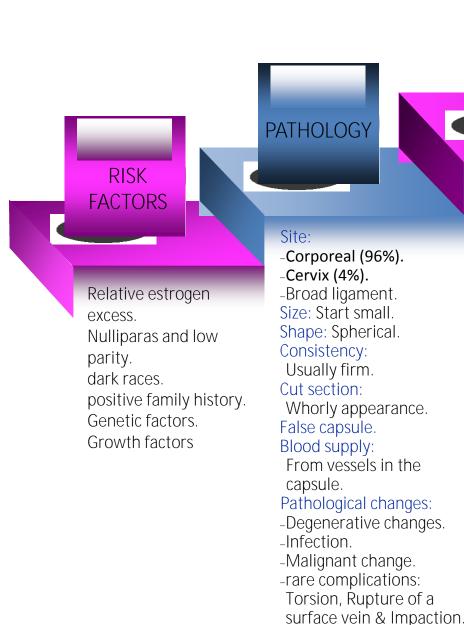
#### **UTERINE FIBROID**



Type of patient.
Symptoms.
Signs.
Investigations.
Differential diagnosis.

**DIAGNOSIS** 

#### Expectant treatment:

TREATMENT

- For small symptomless fibroids.
- Follow-up.

#### Medical treatment:

- In patient with menorrhea & uterine enlargement < 12 weeks.
- to control vaginal bleeding and pelvic pain.
- include: NSAIDs, progestins & Long acting GnRH analogue.
   Surgical treatment:
- Myomectomy, hysterectomy & less commonly: myolysis or uterine artery embolization.
- Indications:
- a) Multiple myomata with uterine size > 14 weeks.
- b) Severe blood loss.
- c) Rapid growth or rapid recurrence.
- d) Infertility & recurrent abortion.
- e) SMF polyp protruding from the cervix.
- f) Broad ligamentary and cervical myomas.

## Type of patient

women at age 35-45 years. nulliparous women and those with long period of infertility.

### Symptoms

Abnormal uterine bleeding: Menorrhagia & Metrorrhagia.

Abdominal mass.

Pressure symptoms.

Pain.

Pelvic congestive symptoms.

Infected discharge.

Infertility.

Pregnancy complications:

Recurrent abortion, preterm labor, obstructed labor & post partum hemorrhage.

Symptoms of anemia.

## Signs

Pelvi-abdominal tumors:

Swelling: lower border is not felt, painless, smooth or irregular surface, mobile, firm, soufflé on auscultation & dull on percussion.

Pelvic tumors:

Firm symmetrical or asymmetrical enlargement of the uterus.

Cervical fibroid:

a) Interstitial: uniform fixed swelling.

b) polyp: PV and speculum exam.

Sub mucus fibroid polyp:

by a sound if the cervix is closed or palpated during PV.

Broad ligament fibroid: Firm fixed adnexal swelling.



Large fibroids: from pelviabdominal swellings.

Sub mucus or single fundal

interstitial fibroid: from causes of symmetrical enlargement of the uterus.

Small sub serous fibroid: from a

mass in Douglas pouch.

Sub mucus fibroid polyp: from a mass protruding from the cervix. Broad ligament fibroid: from

broad ligament swellings.

### Investigations

Ultrasonography.

Hysterosalpingography.

IVP.

Laparoscopy.

Hysteroscopy.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

D & C.

Preoperative investigations.

# DIAGNOSIS