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Evaluation of hysterosalpingography findings in infertile women referring to a private radiology clinic in Kerman in the year 2014-2013

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Objectives: Infertility is still prevalent problem in the world and the infertile people try different ways to solve the problem. Hysterosalpingography is still a common method to evaluate structures of uterine, cervix and fallopian tubules, thus used to evaluate infertility cause.

Materials & Methods: In this method, after the patient is given anesthesia, cervical lip is fixed with tanaculum and the contrast agent is injected to cervix with canula and then the graphy is taken. In this study, after getting permission from the patient, results of 100 patients were evaluated.

Results: The study showed that 71% of the patients had the normal hysterosalpingography and 29% had the abnormal one. And from these abnormal hysterosalpingographies, the most findings were tubular block with 8% in the right side, 4% in the left side and 6% in both sides.

Conclusion: With this high number of tubular blackness and as we know the pain in the hysterosalpingography method can cause spasm and spasm can cause tubular blackness, it is suggested to use more powerful antispasmodix before the start of hysterosalpingography. Also it can show that PID is still common in the city and is suggested to screen infertile patients for clamydia antigene.

Biography

Pegah Arfae Fathollahkhani has completed her medical degree from Kerman University of Medical Sciences.

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