



Case Report

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Rare uterine didelphis and cervical pregnancy

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Abstract

Due to increased vaginal bleeding, a surgical operation was performed on a woman with cervical pregnancy. A diagnosis of uterine didelphis (UD) was made during surgery. The hypogastric arteries on both sides were ligated. After controlling the bleeding, the abdomen was closed. Uterine defects are a rare malformation that can cause a variety of obstetric problems in pregnant women, and they must be closely monitored and treated in terms of cervical pregnancy growth. As the pregnancy week continues, life-threatening bleeding may occur, and the patient may need a hysterectomy to stop the bleeding.

Keywords: cervical pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy, uterus didelphis, vaginal bleeding

1. Introduction

Genitourinary organ development begins in the 6th week of embryological life (1). Although the prevalence of Mullerian duct anomalies has been reported at different rates, among these anomalies, the frequency of uterine didelphis (UD) is estimated to be 5%. It is among the causes of infertility (2). The true incidence of congenital uterine anomalies is not known precisely, its prevalence in the general population is estimated to be between 0.001% and 10% (3). It is known that fertility and pregnancy outcomes of patients with Mullerian duct fusion anomaly are not good. The incidence of spontaneous abortion, premature birth, premature rupture of membranes and abnormal fetal presentation anomaly has increased in such patients (4).

Ectopic pregnancy is a disease seen in less than 2% of all pregnancies and is defined as implantation of the pregnancy product outside the uterine cavity. Although the most common type is tubal pregnancy (95%), we also encounter a rare type, cervical pregnancy. The incidence of cervical pregnancy, which constitutes 0.1-0.2% of all ectopic pregnancies, is as rare as one in 10000 pregnancies (5-7). Cervical pregnancy occurs because of abnormal implantation of the blastocyst into the endocervical canal. It is among the crucial causes of maternal mortality and morbidity due to massive bleeding outcomes. Early diagnosis and treatment of cervical pregnancy are lifesaving, essential in terms of preserving fertility. Systemic methotrexate (MTX) or intra-amniotic potassium chloride (KCl) is used in conservative treatment, but these conventional treatments can cause life-threatening

bleeding during the procedure. In this presentation, we evaluated UD and cervical pregnancy's rare case with the literature findings' help.

2. Case Report

36-year-old pregnant admitted to our outpatient clinic with painless vaginal bleeding. In the anamnesis of the case, we have learned that she had been married for 16 years, her gravida was 5, parity 4, and living was 4. She gave birth to her first three children by standard spontaneous vaginal delivery and her last child by cesarean section. A bilateral tubal ligation was performed in the previous cesarean section. She got remarried after, and laparoscopic tube re-anastomosis was performed due to the request for a child. In the abdominal-obstetric ultrasonography (US) examination of the patient, uterus, double cervix, and double uterus, a 13 + 6-week pregnancy with a positive fetal heartbeat was observed cervical canal in the right uterus (Fig. 1). The patient was informed about the possibility of UD during the US examination in her first pregnancy.

In the patient's speculum examination, there was active vaginal bleeding that caused a decrease in the hemoglobin value from 10.2 to 7.3 gr/dl within 2 hours, and the patient was performed d / c. Since the patient continued to bleed after dilatation curettage (d/c) and the bleeding did not respond to medical treatment, a hysterectomy was planned. Intraop uterus didelphys were observed, the right hemiuterus cervix was observed to be significantly enlarged (Fig. 2). Total right hemihysterectomy was performed after bilateral hypogastric artery ligation (Fig. 3). Inspired by this case, we questioned the association of

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UD and cervical pregnancy with the help of the literature (Fig. 3).



Fig. 1. USG evaluation of uterus to diagnose UD

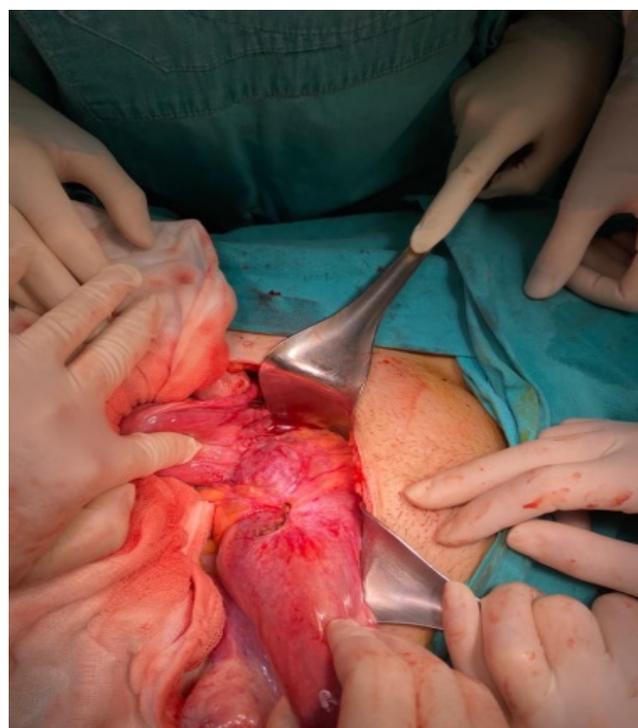


Fig. 2. The observation the right hemiuterus cervix

3. Discussion

The fusion of the two müllerian canals and the formation of the vaginal canal is completed between the 10th and 17th weeks (9, 10). Inadequate fusion of the Müllerian ducts causes the development of many uterine anomalies. Although the true prevalence of congenital uterine anomalies in the general population is not known exactly (11), the most common uterine anomaly is the uterine septus (90%), followed by the bicornuate uterus (5%) and UD (5%) (3).

Detection of reproductive tract anomalies in early pregnancy is necessary for clinical follow-up (10). The most common symptoms of cervical pregnancy are vaginal bleeding (91%) and groin pain (28%), as in our case (6). In

addition to clinical findings, β -hCG measurement, ultrasonography (USG), and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) are used. Diagnosis is made by observing the gestational sac in the cervix, trophoblastic invasion of the cervical wall, and typical uterus dimensions on USG (6).

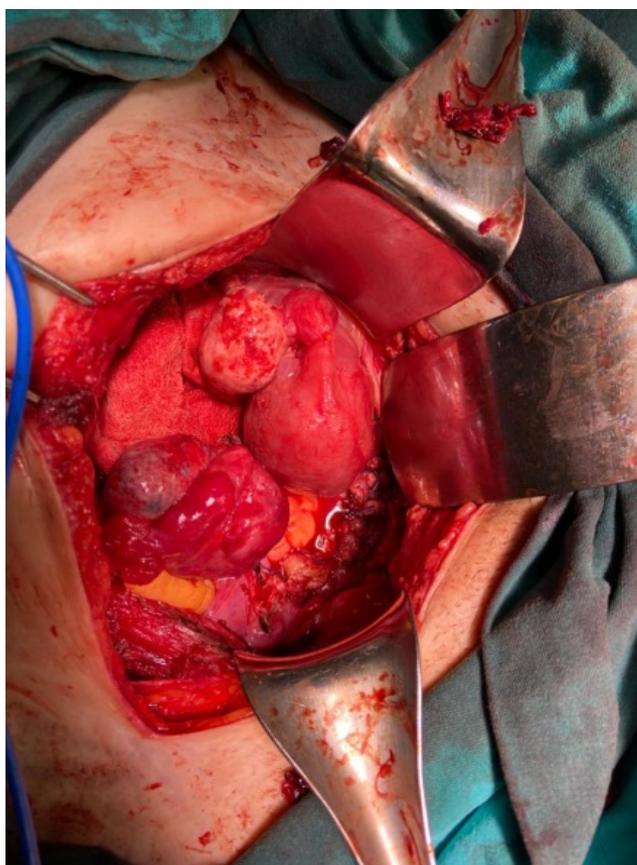


Fig. 3. The total right hemihysterectomy

In our case, uterine diadelphous and cervical ectopic pregnancy were observed together as a rare situation. Few cases have been reported on this subject in the literature (21-23). Patrick et al. managed a patient diagnosed with uterine diadelphous with a cervical pregnancy β hcg level of 6045 mIU / ml with vaginal bleeding at an early gestational week by administering methotrexate treatment. In our case, curettage was applied because methotrexate treatment was not appropriate due to the advanced gestational week (21). Another case study was reported by Chandrasekhar et al., two cases of UD, one cervical and the other cornual. Cervical located patient treated by applying intramuscular methotrexate after intraamniotic KCL application to 10 weeks of gestation. Cornual pregnancy resection was performed in the patient with 13 weeks of gestation in the cornual location (22). Like our case, a case of didelphus with advanced gestational week was reported by Haberal et al. In their case, supracervical hemihysterectomy was applied to the didelphus case with 18 weeks of placenta percrata (23).

Severe uterine bleeding may occur during conservative treatment in cervical ectopic pregnancies (13). Such a situation can be controlled by cervical curettage,

intracervical foley catheter application after curettage and cervical suture. (14, 15). If vaginal bleeding occurs after medical treatment and fertility are desired to be preserved, effective bleeding control can be achieved by applying selective uterine artery embolization (16, 17). In cases where bleeding cannot be controlled, radical treatments such as internal iliac artery ligation, vaginal or abdominal hysterectomy can be applied (18-20). Since the diagnosis of cervical pregnancy is made more complex than other ectopic pregnancies, there may be delays in treatment. Delayed intervention often causes massive bleeding and may lead to emergency hysterectomy in approximately 50% of the cases, as in our case, too (12).

Uterine anomalies are rare malformation that can cause many obstetric complications in pregnant women. When the pregnancy week progresses, life-threatening bleeding may develop, and as in our case, the patient may occasionally undergo a hysterectomy for bleeding control.

Conflict of interest

None to declare.

Acknowledgments

None to declare.

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