Introduction

Amniotic band sequence describes highly variable spectrum of congenital anomalies that occur in association with amniotic bands (1). The estimated incidence of ABS ranges from 1:1200 to 1:15000 in live births (2). It is called a sequence because the pattern of congenital anomalies results from a single defect that can be produced by a variety of different etiologies. The pathogenesis of both amniotic bands and ABS are not firmly established. Etiology and pathogenesis are heterogeneous and controversial. Loose strands of amnion are believed to adhere and then entangle the embryo/fetus or germ disc, resulting in mechanical or vascular disruption of developing structures (3). Clinical manifestations include limb and digital amputation, constriction rings, craniofacial abnormalities, body wall defects, syndactyly, auto transplanted tissue on skin tags, clubfoot, hand deformities, spinal defects, and lung hypoplasia. Abdominal or thoracic contents may herniate through a body wall defect and into the amniotic cavity (4).

Intrauterine adhesions, or intrauterine synechiae, is a condition in which scar tissue develops within the uterine cavity. Intrauterine adhesions accompanied by symptoms (e.g., infertility, amenorrhea) are also referred to as Asherman syndrome (5). The true prevalence of intrauterine adhesions is difficult to establish, because the condition is rare in the general population and often asymptomatic. Estimates of the prevalence range from 1.5% as an incidental finding at hysterosalpingogram to 21.5% of women with a history of postpartum uterine curettage (6). Intrauterine adhesions typically result from intrauterine trauma associated with a surgical procedure, although infection may play a minor contributing role. Severe intrauterine adhesive disease is primarily caused by curettage for pregnancy complications, such as missed or incomplete abortion or postpartum hemorrhage (7). The role of postpartum or post abortion infection in adhesion formation is controversial, and data are limited. Adhesions can also develop in the non-gravid uterus as a result of endometrial injury from procedures such as myomectomy or curettage for indications not related to pregnancy (8). Curettage of the endometrium...
can result in trauma to the basalis layer. The basalis layer of the endometrium appears to be most susceptible to damage in the first four postpartum or post-abortion weeks. Clinical manifestations of severe intrauterine adhesive disease include infertility, recurrent pregnancy loss, menstrual irregularities (amenorrhea, hypomenorrhea), and cyclic pelvic pain.

Case Report

Two patients who were referred to our clinic for anatomic screening were evaluated. The first pregnant woman aged 25 years presented during her 22nd week of gestation for a routine fetal anatomic scan. Her medical history was not significant for any clinical condition. The fetus had a normal anatomic scan but fetus had amniotic band sequence. This amniotic band was thin and there was fluctuations in amniotic fluid. These findings are clearly visible in the first image (Figure 1a). Evaluation with 3D ultrasonography in the antenatal period revealed a contraction ring in the right groin area of the fetus (Figure 2).

Second pregnant woman aged 30 years presented during her 21st week of gestation for a routine fetal anatomic scan. Her medical history included one curettage for pregnancy complication. The fetus had a normal anatomic scan but she had intrauterine synechiae. A healthy baby was born at the 38th gestational week. The floor of the intrauterine synechiae was widely and lateral of the uterine cavity. These findings are clearly visible in the right image of Figure 1b.

The first fetus was evaluated physically after birth. We observed contraction scar in right pubic area on physical examination (Figure 3). We informed the family about this condition.

Informed consent has been obtained from both patients.

Discussion

The diagnosis of ABS is based upon the presence of characteristic structural findings on prenatal ultrasound or postnatal physical examination of the affected individual. The diagnosis should be suspected when limb amputations or atypical body wall or craniofacial defects are present, or when bands of amnion are seen crossing the gestational sac and adherent to the fetus, restricting its movement. The diagnosis of ABS should not be based on visualization of amniotic abnormalities alone in the absence of fetal structural abnormalities or restricted movement. Antenatal magnetic resonance imaging may be helpful in confirming the diagnosis (7). In our case the fetus had a contraction ring in the right groin area which was confirmed after birth.

Amniotic sheets typically arise when chorioamniotic membranes wrap around uterine synechiae (intrauterine adhesions), thus they have two layers of amnion and two layers of...
chorion (8). They commonly have a widened base along the uterine wall, and may extend to the contralateral uterine wall.

The prenatal and intrapartum management of suspected ABS depends on the type and extent of malformations. All patients should receive information about the fetal abnormalities that have been detected, the possibility of additional undetected abnormalities, prognosis, and the option of pregnancy termination. If the diagnosis of ABS is uncertain, genetic studies are often indicated (7).

The diagnosis of intrauterine adhesions is based upon visualization of intrauterine adhesions either directly by hysteroscopy or indirectly by other imaging studies. The main components of the diagnostic evaluation for intrauterine adhesions are the medical history and hysteroscopy. Pelvic imaging findings may be the initial test that suggests that adhesions are present. In addition, a history of uterine procedures, particularly curettage related to pregnancy, and pelvic infections (endometritis, pelvic inflammatory disease) should be elicited. Saline infusion sonohysterogram (SIS) or hysterosalpingogram (HSG) play a limited role in the diagnosis of intrauterine adhesions. Pregnancies in women with a history of intrauterine adhesions should be considered high risk and may require a consultation from a maternal fetal medicine specialist. Pregnancy complications can include intrauterine growth restriction, preterm delivery, and abnormal placentation (7). The amniotic membranes may be encountered in the uterus with a thin interface that surrounds a uterine synechiae all around. This uterine malformation is called the amniotic leaf and there is no increase in the probability of fetal anomaly because it is out of the amniotic cavity. Likewise, the baby was born healthy in our case with intrauterine adhesion.

As a result, the floor of the amniotic leaves (intrauterine adhesions) is widely and occurs from four layers (two amniotic and two chorionic) while the amniotic band is a thin layer and forms fluctuations in the amniotic fluid. Amniotic bands may cause variable spectrum of congenital anomalies whereas intrauterine adhesions do not increase the probability of fetal anomaly because it is out of the amniotic cavity. It is important to make a differential diagnosis of these two conditions.

**References**