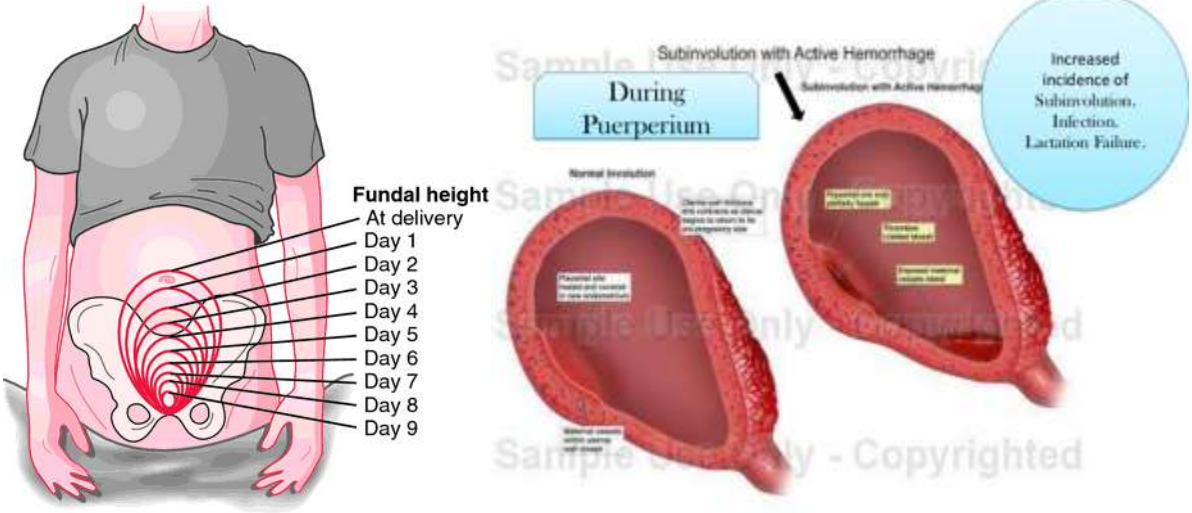
XXI. Diseases of the Female Genital System

Subinvolution		
Uterus:	**Size:**	• Is increased (larger than normal and less than at full term)
	Walls:	• Thickened
	Lining:	• Roughness at the site of placental attachment



N.B.:

- Sub-involution is the condition of the uterus which **remains more or less permanently enlarged**; whereas, it ought to be decreased to the almost normal size before pregnancy (within several weeks).

Rate of involution:

- The uterus, which after labour is about 12 cm above the pelvis, involutes ***about 1 cm/day.***
- In sub-involution, there is more liability to
  - Infection,
  - Loss of blood,
  - Interference with normal menstruation and hence
  - Interference with reproduction.

Delayed involution is common at the puerperium and is favoured by:

1. Puerperal sepsis and infection.
2. Retention of portions of the placenta and the membranes.
3. Displacement of the uterus (retro-flexion).
4. Repeated pregnancies at short intervals.
5. Debility and anaemia especially in women who do not lactate.

The puerperium:

- ***The 4-6 weeks following labour*** in which involution occurs (return of uterus, ligaments, vagina and all generative parts taking function in pregnancy and labour to their approximately normal condition), ***lactation and lochial discharges.***

Complications of puerperium:

- Delayed involution;
- Secondary haemorrhage;
- Puerperal infection,
- Offensive or/and retention of lochia;
- Delayed secretion of milk or Congestion of breast,
- Mastitis,
- Breast abscess and Painful nipples;
- Retention or incontinence of urine;
- Cystitis or/and pyelitis;
- Hemorrhoids;
- Femoral thrombosis,
- Indigestion;
- Insanity;
- Pains.
