

## Effects of female genital mutilation on diagnosis multiple uterine fibroids: A case report

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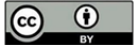
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### ABSTRACT

The existence of fibroid in the uterus is a source of inconvenience and concern for females. Fortunately, is considered a benign mass and has several treatment options. A 20- single female patient, a victim of female genital mutilation, the fourth type; with pain and swollen in her abdomen, back pain, dysuria and amenorrhea since 3 months. The ultrasound report stated that multiple neoplasms with homogenous masses inside the uterus and one mass outside it. Also, revealed hydronephrosis in both kidneys. The histopathological report stated the present form of leiomyoma. Menstrual problems were the result of female circumcision and this becomes source for blood collection, which affected the diagnosis of any intrauterine lesions.

**Keywords:** Circumcision; Dysmenorrhea; Fibroid; Mutilation; Myomas

### 1. INTRODUCTION

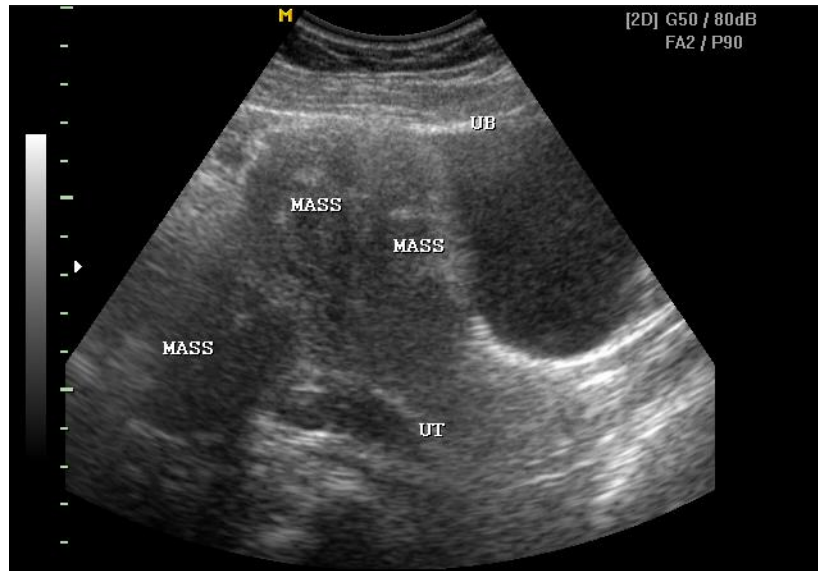
Most women everywhere throughout the globe, special African suffering from detrimental traditional action of remove genital organs in process called female circumcision or female mutilation (Rushwan, 2013). This procedure contains four classifications based on the removal types (Rouzi et al., 2017). Among the uterine lesions', fibroid also, known as myomas or Leiomyoma, considered benign tumors which spread worldwide among older females above 50 years of age. Its percentage was about 80% in the older age groups (Viva et al., 2021). Fibroid formed in myometrium. Its prevalence depended on age and ethnicity (Payson et al., 2006). The existence of fibroid was a strong reason for removal of the uterus (Kaganov and Ades, 2016). Also, there are strong correlation between fibroid and infertility Signs and symptoms depend on the tumor size; it can cause pressure to both the nearby organs (Viva et al., 2021). Ultrasound is the preferable method in accurate diagnosis of leiomyoma among populations (Payson et al., 2006).

### 2. CASE PRESENTATION

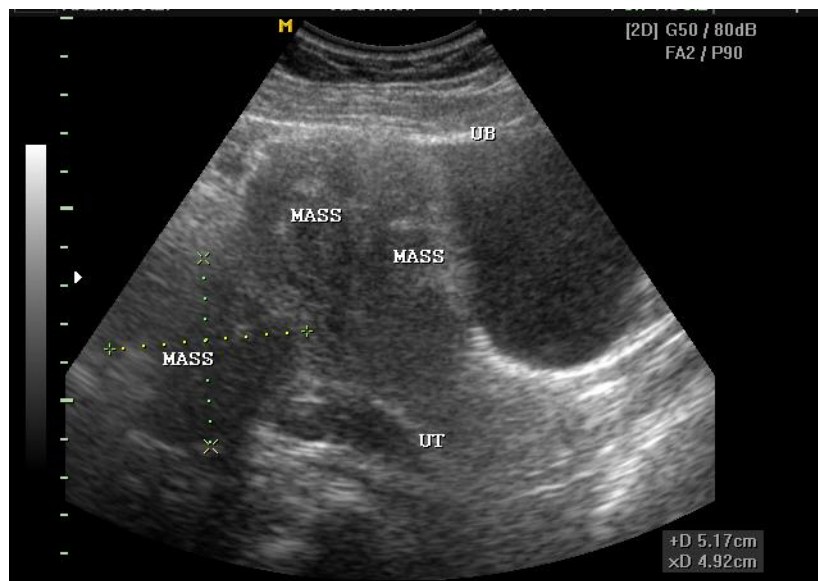
A 20-year-old unmarried girl lived in a small village, 600 km from downtown. One year ago, she suffered from abdominal distension, dysuria, and constipation for three months. Also, from dysmenorrhea since puberty she

had acute infection after female genital mutilation (FGM); her menstrual period was absent in the last three months. Family history was inconspicuous. As a result, due to the wide spread of female circumcision in the region, the case was diagnosed based on the accumulation of menstrual blood; as in the similar cases. She underwent traditional treatment by using herbal remedy. In June 2021, she was hauled to the department of gynaecology for further procedures. She came to the ultrasound department, where several polyps were discovered in the uterus with bilateral hydronephrosis (figures 1-3). Other examinations showed normal results.

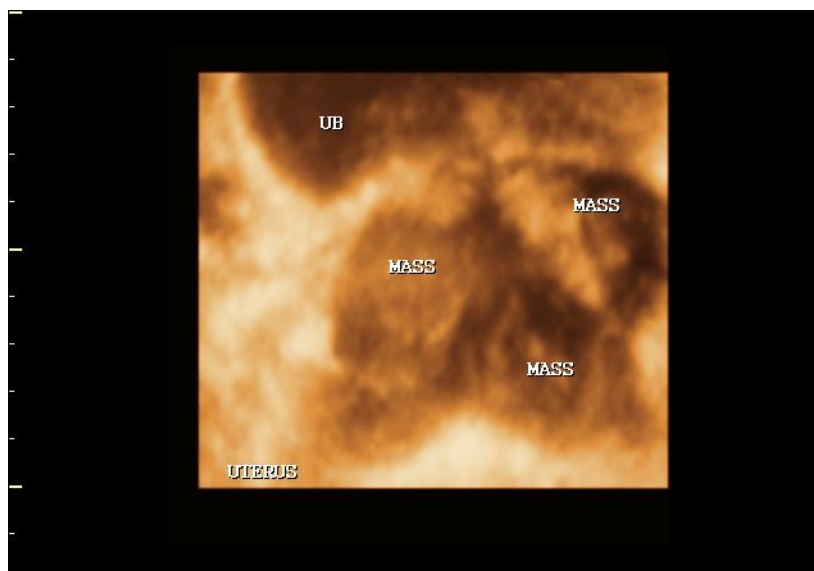
She was admitted at the surgery department; neoplasms were eradicated; the result of biopsy was clarified fibroids. Because she is type four of FGM; genital plastic surgery was decided after her marriage. The patient offered permission for the use of her data.



**Figure 1** Uterus ultrasound displayed multiple masses.



**Figure 2** Ultrasound showed mass measuring (5.17 \* 4.92 cm).



**Figure 3** 4D Ultrasound showed uterine masses.

### 3. DISCUSSION

The world Health Organization (WHO) described the female genital mutilation (FGM) as "any aggressive act that intends to harm the female genitalia, incompletely or totally, sometimes, other procedures are executed, for social or non-therapeutic purposes"; it comprises of four kinds, according to the type of removal of parts (World Health Organization, 2008). Women who underwent FGM were suffering from various complications during their lives (Berg and Denison, 2012). Myomas classified as non-cancerous neoplasms which arise from the uterine wall and its occurrence accounting for up to 80% of growing old (Kaur and Kumar, 2019) and, an unusual incidence in puberty (Akinajo et al., 2020).

According to the uterus site, any huge myoma can compress anterior and posterior organs, which results in different symptoms. Hydronephrosis is an example of that (Al Hadidi et al., 2015). Depends on the fibroid, its site, size and effect; the type of treatment is determined; the patient's age and general condition should be considered (Maggiore et al., 2013).

### 4. CONCLUSION

Some women all over the universe endure from the loss of their genitals in the process known as circumcision; this action is classed as human right desecration. Fibroids are infrequent in younger; although it can affect them. So, adolescents with some symptoms should be noted. Crucial laws must be enacted to protect women from unjustified violations.

#### Acknowledgments

Our sincere thanks to the patient for her cooperation in completing the case

#### Author's contribution

Elkhader BA prepared the report, revised the manuscript and agreed the final version.

#### Informed Consent

Written & oral informed consent was obtained from the patient in this case report. Additional informed consent was obtained from all individuals from whom identifying information is included in this case report.

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#### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interests.

**Data and materials availability**

All data associated with this study are present in the paper.

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