

## P361. Hysteroscopy as an Essential Diagnostic Tool in Infertile Women

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**Context:** Diagnostic hysteroscopy is a minimally invasive procedure with a high accuracy in identifying abnormalities of the cervical canal, uterine cavity and tubal ostiae.

**Objective:** The aim of the study was to determine the relevance of performing diagnostic hysteroscopy along with transvaginal ultrasonography and hysterosalpingography.

**Methods:** We conducted a retrospective study on infertile women admitted in our clinical hospital between July and December 2015.

**Patients:** We analyzed 150 women aged 25-42 diagnosed with primary or secondary infertility.

**Interventions:** Hysteroscopy was performed as an outpatient procedure with general intravenous anesthesia, using the 2.7mm or 2.5mm hysteroscope.

**Results:** The most common findings were: endometrial or endocervical polyps, uterine fibroids, uterine septum, endometrial atrophy, uterine malformations, Asherman syndrome and other types of synechiae.

85% of all hysteroscopic findings were suggested on ultrasound and/or hysterosalpingography. No accidents, such as perforations occurred during diagnostic hysteroscopy.

**Conclusions:** Hysteroscopy should be performed in all infertile patients as it represents an important diagnostic tool together with ultrasonography and hysterosalpingography.

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