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Sonohysterosalpingographic findings of infertile women in Abuja, Nigeria.

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Introduction

Tubal factor infertility significantly accounts for female infertility, particularly in developing countries. Sonohysterosalpingography (sonoHSG) is a rapid, cost-effective radiologic technique employed to assess tubal patency in resource-limited settings.

Objective

To review and outline the sonoHSG findings in the evaluation of infertility at a private owned radiodiagnostic centre in Abuja, Nigeria.

Methods

We conducted a descriptive retrospective analysis of females presenting for evaluation of infertility who underwent sonoHSG between the 7th and 12th day of the menstrual cycle from January 2021 to January 2026. SonoHSG was carried out using Sunbright, with a 4-9 MHz transvaginal probe.

Normal saline was infused slowly and the patency of each fallopian tube was assessed using the free spillage of saline in the adnexa. Radiology reports were reviewed with findings noted and analyzed using simple percentages.

Results

Among the 40 patients evaluated, majority (37/40; 92.5%) had bilateral patent tubes, 3/40 (7.5%) had unilateral (left) tubal patency, 2/40 (5%) had unilateral tubal spasm, and 1/40 (2.5%) was post right salpingectomy. There was one woman with left peritubal adhesion, while another woman had bilateral peritubal and pelvic adhesions.

Regarding the uterus, 4/40 (10%) patients had intramural or submucosal uterine fibroids, and 1 /40 (2.5%) had intrauterine adhesion.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that sonohysterosalpingography is a valuable primary diagnostic tool for the evaluation of tubal factors in female infertility.

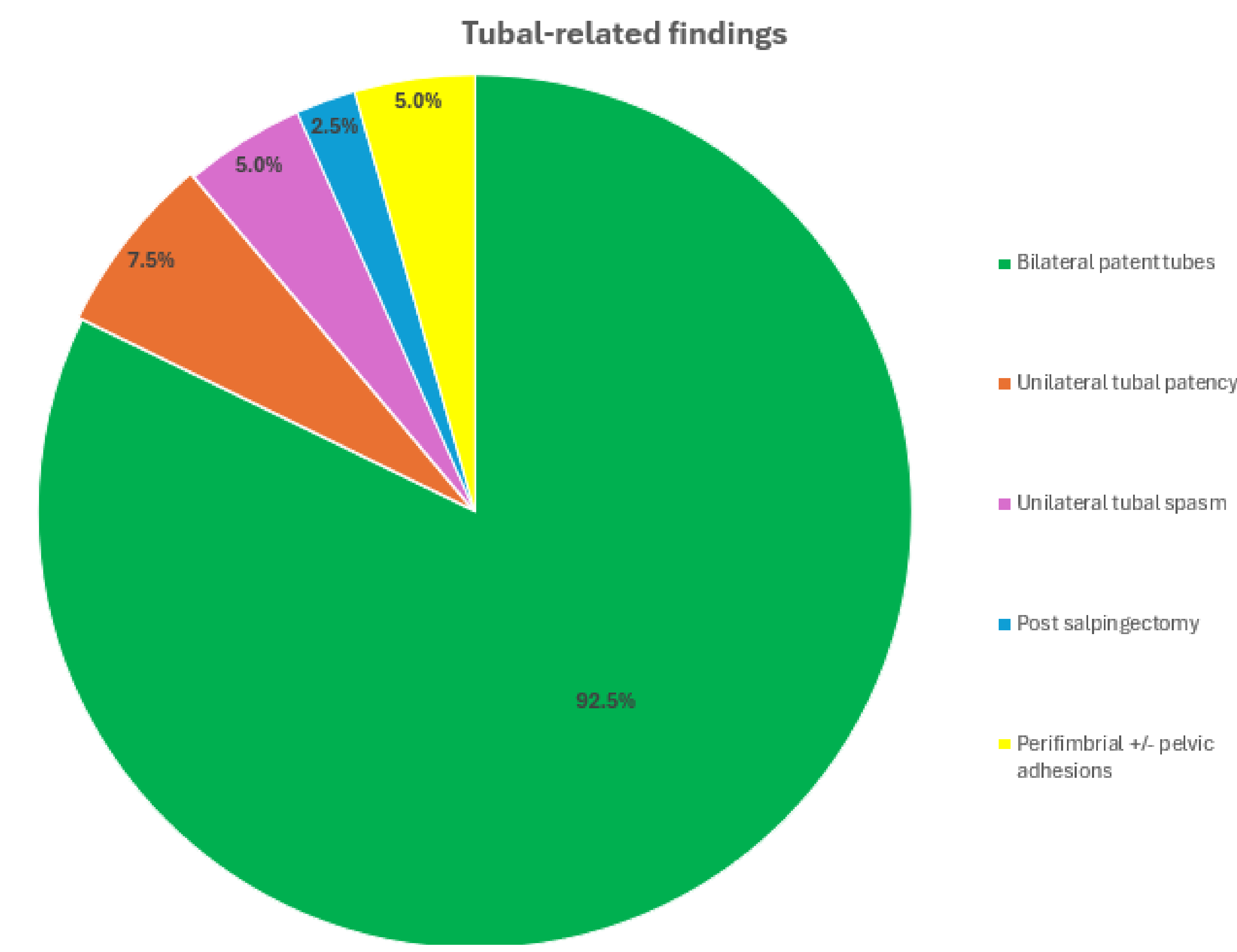


Fig 1: Tubal-related findings on sonoHSG

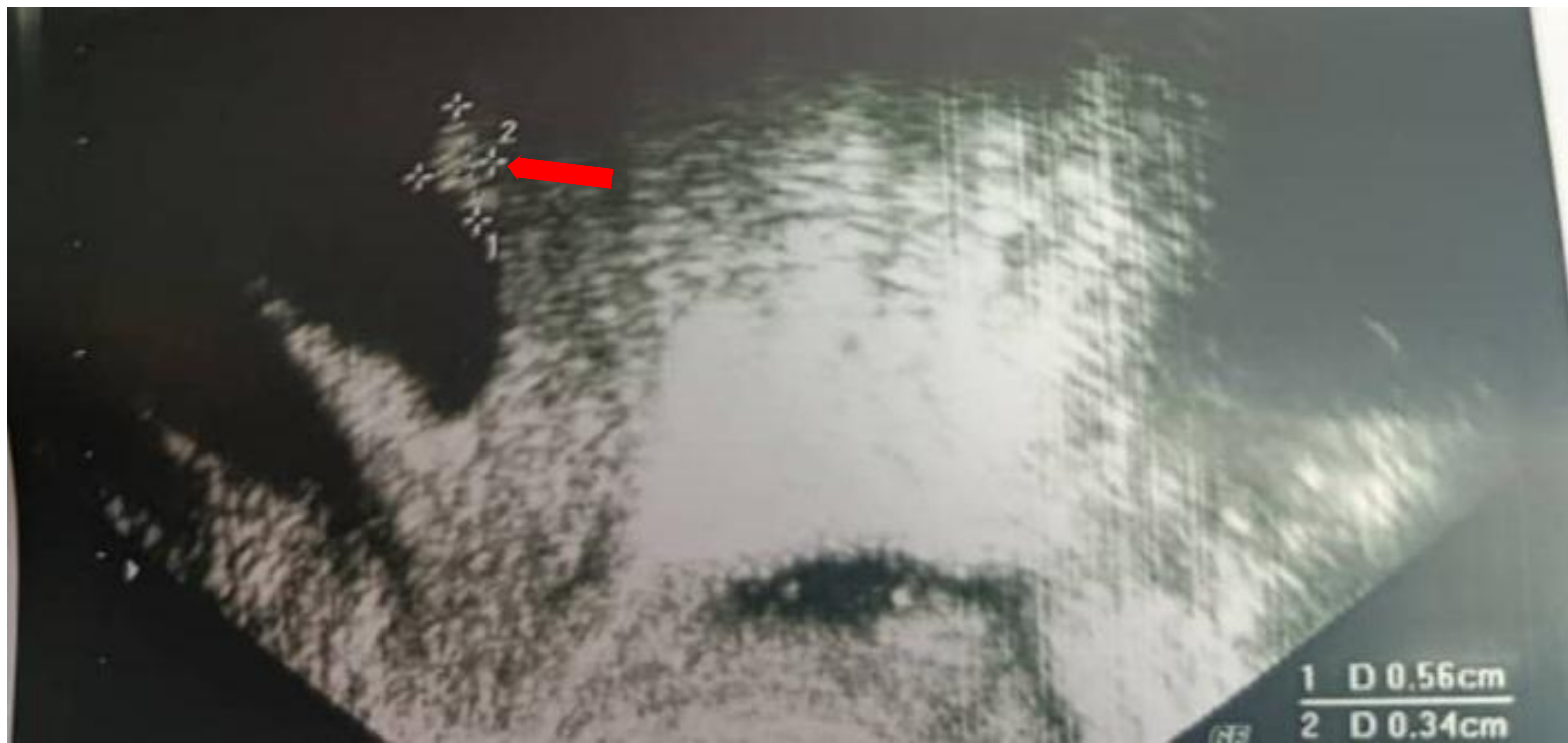


Fig 2: Submucosal uterine fibroid demonstrated on sonoHSG