Happy Gynecon 2021 Part II



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Continuous Aggressive osseous metaplasia of endometrium (a rare entity and difficult to treat)

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INTRODUCTION:

Osseous metaplasia of the endometrium results from the transformation of non osseous connective tissue into mature bone .Nearly 80 cases have been reported in the literature. In most cases ossification occurred after abortions. The most common presentation is infertility

CASE REORT:

A 31 years old female P0L0A2 married for 7 years presented with history of secondary infertility for 5 years .An ultrasound examination was done in which hyperechoic calcifications was reported inside the endometrial cavity .She was then posted for hysteroscopy.

Multiple coral white coloured bony tissues were removed which were embedded into the uterine cavity . The patient was kept in follow up and repeat ultrasound still showed calcification . so repeat hysteroscopy was performed in which endometrial cavity was filled with multiple flat bones and bones were removed as far as possible.

The bones were sent for histopathological examinations and the reports were suggestive of trabeculae of immature bones consistent with fetal bones.

A 3rd hysteroscopy was performed after 2 months which showed bones with sharp edges and thicker in consistency. So gentle hysteroscopy was performed as chances of injury was greater this time.

Inspite of 3 hysteroscopic sittings the bony tissues could not be removed completely . The hysteroscopy in this case failed to prove as a therapeutic measure unlike other cases that were reported .

CONCLUSION:

This case is different from other cases reported because of its aggressive nature and recurrence. Surrogagy is the best available option that can be suggested to the patient.

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