

## 자궁내막증이 동반된 Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser 증후군의 수술적 치료경험 1례

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### A Case of Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser Syndrome Accompanying Endometriosis

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The Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser (MRKH) syndrome refers to a condition which presents as normal female secondary sex characteristics, normal external genitalia, congenital absence of the internal vagina, usually a rudimentary uterus in the form of bilateral noncanaliculated muscular buds, and normal tubes and ovaries with normal cytogenetic and endocrine evaluation, frequent association of renal, skeletal and other congenital anomalies. However, rarely, whole uterus or a segment of uterus may be present, but lacking a conduit to the introitus. If a partial endometrial cavity is present in a segment of uterus, cyclic abdominal pain may be a complaint and furthermore endometriosis can be developed. Recently, we experienced a case of MRKH syndrome with the segments of uterus accompanying endometriosis in young woman. We present this case with a brief review of literatures.

**Key Words:** MRKH Syndrome, Endometriosis

Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser (MRKH) . MRKH 가  
4,000~5,000 1  
(Müller) ,  
1927 Sampson  
46,XX , (implantation theory)<sup>1</sup>  
MRKH 1593 Realdus Columbus가  
,<sup>2</sup> 1948 500

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가 , 1979 , 가  
 , 30 가  
 . 가 MRKH  
 가 ,

MRKH

1

: O , 17 ,  
 : 0-0-0-0

가 : 1 2

: 1986

(Duhamel's operation)

: 2001 12 28

2002 1 3

: 가 ,  
 . 167 cm,

43 kg , . -

: , .

. , ,

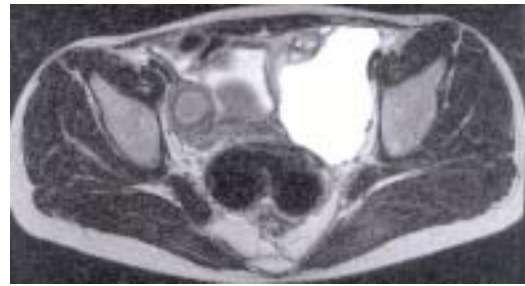
. , ,

. 7~8 cm

6 cm

: Speroff (1994)

PRL 5.4 ng/ml, TSH 5.6 µIU/ml, LH 5.0 mIU/ml,



**A**



**B**



**C**

**Figure 1a.** A segment of right uterine body with functioning endometrium and hematometra. Normal left ovary and cystic mass are seen.

**1b.** Right ovarian cyst.

**1c.** A segment of left uterine body with functioning endometrium.

FSH 5.04 mIU/ml, E2 64 pg/ml, T <0.1 ng/ml

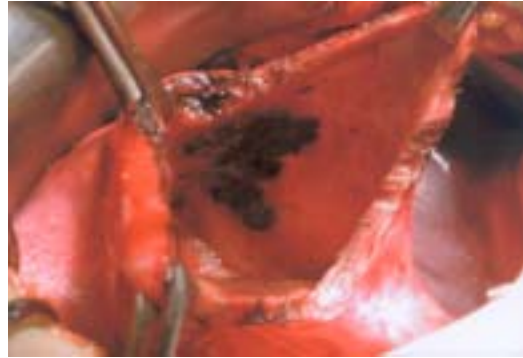
46,XX

(Figure 1a).

(multilo-



**Figure 2.** A segment of right uterine body forming hematometra.



**Figure 3.** Right ovarian endometrial cyst containing chocolate-colored fluid.

culated tubular structure) , (Figure 1b).

(Figure 1c) 가 (Figure 1a). 12 cm (Figure 1a, 1c).

X

(segmental agenesis of Mullerian duct)

(paraovarian cyst)

, 2003 1 21

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7.6×7×6 cm

(Figure 2).

가 , 6×6×5 cm

가

(Figure 3).

1 cm

가 (Blue-black spot)

,

12 cm

paraovarian cyst

,

,

,

:

,

,

,

(hemosiderin-laden

macrophage)가

:

, GnRH agonist

MRKH	1593	Realdus Columbus <sup>1</sup> 가	(vaginal vestibule)	1~2 cm
		Mayer <sup>3</sup> 가	가	
		Rokitansky <sup>4</sup> 가	1/3	
Küster <sup>5</sup>				12%
Hauser <sup>6</sup>		MRKH	4,5	
	1948	500	6	가
		가 1979	MRKH	가
가	80	(1983),	MRKH	<sup>11</sup> Kar-
(1984),	(1994)		yotype	46,XX Barr body
30	가			XX/XO
		4,000~5,000	mosaicism, 47,XXX/46,XX mosaicism	가
1 <sup>7,8</sup>		2,000	<sup>12</sup>	Bryan <sup>8</sup> 1:100, Turunen
			<sup>13</sup> 200	1
				<sup>10</sup>
		(Mullerian duct)		
(urogenital sinus)			가	
(Wolffian duct)				
가				

**Table 1.** Principal clinical features of the Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome

1. Primary amenorrhea associated with congenital absence of the vagina.
2. 46,XX karyotype.
3. Uterus that varies from anatomically complete to rudimentary bicornuate cords to complete absence.
4. Normal ovarian function and normal ovulation.
5. Normal female breast development, body proportions, and body hair.
6. Frequent association of renal, skeletal, and other congenital anomalies.



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