CLINICAL CASE: PRESERVATION OF REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION IN A GIANT UTERINE FIBROID

AUTHOR/S.

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ABSTRACT.

CONTEXT
Recently, there has been increased uterine fibroid incidence of women in reproductive age.

OBJECTIVE
Preservation of reproductive function in a giant uterine fibroid.

METHODS
Under current circumstances women often realize their reproductive function after age 30, so the actual task was to preserve patients.

PATIENT
Patient B., 31 years old, received routinely in 04.02.2014 (case report N°4943). Complaints on the painful and heavy menstruation, drawing pains in the lower part of abdomen, frequent, painless urination, increase in abdomen size within six months. Pregnancies - 0.

Uterine fibroid node was diagnosed first by Ultrasound examination in 2011 with a 2,0*2,5 cm size. During admission the abdomen size has increased respectively to 28 weeks of gestation due to uterine fibroid, hysterectomy was recommended.

Conclusion of Ultrasound examination from 03.03.2014: Uterine fibroid of gigantic proportions. Uterus in spherical shape, size -27,2*19,6*15,2 cm. Subserous-interstitial node of 21,3*15,1*11,2 size is seen on the front wall.

INTERVENTION
A surgery has been conducted in 04.03.2014: Laparotomy. Myomectomy.

Intraoperatively: uterus is increased to 28 weeks due to interstitial node on the front wall, in a spherical shape with a smooth surface. Fallopian tubes without peculiarities, ampullar departments are free. The ovaries are normal. In order to preserve reproductive function despite the large size of uterine fibroid, conservative myomectomy with stratified suturing of bed using nodal vicryl sutures has been conducted with 600.0 ml of blood loss.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES
Removed macropreparation - interstitial fibroid node with 21,0*14,8*11,7 cm size and a mass of 3380.0 g. Histological studies: Leiomyoma, fibroid. The postoperative period was uneventful.

Conclusion of Ultrasound examination from 13.06.2014: the uterus is in the normal range.

INSTITUTE.

RESULT
At present, the patient is planning pregnancy, as pregravidas training gets folacin 5 mg 1 time per day and dydrogesterone 10 mg 2 times a day.

CONCLUSION
Thus, despite the large size of uterine fibroid, myomectomy has been successfully conducted and reproductive function of nulliparous patient was preserved.