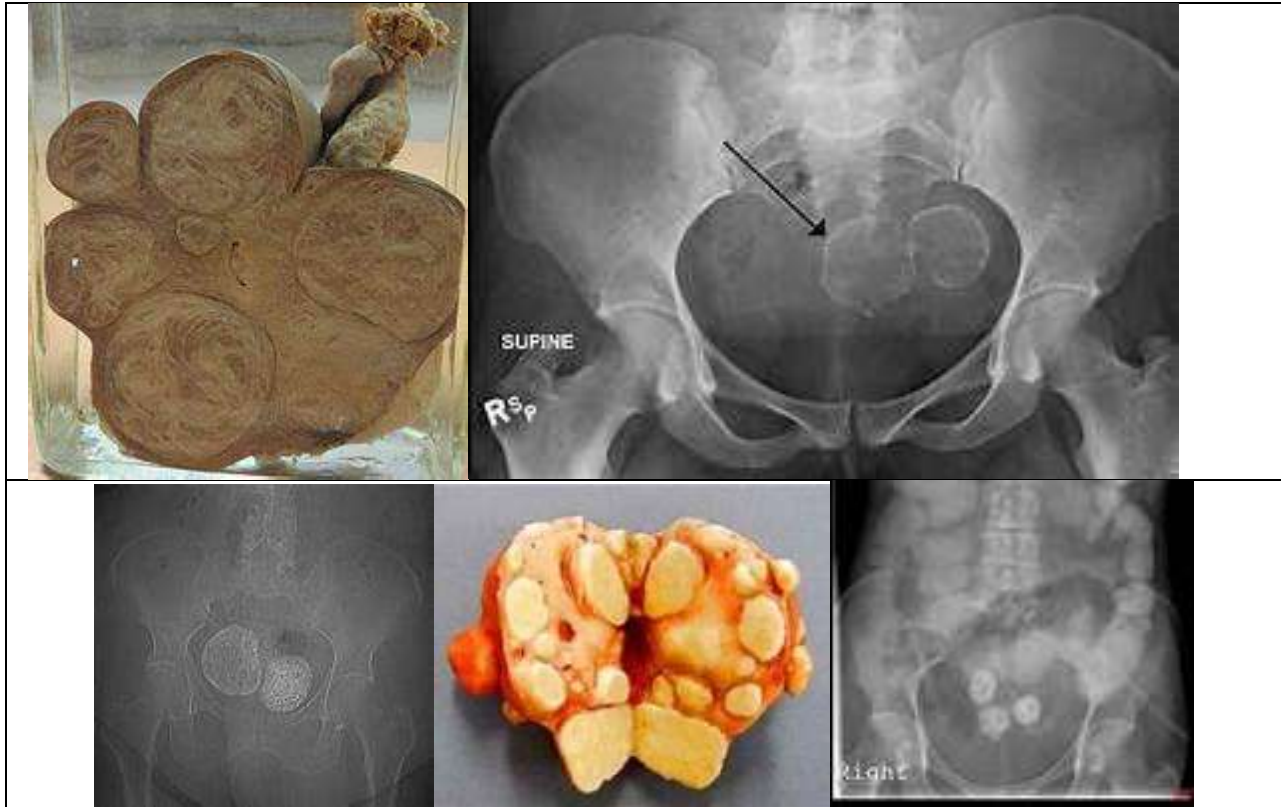


XXI. Diseases of the Female Genital System

Myomata (multiple; with calcification)		
Uterus	Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is enlarged
	Cavity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is reduced (small)
	Wall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thickened • Shows a tumour
The tumour	Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefly interstitial (intramural) • Some masses are sub-serous
	Number	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous (multiple)
	Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable (small and moderately large)
	Shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variable (some are rounded; few are ovoid)
	Capsule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed of compressed surrounding tissue
	Cut surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whorled appearance • Pale greyish-white fibrous bands • Pink brown muscle-fibres • One of the masses is whitish and calcified
	Consistence:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firm-to-hard (in general)





N.B.

Types of myomata according to site:

1. Interstitial :

- ***The commonest.***
- In the substance of the muscle-wall.

2. Submucous (sub-endometrial) :

- May be pedunculated.
- Polypoid.
- Liable to infection or/and haemorrhage.

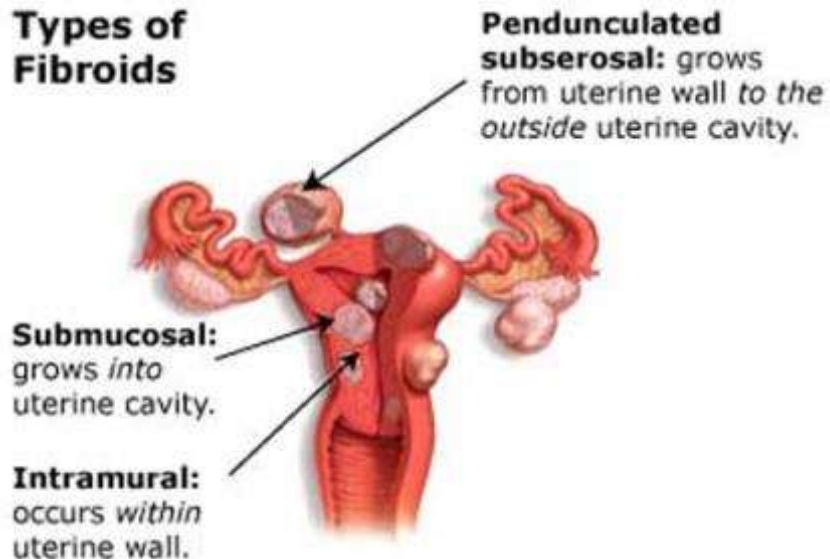
3. Subserous :

- Usually multiple and large.
- Pedunculated.
- Liable to twisting.
- Rarely become attached to omentum → **parasitic myoma.**
- Degenerations are common.

4. Cervical :

- **Uncommon.**
- Single.

Types of Fibroids



Myoma (red degeneration)

Uterus:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows myomata
	<p>Myomata:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are numerous Variable in size, shape and consistence
	<p>One of them is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haemorrhagic (red degeneration) Dark red in colour Rather structureless Necrotic in appearance



N.B.:

- Red degeneration of myoma is due to twisting or cut of blood supply and haemorrhage.
- It is common in the interstitial variety when associated with pregnancy.
- There occurs an infarct and the haemorrhage will diffusely stain the tumour which appears bright red and becomes soft.

Causes of red degeneration :

1. Thrombosis of veins.
2. Pressure of pregnancy or contractions of the uterus.
3. Torsion.



**Fibroids: Types
of degeneration**

- Red
- Hyalinization
- Mucinous
- Cystic
- Myxoid
(muroid/cystic)
- Calcific