

# **Indian Fertility Society**

# Synapse 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition

**Tubal patency** 

# TUBAL PATENCY TEST



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- > Tubal Patency refers to open tubes or in short, absence of any blockage in the tube.
- > Tubal blockage affects 15% to 20% of infertile females.
- The availability of a plethora of tests available for testing tubal patency in itself suggests that none of them is conclusive. (1)

# **Causes of Tubal Blockage**

- Previous pelvic infection
- Tuberculosis
- Previous surgery
- Endometriosis
- IUD's (Intra Uterine Devices)

# **Tests Available to Assess Tubal Patency**

#### 1) <u>HYSTEROSALPINGOGRAPHY (HSG)</u>

- Traditional and standard method.
- Radio-opaque water soluble iodine dye used
- Proximal and distal tubal occlusion (No spill), fimbrial phimosis (delayed spill), peritubular adhesions (loculated spill).
- Positive Predictive Value (PPV)- 38% and Negative Predictive Value (NPV)- 94%.
- Advantages
  - · Helps in diagnosing uterine abnormalities too.
  - Some therapeutic advantage in terms of increased fertility (1)

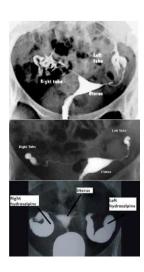
#### – Disadvantages

- · Flare effect
- · The effective radiation dose varies
- Extremely painful
- · Severe allergic reactions

#### 2) SALINE INFUSION SONOGRAPHY (SIS)

- Media used is isotonic saline solution
- Appearance of fluid in the cul-de-sac with saline infusion confirms tubal patency.
- Advantages (2)
  - · Less invasive and easy to administer
  - · No anesthesia required
  - · Eliminates need of iodinated contrast and ionizing radiation
- Disadvantages
  - Does not differentiate between unilateral or bilateral patency (3)
  - · Cannot assess uterine cavity





#### 3) HYSTEROSALPINGO-CONTRAST SONOGRAPHY (HyCoSy) (4)

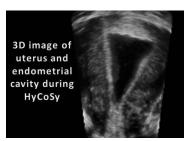
- Media used is hyperechoic Echovist-200
- Saline Solution Enhanced sonohysterography.
- Advantages (5)
  - More than 90% efficacy in evaluating uterine cavity.
  - · Minimally invasive and well-tolerated.
- Disadvantages (5)
  - · Procedural discomfort is more
  - · Occasional vasovagal reaction
  - · Requires special equipment and expertise

#### 4) LAPAROSCOPY AND CHROMOPERTUBATION

- Time tested definitive test
- Advantages
  - · Fluoroscopic/hysteroscopic selective tubal cannulation.
  - · Confirm or exclude proximal tubal occlusion.
  - Therapeutic advantage in terms of Adhesiolysis and Salpingectomy if hydrosalpinx is detected. (1)
- Disadvantages
  - · Invasive procedure
  - · Risk of anesthesia and injury to internal organs
  - · Very expensive diagnostic measure
- 5) ExEm GEL
- Used for Gel Instillation Sonohysterography (GIS)
- Advantages
  - · Optimum and stable distension of uterine cavity
  - · Minimum inconvenience to patient

#### 6) ExEm FOAM (HyFoSy)

- Used for Hysterosalpingo Foam Sonography
- Gel is pushed rigorously through small openings in syringes or tubes, resulting in air dissolving in the solution and forming foam, which is stable for several minutes,
- Advantages
  - $\cdot$   $\;$  Due to its stability, the tubes are visible for at least a minute.
  - · No adverse side effects reported.





## **Comparison of Methods**

- ACCURACY:
  - Laparoscopy with chromopertubation: Highest accuracy.
  - HSG: Good accuracy, especially for proximal tubal occlusion.
  - SHG and HyCoSy: Less invasive but may be less accurate.
  - HyFoSy: very accurate and informative with minimal side effects
- INVASIVENESS:
  - Laparoscopy: Most invasive.
  - HSG: Minimally invasive.
  - SHG and HyCoSy: Least invasive.

### Conclusion

Sonohysterosal pingography appears to be inexpensive, minimally invasive, quick, with no risk of ionizing radiation, and well-tolerable first-line diagnostic method for determining the tubal status and uterine cavity and can be performed at the time of conventional ultrasound scan in place of HSG and laparoscopy. (2,6)

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