

"Hystero" Historical notes

- The development of hysteroscopy is rooted in the work of Pantaleoni, who first reported uterine endoscopy in 1869
- In 1929 Rubin first used CO₂ to distend the uterus; around the same time, Gauss was experimenting with the use of fluids to achieve uterine expansion
- Hysteroscopy became popular in the 1980s, when technology afforded more practical and usable instruments than before

Marlow JL.,1995

Hysteroscopy

- a diagnostic procedure done for direct endoscopic exploration of cervical canal and uterine cavity
- Operative hysteroscopy and hysteroresectoscopy usually performed for the treatment of different endocervical, intrauterine and some uterine intramural pathology

Mini-hysteroscopy

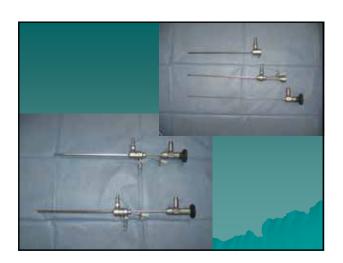
- Office procedure that can be performed with 2,5- to 4,5-mm flexible or rigid hysteroscopes
- Some models have a small operating channel through which a thin-wired biopsy forceps or scissors can be placed
- Can be done by vaginoscopic method

Campo R, Van Belle Y, Rombauts L, Brosens I, Gordts S. (1999) Office minihysteroscopy. *Hum Reprod Update***5**:73–81

Bettocchi S, Selvaggi L. A vaginoscopic approach to reduce the pain

Guida M.et al, Vaginoscopic versus traditional office hysteroscopy: a randomize





Field of view Hysteroscopy Mini-hysteroscopy

Advantages of mini-hyst

- Procedure usually does not usually require cervical dilatation and general anesthesia (i.e. less trauma and quick recovery time)
- Can be done in the office (so called "office hysteroscopy")
- Fast procedure
- Easy to learn and operate
- Targeted biopsy can be done during the procedure ("see and treat" concept)

M. Guida et al, 2006

Disadvantages of mini-hyst

- ♦ Field of view is less in diameter
- May require more powerful lightsource
- Better works with modern digital video-cameras
- In case of major pathology requires to repeat hysteroscopic procedure or use anesthesia

Marana R, Marana E, Catalano GF. (2001) Current practical application of office endoscopy. Curr Opin Obstet Gynecol 13:383–387

Infertility and ART

- Hysteroscopy is a part of evaluation of infertility, gives more precise diagnostic information about uterus and endometrium comparing to other methods (e.g., US, HSG, D&C...)
- Role of hysteroscopy for IVF patients remains controversial

Balmaceda JP, Ciuffardi I. Hysteroscopy and assisted reproductive technology. Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am. Sep 1995

Jan Bosteels et al. Hum Reprod Update 2010

RCOG Guidelines: 1999 Grade Crecommendation

Possible causes of implantation failure

- Poor embryo or blastocyst quality
- ♦ Inadequately prepared and non-receptive endometrium

Achache H, Revel A. Endometrial receptivity markers, the journey to successful embryo implantation. Hum Reprod Update. 2006

Our study (2008 – 2009)

- ◆ 1st group: 35 infertile patients with mini-hyst prior IVF
- ◆ 2nd group: 33 infertile patients without mini-hyst before subsequent IVF
- Exams: U/S, hormonal panel (FSH, LH, TTH, prolactin, E2), CBC, Blood-type, STD screening, and spermogram

The Order of HMU#503

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Characteristics of patients

	Main group	Control group
	n=35	n=33
Age, yrs	26 – 42	25 – 43
	(32,4)	(32,9)
Infertility,	5,8	6,5
yrs		
Primary	18	17
infertility		
Secondary	17	16
infertility		
BMI range	18 - 29	18 – 30
FSH on d2-3	4,3 – 12,2	4,1 – 12,3

Mini-hysteroscopy equipment

- ♦ 3,5 4,2 mm outer-diameter rigid Betocchi hysteroscope (Storz)
- ♦30' degree 2 mm optic "Hopkins II"
- Fluid distention media (Ringer)
- ◆ Simple infusion bag (2,5 m height)
- Traditional technique of mini-hyst (speculum, tenaculum etc)
- Mini-hyst was scheduled on luteal phase

Main group

- Anesthesia: 5 patients (14,3%) required IV sedation, others – paracervical bloc with Lidocaine 1%-10cc
- Cervical dilatation up to Hegar #4,5: in 8 cases (22,9%)
- Average mini-hyst time: 10 minutes



Results of mini-hysteroscopy

- Adequate visualization in all cases
- ◆ Pain level was minimal
- No complications (during procedure, early or delayed)

The outpatient hysteroscopy failure rate is less than half (2%) with the mini-hysteroscope compared with the traditional 5 mm hysteroscope (5%) De Angelis C Hum Reprod. 2003; 18: 2441-5.

Findings at the time of mini-hyst 35,0% 30,0% 25,0% 20,0% 15,0% 10,0% 5,0% Synechia Cerv hyperp stenosis polyp

- Endometrial biopsy were taken in all minihyst cases
- Endometrial samples were sent for pathology (H&E staining) and IHC (E₂ and P₄ receptors)
- All patients with proven endometrial hyperplasia were treated with gestogens: dydrogesterone (Duphastone) 20 mg per day on the day 15 – 26 for 3 months before subsequent IVF



Type of IVF protocols

♦ Main group (n=35):

long protocol 17 patients short protocol 10 patients ant-GnRH protocol 8 patients

Control group (n=33):

long protocol 16 patients short protocol 9 patients ant-GnRH protocol 8 patients



Results

	Main group	Control group
Started IVF	35	33
ОР	35	33
ET	33	31
Difficult ET	2 ↓	7
N pregnancies	10 †	7
% preg/cycle	28,6	21,2
% preg/ET	30,3 †	22,6

Conclusion

- Mini-hysteroscopy allowed to detect "minor" endometrial or intrauterine problems in asymptomatic infertility patient
- Mini-hysteroscopy has very low level of complications
- Cases with difficult ET are less frequent in the mini-hyst group
- Pregnancy rate in the main group of patients appeared to be significantly higher than in control group

Conclusion

- Mini-hysteroscopy is minimally invasive procedure that can be done prior (any) IVF cycle
- Larger prospective randomized control studies are necessary to prove significance of mini-hysteroscopy prior IVF
 Mini-hysteroscopy can be combined with IHC evaluation of endometrium (i.e. bcl2, PGP 9,5 etc) and test for other markers of implantation (such as integrins or pinopods)