

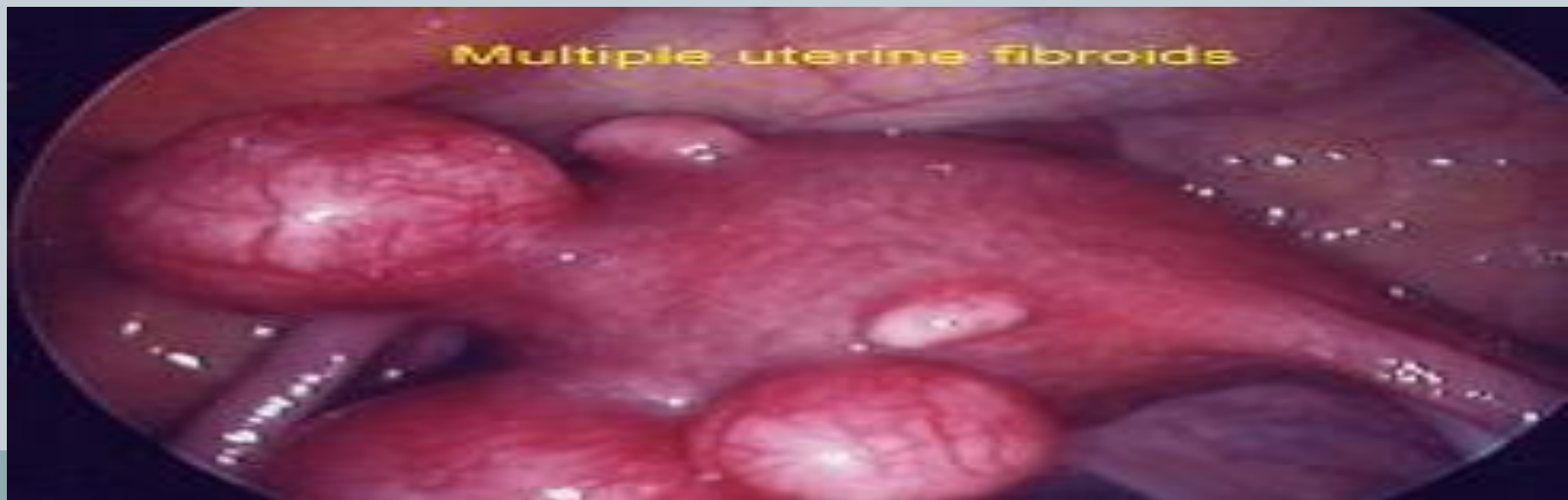
UTERINE FIBROID



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They are the most common benign tumour of the female genital tract, clinically apparent in 20 -30% of women & 70% of uterus removed during hysterectomy.





Aetiology & Risk factors:

Patho -physiology of fibroid remains poorly understood.

- Cytogenetic abnormalities in 40%, translocation or deletion of chromosome 7, 12 & 14.**
- Ovarian hormones:**
- -It shrinks at time of menopause.**
- E2 , Progesterone role less clear.**
- Afro Caribbean more prone to have UF.**
- Null parity , obesity , PCO, D.M , H.T.**



- Classification: sub-mucosus , intramural, sub-serous , intra-ligamentary and cervical.
- Complications:
 - 1- Degenerative changes:
 - 2- Red deg., hyaline and calcification.
 - 3- Sarcomatous changes.
 - 4- Torsion.

- **DIAGNOSIS:**

- **History:**

- **Presentation:**

- **Asymptomatic: accidentally discovered.**
- **Menstrual abnormalities: heavy menstrual bleeding ,inter-menstrual bleeding.**
- **Abdominal swelling noticed by the women.**
- **Pain : acute of torsion or dull pain.**
- **Sub-fertiliy.**
- **Complications of pregnancy.**
- **Pressure effect.**



- **Examination:**
- **General exam.: anaemia.**
- **Abd. Exam.: abdominal mass**
- **Pelvic exam.**
 - **polyp protruding through the cervix,**
 - **Enlarged uterus, symmetrical or asymmetrical**
 - **Mass in the adnexia matted with the uterus or full the Pouch of Douglas.**



- **Investigations:**
- **CBC.**
- **TV or TA U/S.**
- **Endometrial biopsy in cases of bleeding.**
- **Hysteroscopy or Laparoscopy.**
- **MRI:**
- **CT.**



- **TREATMENT:**
- **No treatment:**
- **Asymptomatic ,small ,follow up.**
- **Medical treatment:**
- **Indications:**
 - **For correction of anaemia prior surgery.**
 - **Shrink size ,less blood loss during surgery.**



SURGICAL TREATMENT:

- **Myomectomy:**

is the surgical removal of fibroids . The approaches:

- **Abdominal myomectomy:**

removes fibroids through an incision in the abdomen.



- **Hysterectomy:**
removal of the uterus & Fibroids.
- **Abdominal hysterectomy:**
- **Vaginal hysterectomy:**
- **Laparoscopic hysterectomy:**



Non-surgical Treatment:

- **Uterine Artery Embolisation:**
- **Advantages: decrease menstrual loss by 85%.**
- **Focused Ultrasound Therapy:**
- **MR-guided, focused ultrasound obliterates tumours by focusing high-intensity ultrasound beams.**

THANK YOU

