Hysteroscopy and histopathology of endometrium in unexplained infertility

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In this study, 54 infertile females were diagnosed as unexplained when they have been shown to ovulate regularly, to have potent fallopian tubes and pelvic anatomy, partner has been found to produce normal spermatozoa and cervical factor (PCT) has been excluded as a cause of infertility.The aim of this work was to study role of hysteroscopy and histopahtology of the endometrium in evaluation of cases with unexplained infertility.In this study, assessment of 54 women of unexplained infertility included : complete history taking, general and local examination. Then infertility work-up included semen analysis, HSG, PEB, PCT and laparoscopy. These investigations of infertility work-up were repeated only when needed then the females with unexplained infertility were subjected to hysteroscopic and histopathological examinations for assessment of uterine cavity and its endometrial lining, as a trial to catch the causes which may be contributed to unexplained infertility.In this study which was performed from November 1997 to July 2000, 54 cases of unexplained infertility were chosen for further evaluation of uterine cavity by hysteroscopy and endometrial lining by histopathological examination. The results of this study showing that :1-The age of females ranging from 21-40 years duration of infertility from 2 to 20 years, parity ranging from 0 to 4. Also 35 cases had primary infertility and 19 cases hand secondary infertility.2-Pelvic infection was suggested in (22.9%) of cases of primary infertility while it represent (47.4%) in cases with secondary infertility, D & C was performed in (57%) in cases of primary infertility and in (78.9%) of cases of secondary infertility.3-Numbers of primary 31 infertile female is higher than secondary infertile females in those aged years.4-Hysteroscopic examination of 54 cases of unexplained infertility show normal uterine cavity in 40 cases and abnormal finding in 14 cases (7 cases adhesions, 1 case uterine septum, 3 cases Myoma, 3 cases polyps), abnormal finding is common in age > 31 years and in secondary infertility than primary infertility.5-Histopathological examination of the endometrum of 54 cases of unexplained infertility reveal that normal endometrium was found in 45 cases -(83.33%) and abnormal finding was detected in 9 cases (16.67%) (2 cases with dys synchronous endometrium, 3 cases with hyperplastic endometrium, 4 cases with chronic non-specific endometritis), abnormal endometrial findings on histopathological examination are common in age > 31 years and in secondary infertility than in primary infertility.41 ig gouging It can be concluded that hysteroscopy offers a distinct advantage of visualization of the endometrium

ensuring the accurate diagnosis of specific pathology entities such as polyps, myomas, septum and synechiae which may be contributed as causes of unexplained infertility. Also, we can conclude that the pathological changes of the endometrium themselves can be causes of infertility, that they are not very rare, that is to say that they are more frequent than thought and they must be taken into consideration in patients who have unexplained infertility.