

Hysteroscopy: An analysis of a single center experience at tertiary center in Sri Lanka

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Introduction

Minimal access surgery is playing an indispensable role in gynaecological surgery. In which, hysteroscopy could perform as diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in gynaecology. Meanwhile hysteroscopy is an essential modality in subfertility management. Diagnostic hysteroscopy is usually performed for abnormal uterine bleeding and investigating subfertility and on the other hand, therapeutic hysteroscopy performs for submucosal an endometrial polyp resection.

Aim

To review the hysteroscopy surgeries in terms of indications, finding, therapeutic methods complication.

Methods

Cross sectional descriptive study was conducted in university obstetrics and gynaecology unit teaching hospital Jaffna, Sri Lanka from September 2020 to February 2021 for a six-month duration. Thirty-six hysteroscopy surgery data were collected and analyzed by primary investigator after permission from hospital administration. Data was collected from patient records and operative note.

Results

The most common indication for the procedure was recurrent implantation failure following in- vitro fertilization (21/36) and following that 19.44% (7/36) was abnormal vaginal bleeding. The most common finding was normal uterine cavity (19/ 36) and following which 5 (13.8%) women have submucosal fibroid, 2 (5.5%) have endometrial polyp. The complication rate was 2.67 % of total hysteroscopies. Uterine perforation were the most common acute complications. No late complications occurred.

Conclusion

According our data and review with international literature our unit hysteroscopy procedures are safe, minimally invasive procedure with a very low rate of complications. Meantime most of the procedure were done to investigation for recurrent implantation failure.