

Spontaneous Uterine Rupture at 15 Weeks' Gestation in a Patient with a History of Cesarean Delivery after Removal of Shirodkar Cerclage

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Abstract

A pregnant woman presented with acute upper abdominal pain and nausea at 15 weeks' gestation. She had a history of cesarean delivery for abruption after the removal of a Shirodkar cerclage that was placed because of cervical shortening caused by conization. She became pregnant again 14 months later. Ultrasonography revealed no significant findings, and a single intrauterine pregnancy with positive fetal heart activity was confirmed. An intestinal obstruction was suspected because abdominal radiography showed multiple air–fluid levels in the colon. Over the 3 hours following admission, her symptoms gradually worsened, and plain abdominal computed tomography (CT) showed a large hemorrhage in the abdominal cavity, but the uterine wall appeared intact at this time. Subsequently, dynamic CT revealed discontinuity of the uterine muscle layer. During laparotomy, uterine rupture with complete opening of the uterine wall at the site of the previous transverse scar was identified. A dead fetus was located within the amniotic sac in a blood-filled abdominal cavity. She received a total of 10 units of packed red blood cells and 6 units of fresh frozen plasma for the resuscitation. She was discharged on the eighth postoperative day without any complications.

Keywords

- ▶ uterine rupture
- ▶ Shirodkar cerclage
- ▶ cesarean
- ▶ conization
- ▶ second trimester

Case Report

A 31-year-old, gravida 4, para 2, woman presented with acute upper abdominal pain and nausea at 15 weeks' gestation. She had a history of appendectomy during childhood and a right ovarian cystectomy at 24 years of age. Her obstetrical history began with a full-term spontaneous vaginal delivery followed by conization because of cervical cancer at 28 years of age. Her second pregnancy ended in a missed abortion at 7 weeks' gestation with dilation and curettage treatment. In her previous pregnancy at 30 years of age, she received a history-indicated Shirodkar cerclage at 15 weeks' gestation. The cerclage was removed electively at 36 weeks' gestation. Six

days after the release, she was admitted for unexpected massive bleeding because of cervical laceration at the 9 o'clock position before labor, and an emergency transverse cesarean delivery was performed under a diagnosis of abruption. Fourteen months after the cesarean section, she became pregnant again.

On admission, her general condition was quite stable. Her vital signs were as follows: pulse, 80 bpm; blood pressure, 108/70 mm Hg; and body temperature, 36.6°C. On abdominal examination, she reported pain in the entire abdomen; the pain was strongest around the right hypochondriac region with rebound tenderness. Bowel sounds were audible but weak. Pelvic examination showed normal secretions, no

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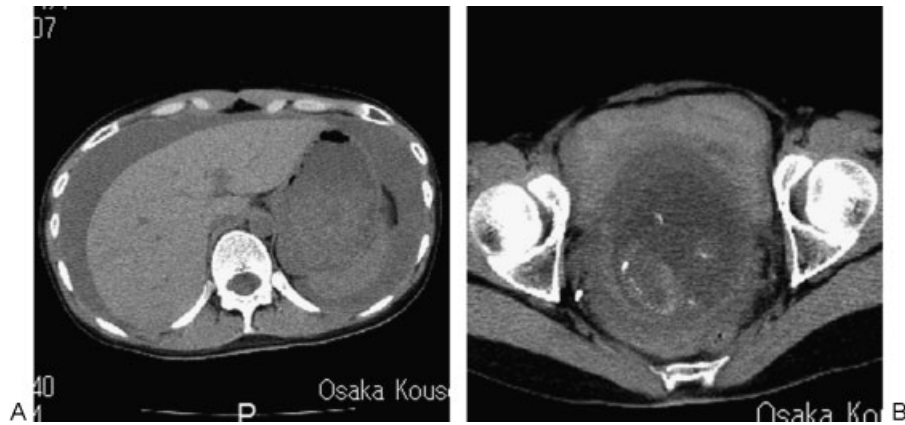


Fig. 1 (A) Plain computed tomography (CT) showing a large hemorrhage extending to occupy the perihepatic space in the abdominal cavity. (B) Plain CT showing continuity of the uterine muscle layer with an intrauterine fetus in the lower uterine segment.

vaginal bleeding, and no cervical dilation. Transvaginal ultrasonography revealed a shortened cervical length (19 mm) without funneling, no fluid collection in the cul-de-sac space, and a single intrauterine pregnancy with positive fetal heart activity. The placenta was located on the uterine fundus. Other organs, including the kidneys, gallbladder, and liver, were sonographically normal, and no fluid collection was detected in Morison's pouch or around the spleen. Laboratory tests performed at the time of admission did not show any significant findings, and hemoglobin level was 10.9 g/dL. Electrocardiography and chest radiography revealed no remarkable findings. Abdominal radiography showed multiple air–fluid levels in the colon without free air; therefore, an intestinal obstruction was suspected.

Over the 3 hours following admission, her symptoms gradually worsened and her hemoglobin level decreased to 7.9 g/dL; however, her vital signs remained stable. An addi-

tional ultrasonography examination showed a significant amount of fluid occupying the perihepatic space and a fetus with cardiac activity. A diagnostic plain abdominal computed tomography (CT) showed a large hemorrhage in the abdominal cavity (→**Fig. 1A**), but the uterine wall appeared intact and intrauterine pregnancy was confirmed (→**Fig. 1B**). An emergency laparotomy was indicated under a diagnosis of intra-abdominal hemorrhage. The surgical department requested dynamic CT to determine the site of the incision. Dynamic CT is performed with rapid injection of contrast medium, usually with sequential scans at only one or a few levels; this modality is useful for screening patients with hemorrhage to detect the origin of the bleeding. Dynamic CT revealed discontinuity of the uterine muscle layer (→**Fig. 2**); therefore, a uterine rupture was suspected.

While the patient was being prepared for emergency laparotomy, her blood pressure suddenly decreased to 78/51 mm Hg and her heart rate increased. Therefore, aggressive resuscitation for hypovolemic shock was required. At the time of the operation, uterine rupture with complete opening of the uterine wall at the site of the previous transverse scar was found (→**Fig. 3**). The fetus within the amniotic sac showed no cardiac activity and was located in a blood-filled abdominal cavity. The total amount of the hemorrhage in the abdominal cavity was approximately 3 L. After the fetus and placenta were removed, the uterine scar was repaired using a double-layer closure. During the preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative periods, the patient received a total amount of 10 units of packed red blood cells and 6 units of fresh frozen plasma for the resuscitation. She recovered without any complications and was discharged on the eighth postoperative day.



Fig. 2 Dynamic computed tomography revealing discontinuity of the uterine muscle layer in the lower uterine segment.

Discussion

Among the most serious obstetric complications, uterine rupture is a potentially life-threatening condition for both the mother and the fetus. The representative risk factor is uterine scarring, mostly resulting from cesarean section, and the incidence may vary depending on the type of previous



Fig. 3 Uterine rupture with complete opening of the uterine wall at the site of the previous transverse scar.

uterine incision. The frequency of uterine rupture is approximately 1% with previous low-segment transverse cesarean section during labor and approximately 4 to 9% with a vertical or T-shaped section.¹ The subsequent pregnancy outcome after conservative management of uterine rupture has only been studied in several small case series, among which the prevalence of recurrence is in a wide range of approximately 0 to 33%.^{2,3}

Uterine rupture typically occurs during active labor in the third trimester, but it can also occur earlier in pregnancy.⁴ In the literature, most cases are associated with labor procedures performed using agents for late termination.^{5,6} Reports in which uterine rupture occurred spontaneously in the early trimesters are quite rare,⁴ and the reported causes include uterine placenta percreta with or without a scarred uterus,^{4,7,8} rudimentary horn pregnancy,^{9,10} coronal resection because of previous ectopic pregnancy,^{11,12} intrauterine anomaly,¹³ and other conditions.¹⁴⁻¹⁷ In this case, the placenta was attached to the posterior uterine wall, far from the previous incision.

Uterine ruptures that occur during any gestational period may be equally difficult to predict.^{7,15,17,18} The present patient was being evaluated for nonobstetric differential diagnoses related to upper abdominal pain because she presented with less acute signs and symptoms in addition to normal sonographic appearances of the uterus and fetus. The emergency laparotomy was performed 3 hours after admission when her hemodynamically stable condition deteriorated to hypovolemic shock. Intra-abdominal hemorrhage was detected on the second sonography, but neither the uterine rupture nor the extruded fetus was detected by the second sonography or the subsequent first CT scan. This finding suggested that the uterine rupture was latently progressing with bleeding and that the rupture was completed with fetal extrusion after the first CT scan was performed. Although the dynamic imaging CT scan requested by the

surgical team to determine the incision region for the laparotomy contributed to the diagnosis of uterine rupture, we should have aborted the preoperative investigation and taken the patient to the operating room immediately after the hemoperitoneum was found on the first scan to prevent maternal collapse. We also experienced difficulty in obtaining a timely correct diagnosis of uterine rupture to prevent acute deterioration of the patient's condition.

This patient had short interpregnancy (IP) intervals after a previous cesarean delivery, which is considered as a risk factor for uterine rupture during vaginal birth after cesarean (VBAC) because of the insufficient healing time for the uterine scar.^{19,20} In 2004, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists stated that women who attempt VBAC with IP intervals less than 24 months have a 2-fold to 3-fold higher risk of uterine rupture than women who attempt VBAC more than 24 months after their last delivery,²¹ a finding that is relevant in this case. In a similar case, uterine rupture occurred at 18 weeks' gestation, 4 months after a low-segment transverse cesarean section.¹⁷ In that report, the uterus ruptured immediately after intercourse, and the Nassar et al suggested that the rupture may be associated with short IP interval, uterine contraction induced by sexual intercourse with nipple and clitoral stimulation leading to orgasm, and the prostaglandin D within the seminal plasma.

In her previous pregnancy, our patient had undergone cervical conization because of cervical cancer 3 years previously; the conization resulted in short cervical length and the need for a Shirodkar cerclage. According to the obstetric information from the hospital where the cesarean section was performed, the massive bleeding on admission originated from the cervical laceration, where pulsatile active bleeding was observed to an extent that required blood transfusion. Although it was not recorded whether bleeding through the cervical canal was also observed, she consequently underwent emergency cesarean delivery under the diagnosis of placental abruption because a retroplacental hematoma was found and no scar was detected on intraoperative ocular inspection of the inside and outside surfaces of the uterine wall. In her complicated history of previous pregnancies, there was no well-known risk factor for predicting subsequent uterine rupture except for the short IP intervals after cesarean delivery. However, one challenging hypothesis is that the uterine wall may have already suffered from unrecognized damage in addition to the unexpected cervical laceration before the cesarean section.

Fox et al²² investigated the labor outcomes of 69 patients who had a Shirodkar cerclage placed during pregnancy and removed before labor. They reported five cases (7.2%) of cervical laceration and two cases (2.9%) of uterine rupture during labor in unscarred uteruses; these findings suggest high susceptibility to uterine injury with the use of Shirodkar cerclage, even after its removal. Interestingly, among the two cases of uterine rupture reported in the literature, one patient received a Shirodkar cerclage with a history of cryotherapy, similar to our case. The unrecognized damage because of the Shirodkar cerclage in addition to the cesarean scar may have resulted in uterine rupture early on in the subsequent

pregnancy. Furthermore, investigations are needed to clarify the correlation between Shirodkar cerclage and uterine rupture in subsequent pregnancies.

Conclusion

We reported a case of uterine rupture in the second trimester of pregnancy in a patient with a history of cesarean delivery after removal of a Shirodkar cerclage. Although little information is available about the relationship between prior Shirodkar cerclage and subsequent pregnancy outcomes, a history of Shirodkar cerclage might increase the risk of subsequent uterine rupture in women who have undergone cesarean section. Further investigation of this issue is required to confirm our findings.

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