



Abnormal Hysterosalpingographic Findings in Infertile Women

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Oral

Objective: to determine the rate and patterns of Hysterosalpingographic (HSG) abnormality among infertile women at Srinagarind hospital, Khon Kean university, Thailand.

Materials and Methods: The study patients were identified through the reports of the Infertile Clinic. In our hospital, HSG was routinely performed in all women undergoing an evaluation of infertility problems. Medical records were abstracted for baseline characteristics, types of infertility, details of HSG findings, and subsequent evaluations. A 95% confidence interval (CI) was calculated to demonstrate the precision of data. Logistic regression model was used to determine an independent effect of variables.

Results: Overall, 589 women were reviewed (mean age 32.9±5.0 years). Secondary infertility was noted in 163

(27.67%) women. Abnormal HSG was noted in 227 (38.54%; 95% CI, 34.59-42.60) women. The most common abnormal HSG findings were tubal occlusion and hydrosalpinx. When adjusted with patients' age, women with secondary infertility carried a higher risk of having abnormal HSG finding compared to those with primary infertility (an adjusted odds ratio, 2.44; 95% CI, 1.68-3.554).

Conclusion: Rate of HSG findings among infertile women in our setting was approximately 40%. Type of infertility was independently associated with abnormal HSG findings.

Key words: Hysterosalpingography, infertility, risk factor

