OVARIAN TORSION IN PREMENARCHAL GIRL
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ABSTRACT: ovarian torsion represents a true surgical emergency. Prompt diagnosis is essential to ovarian salvage and high clinical suspicion is important in this regard. The diagnosis is confounded with more common abdominal complaints as constipation, diarrhea and UTI and with common surgical emergencies. Prompt diagnosis is difficult in low risk population such as young children. Herein we describe the case of 13 yrs old premenarchal girl presented with acute abdominal pain, diagnosed and treated for acute ovarian torsion.

KEYWORDS: Ovarian torsion, Premenarche, Fertility.

INTRODUCTION: Ovarian torsion is the fifth most common gynaecological surgical emergency accounting for 2-3% of cases of acute gynaecological complaints. It occurs at any age but most cases occur in the early reproductive age. Approximately 17%of cases have found to occur in premenarchal girl.

CASE REPORT: A 13 yrs old premenarchal girl came with complaint of pain in lower abdomen since 2 days and with history of one episode of vomiting. History of constipation present. On examination her ht: 152cm, wt: 67kgs, BMI: 29kg/m.² Her pulse rate was 110/min and other vitals were normal. On her abdomen examination abdomen is distended, tense with tenderness more in right iliac fossa with dull note on percussion. On per rectal examination tender cystic swelling palpable separate from the uterus. Investigation were done total count was 13, 500/cumm and other parameters are with in normal limit. On USG uterus is 6.6x2x3.5 cm with ET8mm. A 7x5 cm cyst noted with more cyst of 7.2x5.5 cm adjacent to it was noted in right adnexal region, right ovary not visualized separately. Left ovary was 3.5x3 cm cystic. Minimal free fluid noted. On Doppler study right adnexal region was cystic and hypo echoic without internal color uptake suggestive of torsion of ovary. On CT scan a cystic lesion measuring 7.8x7.2x7.3cm in the right adnexa abutting a soft tissue mass with multiple cystic appearances measuring 8.2x6.8xx7.1 cm noted in the midline causing indentation of bladder superiorly. No evidence of calcification Right ovary not visualized separately suggestive of torsion of ovary. Left ovary was 4.3x3.8 cm cystic.

On laparotomy, 7x7cm hemorrhagic cystic lesion from right adnexa along with. A 6x5 cm hemorrhagic cyst adjacent to the cyst and attached to it with a common pedicle. Torsion of the cyst noted. Free fluid present in the peritoneal cavity. Left ovary was enlarged and cystic. On histopathology, cut section of one lobe showed serous fluid and other lobe showed clotted blood. Microscopic appearance shows a cyst lined by inner granulose cell layer and outer theca interna cell layer. Numerous congested blood vessels with areas of haemorrhage. No evidence of malignancy. Suggestive of Follicular cyst.

DISCUSSION: Ovarian torsion is rare in premenarchal girl and it is a surgical emergency because of the potential for reproductive and hormonal compromise. It classically occurs unilaterally in a
pathologically enlarged ovary. Right ovary undergoes torsion more often than the left ovary. Fewer than hail of ovarian torsion cases in pediatric patients involves cysts, teratomas or other masses. Ovarian tumors both benign and malignant are implicated in 50-60% cases of torsion, involved masses are nearly all larger than 4-6cm. malignant tumors are much less likely to result in torsion than benign because of the presence of cancerous adhesion in the latter.

Clinical picture is nonspecific and children cannot always articulate their symptoms which often make the diagnosis a challenge. A gynecological examination with sonography should be included in diagnostic workup of young girl with abdominal complaints. Early recognition and prompt management yield significant reduction in morbidity and an increased likelihood of ovarian salvage.

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A Twisted ovarian cyst with gangrenous changes above the torsion point

Right Ovarian cyst with 2 lobules attached to a common pedicle
# CASE REPORT

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