**Abstract**

Uterine fibroids are solid neoplasms that are common in women of reproductive age. These neoplasms are often present as benign, however they have an intense impact on the quality of life. Historically treatments involved surgery, however modern medical advancements allow for the option of minimally invasive treatments. Uterine artery embolization (UAE) is a method of using embolic material to cut off blood supply to the fibroid, which shrinks and kills it. More invasive procedures include hysterectomy and myomectomy. Hysterectomy includes the complete removal of the uterus. A myomectomy is an invasive treatment to remove the fibroid, while keeping the uterus intact. There are many studies evaluating the effectiveness, safety, and benefits/risks of each procedure. The infection rate of these procedures is an efficient aspect of comparison. UAE (7.5%) and myomectomy (5%) have significantly higher infection rates than a hysterectomy (2.1%). The benefits, however, are preservation of the uterus and reproductive ability. The surgical approaches have a much longer recovery period than the minimally invasive UAE; approximately 30 days in comparison to 7 days. The presence of infection and complication rates with all the procedures indicates the need for further research and procedural development.

 *Keywords*: uterine fibroid, uterine artery embolization, hysterectomy, myomectomy, microscopic, laparoscopic