ACCESSORY CAVITATED UTERINE MALFORMATION (ACUM): A HIDDEN FACE OF DYSMENORRHEA

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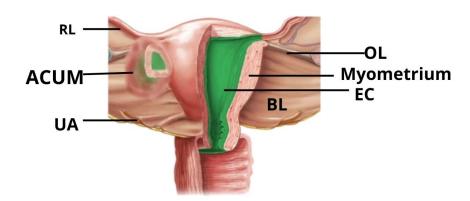
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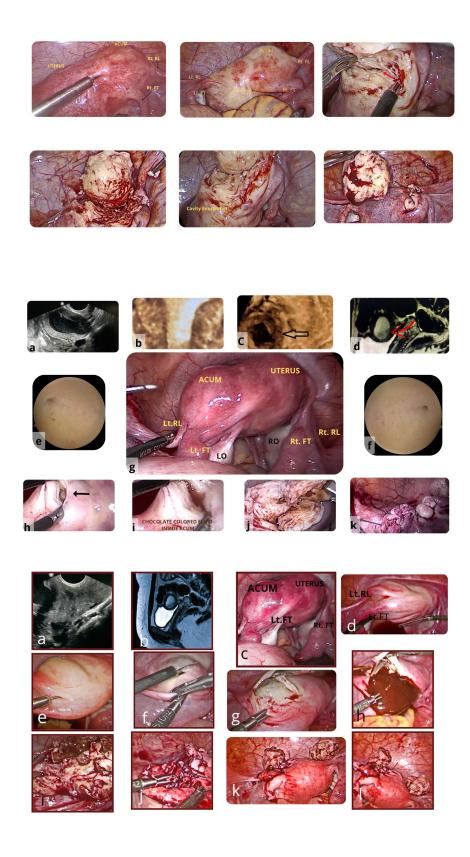
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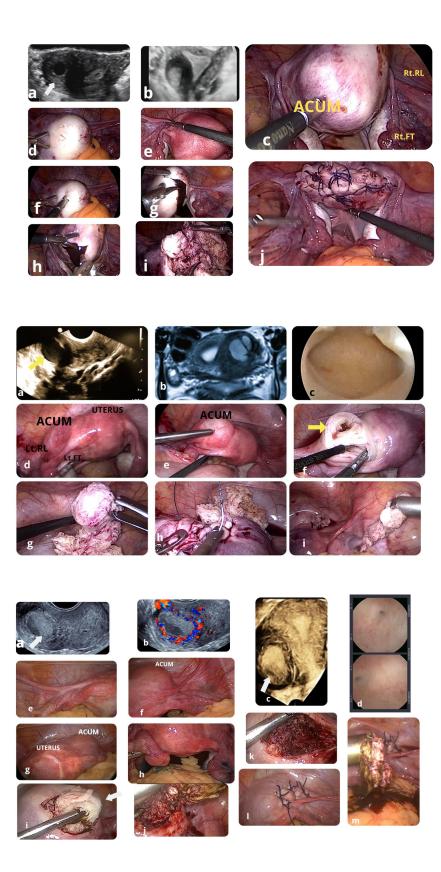
Abstract

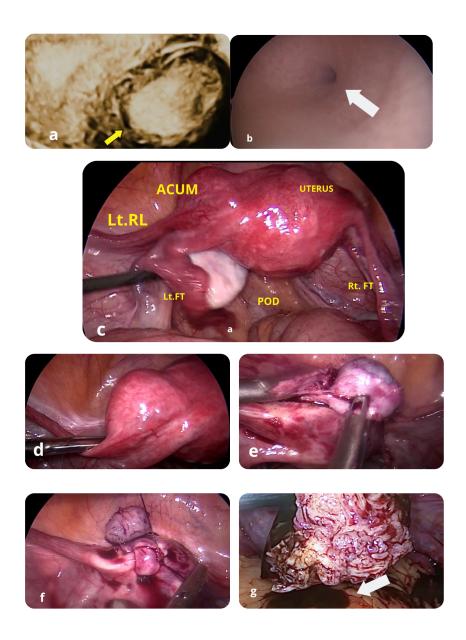
BACKGROUND Accessory cavitated uterine malformations, or mass (ACUM) is a Mullerian anomaly which increasingly recognized as a cause of severe dysmenorrhoea and pelvic pain. OBJECTIVE To know what ACUMs are and recognize their clinical presentation, able to diagnose an ACUM using ultrasound or MRI; and counsel patients with ACUMs on the different management options, including conservative, medical, and surgery. CONCLUSION AND WIDER IMPLICATION ACUMs are less rare than previously believed; hence ACUM diagnosis is essential in clinically suspicious cases via ultrasound and MRI, and intra-operative assessment of uterine morphology and laparoscopic surgical excision is the definitive treatment for ACUM.

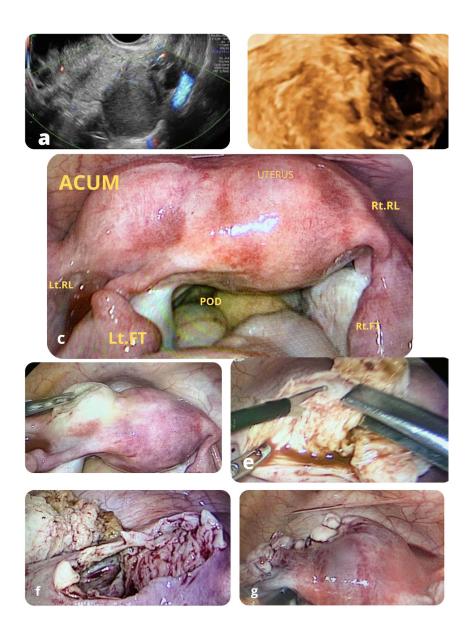
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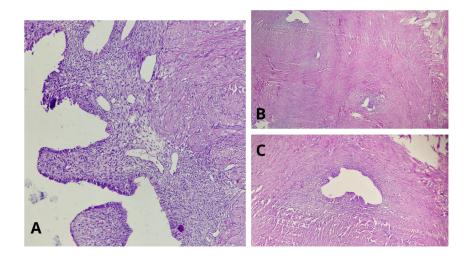












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Table 1 Summary of previously published cases regarding ACUM.docx available at https://authorea.com/users/502862/articles/582771-accessory-cavitated-uterine-malformation-acum-a-hidden-face-of-dysmenorrhea

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Table 2 different names available for ACUM.docx available at https://authorea.com/users/502862/articles/582771-accessory-cavitated-uterine-malformation-acum-a-hidden-face-of-dysmenorrhea

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Table 3 key diagnostic features.docx available at https://authorea.com/users/502862/articles/582771-accessory-cavitated-uterine-malformation-acum-a-hidden-face-of-dysmenorrhea

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Table 4 differential diagnosis.docx available at https://authorea.com/users/502862/articles/582771-accessory-cavitated-uterine-malformation-acum-a-hidden-face-of-dysmenorrhea