Cervico-vaginal reconstruction for chronic pelvic pain due to anomalies of uterine cervix and uterus.

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Objectives: In young girls with pain abdomen due to cervico-vaginal anomalies, to study the feasibility and prognosis of utero-cervico-vaginal reconstructive surgery

Methods: Fiftyeight (58) patients with chronic pain abdomen diagnosed clinically and on ultrasound to have hematometra of various sizes were taken for reconstructive surgery.

Main outcome measure - Relief of pain and establishment of normal reproductive tract and function.

Results: Complete vaginal and cervical atresia was seen in 54, partial in 2. Hematosalpinx was present in 46, endometrioma in 12, endometriosis in 9. There was fibroma in rudimentary horn in 1 case, single kidney in 9, pelvic kidney in 1, skeletal anomalies in 2, congenital heart defect in 3 girls.

There was large hematometra with single / unicornuate / bicornuate / didelphys average sized uteri in 42 cases - in whom laparotomy, abdomino-perineal cervico-vaginoplasty (CVP) in 41 cases, and laparoscopic CVP in 1 case, was performed successfully, with good reproductive outcome.

There was large hematometra in 1 horn of uterus didelphys in 4 cases, vaginal cervicoplasty was done in 2 cases, hemi - hysterectomy in 2 cases.

In 12 girls with severe dysmenorrhoea, ultrasound showed severe uterine hypoplasia with minimal hematometra. It was decided that CVP would not be useful in these cases with hypoplasia confirmed on laparoscopy / laparotomy, so hysterectomy was performed.

Conclusions: In young girls with severe chronic pain abdomen due to cervical agenesis with functioning uterus, management was by successful utero-cervico-vaginal reconstruction or performing hemi hysterectomy when prognosis was poor.