

Abstract

The aim of the dissertation was a retrospective-prospective analysis of the anatomical and functional effect of a neovagina creation using Vecchietti vaginoplasty, including the evaluation of quality of life, sexuality and interest in motherhood in women with Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome (MRKHS). The study group included 70 women with MRKHS who underwent this surgery at the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Second Medical Faculty, Charles University and University Hospital Motol in 2003-2022 and agreed with the participation in the study. The control group consisted of age-matched women without congenital anomalies of the genitals.

The cause of MRKHS with agenesis of the uterus and the upper two-thirds of the vagina is the incorrect development of the paramesonephric (Müllerian) ducts. The ovaries are normal, oogenesis proceeds as usual and the production of female sex hormones is also normal. MRKHS is detected during adolescence due to primary amenorrhea at the age of 16 or impossibility of sexual intercourse. In the atypical form of MRKHS, simultaneous malformations of the kidneys, skeleton and cardiovascular organ system may occur.

The dissertation is divided into theoretical and empirical parts. The theoretical part presents current knowledge about the history, etiology and genetic background of MRKHS, its diagnosis, the possibilities of neovagina creation, and psychosexual and reproductive consequences of the uterine-vaginal agenesis. The primary aim of treatment in women with MRKHS is to create a neovagina that should be functionally similar to the vagina of a healthy woman. Dilation and surgical methods are used to treat the vaginal agenesis. Uterine agenesis prevents natural reproduction. Motherhood can be achieved by adoption, surrogacy or uterus transplantation, the last two in combination with the methods of assisted reproduction.

In the empirical part of the dissertation, the study aims and hypotheses are mentioned. Furthermore, the methodology and data collection are presented, as well as the results of both anatomical and functional (particularly sexological) parameters. The results were objectively measured and quantified using physical examination and standardized quality of life and sexological questionnaires. The parameters of quality of life and sexuality were statistically comparable in both study and control groups. With optimal indication and timing of the neovagina creation surgery in psychosexually mature women, patients with MRKHS can have both normal quality of life and sexuality.