

ZNAČAJ HISTEROSKOPIJE U DIJAGNOSTICI I LEČENJU UROĐENIH ANOMALIJA KAVUMA UTERUSA

THE IMPORTANCE OF HYSTEROSCOPY IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF THE UTERINE CAVITY

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SAŽETAK

Uvod: Histeroskopija predstavlja jednu od važnih endoskopskih metoda u ispitivanju morfologije i funkcionalnosti materice, kao uzroka infertiliteta. Uterusni faktor je zastupljen kod 10% infertilnih žena, pri čemu promene u materici mogu biti urođene i stečene.

Cilj: Cilj rada je da se proceni značaj histeroskopije u dijagnostici i tretmanu urođenih anomalija materične šupljine, kod pacijentkinja kod kojih postoji osnovana sumnja na osnovu prethodnog kliničkog, ultrazvučnog i histerosalpingografskog (HSG) pregleda. Značaj histeroskopije će biti posmatran u odnosu na broj ostvarenih trudnoća u zavisnosti od dijagnostikovane anomalije u periodu od 12 meseci, nakon obavljene histeroskopije u dijagnostičke ili operativne svrhe.

Metode rada : Studijom preseka obuhvaćene su 176 pacijentkinja sa kongenitalnim anomalijama materice kod kojih je urađena histeroskopija. Kod svih pacijentkinja je praćen procenat nastalih trudnoća u toku prvih 12 meseci posle operacije. Tako su dobijene dve grupe pacijentkinja- koje su ostvarile trudnoću i one koje nisu, čije su karakteristike upoređivane.

Rezultati : U sprovedenom ispitivanju srednja životna dob ispitivanih pacijentkinja iznosi 35. god. Grupu ispitanica sa primarnim infertilitetom čini ukupno 107 pacijentkinja, dok je 69 ispitanica sa sekundarnim infertilitetom. Prosečna dužina trajanja infertiliteta kod ispitivanih pacijentkinja je 3 god. Svega 3% ispitanica imaju prethodne uspešne trudnoće. U periodu od 12 meseci su posmatrane ispitanice i kod 39 (22%) je došlo do trudnoće, koja je kod 33 ispitanice završena porođajem u terminu. Hi kvadrat testom je dobijena statistička značajnost ($p < 0.05$) između posmatranih grupa ispitanica u zastupljenosti vrste infertiliteta, kao i u broju prethodnih pobačaja.

Zaključak: Od svih kongenitalnih anomalija materice, najzastupljenije su uterus subseptus i septus. U našem istraživanju 20% ispitanica su ostvarile trudnoću nakon histeroskopije u posmatranom periodu od 12 meseci, dok je kod većine njih trudnoća završena porođajem u terminu. Procenat pobačaja kod ispitivanih žena smanjen je sa 38% pre histeroskopije na 15% nakon histeroskopije. Kod žena koje su ostvarile trudnoću većinom su dijagnostikovani septum i subseptum uterusa i rađena je histeroskopska resekcija promena.

Ključne reči: histeroskopija, kongenitalne anomalije uterusa, trudnoća.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: One of the important methods in the endoscopic diagnosis and treatment of infertility is hysteroscopy, particularly in the examination of the morphology and function of the uterus. Uterine factor is present at 10% of infertile women, in which changes in the uterus can be congenital and acquired.

Objective: The aim of this study is to assess the significance of hysteroscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of congenital anomalies of the uterine cavity in patients in whom there is a reasonable suspicion based on prior clinical, ultrasound and hysterosalpingographical (HSG) views. The significance of hysteroscopy will be considered in relation to the number of pregnancies achieved depending on the malformations in the 12 months period, after the completion of the diagnostic or operational hysteroscopy.

Methods: The study included 176 patients with congenital anomalies of the uterus, which had undergone hysteroscopy, diagnostic or operative. In all patients, we followed percentage of pregnancy, resulting during the first 12 months after surgery. We divided patients in two groups; first group were women that have consived a pregnancy and second group of those which did not. Their characteristics are compared.

Results: Mean age of patients tested in study was 35 years. The group of patients with primary infertility makes a total of 107 patients, while 69 patients were with secondary infertility. The average duration of infertility was 3 years in the studied patients. Only 3% of examined women have previous successful pregnancy outcome. Complications during hysteroscopy have been observed in 2% of the patients, with complete septum uterus. In the 12 months period, 39 (22%) examined women had begin pregnancy, which was in 33 respondents completed with term delivery. Chi-square test showed a statistical significance difference ($p < 0.05$) between the groups of the patients (with or without pregnancy after hysteroscopy) in the presence of types of infertility, as well as in the number of previous miscarriages in the patients of both groups.

Conclusion: From all congenital malformations of the uterus, the most common are subseptus and septus uteri. uterus In our study, 20% of examined women have achieved pregnancy after hysteroscopy in the reporting period of 12 months, while the majority of these pregnancies ended with term delivery. The percentage of miscarriages in the examined women was reduced from 38% to 15% after hysteroscopy. In women who have achieved pregnancy mostly diagnosed are uterine septum and subseptum, in which hysteroscopic resection was performed.

Keywords: hysteroscopy, congenital anomalies of the uterus, pregnancy.