Objective: To study the long-term results of treatment for menorrhagia involving the thermal destruction of the endometrium by means of a balloon catheter.

Methods: A single-arm, prospective study with long-term follow-up of 48 months at the University Hospital, Lund University, Lund, Sweden.

Background and objectives: Evaluation of long-term effects using a thermal balloon endometrial ablation technique to treat menorrhagia and hypermenorrhoea, considered dysfunctional uterine bleedings.

Results: In 65 patients, a complete 48-month follow-up evaluation was possible: 50% of patients reported amenorrhoea and 33% hypermenorrhoea. Nine percent of patients remained eumenorrhoeic. Fifty percent of the small group of patients with failed indications for the procedure had to undergo a hysterectomy.

Conclusions: The CaTHERMAL catheterisation system in the earlier mode of application (15 min at a temperature of 70°C and a pressure of 200 mmHg at a safe and highly effective method of endometrial ablation resulting in a minimal amount of posttreatment menstrual bleeding.