

論文名 : The number of overall hysterectomies per population with the perimenopausal status is increasing in Japan: a national representative cohort study

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(以下要約を記入する)

**Aim:** This study aimed to investigate the trends in overall hysterectomy and other alternative therapies for benign uterine diseases per population aged 40–54 years in Japan.

**Methods:** We conducted a national representative cohort study in Japan. We obtained data from ‘The National Database of Health Insurance Claims and Specific Health Checkups of Japan’ Open Data. The primary outcome was the number of overall hysterectomies for benign gynecologic diseases per population aged 40–54 years, from 2014 to 2017 in Japan. The secondary outcome was the number of alternative surgical and drug therapies to hysterectomy per population. We also analyzed the correlation between the number of laparoscopy-qualified gynecologists and the number of overall hysterectomies per population among 47 prefectures in 2017.

**Results:** The number of overall hysterectomies for benign gynecological diseases per 100 000 females aged 40–54 years gradually increased from 320 in 2014 to 344 in 2017 (7.5% increase overall). Moreover, there was a significant increase in the use of levonorgestrel intrauterine systems. We could not explain the reason for this increase in the rate of overall hysterectomies by summarizing the increase or decrease of alternative therapies to hysterectomy. Multiple regression analysis showed a significant correlation between the number of laparoscopy-qualified gynecologists and the number of overall hysterectomies among 47 prefectures.

**Conclusion:** Despite the spread of alternative therapies to hysterectomy, there was an increasing trend for overall hysterectomies in Japan. The reason was not clear but may be related to the spread of laparoscopic hysterectomy.