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Hydrometrocolpos: A case series

Acevedo S, Copado DY, Gallardo JM, Velasquez B, Ramirez J, Camarena D, Aguinaga M, Muñoz G, Muñoz H
Universidad de Chile, Clinica las Condes, Instituto Nacional de Perinatologia, Isidro Espinosa de los Reyes., Ciudad de Mexico, Santiago, Mexico

Objective

The objective of presenting this case series is to review the ultrasonographic characteristics and perinatal outcomes of fetuses with Hydrometrocolpos.

Methods

A descriptive retrospective study in which we reviewed our data base between 2007 to 2016 was conducted. The inclusion criteria were having a complete follow up, detailed clinical history, pregnancy monitoring and resolution within our centres. We selected all the patient records on which second level ultrasound had been performed, and in which the hydrometrocolpos was confirmed at birth.

Results

We found 17 cases of hydrometrocolpos. The mean maternal age was 26. 1 years (19 to 36 years), the mean gestational age at diagnosis 28. 2 weeks (20. 2 to 34. 2 weeks), and the finding on the initial ultrasound scan was an intraabdominal cyst in all of the cases. Third level ultrasound examination showed a bilobulated cystic structure in 6 cases, internal septa in 4 cases and a simple cyst in 9 patients. The cyst was positioned behind the bladder in 13 cases, intrapelvic in 3 and 1 protruded through external genitalia. Associated malformations were bilateral hydronephrosis (11 cases), ascites (7 cases) and oligohydramnios (5 cases). At birth, the diagnosis of hydrometrocolpos was corroborated in all patients. Pathology study was carried out on 10 early perinatal deaths and 7 confirmed at surgery. No chromosomal malformations were found. Regarding the perinatal outcome, 5 of the newborns are still alive, but 12 of them died (7 fetal deaths, 4 neonatal, 1 at 7 months).

Conclusion

Hydrometrocolpos is a rare finding and of poor prognosis in cases associated with genetic syndromes. Neonatal surgical correction is possible in one third of cases. The efforts for achieving the most accurate prenatal diagnosis can make the difference in terms of prenatal management and counseling.