A RARE CAUSE OF GENITAL BLEEDING IN THE PREPUBERTAL GIRLS: GRASS INFLORESCENCE

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ABSTRACT

Vaginal bleeding is rare prepubertal girls, always the underlying cause should be investigated. External blood loss can be related to trauma or urologic factors. This study reports the case of a 7-year-old girl suffering from genital bleeding, a history of grass head due to genital trauma. Our report emphasizes the importance of the patient’s medical history and scrutiny during clinical examination even in genital bleeding due to Grass inflorescence.

Keywords: Child, foreign body, premenarchal

INTRODUCTION

Vaginal bleeding is rare prepubertal girls, always the underlying cause should be investigated. Vulvovaginitis is one of the common causes of vaginal bleeding. Vulvovaginitis may be caused by respiratory, oral, and fecal pathogens that cause a purulent drainage or cause vulvar irritation and excoriation of the skin1. Initial management, mostly empirical and antibiotics should be prescribed widely. External blood loss can be related to trauma or urologic factors. Other causes of vaginal bleeding are vaginal foreign bodies, dermatological reasons, urethral prolapse, trauma and tumors, include physiologic endometrial sloughing in the newborn associated with withdrawal of maternal estrogen. When foreign bodies in the genital area abdominal pain, fever, genital bleeding and recurrent infections are among other complications2. This study reports the case of a 7-year-old girl suffering from genital bleeding, a history of grass head due to genital trauma.

CASE STUDY

A seven year old female patient was referred to Children's Diseases Emergency Clinic of our hospital for ongoing genital bleeding since the last three days. Since the patient's hormone profile was normal, our clinic's consultation was requested. Patient's history revealed that they had gone two weeks ago to their village for a vacation and returned
three days ago. In the patient's physical examination in supine lithotomic position, foreign body (*Hordeum Murinum*) or more commonly referred as grass inflorescence stuck to the bottom surface of the clitoris was determined and removed (Figure1,2,3). The reexamination of the patient made after one week revealed no pathologies of any kind.

Figure 1. Grass inflorescence in genitalia.

Figure 2. Grass inflorescence in genitalia.
DISCUSSION

Genital bleeding, when compared with other periods of life and, is rare in prepubertal girls and is worrying. Foreign bodies in the genital area are a common cause of childhood genital bleeding. Reports of foreign vaginal bodies in children are rare, but it can lead to severe complications such as intrapelvic fistula, local infection, vaginal, or rectal discharge, hemorrhage, and dermatologic abnormalities which need to be treated by surgical or non-invasive approaches. The most common foreign body is small bits of toilet paper, although larger objects such as coins, bottle caps, or small toys may be inserted by the child. When treating a child who has a foreign body, questioning both the parent and the child about possible abuse must be warranted.

Grass inflorescence \((\text{Hordeum murinum})\) is a kind of plant. There are some previous reports about its trauma visual system. And an aspiration into the respiratory system. Hemoptysis and bronchiectasis have also been reported associated with this plant. In the literature, which cause genital bleeding despite reports of various foreign bodies, genital bleeding induced Grass inflorescence first milestone in the literature. Our report emphasizes the importance of the patient’s medical history and scrutiny during clinical examination even in genital bleeding due to Grass inflorescence.

CONSENT

The authors obtained written, informed consent from the patient for the publication of this article.
COMPETING INTERESTS

There is no conflict of interest.

REFERENCES