The condensed MCMMDM-1 VWD bleeding questionnaire as a predictor of bleeding disorders in women with unexplained menorrhagia

Menorrhagia is a common clinical problem and is unexplained in more than 50% of women. Many studies have suggested that underlying bleeding disorders are prevalent in menorrhagic women. However, the assessment and quantifying of hemorrhagic symptoms are still limited and not widely used. Thirty women aged 11â€“31 years with a clinical diagnosis of unexplained menorrhagia were investigated to assess the diagnostic utility of the AQ3 condensed MCMMDM-1VWD bleeding questionnaire as a predictive of bleeding disorders in these women. In addition to administration of the questionnaire, comprehensive hemostatic testing was performed to all women. The incidence of inherited bleeding disorders among this group was 66.6% (20/30). Eight patients had von Willebrand disease (VWD) and seven had possible Glanzmannâ€™s thrombasthenia. Rare bleeding disorders including hemophilia A carrier, Afibrinogenemia, Factor V deficiency and combined factor V and factor VIII deficiency were also identified. The receiver operator characteristic analysis of the condensed MCMMDM-1 VWD bleeding questionnaire in menorrhagic women showed that the cutoff, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values were 3.5, 85, 90, 89 and 86%, respectively. Bleeding score was strongly correlated to bleeding time in women with possible Glanzmannâ€™s thrombasthenia. In VWD, a significant inverse correlation between the bleeding score and the VWF levels was detected with a significant increase of bleeding score in type III VWD compared with type I. Bleeding disorders are common in women with unexplained menorrhagia and the condensed MCMMDM-1VWD bleeding questionnaire can distinguish between menorrhagic women with and without bleeding disorders and help assess their severity.