

Unusual Cause of Uterine Perforation Secondary to Methylene Blue Chromopertubation After Hysteroscopic Septum Resection

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Abstract

In the present case uterine perforation during the laparoscopic tubal passage control after hysteroscopic resection of septum is presented. Hysteroscopic septum resection by monopolar loop resectoscope was performed after laparoscopic confirmation of the diagnosis of a septate uterus in a 27 year old, gravida 1, spontaneous abortion 1 woman. The vaginal septum was resected safely. When chromopertubation was done with methylene blue under laparoscopic control, the uterus was perforated. The perforation was sutured by laparoscopic intracorporeal suturing. Performing chromolaparoscopy after hysteroscopic resection of uterine septa may cause uterine perforation. Hemorrhage from the perforation can be managed by laparoscopic intracorporeal suturing.

Keywords: Uterine perforation; Septate uterus; Chromolaparoscopy; Hysteroscopy

Introduction

Uterine septum is reported to be the most common congenital anomaly of the female reproductive tract, with an incidence of 80 - 90% of all major malformations both in women with recurrent pregnancy loss and in the general population [1, 2].

Operative hysteroscopy, to avoid the risks of open surgery, has become the standard treatment for uterine septa. Uterine perforation is the most common complication of hysteroscopy. In most studies, hysteroscopy is complicated by confirmed uterine perforation in 0.8 to 1.6% of operative procedures [3-6]. The perforation rate is less during diagnos-

tic hysteroscopy (eg, 0.1 versus 1% with operative hysteroscopy in a series of 13,600 procedures) [4].

The aim of the present case report is to demonstrate an unusual cause of uterine perforation due to methylene blue dye control for tubal patency after hysteroscopic resection of uterine septum. To the best of our knowledge, there has been no published data related to the uterine perforation at the time of methylene blue control for tubal patency.

Case Report

A 27-year-old, gravida 1, spontaneous abortion 1, woman with a mullerian anomaly at hysterosalpingography (HSG) with a complaint of chronic dysmenorrhoea and desire of pregnancy was admitted to the hospital. She had been married for 1.5 years. She conceived naturally at the end of the first year, but she miscarried at her 8th weeks of gestation. During her first visit after the abortion, a septate uterine anomaly as the possible cause of her miscarriage was suspected with an ultrasonographic examination. HSG was scheduled.

The hysterosalpingographic appearance of the patient's uterus is shown in Figure 1. With this appearance the radiologist reported a bicornuate uterus; however, as gynecologists we thought this to be a septate uterus. Therefore, laparoscopic approach was needed to confirm the diagnosis of this Mullerian anomaly. At three port standart laparoscopy, the uterine fundus was in dome shape confirming that the uterus was not bicornuate (Fig. 2a). While the laparoscopic ports



Figure 1. Hysterosalpingography of the patient before the operation.

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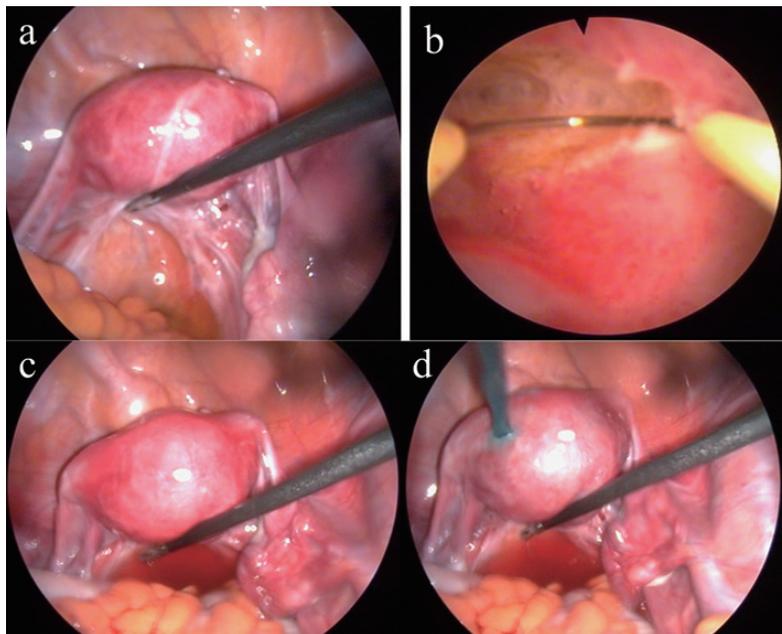


Figure 2. a: Dome shaped uterine fundus before septum resection b:Hysteroscopic septum resection c: Intact uterine fundus after the septum resection d: Perforation of the uterus by pressure of methylene blue dye.

were left in situ, hysteroscopy was initiated. No pretreatment was used in order to ease cervical dilatation or endometrial visualization. Rigid Hegar dilators up to #9.5 was applied before the rigid 8 mm operative hysteroscope (RZ-Medizintechnik GmbH) was inserted into the uterine cavity. In hysteroscopy, 30° optic was used. For operative procedure a

monopolar electrosurgical instrument (wire loop) and 1.5% glycine as distention media were used. The uterine septum was visualized and cut with monopolar current (40 watts) (Fig. 2b). Both tubal ostia were visualized without complication. We decided to control the tubal passage by laparoscopy and intact dome shaped uterine fundus was confirmed again

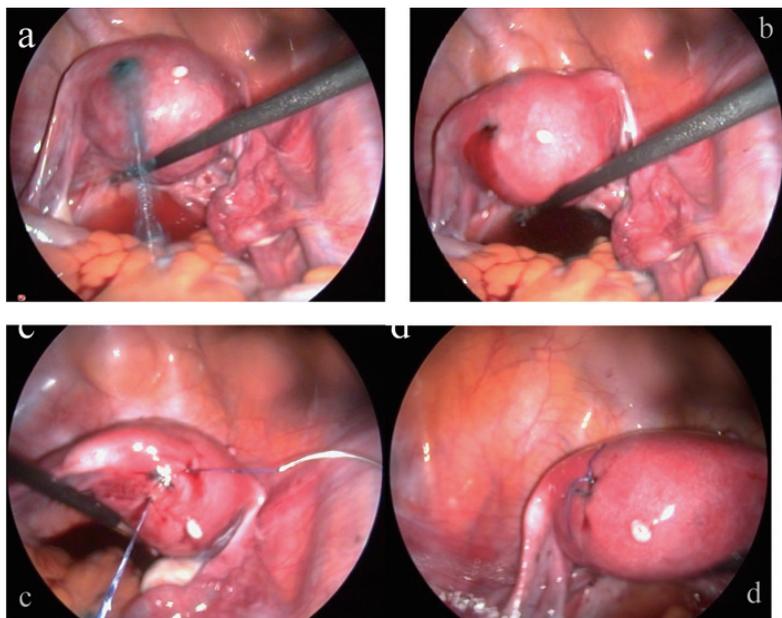


Figure 3. a: Uterine perforation from the fundus b: Bleeding from the perforation site c and d: Intracorporeal suture to control the bleeding and restore the uterine wall integrity.

(Fig. 2c). Although the distension media seen in the Douglas pouch suggested the tubal passage, we decided to confirm the tubal patency by chromolaparoscopy with the aid of an intrauterine foley catheter without balloon instillation. At first attempt, intrauterine methylene blue leaked out from the cervix, so the balloon was instilled with 10 ml of saline. The methylene blue was instilled again under the direct visualization by laparoscope and the uterine fundus was perforated by the pressure of methylene blue (Fig. 2d). Concomitantly, tubal passage was also confirmed. Dye pressure caused a 1cm perforation at left uterine fundal region (Fig. 3a). The site of perforation was observed and some pressure by the laparoscopic instrument was applied however, the bleeding could not be controlled by this conservative measure (Fig. 3b). Laparoscopic intarcorporeal U suture was performed to control hemorrhage (Fig. 3c, d). The patient discharged at first postoperative day without any complication. At the postoperative 7th day visit, sonography revealed no residual septum.

Discussion

Failure of absorption of the partition between the two fused müllerian ducts results in a septum that divides the uterine cavity; the external appearance remains that of a single uterus. The extent of the septum varies: it might be partial, involving part of the uterine cavity, or so complete as to divide both the uterine cavity and endocervical canal into two equal or unequal components [7]. In a recent series by Faivre et al. a septate uterus was diagnosed with 3-D ultrasonography in 29 patients and bicornuate uterus in 2 patients. Hysteroscopic transcervical section of the uterine septum was achieved in the 29 patients. Bicornuate uterus was laparoscopically confirmed in the 2 patients. Concordance between ultrasonography and operative hysteroscopy or laparoscopy was verified in all 31 cases. Twenty-five uterine septa and 5 bicornuate uteri were diagnosed by hysteroscopy (3 false-positive diagnoses of bicornuate uterus, 1 unfeasible hysteroscopy). Hysteroscopic diagnosis was correct in 27/30 patients. Twenty-four septate uteri and 7 bicornuate uteri were diagnosed by MRI (5 false-positive diagnoses of bicornuate uterus). Two complete septate uteri diagnosed by MRI were finally confirmed as incomplete septate uteri after 3-D ultrasonography and operative hysteroscopy. MRI diagnosis was correct in 24/31 patients [8]. HSG does not evaluate the external contour of the uterus and therefore it cannot reliably differentiate between a septate and a bicornuate uterus [9-11]. Some authors suggest that an angle of $< 75^\circ$ between the uterine horns is suggestive of a septate uterus and an angle of $> 105^\circ$ indicates a bicornuate uterus [10]. In our case, HSG was misinterpreted by radiologist and the müllerian anomaly was reported as bicornuate uterus because of the angle between the horns was $> 105^\circ$.

The role of hysteroscopic septoplasty in patients with primary infertility remains controversial. Some investigators recommend treatment in this situation [12, 13] but others do not [14]. There is currently a lack of good randomized, controlled data. It should be emphasized, however, that a randomized, controlled trial is difficult to mount because this malformation is a cause of abortion and to a great extent it would not be ethical to randomize affected women to a "no treatment" group. Other investigators argue that the treatment is worth considering not only because of its possible beneficial effects on fecundity but also because of the potential benefits of reduced rates of miscarriage and preterm labor if these women conceive, especially those undergoing assisted reproductive techniques [13, 15].

In a recent series of septoplasty, in 2/64 (3%) patients uterine perforation occurred. In both cases no adjacent organs were injured and the complication was managed by bipolar coagulation. No sutures were applied. No postoperative episode of fever was noted [2]. According to our experience attempting to stop bleeding from the perforation with monopolar or bipolar energy modalities is not always successful. Furthermore, we believe that uterine wall integrity would be more securely maintained by the aid of suturing rather than coagulation, because thermal damage around the perforation could result more fibrotic healing. Therefore, we chose intracorporeal suture to repair the defect on the uterine wall.

Since HGS was interpreted as bicornuate uterus by radiologist, in our case we used combined laparoscopic approach and hysteroscopy for the diagnosis of septate uterus. Homer et al. reported that reliable diagnosis of the septate uterus depends on accurate assessment of the uterine fundal contour. They suggested that combined use of laparoscopy and hysteroscopy is the gold standard for diagnosis, although reports of two-dimensional, transvaginal, contrast ultrasound and three-dimensional ultrasound appear promising [16]. Carrascosa et al. recently demonstrated that virtual hysterosalpingography clearly distinguishes bicornuate from septate uterus [17]. Although noninvasive new technologies ameliorate in the differential for bicornuate vs. septate uterus, laparoscopy still stays as the gold standard.

Lessons learned

1. Diagnosis of müllerian anomalies is not always possible with noninvasive methods. The reports of HSG should be confirmed by laparoscopic evaluation as the gold standard before attempting hysteroscopic intervention.
2. After laparoscopic confirmation of müllerian anomaly, trocars should be left in place till the end of the hysteroscopic resection of uterine septa.
3. During the laparoscopic chromopertubation the intrauterine pressure of the methylene blue may perforate the uterus, therefore tubal passage control might be postponed.

The reason for perforation could be either due to overtreatment of the uterine septum or congenital weakening of the myometrium at the septal area.

4. Perforation with the pressure of methylene blue may require hemorrhage control and at this point intracorporeal suturing rather than coagulation of the bleeding site may cause less damage to the uterine wall integrity.

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