



The prevalence of intracavitary and intramural uterine abnormalities: A prospective study of 1009 consecutive women.

I. Tur-Kaspa, M. Hartman, J. Hartman, A. Hartman. Reproductive Genetics Institute, Chicago, IL; RDS Diagnostics, Ltd., Toronto, ON, Canada.

OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence of intracavitary and intramural abnormalities in non-selected groups of infertile and non-infertile women.

DESIGN: Prospective controlled study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: 1009 consecutive patients who were referred for Sonohysterography (SHG) underwent preliminary assessment with transvaginal US (GE Logiq 400 Pro), followed by a sonohysterogram by an experienced reproductive sonographer. All intracavitary and intramural abnormalities were recorded. 600 patients were referred for sonohysterogram for the evaluation of infertility or before starting IVF. The noninfertile control (n_409) were referred for the SHG for abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB). t-tests and Chi-square tests were used as appropriate.

RESULTS: The percentage of women with intracavitary polyps, submucosal fibroids, intrauterine adhesions, intramural fibroid, and adenomyosis is presented in table 1.

CONCLUSION: As expected, the prevalence of both intracavitary and intramural abnormalities was significantly higher in women with AUB. Intrauterine adhesions were a rare finding in both groups. SHG combined with transvaginal 2D or 3D US is an excellent method to evaluate uterine pathology.