

BOB ICB and Frimley ICB Priorities Committee Clinical Commissioning Policy Statement

Policy Number/ Name	BOBFP29 Dilatation and Curettage (D&C) for Abnormal Uterine Bleeding
Date of BOB ICB Adoption	March 2024

Abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB) i.e. heavy menstrual bleeding (HMB), irregular bleeding and postmenopausal bleeding can affect women of both reproductive and postreproductive age. The diagnosis and treatment of AUB are different according to the menopausal status of the person.

D&C alone is **not normally funded** as a diagnostic tool but may be undertaken as an aid to diagnosis of the causes of abnormal uterine bleeding.

D&C is **not normally funded** as a therapeutic intervention for the treatment of AUB.

For women presenting with heavy menstrual bleeding the current [NICE Guideline NG88 \(2018, updated 2021\)](#) advocates initial primary care management of HMB but recognises the need for diagnostic tests in specific cases to evaluate the uterus, namely endometrial biopsy, ultrasound scan and hysteroscopy.

For women presenting with post-menopausal bleeding, investigations include ultrasound scan to measure the thickness of the endometrium, endometrial biopsy and hysteroscopy.

For further patient information please refer to <https://ebi.aomrc.org.uk/resources/ebi-patient-information/>

Primary diagnosis codes

- N920 - Excessive and frequent menstruation with regular cycle
- N921 - Excessive and frequent menstruation with irregular cycle
- N922 - Excessive menstruation at puberty
- N924 - Excessive bleeding in the premenopausal period
- N92.5 Other specified irregular menstruation
- N92.6 Irregular menstruation, unspecified
- N93.8 Other specified abnormal uterine and vaginal bleeding
- N93.9 Abnormal uterine and vaginal bleeding, unspecified

Procedure code

- Q103 Dilation of cervix uteri and curettage of uterus NEC

NOTES:

- Potentially exceptional circumstances may be considered by a patient's ICB where there is evidence of significant health status impairment (e.g. inability to perform activities of daily living) and there is evidence that the intervention sought would improve the individual's health status.
- This policy was developed and recommended by Thames Valley Priorities Committee which was the predecessor of Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire West ICB and Frimley ICB Priorities Committee.
- This policy will be reviewed in the light of new evidence or new national guidance, e.g., from NICE.
- BOBFPC clinical policies can be viewed at [Clinical Commissioning Policy Statements & IFRs | BOB ICB](#)

Recommendation made by TVPC	July 2015 Reviewed July 2018 Reviewed July 2021
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