International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR) ISSN: 2319-7064

ISSN: 2319-7064 SJIF (2020): 7.803

Necrobiosis of Fibroid Causing Acute Abdomen in a Nongravid Uterus - Case Report

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Abstract: Uterine fibroids, which are also called uterine leiomyomas, are non - cancerous tumors that arise in the smooth muscle of the wall of the uterus, cervix or ovary. Fibroids are the most common type of tumor that develop in the female reproductive system. Roughly 40 percent of women over the age of 40 develop a uterine fibroid, according to an article published in the October 2000 issue of Environmental Health Perspectives. Red or carneous degeneration is one of four main types of degeneration that can involve a uterine leiomyoma. While it is an uncommon type of degeneration, it is thought to be the most common form of degeneration of a leiomyoma during pregnancy.

Keywords: Leiomyoma, Necrobiosis, Nongravid uterus

1. Case Report

A 45 yr old woman, Para 3 Live issue 3, all delivered vaginally, reported to us in emergency with generalised lower abdominal pain which was severe, was increasing since last 3 days, constant throughout day and was associated with generalised malaise, weakness and abdominal distention since 3 days. Her blood and urine investigations were normal, urine pregnancy test negative, while her ultrasonography reports showed enlarged bulky uterus of 14 cms size with fibroid of approx. .11 *9.2 *10.5

cms size abutting fundal and mid dle part of body with exophytic extension. The adnexa were totally obscured and there was increased vascularity of fibroid with adenomyotic changes in uterus. Intraoperatively, during laparoscopy due to major anatomical distortion and inability to dissect paravesical and pararectal spaces, she was converted to laparotomy where blood and necrotic tissue was seen in fibroid and surrounding paracolic gutters, Morrison's pouch, and perisplenic area. Abdominal hysterectomy was then performed and sent for histopathological confirmation.



External View of Uterus with Fibroid Specimen

Volume 10 Issue 9, September 2021

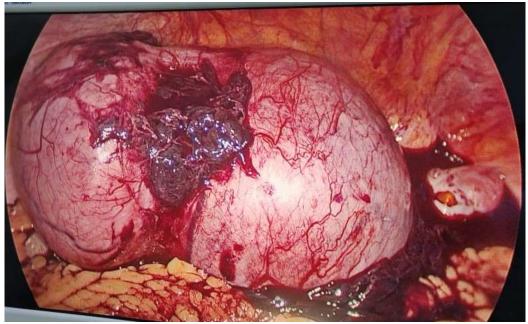
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Paper ID: SR21919120153 DOI: 10.21275/SR21919120153 1242

International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)

ISSN: 2319-7064 SJIF (2020): 7.803



Laparoscopic view of blood seen in abdominal cavity around uterus and its fibroid



Ultrasographic Images of the Same

2. Discussion

Red degeneration occurs mainly in large fibroids and usually in later half of pregnancy or during puerperium. Though the exact cause is still not clear but it is believed to be vascular in origin, pain and fever may indicate infection but in real terms infection has no role in red degeneration of pregnancy.

Red or carneous degeneration is one of four main types of degeneration that can involve a uterine leiomyoma. While it

is an uncommon type of degeneration, it is thought to be the most common form of degeneration of a leiomyoma during pregnancy.

Clinical presentation

Patients with a leiomyoma undergoing red degeneration may present with abdominal pain (particularly during pregnancy). It may also give systemic symptoms such as fever and leukocytosis.

Pathology

Carneous degeneration is a subtype of hemorrhagic infarction of leiomyomas that often occurs during pregnancy. On gross pathology, it is characterized by a red (hemorrhagic) appearance of the leiomyoma. Red degeneration primarily occurs secondary to venous thrombosis within the periphery of the tumor or rupture of intratumoralarteries.

3. Conclusion

This case was reported as red / carneous degeneration is still common during pregnancy but rare in non pregnantuterus.

4. Declaration

Conflict of Interest: Dr. Komal Vijaywargiya and Dr. Apoorva Choudhary, Dr. Aayushi Ruia declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Human and Animal Rights: This research does not involve animals.

Informed Consent: Informed consent regarding use of data for medical studies / research was obtained.

No funding source is present regarding publishing this case report.

Volume 10 Issue 9, September 2021

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Paper ID: SR21919120153 DOI: 10.21275/SR21919120153 1243

International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)

ISSN: 2319-7064 SJIF (2020): 7.803

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Volume 10 Issue 9, September 2021 www.ijsr.net

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Paper ID: SR21919120153 DOI: 10.21275/SR21919120153 1244