LAPAROSCOPIC MANAGEMENT OF NON-COMMUNICATING RUDIMENTARY HORN IN A DYSEMENORRHEIC AND INFERTILE PATIENT

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A case of laparoscopic excision of non-communicating rudimentary horn. The anatomical features of this case were unique. A 19-year old nulligravida presented with severe dysmenorrhea and primary infertility. Hysterosalpingogram revealed a left uterine horn that had a solitary patent tube. Magnetic resonance imaging showed a left unicornuate uterus continuous with the cervix and the vagina, and a rudimentary right uterine horn. This confirmed the diagnosis of non-communicating cavitated right rudimentary horn. At laparoscopy the patient had stage III endometriosis, and non-communicating right rudimentary horn, which was attached to the unicornuate uterus by a long fibrous band. The rudimentary horn was freed from the pelvic side wall, excised and removed laparoscopically with no complication.