UTERONEOVAGINAL CANNULATION USING PEZZER CATHETER IN PATIENTS WITH VAGINAL AGENESIS AND FUNCTIONAL UTERUS  
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Aim: The aim of this study was to introduce a method for uterus preservation in patients with vaginal agenesia and functional uterus.

Material and Methods: Six patients with vaginal agenesia and one patient with cervicovaginal agenesis with functional uterus were enrolled in the study. Laparoscopy, vaginal reconstruction, laparotomy, hematocolpos evacuation and cannulation were carried out between atretic cervix and neovagina using a Pezzer catheter. No sutures or grafts were used. Patients were trained to use a vaginal mold regularly. Pezzer catheter remained in place for 6 months to maintain menstrual drainage and avoid orifice obstruction.

Results: The surgical procedure was successful in all cases. Menses returned and abdominal pain was relieved in all patients. Three patients faced stenosis and two cases suffered from infection. One patient became pregnant and delivered at term. Self-image and quality of life were improved in all cases.

Conclusions: Uteroneovaginal cannulation using a Pezzer catheter relieves pain, restores regular menses and fertility and reduces symptoms related to retrograde menstruation in patients with vaginal agenesis and functional uterus.