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Congenital uterine malformations and infertility: Evaluation by hysterosalpingography

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Introduction: The aim of this article was to describe the structure of hysterosalpingography in the investigation of congenital uterine malformations.

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

Results: Uterine malformations are various groups of congenital uterine disorders originated from development defect of mullerian ducts during fetal growth. These anomalies are associated with higher incidences of infertility, recurrent abortions, Intra uterine fetal death and etc. However, manifestations and severity of the obstetric/gynecologic complications and treatment procedures vary depending on the type of anomaly. Thus, accurate diagnosis of uterine malformations and differentiation between various types are essential. Hysterosalpingography(HSG) is shown to be an accurate and proper tool for detection of uterine anomalies and correct differentiation between types of which. As a reliable, simple, out-patient and cost-effective method, HSG can reduce the indications for diagnostic laparoscopy. Therefore, every obstetrician working at the infertility treatment centers needs to be aware of hysterosalpingographic features of uterine anomalies. In this article, we described about the instruction of which and diagnostic criteria in details via unique images.

Conclusion: Hysterosalpingography is an accurate, less-invasive, and cost-effective method that helps obstetricians to evaluate infertile women suspected to have uterine malformation.

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