Successful pregnancy outcome in a case of bi-cornuate uterus with BOH with secondary infertility and GDM – A very rare case report

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Uterine malformations very often result in poor pregnancy outcomes. The incidence of uterine malformations in the general population is estimated to be about 3-5% and 5-10% in women with a poor reproductive outcome. Fertility and evolution of pregnancy depend on the type of uterine anomaly. Many of them are asymptomatic but it is important to consider this diagnosis in recurrent miscarriages - early and late, preterm labors, malpresentation, intrauterine growth restrictions and menstrual disturbances like menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea. Septate and arcuate uterus represents approximately 75% of malformations while bicornuate, didelphys and unicornuate comprise the remaining 25%. Cases of pregnancy in a bicornuate uterus are still of sufficient interest and rarity to justify being reported. Airoldi et al reported that high-risk obstetric intervention did not significantly increase the fetal survival rate for uncorrected uterine anomalies. We are reporting a case of bicornuate uterus with a successful pregnancy outcome diagnosed at 05 weeks gestation in 5th gravida by ultrasound examination.

Biography
Pratima Rani Biswas has completed his MBBS at the age of 25 years from Sir Salimullah Medical College under Dhaka University and Postgraduate MS (Gynae & Obs) from Sir Salimullah Medical College under Dhaka University, Bangladesh. She is the Junior Consultant (Gynae & Obs), Railway General Hospital Dhaka, Bangladesh. She has published more than 03 papers in reputed journals.

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