Chenglu Qin, J Clin Case Rep 2016, 6:5 (Suppl)
http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2165-7920.C1.008

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3rd Euro-Global Experts Meeting on

Medical Case Reports

June 30-July 02, 2016 Valencia, Spain

Clinical cases report on treatment of patient with congenital vaginal atresia with different type peritoneal vaginoplasty (Luohu I and Luohu II operations): A study of 750 cases

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Background: Many reconstructive surgical procedures have been used for vaginal agenesis. Almost all of them are surgically challenging, multi-staged, time consuming or leave permanent scars on abdomen or skin retrieval sites. But laparoscopic peritoneal vaginoplasty proved to make a simple and effective way for those patients.

Objective: This study was to survey the role of peritoneal vaginoplasty with the assistant of laparoscopy for the treatments to 750 patients with congenital vaginal atresia.

Material & Methods: Total of 750 patients with congenital absence of vagina (including 708 cases of MRKH syndrome, 40 cases of androgen insensitivity syndrome, 2 cases 17-hydroxyulase deficiency) were treated with laparoscopic peritoneal vaginoplasty between 2001 and 2015. And we followed up 362 cases (post-operation times is from 3 months to 14 years), all patients have excellent normal vaginal function. 55cases got biopsy of neovignal wall and show stratified squamous epithelium resembling normal vagina and having acidic pH. The vaginal microecology in the women with peritoneal vaginoplasty can be either normal or abnormal.

Conclusion: Laparoscopic peritoneal vaginoplasty can be performed for MRKH, AIS and 17-hydroxyulase deficiency patients with congenital vaginal atresia and got excellent normal vaginal function.

Biography

Chenglu Qin has completed her MD from Sun Yat-sen Medical University. She is the Chief Physician of the Department of OB/GYN of Luohu Hospital. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals.

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