



Operative hysteroscopy for subfertile women; the structural patterns of intrauterine pathology

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INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Operative hysteroscopy is done frequently by infertility specialists to confirm and treat intrauterine pathology for patients suffering from infertility. The current study aims to describe the patterns of intrauterine pathology as confirmed by operative hysteroscopy among infertile women.

OBJECTIVES/AIMS

To describe the patterns of intrauterine pathology as confirmed by operative hysteroscopy among infertile women

METHODS

This was an observational, retrospective study. It was conducted on infertile females visited an assisted reproductive techniques clinic in the International Medical Center from 2014-2018. The data was collected from patients' files. Inclusion criteria were women sought infertility treatment and underwent operative hysteroscopy and the exclusion criteria were those lost to follow-up. The study outcome was the patterns of intrauterine abnormalities as diagnosed by operative hysteroscopy and the histopathology findings. The independent variables were; age, height, weight, and body mass index.

CONCLUSIONS

significant correlation was found between the histopathological findings and the gross intrauterine findings Showing the most common uterine causes of female infertility in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia are polyp and leiomyomas.

More research are needed before hysteroscopy can be regarded as a first-line procedure in all infertile women.

Future research with a larger and more diverse population in all province of Saudi Arabia needed to enhance the generalizability of the findings. Every patient with suspected uterine issues should be given an hysteroscopy.

RESULTS

Of the studied 113 patients, 59.3% had an age older than 35 years with a mean age of 37.83 ± 7.07 years. The majority (67.3%) were obese (37.2%) or overweight (30.1%), with a mean BMI of 29.15 ± 5.7 kg/m².

The gross intrauterine findings by operative hysteroscopy of studied patientsfound showed that 46% had polyps, 24.8% had normal findings and 18.6% had Leiomyoma. As for the histopathological confirmatory findings, (Figure 2) shows that the most common finding was uterine polyps (52.5%), normal findings (32.7%) and Leiomyoma (12.4%).

We found that despite patients with an age ≤ 35 years (56.5%) or overweight (55.9%) had a higher prevalence of uterine polyps as a histopathological finding.

A significant correlation was found between the histopathological findings and the gross intrauterine findings, as the prevalence of those diagnosed with having uterine polyp, leiomyoma or normal uterine finding was higher for the same corresponding gross intrauterine findings by operative hysteroscopy ($p < 0.05$).

Of the studies patients, 64 (56.6%) had the same findings in operative hysteroscopy and the histopathology.

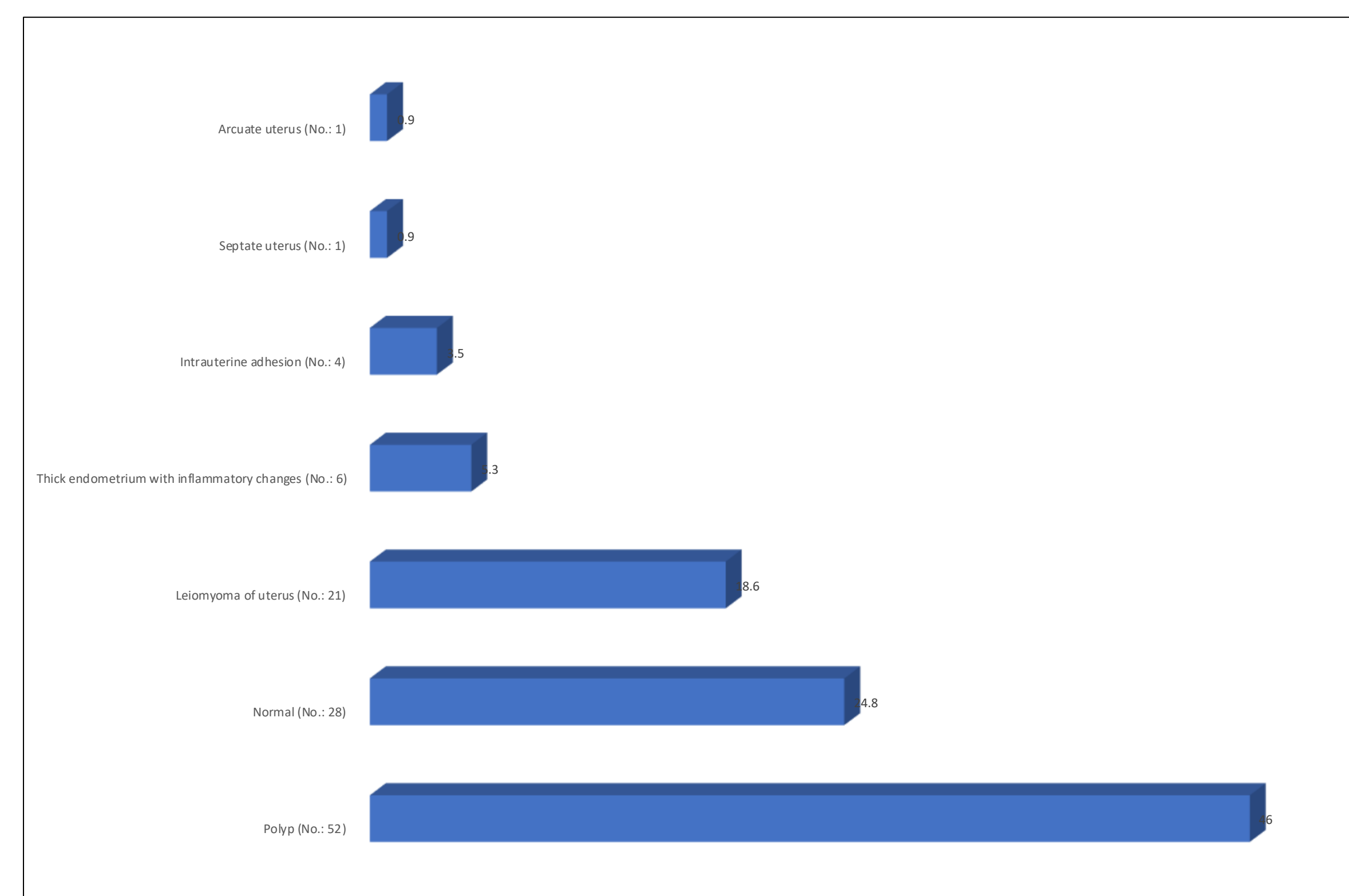


Figure 1. Percentage distribution of gross intrauterine findings by operative hysteroscopy

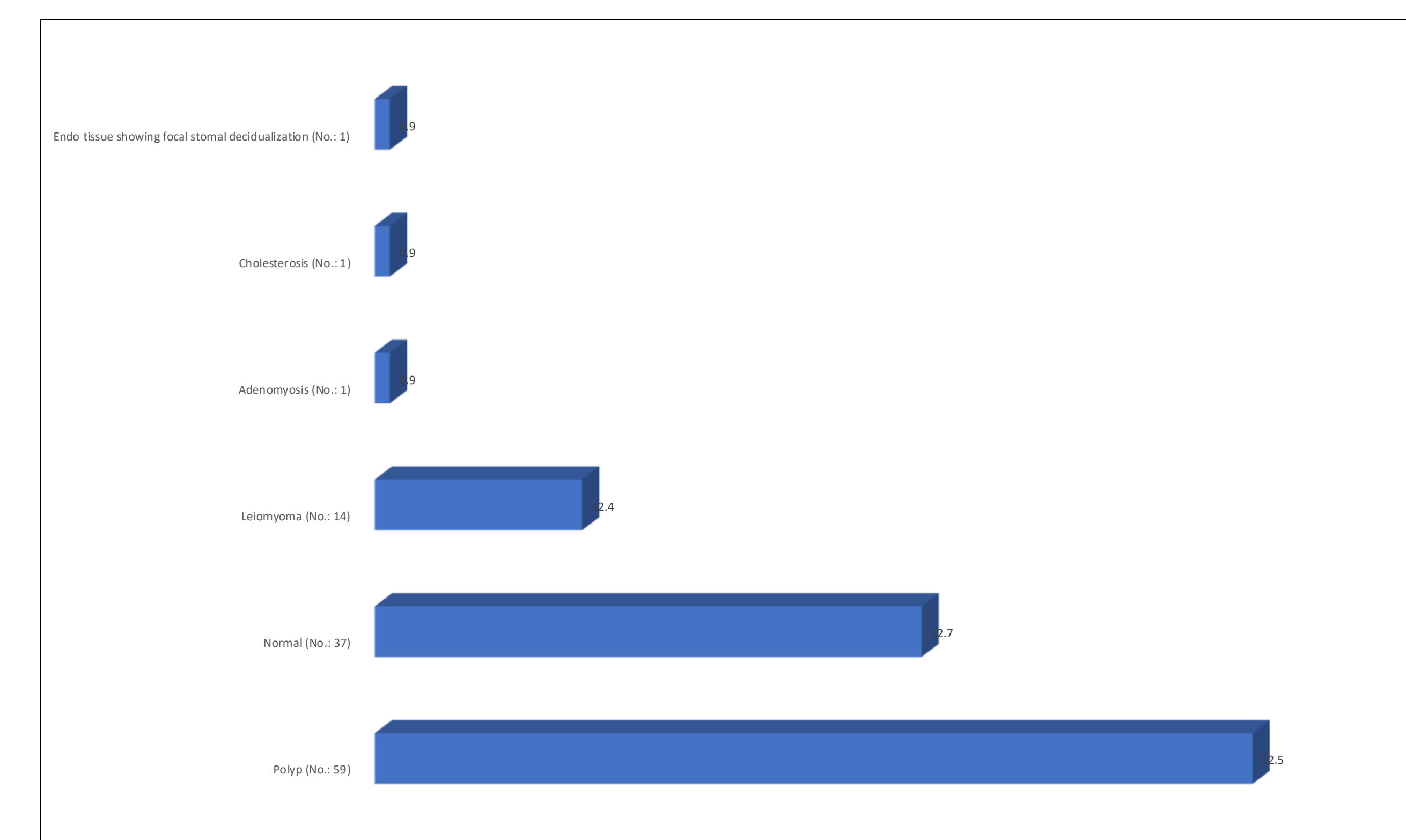


Figure 2. Percentage distribution of histopathological intrauterine findings

REFERENCES

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