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

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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.

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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%1. Most of the fibroids show no change during puerperium, but 7.8% will decrease in volume by upto 10%.2 Fibroids during pregnancy

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Fig. 1: Distended abdomen up to xiphisternum with a ridge at the umbilicus

Fig. 2: MRI showing large fibroid arising from cervix extending to lower segment

Fig. 3: Per speculum irregular vascular mass
lead to increase in the rate of cesarean section due to high incidence of dysfunctional labor and malpresentation. They are also associated with increased risk of postpartum hemorrhage. Approximately 10 to 30% of women with uterine fibroids develop complications during pregnancy. Some may have abdominal pain due to ‘red generation’, torsion and most often seen in women with large fibroids (>5 cm) during second and third trimester of pregnancy.3

REFERENCES

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