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Vaginismus and pregnancy: Spontaneous or IVF

Zograb Makiyan

Tomsk National Research Medical Center-RAS, Russia

Investigations of female genital development in early human embryos still poses many controversies. Congenital Luterovaginal malformations are defined as deviations from normal embryogenesis, each variant of them corresponds to persistent developmental stages. Between 1998 and 2017, six hundred and fourty five (645) patients with various uterovaginal malformations and 156 females with various disorders of sex development had been operated at the National Centre of Obstetrics Gynaecology and Perinatology in Moscow, Russia. The anatomies of the uterovaginal malformations in these patients were diagnosed by ultrasound and MRI and then verified during laparoscopy. Endometriosis was still major factor of pain and infertility in 46% patients, same in symmetric and obstructive anomalies. A systematic comparison of uterovaginal malformations to those in the literature has allowed to formulate a new theory of embryonic morphogenesis. In the original Mullerian theory (1830): paramesonephral ducts form the fallopian tubes, uterus and vagina; the mesonephral ducts regress in female embryos. The new theory is significantly different: ovary, ovarian and broad ligaments derive from gonadal ridges, which composed of primordial germ cells; Fallopian tubes and vagina completely develop from mesonephral ducts. The uterus develops in the area of intersection between the mesonephral ducts with gonadal ridges by the fusion of the two. The hypothetic possibility that the ovary and eutopic (normaly cited) endometrium derive from the gonadal ridges could be the key to understand the enigmatic aetiologies of external and ovarian endometriosis from polypotential germ cells. Future embryological studies with comparative clinical analysis will of great importance to elucidate the female genital embryogenesis and enigmatic etiology of endometriosis.

Biography

Zograb Makiyan is a Principal Scientist at the Department of Operative Gynecology of National Research Centre of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology in Moscow, Russia. He is a Practicing Surgeon-Gynaecologist and his current work focuses on surgical correction of female genital anomalies, endometriosis and plastic surgery. His scientific researches focus on uterovaginal malformations, disorders of sex development and infertility. Comparative analysis of female genital malformations comparatively with contemporary embryological data's allowed him to formulate the "New theory of uterovaginal anomalies" (2016) and "Endometriosis origin from primordial germ cells" (2017). He is a member of American Association of Gynecologic Laparoscopists (AAGL) since 2007.

zorroh@icloud.com

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