

What Is A Retroverted Uterus

The meaning of terms that are used can change depending on whether a vertebrate is a biped or a quadruped, due to the difference in the neuraxis, or if an invertebrate is a non-bilaterian. A non-bilaterian has no anterior or posterior surface for example but can still have a descriptor used such as proximal or distal in relation to a body part that is nearest to, or furthest from its middle.

Endometriomas are usually benign growths, most often found in the ovary. They form dark, fluid-filled cysts, which can vary greatly in size. The fluid inside the cysts is thick, dark, old blood that resembles the color of chocolate, giving it the name chocolate cyst. It can also develop in the cul-de-sac (the space behind the uterus), the surface of the uterus, and between the vagina and rectum.

Anterior enterocele is rare. It may occur after cystectomy or hysterectomy. In these cases, the anterior wall of the vagina is weakened or missing due to loss of support from the bladder.

Uterus The uterus assumes an anteverted position in 50% of women, a retroverted position in 25% of women, and a midposed The uterus (from Latin uterus, pl. The uterus is a hormone-responsive sex organ that contains glands in its lining that secrete uterine milk for embryonic nourishment. (The term uterus is also applied to analogous structures in some non-mammalian animals. position is termed antelexion of the uterus.). : uteri or uterus) or womb () is the organ in the reproductive system of most female mammals, including humans, that accommodates the embryonic and fetal development of one or more fertilized eggs until birth

Endometrioma cyst) is the presence of tissue similar to, but distinct from, the endometrium—the lining of the uterus (womb)—in and sometimes on the ovary. Endometrioma is found in 17–44% patients with endometriosis. It is the most common form of endometriosis. It is the Endometrioma (also called chocolate cyst) is the presence of tissue similar to, but distinct from, the endometrium—the lining of the uterus (womb)—in and sometimes on the ovary

Fertiloscope Proper training in the technique The fertiloscope is a type of laparoscope, modified to make it suitable for trans-vaginal application, which is used in the diagnosis and treatment of female infertility. in fact the patient has severe endometriosis causing a fixed retroverted uterus, then there is a risk of rectal puncture

A retroverted uterus should be distinguished from the following: == Signs and symptoms ==
Classification ==

Dyspareunia Although the word dyspareunia includes both female and male patients, discussions that use the term without specifying the patient's sex usually concern the female type, which is the more common. introitus, retroverted uterus or uterine prolapse can contribute to discomfort. Hormonal causes: Endometriosis and adenomyosis Estrogen deficiency is a particularly Dyspareunia (dis-pär-OO-nee-ə) is painful sexual intercourse d190338a2e

The published evidence into the use of Fertiloscopy falls into two categories; those studies linked with the original research into the technique itself, and the later (post 2002) evaluations of the product after it was fully developed. d190338a2e Diagnosis is typically by physical examination and medical history. In each case, underlying causes determine treatment. Many patients achieve relief when physical causes are identified and treated. d190338a2e

Anatomical terms of location These Standard anatomical terms of location are used to describe unambiguously the anatomy of humans and other animals. The terms, typically derived from Latin or Greek roots, describe something in its standard anatomical position. This position provides a definition of what is at the front ("anterior"), behind ("posterior") and so on. An example is a retroverted uterus. anatomical structure tilted back away from something. Several other terms are also used to describe location. As part of defining and describing terms, the body is described through the use of anatomical planes and axes d190338a2e

This relatively new surgical technique is used for the early diagnosis and immediate treatment of a number of disorders of the female reproductive organs and can be considered one of the first standard NOTES (Natural Orifice Transluminal Endoscopic Surgery) procedures. A large body of published research is available on the application of this surgical technique using the device. d190338a2e

List of bacterial vaginosis microbiota This is the list of organisms that are found in the vagina that are associated with bacterial vaginosis, an infectious disease of the vagina caused by excessive growth of specific bacteria. ajog. 209 (6): 505–23. 05. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology. PMID 23659989. 006. The normally predominant species of Lactobacilli are markedly reduced. 1016/j. "What are the Bacterial vaginosis is caused by an imbalance of the naturally occurring bacteria in the vagina. Having infections with the listed pathogens increases the risk of acquiring other sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS. 2013. Some species have been identified relatively recently. doi:10. vaginosis: a systematic review". The census and relationships among the microbiota are altered in BV, resulting in a complex bacterial milieu d190338a2e

BV is caused by an imbalance of the naturally occurring bacteria in the vagina. There is a change in the most common type of bacteria and a hundred to thousandfold increase in total numbers of bacteria present. Typically, bacteria other than Lactobacilli become more common. Risk factors include douching, new or multiple sex partners, antibiotics, and using an intrauterine device, among others. However, it is not considered a sexually transmitted infection and, unlike gonorrhoea and chlamydia, sexual partners are not treated.

Diagnosis is suspected based on the symptoms, and may be verified by testing the vaginal discharge and finding a higher than normal vaginal pH, and large numbers... d190338a2e

Enterocoele Enterocoele is significantly more common in females, especially after hysterectomy. An enterocoele is a herniation of a peritoneum-lined sac containing small intestine through the pelvic floor, between the rectum and the vagina (in females) An enterocoele is a herniation of a peritoneum-lined sac containing small intestine through the pelvic floor, between the rectum and the vagina (in females) d190338a2e

While most discharge is considered physiologic (represents normal functioning of the body), some changes in discharge can reflect infection or other pathological processes. Infections that may cause changes in vaginal discharge include vaginal yeast infections, bacterial vaginosis, and sexually transmitted infections. The characteristics of abnormal vaginal discharge vary depending on the cause, but common features include a change in color, a foul odor, and associated symptoms such as itching, burning, pelvic... d190338a2e

In 2020, dyspareunia was estimated to affect 35% of women worldwide at some point in their lives. Numerous physical, psychological, and social or relationship factors can contribute to pain during sexual encounters. Often, multiple underlying causes contribute to the pain. The pain can be acquired or congenital. Symptoms of dyspareunia may also occur after menopause. d190338a2e

Those who... d190338a2e

Vaginal discharge This discharge normally begins to taper and should become Vaginal discharge is a mixture of liquid, cells, and bacteria that lubricate and protect the vagina. it consists of blood and the superficial mucous membrane that lined the uterus during pregnancy. Normal vaginal discharge may have a thin, watery consistency or a thick, sticky consistency, and it may be clear or white in color. This mixture is constantly produced by the cells of the vagina and cervix, and it exits the body through the vaginal opening. Normal vaginal discharge may be large in volume but typically does not have a strong odor, nor is it typically associated with itching or pain. The composition, quality, and amount of discharge varies between individuals, and can vary throughout the menstrual cycle and throughout the stages of sexual and reproductive development d190338a2e

== Pathophysiology == d190338a2e The following table distinguishes among some of the terms used for the position of the uterus: d190338a2e More broadly, endometriosis is the presence of tissue similar to, but distinct from, endometrial tissue located outside the uterus. The presence of endometriosis can result in the formation of scar tissue, adhesions and an inflammatory reaction. d190338a2e

Bacterial vaginosis Diagnosis is suspected Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is an infection of the vagina caused by excessive growth of bacteria. Occasionally, there may be no symptoms. Burning with urination may occur. Common symptoms include increased vaginal discharge that often smells like fish. It also increases the risk of early delivery among pregnant women. The discharge is usually white or gray in

color. However, it is not considered a sexually transmitted infection and, unlike gonorrhoea and chlamydia, sexual partners are not treated. Itching is uncommon. Having BV approximately doubles the risk of infection by a number of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS d190338a2e

Retroverted uterus Between one in three to one in five uteruses is retroverted, or oriented backwards towards the spine. Most people with retroverted uteruses will not know they have this characteristic. This is in contrast to the typical uterus, which is oriented forward (slightly "anteverted") toward the bladder, with the anterior part slightly concave. Generally, a retroverted uterus does not cause any problems, nor does it interfere with pregnancy or fertility. This is in contrast A retroverted uterus (tilted uterus, tipped uterus) is a uterus that is oriented posteriorly, towards the rectum in the back of the body. A retroverted uterus (tilted uterus, tipped uterus) is a uterus that is oriented posteriorly, towards the rectum in the back of the body d190338a2e

Anterior enterocele (develops in the vesicovaginal space). d190338a2e == Literature review == d190338a2e It has been suggested that the terms enterocele and sigmoidocele are inaccurate, since hernias are usually named according to location and not according to contents. However, the terms are in widespread use. As such, enterocele, peritoneocele, sigmoidocele, and omentocele could be considered as types of cul-de-sac hernia. d190338a2e Retains the full thickness of the anterior vaginal wall. d190338a2e == Microbiota == d190338a2e == Related terms == d190338a2e In females, the pain may primarily affect the external surface of the genitalia (the vulva or vagina) or may be deeper in the pelvis from pressure against the cervix. Dyspareunia is a pelvic floor dysfunction that is often underdiagnosed. Understanding the duration, location, and nature of the pain is important in diagnosing the causes. d190338a2e Lacks vaginal wall (or very thin and ulcerated vaginal wall). d190338a2e Fertiloscopy provides a minimally invasive, potentially office-based procedure for the clear diagnosis of two major causes of infertility in a manner enabling rational choices at the start of infertility treatment. d190338a2e International organisations have determined vocabularies that are often used as standards for subdisciplines of anatomy. For example, Terminologia Anatomica, Terminologia Neuroanatomica, and Terminologia Embryologica for humans and Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria for animals. These allow parties that use anatomical terms, such as anatomists, veterinarians, and medical... d190338a2e On defecography, enterocele is defined as the presence of small bowel between the rectum and the vagina. The hernia must reach lower than the... d190338a2e Published evidence indicates improvement in pregnancy rates with reductions in costs. d190338a2e Posterior enterocele (develops in the rectovaginal space, also termed the pouch of Douglas or the cul-de-sac). d190338a2e In humans, the lower end of the uterus is a narrow part known as the isthmus that connects to the cervix, the anterior gateway leading to the vagina. The upper end, the body of the uterus, is connected to the fallopian tubes at the uterine horns; the rounded part, the fundus, is above the openings to the fallopian tubes. The connection of the uterine cavity with a fallopian tube is called the uterotubal junction. The fertilized egg is carried to the uterus along the fallopian tube. It will have divided on its journey to form a blastocyst that will implant itself into the lining of the uterus - the endometrium, where it will receive nutrients

and develop into the embryo proper, and later fetus, for the duration of the pregnancy... d190338a2e

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