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Role of 3D sonohysterography in the investigation of intracavitary causes of female infertility

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Introduction: The aim of this article was to describe the application of 3D sonohysterography in the evaluation of intracavitary factors of female infertility.

Methods: A review was performed within articles published at "PubMed", "Elsevier" and original text books to reach the aim.

Results: 3D Sonohysterography (3D-SHG) is a recent imaging technique for assessment of female infertility that involves the slow infusion of sterile saline solution into the uterus during ultrasound imaging. Expansion of endometrial cavity on SHG allows optimal visualization of the endometrium and plays an important role in the investigation of abnormalities related to the uterine cavity. Uterine abnormalities that can be detected at SHG were grouped into congenital uterine anomalies (arcuate, septate, subseptate, unicornuate, bicornuate and didelphys uteri) and acquired endometrial abnormalities (polyps, hyperplasia, leiomyomas, and intrauterine adhesions). SHG is shown to be accurate and reliable in the investigation of these pathologies via several studies. Thus, application of SHG as a reliable, simple, time efficient, cost-effective and out-patient method can reduce indications for diagnostic hysteroscopy in the infertility workup. With respect to mentioned criteria, in this article, we have tried to describe about the instruction of which for obstetricians and radiologists working at the infertility treatment centers.

Conclusion: 3D Sonohysterography is an accurate, non-invasive, and cost-effective tool that helps obstetricians to evaluate infertile women to detect suspected intracavitary causes of infertility to save time and make better treatment choices.

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