ABSTRACT

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

To study the evaluation of various causes of infertility in female with primary and secondary infertility, by diagnostic hysterolaparoscopy.

STUDY DESIGN: observational study.

STUDY PERIOD: September 2012- August 2014

STUDY POPULATION:

All the women aged between 20 to 40 years with primary and secondary infertility

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:

Uterine factors, tubal factors, ovarian factors and peritoneal factors.

RESULTS:

In our study, out of 100 cases 73% presented with primary infertility and 27% secondary infertility. Most common age group in primary infertility (43%) was 26-30 years, in secondary infertility (48.1%) was 31-35 years. Majority of primary infertility (67.1%) presents with 1-5 years, secondary infertility (55.6%) with 6-10 years duration of infertility. 75% of total cases presented with regular menstrual cycle, 25% with irregular cycle. 72% of total cases presented with normal BMI, 28% cases with obesity. Most common factor diagnosed during laparoscopy in primary infertility group is tubal factors in 28.7%, followed by ovarian factors 26.0%, uterine factors 10.9% and peritoneal factors 5.4% of cases. Most common factor in secondary
infertility group is tubal factors in 55.5%, followed by ovarian factors 37%, peritoneal factors 11% and uterine factors in 9% Of cases. During diagnostic hysteroscopy, submucous fibroid present in 5%, submucous polyp in 4%, subseptate uterus in 2%, septate uterus in 1%, bicornuate uterus in 1% and intrauterine adhesion in 1% of total cases.

CONCLUSION:

From our study, it is concluded that diagnostic hysterolaparoscopy is an gold standard and safe tool in evaluation of female infertility. It helps in the diagnosis of specific causes of infertility, which is not diagnosed by other investigations.

KEY WORDS:

Primary infertility, secondary infertility, diagnostic hysterolaparoscopy.