

Bence Zoltán Boldogh<sup>1</sup>, Tünde Herman dr.<sup>2</sup>, Péter Török dr.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Debrecen, Faculty of Medicine

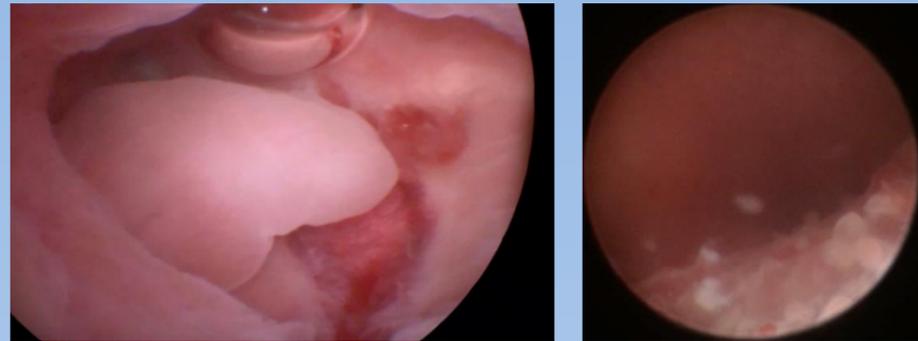
<sup>2</sup>University of Debrecen, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

## Aim

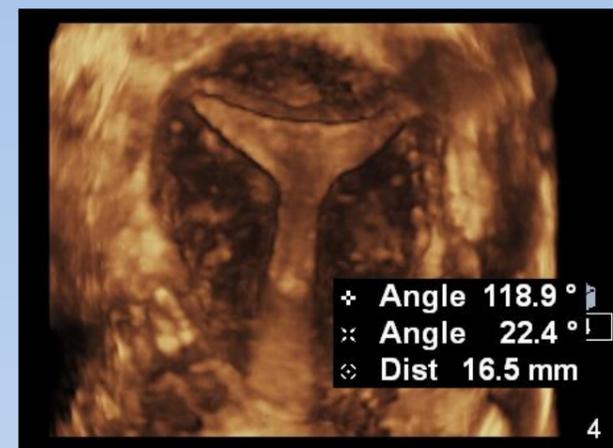
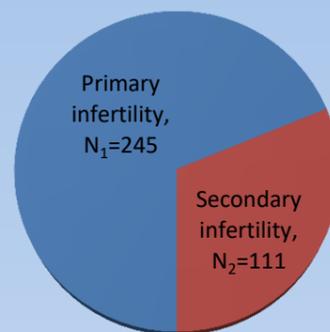
The aim of our study was to examine the proportion of uterine cavity abnormalities that cause infertility, with the use of modern diagnostic methods.

## Method

Data from 356 patients who underwent office hysteroscopy (OHSC) were analyzed retrospectively between 2017 and 2020 in the Óvárosi Private Clinic. Our IRB approval number is RKEB 5647. No uterine abnormalities had been found before in the background of their infertility with traditional diagnostic procedures, so office hysteroscopy was performed. In cases where uterine deformity was present with OHSC, 3D-TVS was performed to make the diagnosis of dysmorphic uterus. Of the 356 patients, 245 had primary and 111 had secondary infertility and all of them underwent diagnostic office hysteroscopy.



N=356

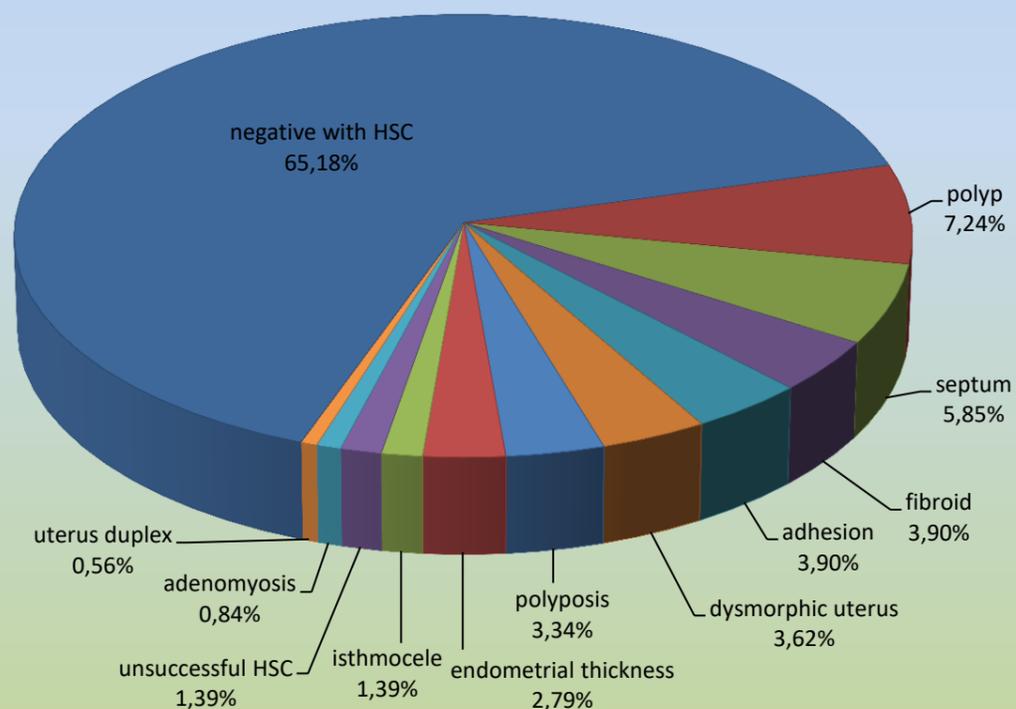


## Results

The overall (N = 356) mean age was 34,62 years and the mean BMI was 23,2 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. For the primary infertile group (N<sub>1</sub> = 245) the mean age and mean BMI were 33,81 years and 23,16 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, and for the secondary infertile group (N<sub>2</sub> = 111) they were 36,45 years and 23,29 kg/m<sup>2</sup>.

In 65,18% the diagnostic OHSC was negative for intrauterine abnormalities, but we found endometrial polyps in 7,24%, uterine septum in 5,85%, fibroids in 3,90%, intrauterine adhesions in 3,90%, dysmorphic uterus in 3,62%, polyposis in 3,34%, endometrial thickness in 2,79%, isthmocele in 1,39% adenomyosis in 0,84% and uterus duplex in 0,56%. OHSC was not possible to be made in 1,39%.

### OHSC + 3D-TVS findings in infertile patients



## Conclusion

All of the patients who came to the Private Clinic were infertile due to an unknown reason, but with modern diagnostic methods (OHSC + 3D-TVS) 32,87% of them got a diagnosis with the probable reason to their infertility. Thus 32,87% of them got the opportunity to be treated and become fertile (again).

Office-hysteroscopy with the supplementation of 3D-TVS can be the most accurate diagnostic method to find the pathological abnormalities of the uterus and its cavity.

### Uterine abnormalities in primary vs secondary infertile patients

