

Maternal and Fetal Outcome in Mullerian Uterine Anomalies

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Published February 05, 2021

ABSTRACT

Objective: To study incidence, maternal and fetal outcome in mullerian uterine anomalies.

Methods: It is a retrospective study conducted at ESIC-PGIMSR Bangalore from January 2018 to December 2020. All pregnant women who were diagnosed to have mullerian uterine anomaly antenatally and intra operatively during cesarean section are included in the study.

Discussion: Mullerian duct anomalies have higher incidence of adverse obstetrical outcome and most of the women has history of infertility and recurrent abortions. Majority ends with preterm delivery, malpresentations, intra uterine growth restriction, cesarean section, retained placenta. They are associated with others organ anomalies most common is renal anomaly.

Results: The total number of cases was 64 out of 9260 deliveries in this period. The incidence of mullerian uterine anomaly in this study is 0.69%. here, bicornuate uterus was present in 31.2% of the cases, arcuate uterus 28.1%, septate uterus 20.3%, unicornuate uterus 18.7%, uterus didelphis 1.56%. Most of the patients were presented with malpresentation breech (43.7%), transverse (10.9%), oblique (1.56%). Majority was primigravida (53%) and they were term gestation (38-40 weeks) 51.56%. Majority were 26-30 years of age. Many undergone primary cesarean section (65.6%) and most of the time indication was breech presentation. Majority babies were between 2.5-3 kg (40.62%). Nine babies were shifted to NICU. Two patients were having renal anomalies.

Conclusion: Most of the Mullerian anomalies has adverse obstetrical outcome. Pre pregnancy meticulous pelvic ultrasound or MRI may be of immense help to avoid many catastrophes in the structurally abnormal gravid uterus.

Keywords: Mullerian anomalies, Bicornuate uterus, Malpresentation, Renal anomalies, Caesarean section

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Citation: Prashanth FG & Sreelatha S. (2021) Maternal and Fetal Outcome in Mullerian Uterine Anomalies. J Womens Health Safety Res, 5(S1): 14.

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