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Role of gynaecologist in hysterosalpingography: An easy test for evaluation of tubal factor in infertile woman

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This cross sectional study was carried out in a private diagnostic center, Dhaka, Bangladesh during the period of August 2016 to October, 2018. 64 infertile women of reproductive age (21-40 years) were in the study for HSG to detect tubal factor. 58% of patients had secondary infertility. Majority of the subjects of both primary and secondary infertility (69%) were in 21-40 years age group. 59% of patients had prolong duration of infertility more than (4-7 years). 47% patients of secondary sub fertility had history of abortion or MR. On HSG unicornuate uterus with one sided patent tube was found in 3% cases and

unilateral and bilateral tubal block were present in 32% and 22% cases respectively. Hysterosalpingography remains the front-line imaging modality in the investigation of infertility. It is an accurate means of assessing the uterine cavity and tubal patency. It is an easy test and patient compliance is very good when the gynaecologist introduce dye through the cervical catheter. In addition the gynaecologist is very much familiar with the vaginal operations and has immense knowledge of female anatomy so the pitfalls and misinterpretation can be avoided.

Biography

Mala Banik has completed her MBBS degree at the age of 25 from Sir Salimullah Medical College and fellowship in Obs. & Gynae. from Bangladesh College of Physicians and Surgeons. She also completed master of surgery in Obs. & Gynae. in Dhaka University. She is an associate professor of Gynae in Sir Salimullah medical college. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of Orion Medical journal.

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