

Gynecological history

Gynecological history^[1] should make it possible to gain an overview of the basic periods in a woman's life, her hormonal changes, and to target gynecological examinations on specific pathologies. It is necessary to ask about specific difficulties, but also not to forget about the screening program for gynecological tumors, consideration of **risk factors**, to ask specifically about the symptoms of the most common gynecological diseases.

The interview should take place in a pleasant environment calm enough to ask intimate questions.

Basic Questions

The **essential data** that the gynecological anamnesis should contain are^[1]:

- last examination at the registering gynecologist and contact him,
- last visit to mammography screening (**MG/UZ**),
- first day of **last period**" (**PM**) – exact date, in the case of a postmenopausal woman in how many years;
- **regularity and length of cycle** and **number of bleeding days** - written as a fraction, e.g. 28/5; we are also interested in the intensity of the bleeding, the intensity of the pain; a completed menstrual calendar is ideal, but women rarely have one and usually it is not needed that much;
- **number of pregnancies** - how many times the woman was pregnant;
- **number of spontaneous births**,
- **number of Caesarean sections**,
- **number of spontaneous abortions**,
- **number of artificial abortions** - whether abortion or mini-abortion,
- **use of hormonal contraception** - which, for how long,
- intrauterine device (*IUD*) or intrauterine system (*IUS*),
- **menarche** - at how many years,
- **koitarché** - in how many years,
- possible treatment at an assisted reproduction center,
- gynecological surgeries and examinations - conization (LEEP), revision of the uterine cavity (RCUI), laparoscopy (LPSK), hysteroscopy (HSK), laparotomy operations,...

Other parts of history in gynecology

As in other fields, family history, personal history, allergy history, social and work history, pharmacological history are important. . **Questions about:**

- **gynecological diseases in the family**, especially malignant tumors - relatives with malignancy are the main risk factor for breast cancer,
- **liver disease** - they can indicate bleeding conditions,
- **thrombophilic mutation, thromboembolic events** in personal and family history,
- **difficulty urinating, continence**,
- **constipation**.

Links

Related Articles

- Anamnesis
- Obstetric history
- Ovarian cycle

References

1. HRUŠKOVÁ, Hana. *Practical seminar in gynecology* [lecture for subject Gynecology and obstetrics pre-state internship, specialization General medicine, 1. medical faculty Charles University in Prague]. Prague. 2/13/2014.