

Modern Hysteroscopy

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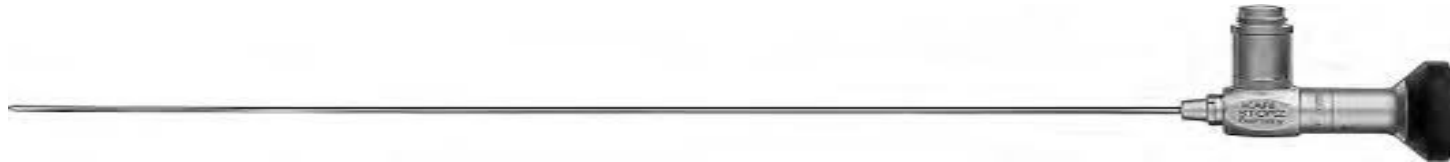
The name of the procedure is derived from the Latin words

'hister' = uterus

'scopia' = observation

Hysteroscopy *is the inspection of the uterine cavity by endoscopy with access through the cervix.*

HYSTEROSCOPE









Distention Media







Indications

**Diagnostic hysteroscopy Infertility workup*

**Operative hysteroscopy*

Wide spectrum

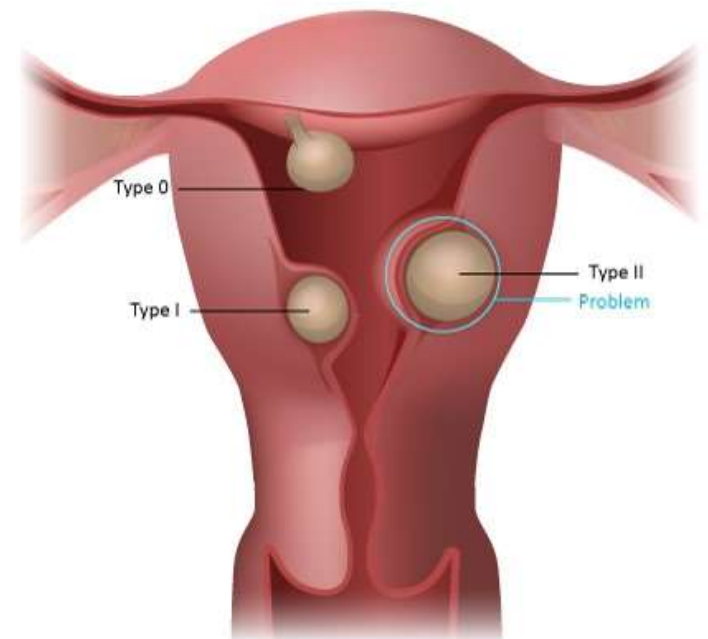
- Abnormal uterine bleeding: Polyp and fibroid resection (hysteroscopic morcellator)*
- dysfunctional uterine bleeding: endometrial ablation*
- uterine anomalies septum and T shaped uterus*
- Removal of retained products of conception*
- Aimed Biopsy from endometrial tumor*
- Intrauterine adhesiolysis*
- Sterilisation (essure)*
- Other: Lost IUD , Niche*

SUBMUCOUS Fibroids

Type 0 pedunculated

Type I less than 50% myometrial component

Type II more than 50% myometrial component



Contraindication

- *Vaginal infection*
- *pyometra*

Complications

- *Failed procedure (cervical stenosis, false passage)*
- *Perforation*
- *Bleeding (cervical vs endometrial)*
- *OHIA syndrome (TUR SYNDROME)*
- *Air embolism*
- *Intrauterine adhesions*

How to decrease rate of complications

- *Time*
- *Volume of Fluid loss*
- *Type of fluid*
- *Type of electrosurgical unit*
- *Adjust intrauterine pressure on the infusion pump*





Electrosurgical Units

Monopolar Mode vs Bipolar Mode

	Monopolar	Bipolar
<i>Risk of TUR syndrome</i>	<i>more</i>	
<i>Hyponatremia</i>	<i>more</i>	
<i>Clear endoscopic view</i>	<i>less</i>	
<i>Acceptable fluid deficit</i>	<i>less</i>	
<i>Need for more than one session for completion (fibroids)</i>	<i>more</i>	