

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.56936/18290825-2025.19v.4-116>**CLINICAL EXPERIENCES OF UTERINE PROLAPSE OCCURRING DURING PREGNANCY IN TWO CASE REPORTS****KURNIAWATI E.M.^{1*}, VETERINI V.¹, AZINAR A.D.1.[†], PARATON H.¹, HARDIANTO G.¹, SETYOHADI T.H.¹, RAHMAWATI N.A.²**¹ Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia² Department of Health, Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia*Received 6.01. 2024; Accepted for printing 21.10.2025***ABSTRACT**

Prolapse is more common in older women. Uterine prolapse during pregnancy is a very rare condition but causes complications to both the mother and the fetus. Complications that arise vary from minor complaints such as discomfort, pain, infection, preterm labor, to obstructed labor which can cause maternal and fetal death. We report 2 cases- woman who is pregnant but is suffering from uterine prolapse. The first case, a 29-year-old woman, gravida 2 para 1 with grade 3 uterine prolapse, grade 3 cystocele, grade 3 rectocele, and cervical elongation, was first diagnosed at 24 weeks gestation. Her first pregnancy was born vaginally and weighed 3500 grams. This second pregnancy ended in a cesarean section at 36/37 weeks due to the long labor process, which may be due to cervical lengthening. In the second case, a 33-year-old woman, gravida 3 para 2 with grade 1 uterine prolapse and grade 2 rectocele was detected for the first time 3 years before pregnancy. Her first pregnancy was born vaginally and weighed 3500 grams, and the second pregnancy gave birth by an emergency cesarean section with a baby weight of 3100 grams. This third pregnancy ended abdominal at 40/41 weeks due to PROM and previous cesarean section. In both cases, no severe complications were found during the antenatal and puerperal periods in the case but early diagnosis and detection of possible complications are essential to achieve a good outcome. The management of each patient depends on the complications and patient condition.

KEYWORDS: uterine prolapse, pregnancy, reproductive health**INTRODUCTION**

Gynecological problems, one of which is uterine prolapse, is common in women. This case reached a prevalence of 50% and will increase by 45% in the next 30 years. This is in line with the increase in life expectancy that is being sought. Uterine prolapse cases are related to women's well-being and long-term lifestyle because they are related to sexu-

al health and other biological needs [Sayko S., et al 2018]. Uterine prolapse is a herniation of the pelvic organs that attaches to the vaginal wall or outside the vaginal wall and is the most common gynecological problem caused by stretching and weakening of muscles and connective tissue. The incidence of total and partial uterine prolapse is about one per 10,000 to 15,000 births [Zeng C., et al 2018].

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