A Rare Case of Massive Lower Uterine Segment Fibroid with Pregnancy with Spontaneous Postpartum Expulsion

Salil Barsode, Vaishali Taralekar, Tushar Panchanadikar

ABSTRACT
This case of 21 years old primigravida with 28 weeks pregnancy with a massive lower uterine fibroid is unique because of the classical cesarean section and spontaneous degeneration and expulsion of the fibroid which is a rarity.

Keywords: Massive lower segment uterine fibroid, Classical cesarean section, Spontaneous expulsion.

How to cite this article: Barsode S, Taralekar V, Panchanadikar T. A Rare Case of Massive Lower Uterine Segment Fibroid with Pregnancy with Spontaneous Postpartum Expulsion. J South Asian Feder Obst Gynae 2013;5(3):166-167.

Source of support: Nil

Conflict of interest: None declared

CASE REPORT
A 21 years old primigravida with 7 months presented with amenorrhea and bleeding per vaginum. On examination a firm mass of around 20 × 19 cm palpable below the umbilicus (Fig. 1). The ultrasound with color Doppler showed a single live fetus of 28 weeks gestation, fundal placenta and 1.25 kg fetal weight with large lower uterine segment fibroid of 20 × 15 × 13 cm with increased vascularity which was reconfirmed by submitting her to MRI (Fig. 2). On per speculum examination an irregular mass of 8 × 8 cm occupying upper 2/3 vagina was seen. Big vessels were seen over the mass and cervix was not seen and there was no bleeding (Fig. 3). Patient went in spontaneous labor at 32 weeks and 4 days, 4 weeks after admission. Due to large lower uterine segment fibroid, classical C-section performed (Figs 4 and 5). A baby girl of 1.4 kg was delivered by breech. Fibroid was present of around 22 to 24 weeks size at the time of discharge.

Two months later the patient presented with per vaginal foul smelling pus discharge and something coming out of vagina. On per abdomen examination the size of the mass had reduced to 14 weeks size. A degenerative polypoidal fibroid was protruding out through external os. At the time of drainage of pus the degenerated fibroid was expelled completely (Fig. 6). The uterine cavity was absolutely normal and uterus had attained the near normal size.

DISCUSSION
The incidence of fibroids during pregnancy range from as low as 0.1% of all pregnancies to higher rates of 12.5%. Most of the fibroids show no change during puerperium, but 7.8% will decrease in volume by upto 10%. Fibroids during pregnancy...
Miscarriage is greatly increased in pregnant women with fibroids 14 vs 7.6% without. Malpresentation increases in women with fibroids 13 vs 4.5%, and premature labor is increased in pregnancy with fibroid 16.15 vs 8.75. A review of patients who had myomas documented by ultrasonographic studies 42% of the myomas were diagnosed on physical examination. In cautiously selected patients the surgical management of leiomyoma during pregnancy is safe. The results in a study show that cesarean myomectomy is safe and has no considerable increased risk to the patient over cesarean section alone.

The size, location and number of fibroids and their relation to the placenta are critical factors. Few treatment options are available during pregnancy. Controversy persists among reports of myomectomy being performed during pregnancy.

REFERENCES


ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Salil Barsode (Corresponding Author)
Associate Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Medical College and Bharati Hospital, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune, Maharashtra, India, Phone: 9822478421, e-mail: barsodes@gmail.com

Vaishali Taralekar
Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical College and Bharati Hospital, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Tushar Panchanadikar
Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical College and Bharati Hospital, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Pune, Maharashtra, India