

## REI CASE 4

### Part B

#### Laboratory:

Test	Result	Reference Range
Estradiol (pg/mL)	27	MID-FOLLICULAR: 27-122 MID-LUTEAL: 49-291 PERIOVULATORY: 95-433 POST-MENOPAUSAL: <20-40
TSH (uIU/mL)	2.488	0.400 - 5.000
Pooled progesterone (ng/mL)	9.9	MID-FOLLICULAR: 0.4-1.4 MID-LUTEAL: 0.6-2.0 MID-LUTEAL: 6.0-24.0 POST-MENOPAUSAL: <1.2 Pregnancy (1st trim.): 10.0-40.0 Pregnancy (2d trim.): 20.0-50.0
Anticardiolipin Ab	negative	
Lupus anticoagulant	negative	
FSH (mIU/mL)	6	Premenopausal: <10 mIU/ml

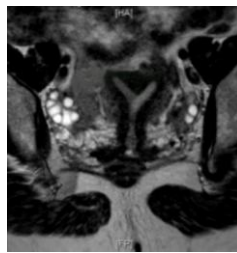
#### Radiology:

**HSG:** Two uterine horns, each connected to a patent fallopian tube.



Hysterosalpingogram (Image provided by Brenda S. Houmard, MD PhD, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington)

**Pelvic MRI:** Convex contour to the uterine fundal musculature with two distinct uterine cavities separated by a muscular and fibrous septum



Pelvic Magnetic Resonance Imaging (Image provided by Brenda S. Houmard, MD PhD, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington)

### Case Questions, *Part B:*

1. What is the difference between a bicornuate and a septate uterus and how do you differentiate them?
2. What do you recommend for the patient at this point?
3. What does the pooled progesterone result mean? Explain luteal phase

deficiency/diagnosis and treatment.