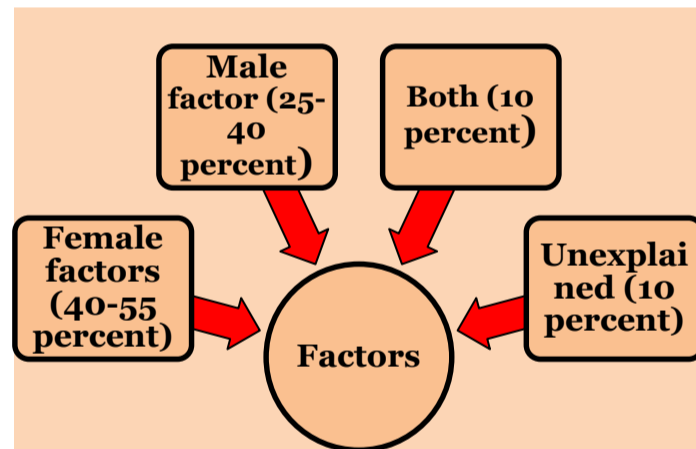


COMBINED HYSTEROLAPAROSCOPY IN EVALUATION OF FEMALE INFERTILITY

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BACKGROUND

- Infertility has always been one of the most elusive symptom complexes that perplex the best gynecologists.
- Inability to achieve a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse.”
- Incidence: 10-15% of reproductive age couples.



OBJECTIVES

1. To highlight the role of combined diagnostic hysteroscopy and laparoscopy in establishing the diagnosis of female infertility.
2. To highlight the frequency of apparent causes of primary and secondary infertility in our socio-demographic setup.

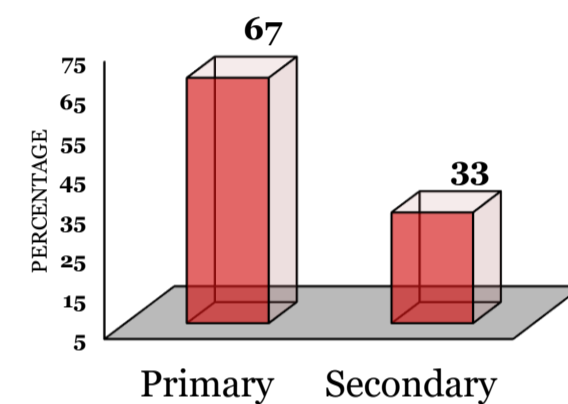
MATERIALS & METHODS

- This study was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Government Medical College Srinagar for a period of one and a half year
- Sample size: 100 infertile females. This was a Descriptive study.
- All couples attending gynaecology OPD for infertility workup were thoroughly counselled. The female partners were subjected to detailed relevant history taking followed by physical examination with special reference to secondary sexual characters.
- Semen analysis and baseline investigations were done.
- Hormonal profile done
- Diagnostic hysteroscopy along with chromopertubation done

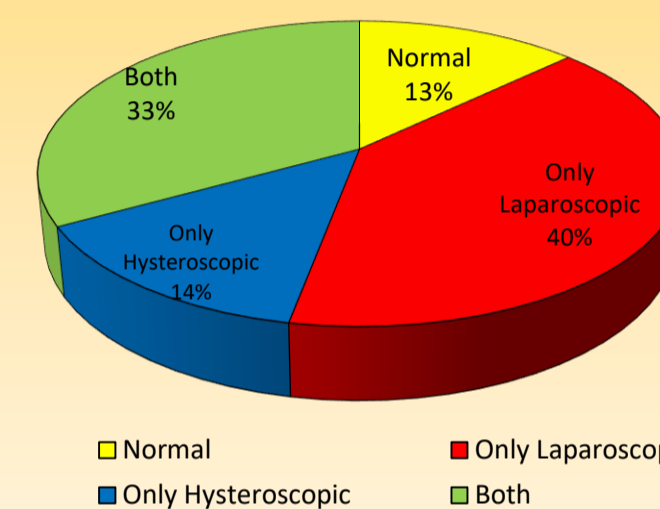
| | Primary Infertility | | Secondary Infertility | | Total | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------|-----------------------|------|-------|------|
| | No. | %age | No. | %age | No. | %age |
| Endocervical canal | 6 | | 4 | | 10 | 10% |
| Uterine Cavity | 15 | | 8 | | 23 | 23% |
| Endometrium | 8 | | 0 | | 8 | 8% |
| Ostia | 8 | | 4 | | 12 | 12% |
| TOTAL | 37 | | 16 | | 53 | 53% |

| Ovarian | Primary Infertility | | Secondary Infertility | | Total | | P-value |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|------|-------|------|---------|
| | No. | %age | No. | %age | No. | %age | |
| Simple cyst | 4 | 6.0% | 1 | 3.0% | 5 | 5% | 0.023* |
| Polycystic ovaries | 11 | 16.4% | 1 | 3.0% | 12 | 12% | |
| Chocolate cyst | 5 | 7.5% | 2 | 6.1% | 7 | 7% | |
| Bald ovaries | 4 | 6.0% | 2 | 6.1% | 6 | 6% | |
| LUF | 1 | 1.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1% | |
| Total | 25 | 37% | 6 | 18% | 31 | 31% | |

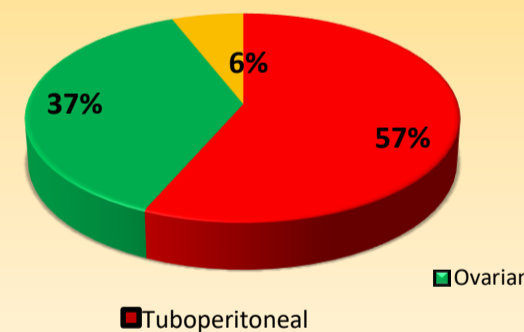
RESULTS



Hysterolaparoscopic findings in Infertile Patients



Laparoscopic Findings In Infertile Females



Tuboperitoneal factors on laparoscopy

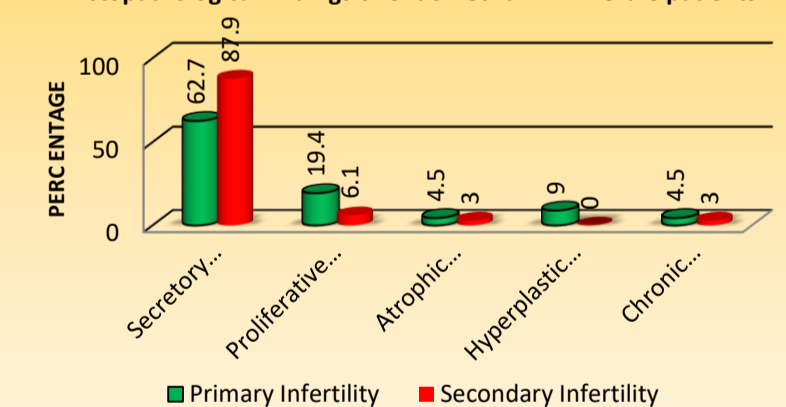
| FACTORS | Primary Infertility | | Secondary Infertility | | Total | | P-value |
|---|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| | No. | %age | No. | %age | No. | %age | |
| Unilateral tubal block | 7 | 10.4% | 4 | 12.1% | 11 | 11% | 0.289# |
| Bilateral tubal block | 1 | 1.5% | 6 | 18.2% | 7 | 7% | |
| Bilateral tubal block with beaded appearance (TB) | 3 | 4.5% | 1 | 3.0% | 4 | 4% | |
| Fimbrial cyst | 2 | 3.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 2% | |
| Congenital anomaly | 1 | 1.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1% | |
| Endometriosis | 10 | 14.9% | 3 | 9.1% | 13 | 13% | |
| PID | 5 | 7.5% | 4 | 12.1% | 9 | 9% | |
| Total | 29 | 43% | 18 | 55% | 47 | 47% | |

Most common findings

- Endometriosis(13%)
- Polycystic ovaries(12%)
- Uterine myoma((12%)

| | PRIMARY | SECONDARY |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| COMBINED | Polycystic ovaries | B/L Tubal block |
| LAPAROSCOPIC | Polycystic ovaries | B/L Tubal block |
| HYDSTEROSCOPIC | Submucous myoma | adhesions |
| TUBOPERITONEAL | Endometriosis | B/L Tubal block |
| OVARIAN | Polycystic ovaries | Chocolate cysts |

Histopathological findings of endometrium in infertile patients



CONCLUSION

- Hysterolaparoscopy should be recommended as the procedure for the evaluation of female infertility.
- Laparohysteroscopic evaluation offers both diagnostic as well as therapeutic advantage.
- Its simultaneous use provides cost-effective, comprehensive and single set-up diagnostic aid in infertile patients.

