Interesting Case

Report by: Rachel Burton, Heather Pratt and Jennifer Farrell

*Clinical History

- 26 yo Female
- **⇔** G2 P1
- Previous C-Section in Bangladesh
- LMP: 12/26/2013

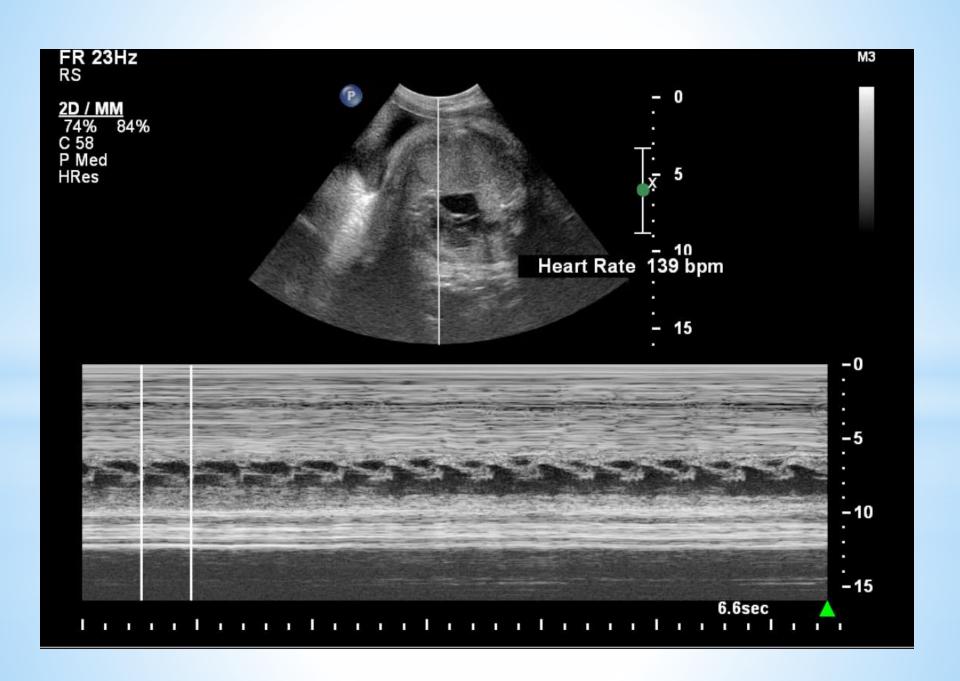
*07/22/2014

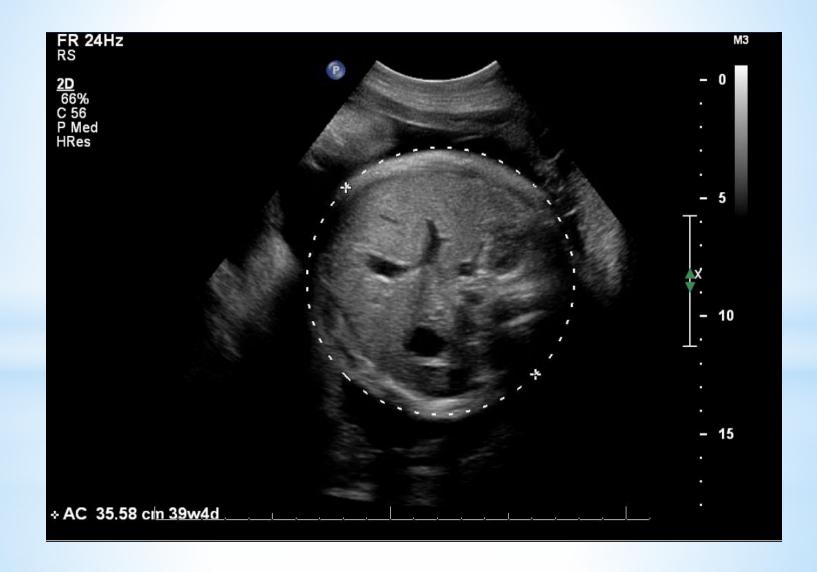
Fetal Survey Results: Normal with thickened placenta noted, patient scheduled for follow growth exams

F/U Growth Scan on 09/09/14

- GA by LMP 36 weeks 5 days
- * HR 139 bpm
- Persistent Placentomegaly
- Improved growth from previous exam with estimated fetal weight in the 81st percentile
- F/U growth scheduled in 3 weeks to assess placenta and growth
- Patient told to follow up with OB at regular scheduled time







<u>09/15/14</u> - Followed up with OB: diagnosed with placenta disorder and previous C-section affecting pregnancy

Continue NST's twice a week

09/18/2014

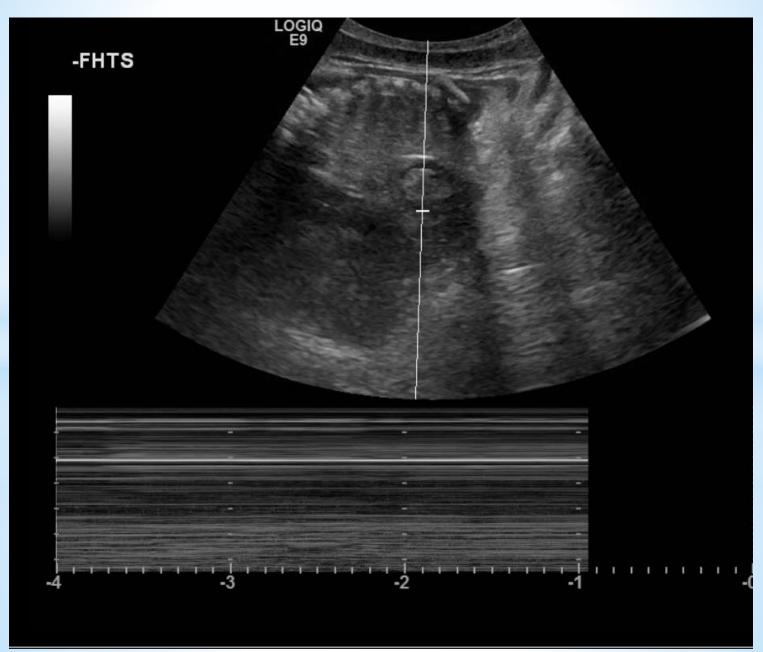
Patient presents for scheduled NST and states she is not feeling movement

No FHT recognized on NST

Ultrasound ordered for further evaluation resulting in -FHT (fetal demise)

GA - 38 weeks 5 days

09/18/2014



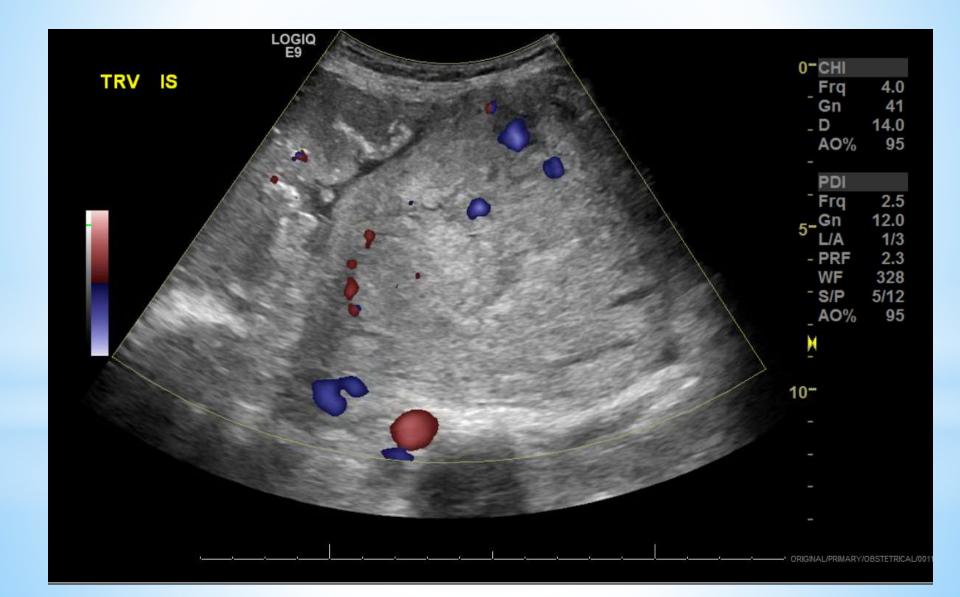
09/19/2014

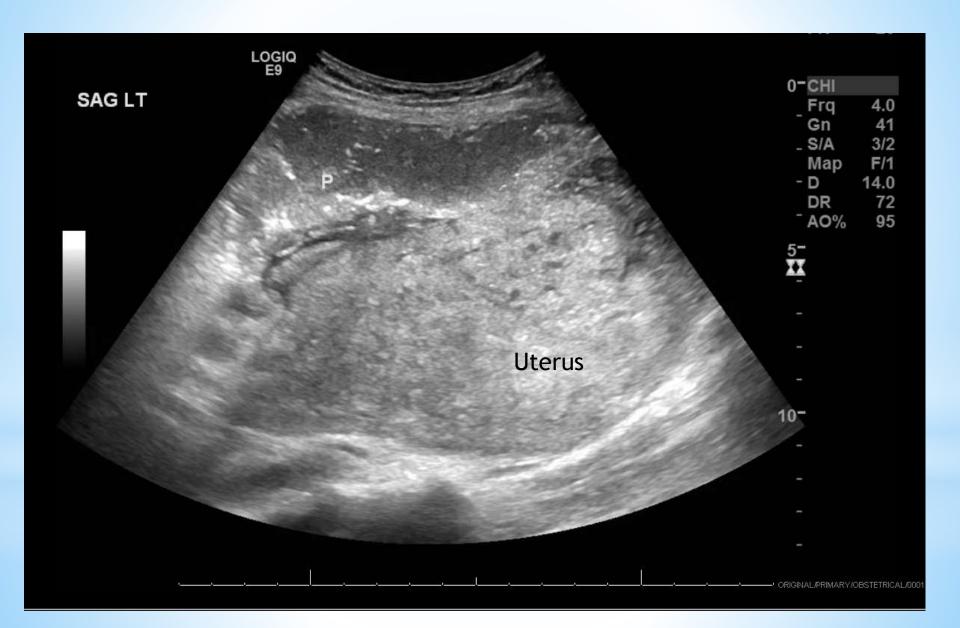
- Intrauterine fetal demise confirmed
- Elected TOLAC (trial of labor after cesarean) with known risk of uterine rupture of 3%
- Labor induced- fetal head seen in birth canal
- Began normally Contractions noted
- During labor contractions cease and patient has upper abdominal pain
- -Palpable fetal parts with fetal head maternal right
- -Abdomen very tender to the touch
- Ultrasound ordered for further evaluation of possible uterine rupture

09/19/2014

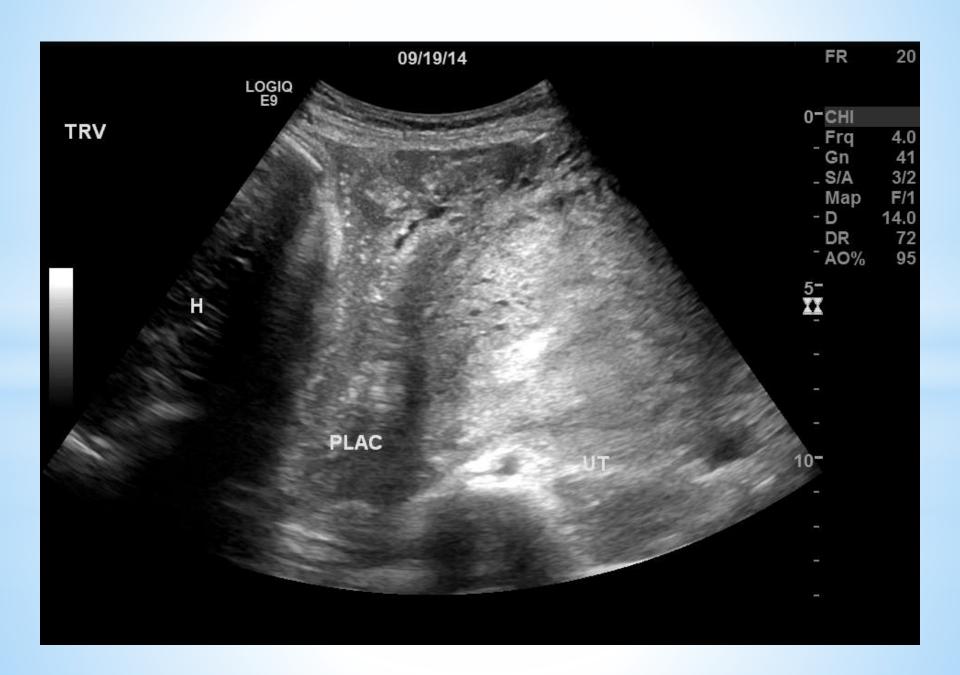












Ultrasound Findings:

Findings consistent with uterine rupture with intrauterine contents (placenta and fetus) within the abdominal cavity, outside the uterus

Summary:

Clinically:

- -pre c-section patient was dilating and fetal head was seen in birth canal, patient was experiencing labor pains
- -Labor pains stopped and fetal head was no longer seen in birth canal

C-section performed

- -rupture occurred along the previous classical C-section scar defect - 12 cm in length
- -pus with necrotic tissue were found along the edges of the rupture in the uterine cavity and along pelvic peritoneal surfaces
- -Fetus and placenta removed from peritoneal cavity
- -Tight true knot in umbilical cord noted with obstruction of blood supply which caused fetal demise pre-rupture
- -Uterus extracted, cleared of clot and necrotic tissue and returned to the abdomen, patient survived

Uterine Rupture

