

GUIDANCE FROM ACOG PB #228 SUPPORTS RADIO FREQUENCY ABLATION



ACOG PRACTICE BULLETIN

Clinical Management Guidelines for Obstetrician–Gynecologists

NUMBER 228

(Replaces Practice Bulletin Number 96, August 2008)

Committee on Practice Bulletins—Gynecology. This Practice Bulletin was developed by the ACOG Committee on Practice Bulletins–Gynecology in collaboration with Elizabeth A. Stewart, MD; Marisa R. Adelman, MD; and Vanessa L. Jacoby, MD, MAS.

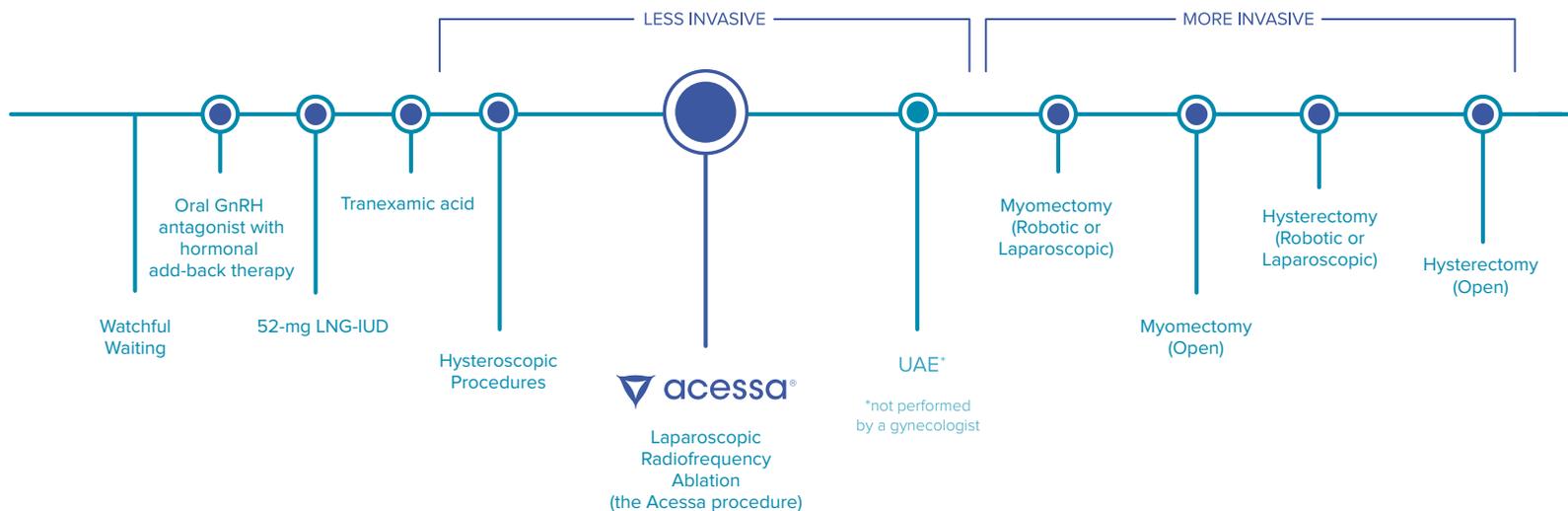
Management of Symptomatic Uterine Leiomyomas

Clinical Management Guidelines for ObGYN on Management of Symptomatic Uterine Leiomyomas

- ▶ The guidance concludes that, “Lap-RFA can be considered as a minimally invasive treatment option for the management of symptomatic leiomyomas in patients who desire uterine preservation and are counseled about the limited available data on reproductive outcomes.”*
- ▶ The practice bulletin highlights two meta-analysis which show Lap-RFA to be effective, clinically proven, and safe.^{1,2} It also points out that while all RFA approaches are similarly effective, the laparoscopic approach has been studied the “most rigorously.”
- ▶ The ACOG bulletin encourages physicians to offer all treatment options to women - and includes Lap-RFA, or the Acessa® procedure, as one of those treatment options.
- ▶ While hysterectomy is no doubt an effective form of treating uterine fibroids, ACOG notes that “many patients benefit from and seek out management options other than hysterectomy...”The practice bulletin also states that, “goals of treatment should be defined for each patient,” thus, a hysterectomy could be considered unsuccessful if it doesn’t align with the patient’s goals.
- ▶ ACOG’s recognition of Lap-RFA treatment as an alternative to hysterectomy or myomectomy expands knowledge of and access to this important evidence based minimally invasive uterine fibroid solution.

*Note: Insufficient data exists on which to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the Acessa procedure in women who plan future pregnancy. Therefore, the Acessa procedure is not recommended for women who are planning future pregnancy.

1. Bradley LD, Pasic RP, Miller LE. Clinical performance of radiofrequency ablation for treatment of uterine fibroids: systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective studies. J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A 2019;29:1507. (Systematic Review & Meta-Analysis) 2. Lin L, Ma H, Wang J, Guan H, Yang M, Tong Z, et al. Quality of life, adverse events, and reintervention out-comes after laparoscopic radiofrequency ablation for symptomatic uterine fibroids: a meta-analysis. J Minim Invasive Gynecol 2019;26:409-16. (Systematic Review & Meta-Analysis)



This chart is representative only, to be used in shared decision making between patients and physicians. It is based on physician and patient input. The invasiveness and time to return to daily life of different procedures is dependent on numerous factors. This chart is not intended to be a representation of a single study or clinical data.

ACOG RECOGNIZES LAP-RFA (ACESSA) AS A MINIMALLY INVASIVE OPTION THAT BRIDGES THE GAP BETWEEN MEDICAL MANAGEMENT AND MAJOR SURGERY FOR UTERINE FIBROIDS

Recommendations based on limited or inconsistent scientific evidence (Level B).

- ▶ An oral GnRH antagonist with hormonal add-back therapy can be considered for the treatment of AUB-L for up to 2 years.
- ▶ A 52-mg LNG-IUD can be considered for the treatment of AUB-L.
- ▶ Tranexamic acid can be considered for the treatment of AUB-L.
- ▶ Laparoscopic radiofrequency ablation can be considered as a minimally invasive treatment option for the management of symptomatic leiomyomas in patients who desire uterine preservation and are counseled about the limited available data on reproductive outcomes.
- ▶ Myomectomy is recommended as a surgical management option for symptomatic leiomyomas in patients who desire uterine preservation or future pregnancy and are counseled about the risk of recurrence.
- ▶ When myomectomy is selected for the surgical management of symptomatic uterine leiomyomas, a minimally invasive approach should be considered when feasible and appropriate.
- ▶ Hysterectomy is recommended as a definitive surgical management option for the treatment of AUB-L and bulk symptoms associated with uterine leiomyomas in patients who do not desire future child-bearing or do not wish to retain their uterus and are counseled about the long-term health risks.

Image: ACOG PB#228: Management of Symptomatic Uterine Leiomyomas, Obstetrics & Gynecology, June 2021 - Volume 137 - Issue 6 - p1131-1133



You can access the complete abstract at <https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/practice-bulletin/articles/2021/06/management-of-symptomatic-uterine-leiomyomas> or by scanning the QR Code

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION The Acesa ProVu system is indicated for use in percutaneous, laparoscopic coagulation and ablation of soft tissue, including treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids under laparoscopic ultrasound guidance. The Acesa ProVu system is contraindicated for patients who are not candidates for laparoscopic surgery and/or patients with a uterus adherent to pelvic tissue or viscera. The Acesa ProVu system's guidance system is not intended for diagnostic use. Please read all instructions for use of the Acesa ProVu system prior to its use. Safe and effective electrosurgery is dependent not only on equipment design but also on factors under control of the operator. Rare but serious risks include, but are not limited to, infection, injury to adjacent structures, blood loss and complications related to laparoscopy and/or general anesthesia. Insufficient data exists on which to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the Acesa ProVu system in women who plan future pregnancy, therefore the Acesa ProVu system is not recommended for women who are planning future pregnancy.

SSL-00517 Rev 001 ©2021 Hologic, Inc. All rights reserved. Specifications are subject to change without prior notice. Hologic, Acesa, Acesa ProVu, The Science of Sure and associated logos are trademarks or registered trademarks of Hologic, Inc. and/or its subsidiaries in the United States and/or other countries.