

Laparoscopic Uterovaginal Anastamosis in a woman with Secondary Infertility following treatment of CIN III and Laparoscopic Cerclage

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Introduction

- Cervical shortening is a well- known risk factor in women undergoing excision for CIN III. Abdominal cerclage is often required
- in such women due to anatomic limitations to prevent obstetric complications. How ever there is paucity of evidence on long- term complications of abdominal cerclage

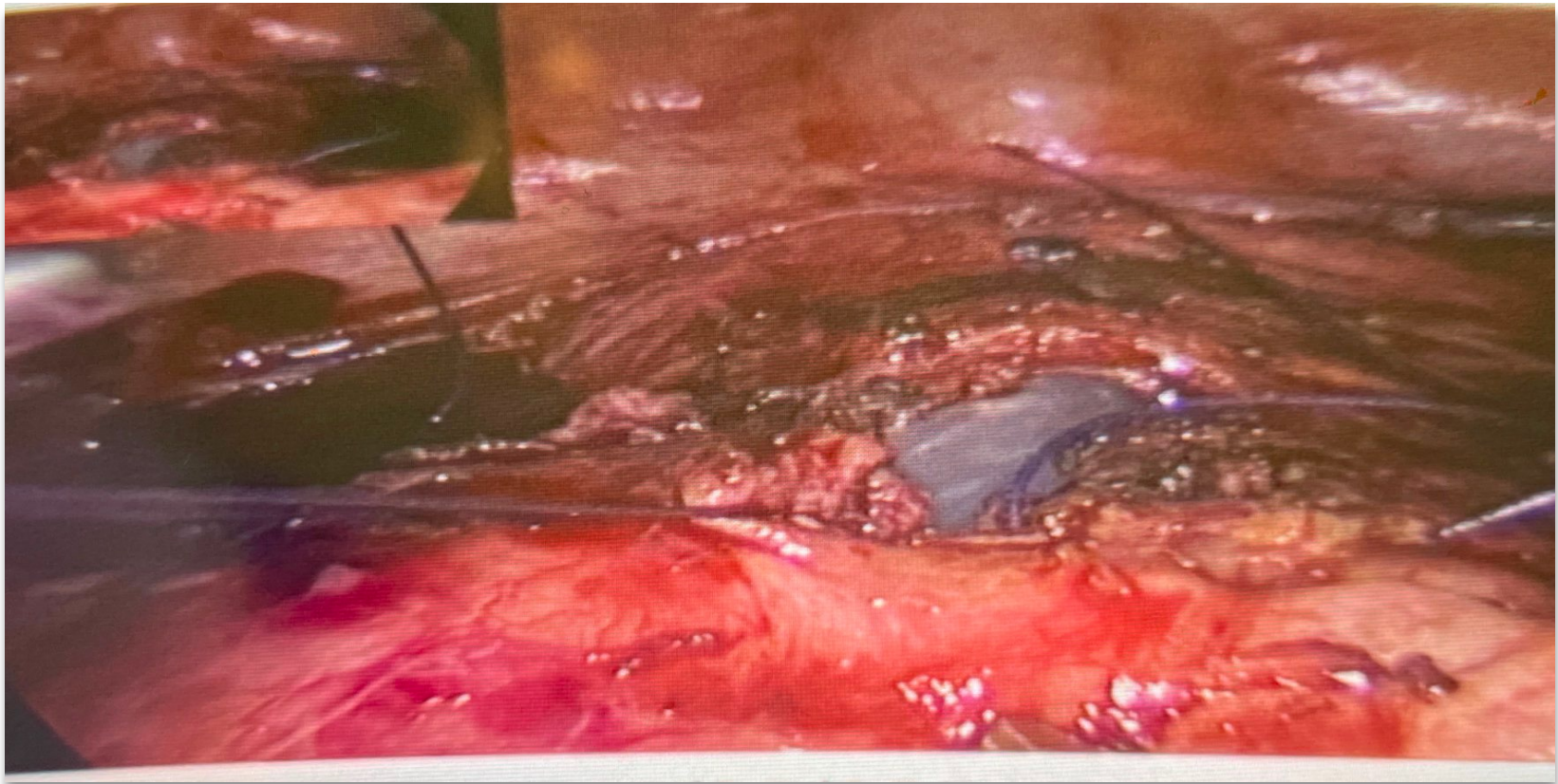
Case Study

- 31 year old, P1, LLETZ and cone excision in 2015 for CIN III. She underwent a pre-conceptional laparoscopic cerclage in 2017.
- 2019- Diagnostic laparoscopy and hysteroscopy- small cervix with stenosis, normal uterine cavity
- 2020- secondary amenorrhea, No response to Progesterone to induce withdrawal, Normal hormonal profile, USS pelvis- 3cm haematometra.
- Plan for EUA, hysteroscopy with +/- laparoscopy and cervical suture removal

■ **EUA and Vaginoscopy**- No identifiable cervix.

■ Laparoscopy

- – Haemoperitoneum 100ml
- – Cervical tissue dissected.
- – Suture identified and removed
- – Uterine cavity entered- hemoperitoneum drained
- – Robinson drain inserted and pulled retrograde through to vagina creating a neocervix
- – Incision closed laparoscopically



Post-op

- MDT discussion- Drain removed on 7th POD
- F/U Pelvic USS- 6 weeks – No hematometra
- GnRH analogues to allow healing, stopped after 6 months.
- Resumed periods after 4 months

Discussion

- Preterm labour and cervical stenosis are well known complications of excisional treatment for cervical lesions. A fewcases exist in literature describing laparoscopic cervical suture removal. Challenges are adhesions, fibrosis and suture migration.
- Laparoscopic uterovaginal anastomosis has been described to treat congenital cervical agenesis with good results. We have described a novel procedure that translates similar surgical principles in an acquired setting.

Conclusion

- This minimally invasive technique is a novel method to treat acquired cervical absence/stenosis
- The procedure has the potentialotential to improve fertility outcomes in young women being
- treated for cancerous/ pre-cancerous cervical lesions.

