. A: Case 1; The uterine myoma [International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) classification system 5] reduced from 65 mm to 27 mm by postoperative month 3; B: Case 2; The uterine myomas (FIGO classification system 5) reduced from 35 mm to 20 mm by postoperative month 3; C: Case 3; The uterine myomas (FIGO classification system 5) reduced from 22 mm and 15 mm to 15 mm and 13 mm by postoperative month 3.s

In contrast, based on the perspective about fertility preservation in conservative treatment of uterine fibroids, UAE may also be selected for those wishing to have children in future. Complications other than those mentioned above include ovarian dysfunction, secondary amenorrhea associated with endometrial atrophy/Luminal adhesions, and other complications that may affect fertility[9,11,12,21]. Therefore, the indication for UAE in patients who desire to bear a child must be carefully considered. Possible effects on the ovaries after UAE include ovarian failure caused by decreased ovarian blood flow and damage to the fallopian tubes due to infection and resulting infertility. Although there have been multiple reports of pregnancies and deliveries after UAE, there have also been reports of increased miscarriage rates[11, 12,22] and placental abnormalities such as placenta accrete[11,12,23] in pregnancies after UAE. Therefore, careful treatment selection for patients who wish to bear a child and strict perinatal management in cases of pregnancy after this treatment should be considered.

Conventional MEA is not indicated for women who desire to bear a child because it is a method to decrease menstrual flow by ablating the endometrium, including its basal layer, thereby inhibiting cyclical endometrial regeneration. In addition, MRgFUS, a conservative treatment for uterine myomas, is not indicated for patients in Japan who desire to bear a child. However, there are several reports of pregnancies after treatment with MRgFUS. These indicate that normal pregnancy outcomes and normal vaginal deliveries are possible[16]. However, given the small number of studies, future, well-powered, and prospective investigations are warranted. TCMM is not indicated for patients who wish to bear a child because it also involves MEA.

The method presented in the current report may minimize the reduction of blood flow to the uterus and ovaries because the microwave directly ablates the feeding vessels to the uterine myomas without ablating the endometrium. If the method we used in the present cases can be expected to improve clinical symptoms, it can potentially become one of the conservative treatment options for uterine myomas wherein fertility preservation is desired. The trend toward late marriage and childbearing has become more pronounced in recent years due to changes in women's lifestyles. Symptomatic uterine myomas in sexually mature women often require not only minimally invasive treatment but also management with consideration for fertility preservation.

In the future, we would like to compile cases of this procedure in patients with uterine myomas associated with heavy menstrual bleeding and verify various aspects of this treatment method, through long-term follow-up, including clinical efficacy and recurrence in heavy menstrual bleeding and other conditions, safety, postoperative changes in hormone dynamics, pregnancy course after pregnancy is established, outcome of delivery, and indication of this procedure.

CONCLUSION

Ultrasound-guided microwave ablation of uterine myomas was as effective and safe as conventional MEA and reduced the maximum diameter of uterine myomas. This technique has the potential to be a novel treatment method for heavy menstrual bleeding caused by uterine myomas.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Kakinuma T contributed to conceptualization, methodology, software, validation, original draft preparation, manuscript review and editing, visualization, supervision, and project administration; all authors contributed to formal analysis, investigation, resources, and data curation; all authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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