

A case of hemato-colpos diagnosed by ultrasound due to imperforate hymen

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Objective

A case report of a 14 years girl with imperforate hymen diagnosed by transabdominal sonography in the Radiology department at Aga Khan Hospital for Women&Children, Kharadar.

Methods

Imperforate hymen is likely the most frequent obstructive anomaly of the female genital tract, but the frequency vary from 1 in 1000 to 1 case in 10, 000 cases. The hymen itself is formed from the proliferation of the sinovaginal bulbs becoming perforate before or shortly after birth. An imperforate hymen results when this "sheet" of tissue fails to completely canalize. Varying degrees of perforation result in findings such as a cribriform or septate hymen. In girls with hymenal anomalies, hormonal and endocrinologic function is normal leading to expected pubertal breast and pubic hair development. Ultrasound reveals an oblonged shaped cystic area with fine echoes floating, resembling blood collection in vagina with measures 101. 4x42. 9x50. 7 mm with 196. 2 ml of volume. All above findings suggest the diagnosis of hemato-colpos. Normal size uterus with midline endometrium, normal ovaries and normal cervix were observed.

Results

A girl of 14 years with primary amenorrhea associated with lower abdominal [perineal region] pain since the last few months [i. e. cyclical pain]. In the clinical examination secondary: sex characteristics were noticed, membrane in front of vagina & thick hymen. P/R: Swelling felt on anterior vaginal wall. Ultrasound reveals an oblonged shaped cystic area with fine echoes floating, resembling blood collection in vagina with measures 101. 4x42. 9x50. 7 mm with 196. 2 ml of volume. All above findings suggest the diagnosis of hemato-colpos. Normal size uterus with midline endometrium, normal ovaries and normal cervix were observed. She was discharged in a good condition. Postoperative follow up was done after the first cycle and second follow up after the 4 regular cycles.

Conclusion

Routine examination of the female genitalia by primary care clinicians during childhood is strongly recommended so that genital abnormalities can be diagnosed early.