

REPEATED BREECH PRESENTATION IN A CASE OF UNICORNUATE UTERUS

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Congenital malformations of uterus are generally of limited significance in clinical practise because of their rarity. But when it occurs it may create a lot of obstetrical problems.

CASE REPORT

Mrs. S. 30 years, third gravida, last delivery 3 years back, previous both stillborn breech deliveries was admitted on 25-10-81 complaining of labour pain for last 13 hours with leaking membranes. On examinations her general condition was not good, pulse 160/minutes, B.P. 140/90 mm. of mercury, temperature 100°F.

On abdominal examination, uterus was retracted over fetus, asymmetrically enlarged corresponding to 38 weeks of gestation, breech presentation. FHR 180/minute irregular.

On vaginal examination the cervical os was fully dilated footling presenting, oedematous meconium stained foul smelling liquor.

As she was in prolonged labour with both fetal and maternal distress she was immediately prepared for caesarean section.

Operative Findings:—

Uterus was found to be enlarged asymmetrically on right side with only one Fallopian tube and round ligament attached to the cornu. On

searching for the left tube and round ligament, it was found to be attached as a small vestigial horn at the level of internal os. Because of this unique shape of uterus it was not possible to approach via routine transverse semilunar incision in lower uterine segment. So a linear incision was made on the uterus connecting a small transverse (inverted T shaped) incision in the lower segment.

The placenta was attached to the cornu of the uterus and was partly adherent and the cord was short.

On examining the other abdominal organs (liver, spleen, Intestine and Kidney), we found that on left side the Kidney was under developed.

Discussion

In our case absent horn was on left side and on same side under developed kidney was also seen. It appears from literature that in majority of cases of uterine unicornis the absent horn is from the left side (Hain and Robertson 1936).

Ogilive (1957) and Goodlin (1959) reported renal agenesis on affected side in 40 out of 54 cases.

References

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