Failed medical termination of pregnancy associated with implantation in a non-communicating uterine horn

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Abstract

A failed medical termination of pregnancy at 16 weeks' gestation proved to be due to a uterine malformation. Delay in diagnosis resulted in uterine rupture and the need for an emergency laparotomy. Recommendations are made for earlier diagnosis.

Case report

A 17-year-old primigravida presented to the family planning clinic requesting a termination of pregnancy (TOP). She was unsure of the date of her last menstrual period. On examination she had a 16 weeks' gestation size uterus and a transabdominal ultrasound scan detected a viable intrauterine pregnancy with fetal measurements compatible with a gestation of 16 weeks.

After appropriate counselling the patient received 200 mg mifepristone orally followed 48 hours later by 2.4 mg misoprostol vaginally in divided doses. She experienced minimal vaginal bleeding and did not pass any products of conception. A further course of misoprostol and 1 mg gemeprost over the course of 72 hours failed to expel a non-communicating horn of the uterus. Magnetic resonance imaging of the cervix prior to the ultrasound investigation allowed clear demonstration that the pregnancy was in a non-communicating horn of the uterus. Magnetic resonance imaging may be an alternative modality but the technique described with ultrasound is simple and readily available in all gynaecology departments.

When surgical or medical TOP fails a congenital abnormality of the uterus should always be considered. The unfortunate events in this case cumulating in an emergency laparotomy emphasise the importance of early, appropriate investigation when repeated attempts at TOP fail.

Discussion

Approximately 4% of fertile women have some form of congenital uterine anomaly due to abnormal fusion of the Müllerian ducts, the most common of which is a bicornuate uterus. It has been estimated that known congenital uterine anomalies result in a 90-fold increase in the risk of failed surgical TOP when compared to normal uterine anatomy. Medical TOP using methotrexate and misoprostol has been successful when surgical TOP has failed in women with congenital anomalies, but the reported cases were of less than 8 weeks' gestation. The exact nature of the anomaly is important as medical treatment will inevitably fail if an advanced pregnancy is in a blind horn.

Ultrasound scanning is the first line of investigation when TOP fails. Even when a diagnosis of uterine anomaly is suspected, simple TVS may fail to detect an anomaly as in this case. Inserting an echogenic instrument into the cervix to demonstrate that the pregnancy was in a non-communicating horn of the uterus. Magnetic resonance imaging may be an alternative modality but the technique described with ultrasound is simple and readily available in all gynaecology departments.

When surgical or medical TOP fails a congenital abnormality of the uterus should always be considered. The unfortunate events in this case cumulating in an emergency laparotomy emphasise the importance of early, appropriate investigation when repeated attempts at TOP fail.

References


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