

Misplaced Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device presenting as strings at anus

S Kumar, M Jain, A Khanna

Citation

S Kumar, M Jain, A Khanna. *Misplaced Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device presenting as strings at anus*. The Internet Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics. 2008 Volume 11 Number 1.

Abstract

Contraception is essential especially for developing and highly populated country like India. Intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) is one of the most frequently used method. Various complications of IUCD has been described. Here, we are reporting an unusual case in which the IUCD migrated to rectum.

CASE REPORT

A 33 year Para⁴⁺⁰ women presented with feeling of some strings at anus without any other complaints. She had Copper T IUCD insertion four years ago. Per vaginal examination was normal and black strings were seen protruding out of the anus (Figure 1). On proctoscopy these strings were visible but upper limit was not seen (Figure 2). On plain X ray abdomen, the copper T IUCD was found to be extra uterine (Figure 3). This misplaced device was removed with gentle traction by per-rectal route (Figure 4). The woman was advised to take contraceptive pills as an alternative method of contraception.

Figure 1

Figure 1: Strings peeping out of anus



Figure 2

Figure 2: Proctoscopic Examination



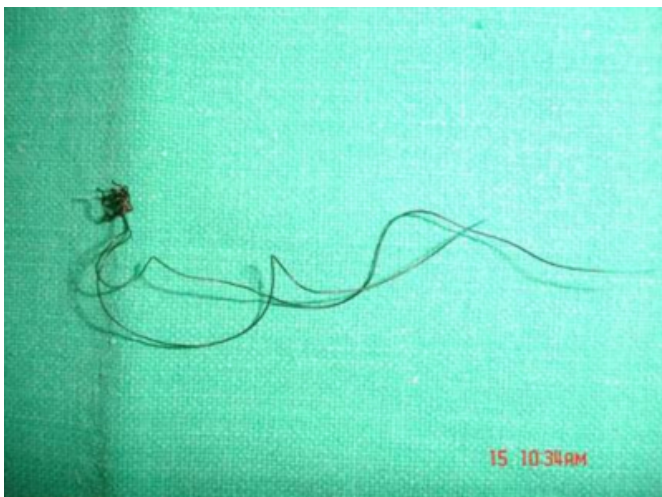
Figure 3

Figure 3: Plain X ray showing Copper T at recto-sigmoid Junction



Figure 4

Figure 4: Extracted Copper T



DISCUSSION

Contraception is essential especially in a country like India. Insertion of IUCD is safe and effective tool for unwanted pregnancies but it may be associated with some unwanted complications. Perforation of the uterus by an IUCD is a serious complication occurring in 1/350 to 1/2500 insertions¹. An IUCD may perforate through the uterine wall into the pelvic or abdominal cavity or into adjacent organs like sigmoid colon, rectum and even may cause appendicular perforation². Finding strings of IUCD at anus is very rare and only one case has been reported in world literature like our case³. Ultrasonography is a convenient, safe and noninvasive method of locating an IUCD within the uterine cavity and thereby assessing correct placement. For localization of lost IUCD ultrasound, X-ray may be needed¹. In lost IUCD rectal examination should be always kept in mind. When an IUD is located in the abdominal cavity, it should be removed, even in an asymptomatic patient⁴. The probable route of travel of the IUCD was perforation of uterus and rectal wall. So digital rectal examination is of great value in locating the IUCD in rectum or anus⁴.

CORRESPONDENCE TO

Prof A K Khanna Department of General Surgery Institute of Medical Sciences Banaras Hindu University Varanasi -221005, India. Phone: 0091-542 - 2318418 Fax: 0091-542-2367568 E. Mail- akhannabh@gmail.com

References

1. Baris, Mu layim, Sema Mu layim and Nilu fer Yigit Celik A lost intrauterine device. Guess where we found it and how it happened. The European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care 2006;11(1):47-49.
2. Khanna AK, Khanna A. Perforation of the appendix caused by an IUD. Med J Australia 1986; 144: 109
3. Ramsewak S, Rahaman J, Persad P, Narayansingh G. Missing intrauterine contraceptive device presenting with strings at the anus. West Indian Med J. 1991; 40(4):185-6.
4. Y. A. Tuncay, E. Tuncay, K. Guzin, D. Ozturk, C. Omurcan and N. Yu cel. Transuterine migration as a complication of intrauterine contraceptive devices: six case reports. The European Journal of Contraception and Reproductive Health Care 2004;9:194-200

Author Information

Sanjeev Kumar, MS

Senior Resident, Department of General Surgery, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University

Madhu Jain, MD

Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University

A.K. Khanna, MS, FACS

Professor, Department of General Surgery, Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University