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UTERINE MALFORMATION

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Annotation: Uterine malformations are structural abnormalities of the uterus that occur during fetal development.

Key words: Uterine, malformations,abnormalities, Müllerian, Bicornuate Uterus, Metroplasty, fertility.

Importance. Most women face with this deasease, but results after illness can be dangerous for reproductive system of female organism.

The purpose of the study. In this study, we are learning that which types of malformation of uterus can affect for impacting fertility .

Theoretical information. Uterine malformations, also known as Müllerian anomalies, are structural abnormalities of the uterus that occur during fetal development. These anomalies result from incomplete or abnormal fusion of the Müllerian ducts, which are embryonic structures that develop into the uterus, fallopian tubes, and cervix. The severity and type of malformation vary widely, impacting fertility and pregnancy outcomes differently.

Types of Uterine Malformations: These are broadly categorized, but variations and combinations exist:

1. Septate Uterus: The most common type. The uterus is divided by a septum (a wall of tissue) that partially or completely separates the uterine cavity into two chambers. This can impair implantation and increase the risk of miscarriage.

2. Bicornuate Uterus: The uterus has two horns that are partially fused. The degree of fusion varies, impacting the shape and function of the uterus.

3. Didelphic Uterus: Two completely separate uteri, each with its own cervix.

4.Unicornuate Uterus: Only one uterine horn develops. The other horn may be absent or rudimentary.

5.Arcuate Uterus: A slightly indented uterine cavity, considered a milder form of malformation.

Causes: The exact cause of uterine malformations isn't always clear, but genetic factors, hormonal influences, and environmental factors are suspected to play a role.

Diagnosis: Uterine malformations are often diagnosed during a routine pelvic exam, or during investigations for infertility or recurrent miscarriages. Imaging techniques such as:

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1. Transvaginal Ultrasound: Often the first-line imaging modality.

2.Hysterosalpingography (HSG): A procedure that uses dye to visualize the uterine cavity and fallopian tubes.

3. 3D Ultrasound: Provides a more detailed view of the uterine anatomy.

4. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI): Offers excellent visualization of the uterus and surrounding structures.

Treatment: Treatment depends on the type and severity of the malformation, as well as the individual's symptoms and desire for pregnancy. Options include:

* **Metroplasty**: A surgical procedure to remove the septum in a septate uterus or reshape a bicornuate uterus. This can improve pregnancy outcomes.

* **Medical Management:** In some cases, careful monitoring and supportive care may be sufficient.

Conclusions. Impact on Fertility and Pregnancy: The impact of uterine malformations on fertility and pregnancy varies greatly depending on the type and severity. Some women with mild malformations may experience normal pregnancies, while others may experience recurrent miscarriages, premature births, or other complications.

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