



## P74. NON-PUERPERAL UTERINE INVERSION: A CASE REPORT AND SYSTEMATIC REVIEW.

Rosa M I (BR) [1], Silva N C (BR) [2], Silva B R (BR) [3], Grande A J (BR) [4], Uggioni M L (BR) [5], Colonetti T (BR) [6], Rebello J R (BR) [7], Meller F d (BR) [8]

**Context:** Non-puerperal uterine inversion is an unusual entity, the majority are caused by benign myomas. **Objective:** We performed a systematic review to investigate the number of published cases of non-puerperal uterine inversion and to describe one case report. **Methods:** We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, LILACS, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, IBECs, BIOSIS, the Web of Science, SCOPUS, Conference Abstracts, and grey literature (Google scholar; the British Library) for papers published from January 1940 through October 2016. **Patients:** women with non-puerperal uterine inversion, **Main Outcome:** non-puerperal uterine inversion **Measurements and main results** We found a total of 171 case reports. The most common cause was leiomyoma (57.2%) followed by sarcoma (13.5%). The definitive treatment of most cases was hysterectomy (86.8%). Regarding the one case report that we selected, the patient was a 24-year-old woman who had lower abdominal pain, offensive vaginal discharge, and a huge protruding mass per vagina. A clinical diagnosis of non-puerperal uterine inversion was made and she successfully underwent an abdominal hysterectomy. **Conclusion:** Non-puerperal uterine inversion is rare. There have been 171 case reports in the literature since 1950, and the patient in our case report exhibited a good prognosis during the post-operative period.

[1] Universidade do Extremo Sul Catarinense, [2] INESC, [3] UNIPLAC, [4] UNESC, [5] UNESC, [6] UNESC, [7] UNIVALI, [8] UNESC