CERVICAL STENOSIS

Narrowing of cervix - the opening to the uterus.

诊断: 女性

相关诊断:
- Endometriosis
- Menopause
- Amenorrhea

了解宫颈狭窄

宫颈狭窄意味着宫颈的开口（子宫颈管）比正常情况下更为狭窄。在某些情况下，子宫颈管可能完全闭合。宫颈狭窄可能从出生时就存在，也可能由其他因素引起，如宫颈癌、宫颈内膜异位症、宫颈内膜损伤或围绝经期。

宫颈狭窄的治疗涉及打开或拓宽子宫颈管。该状况可能在完全分娩后自然改善，但宫颈拓宽可以通过插入宫颈扩张器来暂时实现。如果狭窄是由疤痕组织引起，激光治疗可以用来烧掉疤痕。最后，宫颈管的手术拓宽可以通过宫腔镜下的切除和去除狭窄的组织来完成。

相关疾病
- 月经失调（痛经，月经不调）
- 经血过多
- 不孕
- 宫颈内膜异位症
- 围绝经期

并发症

宫颈狭窄具有重要性，因为其与临床后果有关，这些后果与其发生有关，如痛经、月经不调、不孕和分娩期间的损伤。这种情况也是一个关注点，因为它可能同时影响宫颈的细胞学随访和收集组织学标本。

风险因素
- 宫颈相关手术，如子宫颈镜检查（用于检查受照明影响的宫颈和阴道及会阴组织的放大视图），宫颈锥切术或冷刀手术。
- 宫颈损伤
- 频繁的阴道感染
- 宫颈萎缩
- 围绝经期
- 宫颈癌
- 放射治疗

对生育的影响

宫颈狭窄可能影响自然生育能力，因为其阻碍了精液进入子宫。在这一背景下
of infertility treatments, cervical stenosis may complicate or prevent the use of intrauterine insemination (IUI) or in vitro fertilization (IVF) procedures.

## Prevention

Non-existing.

## Symptoms

Symptoms depend on whether the cervical canal is partially or completely obstructed and on the patient's menopausal status. Pre-menopausal patients may have a buildup of blood inside the uterus which may cause infection, sporadic bleeding, or pelvic pain.

## Therapies

### Self therapy

Non-existing.

### Conventional medicine

#### Pharmacotherapy

**Misoprostol**

Misoprostol is a medication used to start labor, prevent and treat stomach ulcers, and treat postpartum bleeding due to poor contraction of the uterus. Misoprostol prior to hysteroscopy for cervical dilation appears to facilitate an easier and uncomplicated procedure only in premenopausal women.

#### Surgical therapy

**Cervical dilation**

Cervical dilation is a common procedure in gynaecological practice that is used for both therapeutic and diagnostic procedures, such as hysteroscopy, explorative curettage or placement of intrauterine contraceptive devices. The most common method for cervical dilation is to use Hegar dilators. This method requires significant force, which may lead to permanent damage of the cervical canal. Other methods of cervical dilation involve the use of osmotic dilators or prostaglandin analogues, which are impractical, often nonfunctional and cause undesirable effects such as cervical haemorrhage or uterine cramping.

#### Other therapies

**Intrauterine device (IUD)**

The application of an IUD for cervical stenosis might be effective because the dilation required for device insertion allows menstrual blood to drain. The levonorgestrel-releasing intrauterine system (LNG-IUS) is used not only for contraception but also for dysmenorrhea- or endometriosis-related pain. The LNG-IUS exerts strong progestosterone activity, which leads to profound thinning and atrophy of the endometrium. Estrogen receptors are suppressed during LNG use, also contributing to reduced menstrual bleeding. Therefore, LNG-IUS insertion may be expected to be effective for severe cervical stenosis with dysmenorrhea because of the sustained dilation of stenotic tissue with easy drainage of menstrual blood, or because of the direct effect of progesterone on the endometrium.
Find more about related issues

Diagnoses

Endometriosis
A state in which pieces of the tissue alike to the lining of the uterus (endometrium) grow in other parts of the body.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/endometriosis

Menopause
The time in most women's lives when menstrual periods stop permanently, and the woman is no longer able to have children.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/menopause

Amenorrhea
The absence of a menstrual period in women of reproductive age.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/amenorrhea

Organs

Cervix
The narrow inferior portion of the uterus that projects into the vagina.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/cervix

Reproductive functions

Fertilization
The fusion of an ovum with a sperm to initiate the development of a new individual organism.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/reproductive-functions/fertilization

Symptoms

Absence of menstrual periods
The absence of a menstrual period in a woman of reproductive age.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/absence-of-menstrual-periods-1

Chronic pelvic pain
Pain in the area of the pelvis, that lasts more than six months.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/chronic-pelvic-pain-1

Hematometra
An accumulation or retention of blood in the uterus.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/hematometra

Infertility
The failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/infertility

Irregular bleeding between the menstrual periods
Bleeding that occurs irregularly between the menstrual period.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/irregular-bleeding-between-the-menstrual-periods-1

Painful menstruation
Dysmenorrhea is a pain during menstruation. It is the most common menstrual disorder.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/painful-menstruation
Egg donation
Process by which a woman donates eggs for purposes of assisted reproduction or biomedical research.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/egg-donation

ICSI
A micromanipulative fertilization technique in which a single sperm is injected directly into an egg.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/icsi

Sperm donation
The procedure in which a man (sperm donor) provides his sperm for fertility treatment.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/sperm-donation

Standard IVF
A process in which an egg is fertilised by sperm outside the body: in vitro. Own or donated gametes may be used.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/standard-ivf

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