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UTERINE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EARLY FETUSES

The examination of fetuses of 4-6 months of development found certain peculiarities of the structure, syntopy and topography of the uterus. 5 out of 30 fetuses had insignificant deviation of the uterine vertical axis in the frontal plane to the right. The degree of this deviation is likely to depend on the interrelation of lengths of the uterine round ligaments. Thus, in 5 cases the right uterine round ligament in fetuses of 4-6 months was shorter than the left one. An average length of the right uterine round ligament was 6,5 mm, of the left one – 7,1 mm. As to the deviation in the sagittal plane, the positions anteflexio or retroflexio were difficult to identify. In all the cases the uterus was in the intermediate position. Syntopically, in all the cases the uterus touched the anterior wall of the rectum with its posterior surface, and the posterior surface of the urinary bladder – with its anterior surface. Umbilical arteries passed from the sides at 1 mm distance. The ovaries were characterized by the biggest variety of syntopic interrelations with the uterus. In the majority of early fetuses – 8 out of 10 fetuses of the 4th month of development – the ovaries were in high position and touched the posterior surface of the uterus with their lower extremities. The high position was characterized by the ovarian localization either longitudinally the lateral walls of the rectum or in the femoral regions. In 2 cases in 4-month fetuses the ovaries were located behind the uterus by their bigger part. This position was characteristic for the majority of fetuses of the 6th month of development. The uterus shape, or to be more exact, the shape of the uterine floor was characterized by the biggest variety of morphological signs. In 26 fetuses out of 30 the uterus was flat from 1 to 2,5 mm thick. In 4 fetuses the uterus was of the shape close to the triangle. The uterine floor of 4-month fetuses was characterized by the following shapes: flat – 2 cases, convex – 1 case, channel – 5, tuberoso – 2. In half of the cases of 4-month fetuses (5 out of 10) the uterine floor was of a channel shape. This shape was characterized by the presence of sulcus along the centre of the uterine floor as of separating it into two parts. In our opinion, such a structure can be qualified as a normal one for the given period of development, and it is the sign of continuation of embryonic morphogenesis. In 2 cases the uterine floor was tuberoso characterized by the presence of tubers in the mouth area of the uterine tubes. We consider this variant is the result of flattening of the sulcus which presence is characteristic for the majority of fetuses of the given age period and descending of the uterine tubes. In two cases the uterine floor was flat which is indicative of disappearing of its sulcus. In one case the uterine floor was convex which is indicative of accelerated development. In 5-month fetuses a regular distribution of uterine shapes was found. In 3 cases the shape was tuberoso, in 3 more cases – channel, in 2 cases – flat, and in 2 more cases – convex. In 6-month fetuses flat shape of the uterine floor prevailed (7 out of 10). There was one case of a channel shape, one tuberoso, and one convex. The peculiarities of the uterine morphology found are indicative of characteristic belonging of a certain shape to the period of development. The regulations of morphogenesis of the uterine floor shape from channel to flat can be accordingly observed. Finding a channel uterine shape in 6-month fetuses may be indicative of a retarded development and possibility to form congenital defects.