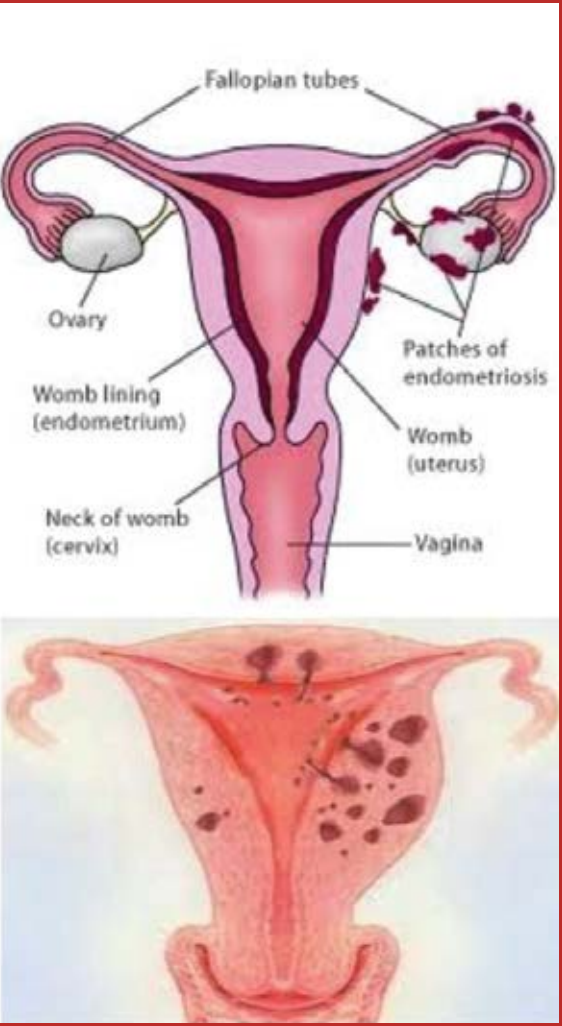
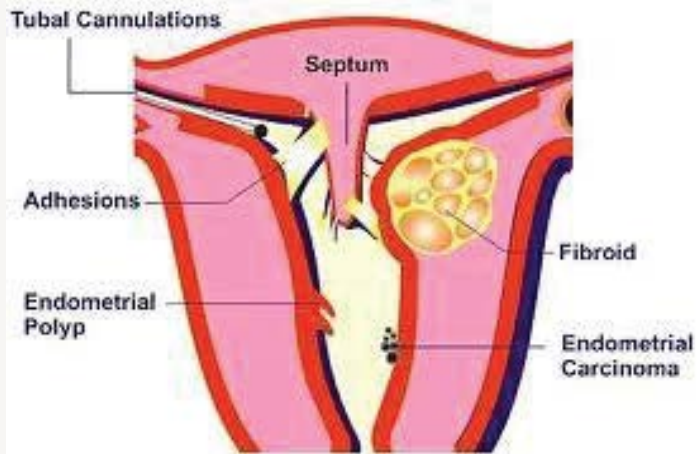


What would the doctors be looking for?

- Fibroids
- Adhesions
- Endometriosis
- Endometrial polyps



A fibroid is a benign growth that may form inside and sometimes outside the uterus.



Adenomyosis. Note Thickened wall of uterus which can be mistaken for fibroids.

Address

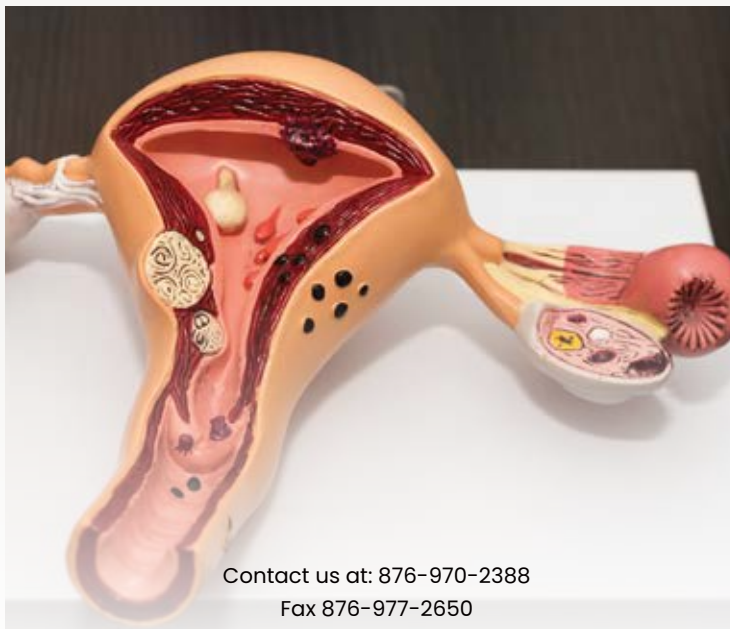
The Hugh Wynter Fertility Management Unit, The University of The West Indies, Mona, Kingston 7



THE HUGH WYNTER FERTILITY MANAGEMENT UNIT
The University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica

HYSTEROSCOPY

A UTERINE INVESTIGATION PRIOR TO IVF.



Contact us at: 876-970-2388
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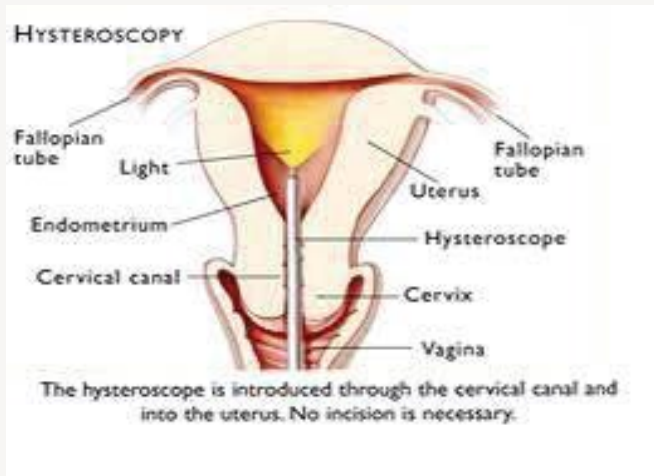
Uterine Investigations For IVF

Preliminary investigations are a prerequisite to In Vitro Fertilisation treatment (IVF). The uterine investigation is usually one of the last test done before a treatment cycle is arranged.

The purpose of uterine investigations is to identify and correct any abnormalities within the uterus to ensure the uterine environment is conducive/ suitable for implantation and growth of a baby.

Types of Uterine Investigation

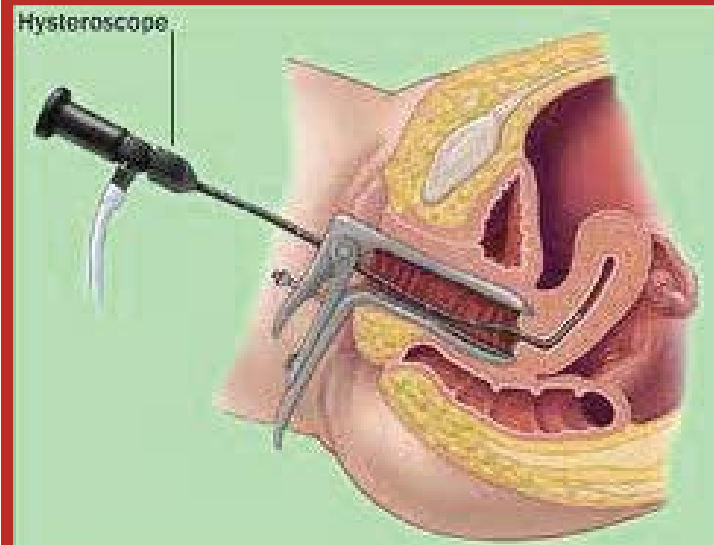
- Hysteroscopy
- Saline Infusion Sonohystogram
- Endometrial Biopsy



Hysteroscopy Before IVF

Considered the gold standard for uterine investigations. This method permits direct visualization of the uterine cavity and immediate intervention of abnormalities detected.

The procedure involves conscious sedation (a deep sleeplike state). The introduction of a device called a hysteroscope directly into the uterus via the vagina allows the doctors to look into the uterus and make the necessary diagnosis and corrections.



HYSTEROSCOPY PROCEDURE

This minimally invasive surgical procedure for viewing inside of uterus. Is usually done soon after the menstruation, when the endometrial lining is relatively thin.

Step 1- Cervical dilation

The opening to the uterus (the cervix) is temporarily stretched using dilators to accommodate the diameter of the hysteroscope.

Step 2- Insertion and Inspection

Normal saline is used to distend the uterine cavity for inspection. The hysteroscope is inserted transvaginally into the uterine cavity and the inspection is performed.

Step 3- Interventional

Operative hysteroscopy- is the correction or removal of abnormalities from inside the uterus.

Complications

- Uterine perforation- a breach in the wall of the uterus by one of the instruments.
- Injury to the bowels by perforation can result in peritonitis
- Cervical lacerations
- Intrauterine infection

Overall complication rate for diagnosis and operative hysteroscopy is 2% with serious cases in less than 1%.