

Case report

Rupture of uterine artery pseudoaneurysm: role of ultrasonography in postpartum hemorrhage management



Narjes Karmous¹, Amira Ayachi^{1,2,&}, Sadok Derouich¹, Lassaad Mkaouer^{1,2}, Mechaal Mourali^{1,2}

¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Hospital of Bougatfa, Bizerte, Tunisia, ²Faculty of Medicine of Tunis, University Tunis El Manar, Tunisia

[&]Corresponding author: Amira Ayachi, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Hospital of Bougatfa, Bizerte, Tunisia

Key words: Postpartum hemorrhage, cesarean delivery, uterine artery pseudoaneurysm, transcatheter arterial embolization

Received: 05/09/2016 - Accepted: 29/10/2016 - Published: 04/11/2016

Abstract

Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm (UAP) rupture should be considered in case of late genital bleeding without obvious cause and lead to perform a sonographic examination with Doppler-scan. We report two cases of late post-partum hemorrhage from UAP diagnosed as such using color Doppler US. In order to avert life-threatening bleeding, prompt and accurate diagnosis should be made using color Doppler US since the latter plays a significant role in demonstrating the vascular nature of this anechoic uterine lesion.

Pan African Medical Journal. 2016; 25:136 doi:10.11604/pamj.2016.25.136.10676

This article is available online at: <http://www.panafrican-med-journal.com/content/article/25/136/full/>

© Narjes Karmous et al. The Pan African Medical Journal - ISSN 1937-8688. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Introduction

A pseudoaneurysm is defined as dilation of an artery with partial or full disruption of the vessel wall [1,2]. Without precise ultrasonographic and radiologic diagnosis before the manifestation of symptoms associated with hemorrhage [3], these pseudoaneurysms are prone to unpredictable rupture, resulting in exsanguination with high morbidity and mortality rates [4]. The 24th edition of Williams Obstetrics described UAP rupture as a possible cause of secondary postpartum hemorrhage. A recent large study showed that secondary PPH is associated with 2.3/1000 deliveries [5] consistent with data that UAP rupture occurs in 2.3/1000 deliveries [6]. This diagnosis should be considered in case of late genital bleeding without obvious cause and lead to perform a sonographic examination with Doppler-scan before diagnostic and therapeutic arteriography [7]. Color Doppler US plays a significant role in demonstrating the vascular nature of these anechoic uterine lesions. We describe two cases of late post-partum hemorrhage from UAP diagnosed as such using color Doppler US, along with a review of the literature reporting UAP. Our purpose is to assess the efficiency of color Doppler US in the management of severe postpartum hemorrhage induced by a ruptured pseudoaneurysm.

Patient and observation

Observation 1: A 24-years-old woman (gravid 1 para 1) with no previous disease history underwent an emergency cesarean section (CS) at 38 weeks of gestation because of failed vaginal delivery. The clinical course after CS was uncomplicated, and the patient was discharged to home. She came to our emergency 32 days after CS because of abnormal uterine bleeding. On arrival at our emergency, massive uterine bleeding was observed and vital signs were unstable with blood pressure of 9/6 cm Hg and heart rate of 105 bpm. The hemoglobin concentration was 5.3g/dL. Crystalloid solution was administered, and 3 units of concentrated red blood cells were transfused. Transvaginal US revealed an anechoic lesion at the uterine cervix measuring 13×11 mm in diameter (Figure 1). Color Doppler transvaginale US showed a spinning blood flow in the previously indicated anechoic structure (Figure 2, Figure 3). It also showed a "yin-yang" mosaic pattern indicating the presence of a pseudoaneurysm (Figure 4). However, no retained gestational products were detected. Patient was treated with bilateral internal iliac artery ligation because emergency transcatheter embolization was not available in our facility. The hemorrhage ceased and the course was uneventful. The patient was discharged 2 days later. The patient returned to our emergency 49 days after CS because of continuous abnormal uterine bleeding. On examination, there was profuse bleeding; vital signs remained stable with blood pressure of 12/7 cm Hg and heart rate of 87bpm. The hemoglobin concentration was 8 g/dL. An attempt was made to neutralize the uterine bleeding using the balloon of a urinary catheter. The bleeding decreased but was still present. It was decided to proceed with uterine artery embolization (UAE). After informed consent was obtained, digital subtraction angiography was performed. On pelvic angiogram, the major feeding artery to pseudoaneurysm was confirmed to be the left uterine artery. After embolization, a complete angiogram was obtained to confirm that occlusion of the bilateral uterine artery has been performed to induce thrombosis of the pseudoaneurysm. UAE was successful, and complete hemostasis was achieved. The patient was discharged 4 days after embolization. She has had normal menstruation periods and no abnormal uterine bleeding since. No further lesion has been detected at transvaginal US.

Observation 2: A 33-years-old woman presented to our emergency department with vaginal bleeding. 20 days earlier, after a pregnancy without complications, she underwent a delivery by cesarean section because of failure to progress. The clinical course after CS was without further complications. Physical examination revealed profuse amount of active bleeding. Vital signs were unstable with blood pressure of 8/7 cm Hg and heart rate of 110 bpm. The hemoglobin concentration was 6.3 g/dL. Crystalloid solution was administered and 2 units of concentrated red blood cells were transfused. An attempt was made to neutralize the uterine bleeding using the balloon of a urinary catheter and it was successful. Transvaginal grey-scale US showed the urinary catheter balloon in place (Figure 5). Color Doppler transvaginal US revealed the presence of a right UAP by demonstrating a spinning blood flow around the urinary catheter balloon (Figure 6, Figure 7). At the time of writing this report, UAE has been planned.

Discussion

UAP has long been considered as a rare disorder, causing massive PPH similar to our two present cases. It occurs more frequently than considered: indeed, it occurs at a rate of 0.2% [6]. Many clinical interventions have been postulated to be responsible for development of UAP. The most frequent cause of UAP was CS, accounting for 25 of 57 cases (47.4%) [8]. This would be reasonable because CS is prone to cause vessel injuries involving branches of the uterine arteries [8]. The clinical appearance of a pseudoaneurysm is variable, precise diagnosis of pseudoaneurysm in an asymptomatic patient is difficult [2]. Hemorrhagic shock can occur and may be the circumstance of discovering, but first diagnosis is often wrong [9]. Regarding diagnostic imaging modalities for pseudoaneurysm, the initial usefulness of US is well documented [2]. In general, on grayscale US, pseudoaneurysm has a characteristic sonographic appearance consisting of a pulsating anechoic or hypoechoic well defined cystic structure with or without associated pelvic hematoma or free fluid [10]. Within the pseudoaneurysm, swirling arterial flow with different directions and velocities is observed, with varying colors according to the variable degree of turbulence at color Doppler US. In the neck of the pseudoaneurysm, the "yin-yang" pattern may be potentially identified at duplex Doppler US because the arterial blood flows like a jet (forward flow) into the aneurysm cavity during systole, then reverses (backward flow) into the original artery during diastole [11].

This pattern is explained by the pressure gradient between a distended, high-pressure pseudoaneurysm and a low-pressure artery during diastole [1]. However, in the case of a UAP, visualization of the neck of the pseudoaneurysm at US may be difficult because of the small size of the parent artery [12]. Some authors had completed ultrasonography by angio computed tomodensitometry to confirm the diagnosis and to perform embolization in the same time [13,14]. In the present cases, color Doppler US helped to establish the diagnosis of UAP by displaying turbulent blood flow with the "yin-yang" mosaic pattern after initial identification on grayscale US. In an analysis of 17 UAP cases, it was revealed that the uterine anechoic areas strongly suggest the presence of UAP. Subsequent definite diagnosis was made at angiography in 7 cases (41.2%), CT in 5 (29.4%), or color Doppler US in 5 (29.4%) [15]. This review indicates the importance of considering UAP in the differential diagnosis of postpartum hemorrhage and abnormal uterine bleeding after gynecologic or obstetric procedures. The unexpected appearance of uterine

anechoic lesions at transvaginal US may suggest the presence of UAP. Prompt and accurate diagnosis should be made using color Doppler US to avert life-threatening bleeding since it plays a significant role in demonstrating the vascular nature of this anechoic uterine lesion.

Conclusion

The present cases of UAP illustrate a rare vascular complication after CS. It is important to recognize this uterine vascular abnormality as a surgical complication. Ultrasonography is the most commonly performed initial imaging examination for evaluation of abnormal uterine bleeding. Color and duplex Doppler US are useful in the early diagnosis of UAP which is potentially a lethal disorder.

Competing interests

The author declare no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed equally in: writing, reading and reviewing the manuscript.

Figures

Figure 1: Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm; Transvaginal US shows anechoic masses at the uterine cervix

Figure 2: Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm; examination with color Doppler transvaginal US shows spinning blood flow

Figure 3: Color Doppler US

Figure 4: "Yin-yang" mosaic pattern

Figure 5: Transvaginal grey-scale US showed the urinary catheter balloon in place

Figure 6: Color Doppler transvaginal US revealed the presence of a right uterine artery pseudoaneurysm

Figure 7: Spinning blood flow around the urinary catheter balloon

References

1. Zimon AE, Hwang JK, Principe DL, Bahado-Singh RO. Pseudoaneurysm of the uterine artery. *Obstet Gynecol.* 1999 Nov;94(5 Pt 2):827-30. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
2. Saad NEA, Saad WEA, Davies MG, Waldman DL, Fultz PJ, Rubens DJ. Pseudoaneurysms and the role of minimally invasive techniques in their management. *Radiogr Rev Publ Radiol Soc N Am Inc.* 2005 Oct;(25 Suppl 1):S173-189. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
3. Langer JE, Cope C. Ultrasonographic diagnosis of uterine artery pseudoaneurysm after hysterectomy. *J Ultrasound Med Off J Am Inst Ultrasound Med.* 1999 Oct;18(10):711-4. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
4. Lee WK, Roche CJ, Duddalwar VA, Buckley AR, Morris DC. Pseudoaneurysm of the uterine artery after abdominal hysterectomy: radiologic diagnosis and management. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2001 Nov;185(5):1269-72. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
5. Dossou M, Debost-Légrand A, Déchelotte P, Lémery D, Vendittelli F. Severe secondary postpartum hemorrhage: a historical cohort. *Birth Berkeley Calif.* 2015 Jun;42(2):149-55. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
6. Baba Y, Matsubara S, Kuwata T, Ohkuchi A, Usui R, Saruyama M et al. Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm: not a rare condition occurring after non-traumatic delivery or non-traumatic abortion. *Arch Gynecol Obstet.* 2014 Sep;290(3):435-40. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
7. Bardou P, Orabona M, Vincelot A, Maubon A, Nathan N. Uterine artery false aneurysm after caesarean delivery: an uncommon cause of post-partum haemorrhage. *Ann Fr Anesthésie Réanimation.* 2010 Dec;29(12):909-12. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
8. Lausman AY, Ellis CAJ, Beecroft JR, Simons M, Shapiro JL. A rare etiology of delayed postpartum hemorrhage. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can JOGC J Obstétrique Gynécologie Can JOGC.* 2008 Mar;30(3):239-43. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
9. Delesalle C, Dolley P, Beucher G, Dreyfus M, Benoist G. Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm: an unusual cause of postpartum hemorrhage. *J Gynécologie Obstétrique Biol Reprod.* 2015 Jan;44(1):88-92. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
10. Takeda A, Kato K, Mori M, Sakai K, Mitsui T, Nakamura H. Late massive uterine hemorrhage caused by ruptured uterine artery pseudoaneurysm after laparoscopic-assisted myomectomy. *J Minim Invasive Gynecol.* 2008 Apr;15(2):212-6. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
11. Hudelist G, Fritzer N, Staettner S, Tammaa A, Tinelli A, Sparic R et al. Uterine sliding sign: a simple sonographic predictor for presence of deep infiltrating endometriosis of the rectum. *Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol Off J Int Soc Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol.* 2013 Jun;41(6):692-5. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
12. Bromley PJ, Clark T, Weir IH, Zwirowich CV. Radiologic diagnosis and management of uterine artery pseudoaneurysm: case report. *Can Assoc Radiol J J Assoc Can Radiol.* 1997 Apr;48(2):119-22. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
13. Pamplona Bueno L, Ferri Folch B, Juárez Pallarés I, Akhoundova F, Desantes Real D, Pérez Martínez G et al. Haemoperitoneum after spontaneous vaginal delivery due to uterine artery pseudoaneurysm rupture. *J Obstet Gynaecol J Inst Obstet Gynaecol.* 2016 Jul;36(5):670-1. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
14. Goupil J, Marcellin P-J, Elahee S, Choffel A, Boukerrou M. Postpartum hemoperitoneum: Do not miss false aneurysm as a cause of bleeding. *J Obstet Gynaecol Res.* 2016 Jan;42(1):95-8. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)
15. Isono W, Tsutsumi R, Wada-Hiraike O, Fujimoto A, Osuga Y, Yano T et al. Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm after cesarean section: case report and literature review. *J Minim Invasive Gynecol.* 2010 Dec;17(6):687-91. [PubMed](#) | [Google Scholar](#)



Figure 1: Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm; Transvaginal US shows anechoic masses at the uterine cervix



Figure 2: Uterine artery pseudoaneurysm; examination with color Doppler transvaginal US shows spinning blood flow



Figure 3: Color Doppler US

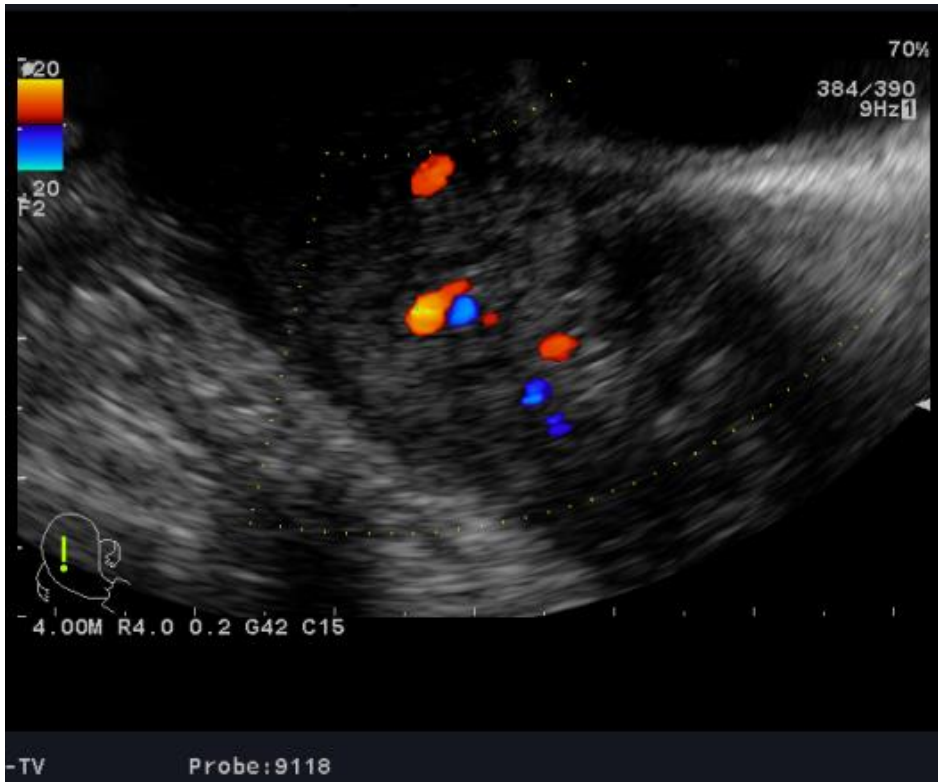


Figure 4: "Yin-yang" mosaic pattern

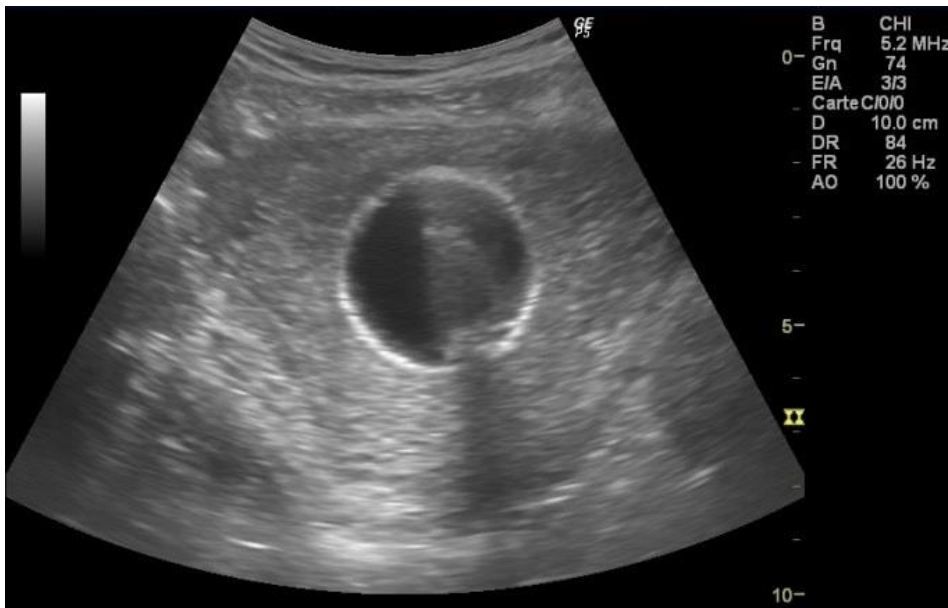


Figure 5: Transvaginal grey-scale US showed the urinary catheter balloon in place

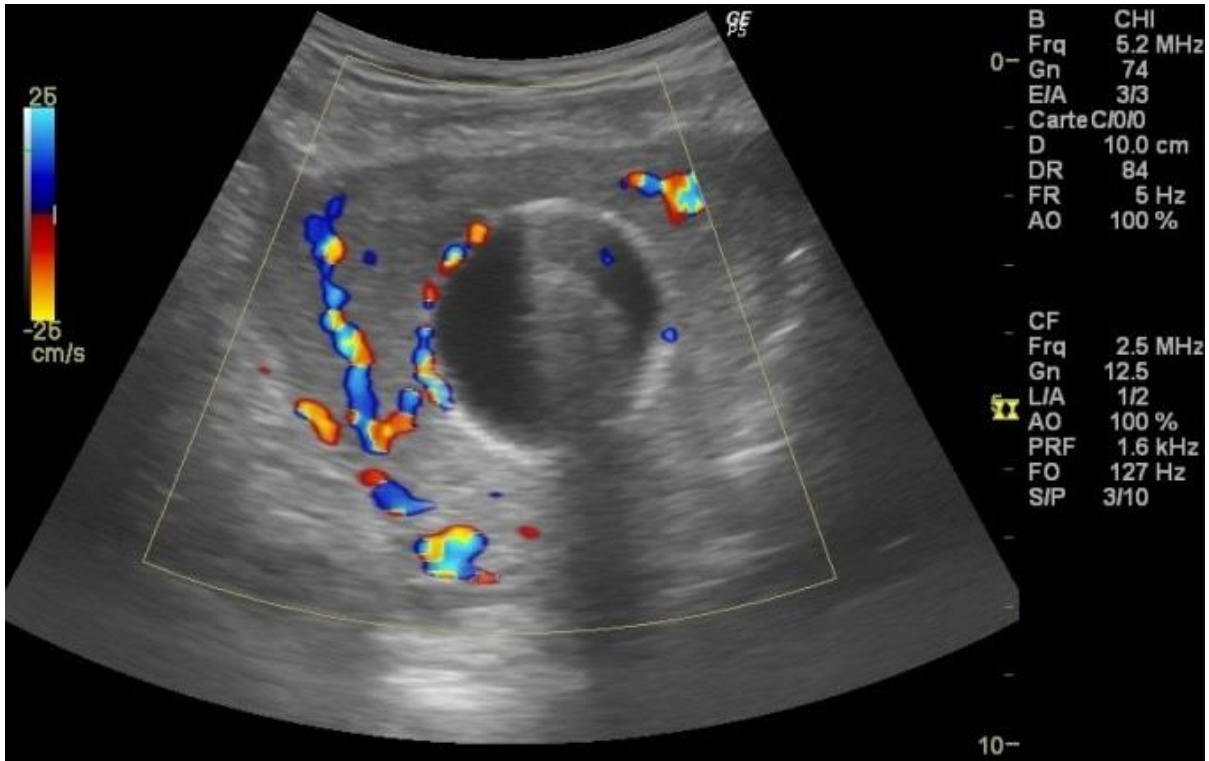


Figure 6: Color Doppler transvaginal US revealed the presence of a right uterine artery pseudoaneurysm

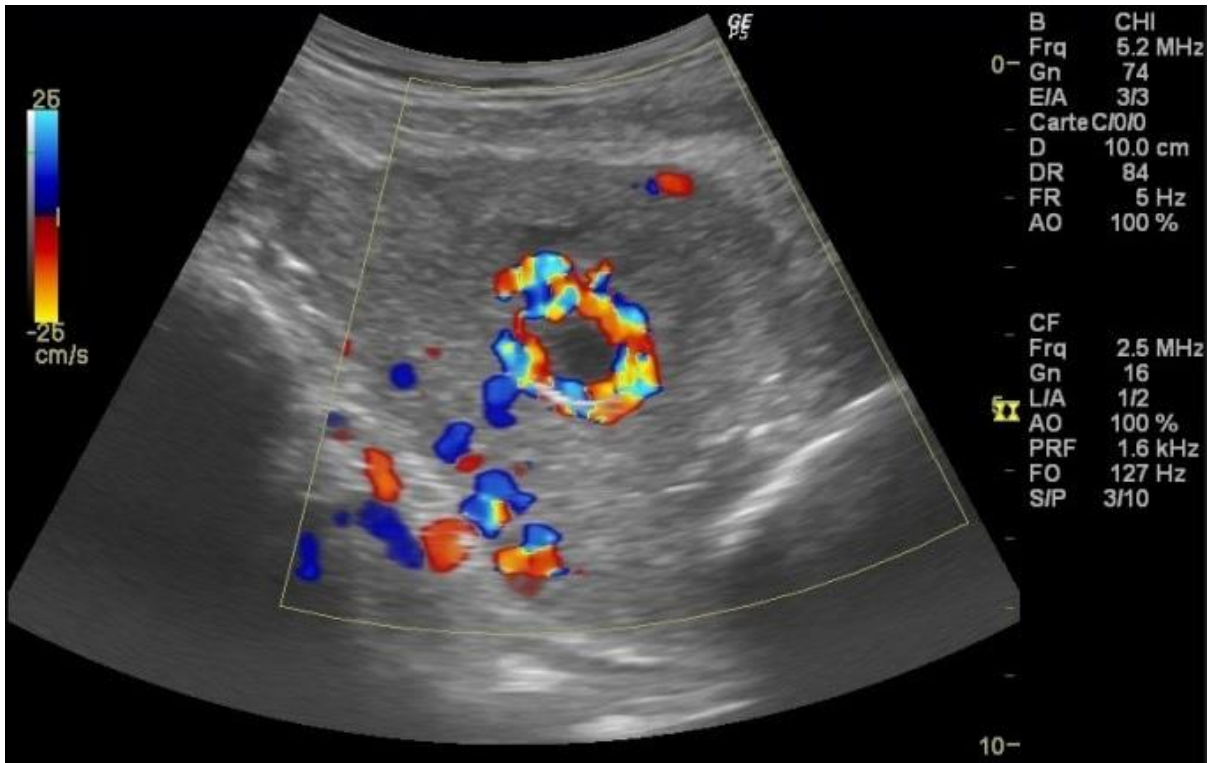


Figure 7: Spinning blood flow around the urinary catheter balloon