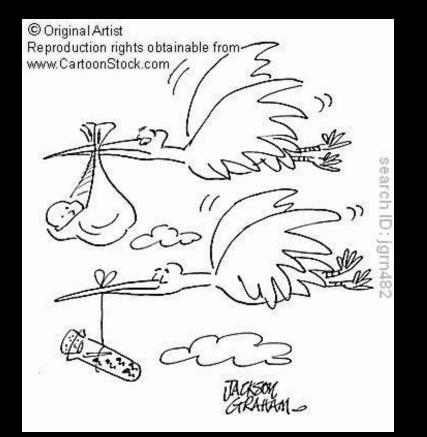
FEMALE STERILIZATION REVERSAL VERSUS IVF

Sylvie Gordts Treviso 2010

Introduction

- Technique of sterilization reversal
- Results of reversal
- Factors influencing results
- IVF
- Conclusion





• What will influence the decision?

L.I.F.E.

Female sterilization reversal

● 3-8% of women express regret.

• History:

- Results of tubal reversal dramatically improved with the introduction of microsurgical techniques.
- Start of IVF as an alternative to tubal infertility.
- Laparoscopic tubal reversal



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Sterilization reversal: Microsurgical techniques

- A mini-laparotomy The uterus and adnexa were exteriorised
- operating microscope

Continuous irrigation



• Preparation of the healthy tubal segments.



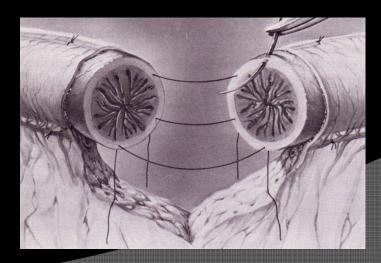
Sterilization reversal: Microsurgical techniques

A tubal splint or methylene blue can be used



- A two-layer technique
- 8-0 ethilon
- Interrupted sutures
- in myosalpinx



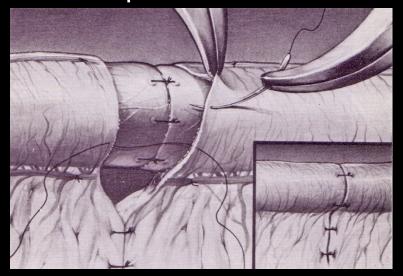


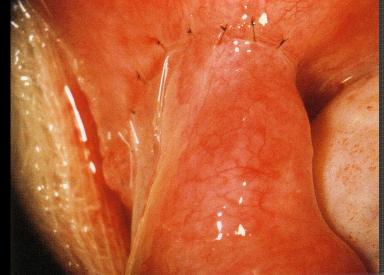


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Sterilization reversal: Microsurgical techniques

 Interrupted sutures in tubal serosa and mesosalpinx





No prophylaxis with antibiotics was given
Hospital stay of 2-3 days



Results: Retrospective study

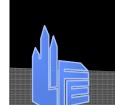
- 261 interventions lost of follow-up 34% 172 ptn evaluated
- Mean age was 33,8 years (SD \pm -4,8).
- Tubal sterilization had been carried out using various methods:
 - Pomeroy technique in 2%,
 - Falope-ring in 54%,
 - Clips in 23%
 - Electro coagulation in 13%.



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Retrospective study

- 129 pregnancies.
 - IUP rate was 72,5%
 - live birth rate of 60%.
 - Spontaneous abortion occurred in 18%
 - EUP in 7,7 %
 - in first 6m: 1 EUP after 6 m:17% EUP
- Mean time between intervention and conception was 8,4 months.



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Literature overview

Laparotomy

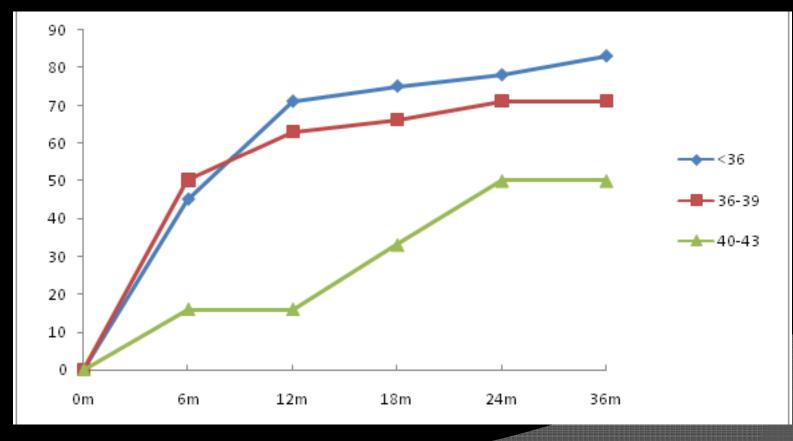
| | Pregnancy rate |
|-----------|----------------|
| Winston | 69% |
| Gomel | 80% |
| Boeckx | 90% |
| Dubuisson | 70% |

Laparoscopy

| | Technique | Pregnancy rate |
|------------|---------------|----------------|
| Yoon | 2 layer | 87% |
| Koh | 2 layer | 71% |
| Dubuisson | Single suture | 53% |
| Wiegerinck | Suture less | 45% |
| Degueldre | Robot | 71% |

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1. age Cumulative pregnancy rate and age



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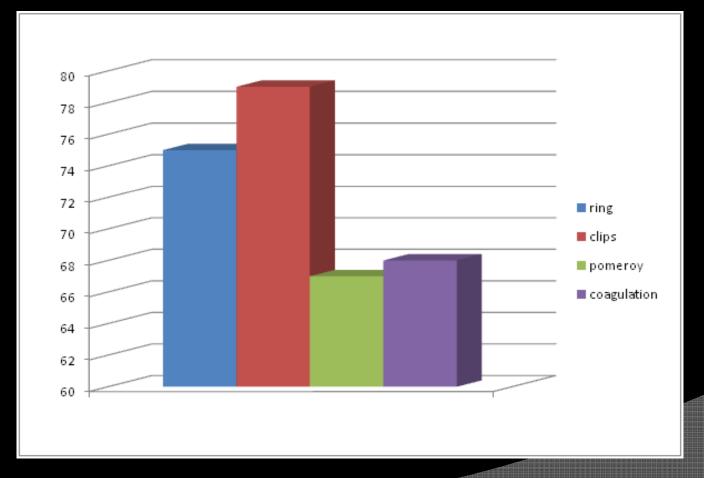
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2. Technique of sterilization

| | ring | clips | coagulation | |
|------------|------|-------|-------------|--------|
| nb | 94 | 39 | 24 | |
| a ge | 33,8 | 33,9 | 33,7 | NS |
| bilateral | 92 | 38 | 23 | NS |
| unilateral | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1-1 | 54 | 27 | 6 | p<0,05 |
| I-A | 6 | 0 | 3 | NS |
| <5cm | 13 | 2 | 9 | p<0,05 |
| IUP% | 73 | 79 | 68 | NS |

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2. Type of sterilization



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3. Tubal length

| | > 5 cm | < 4 cm |
|-----|--------|--------|
| IUP | 73% | 50% |
| EUP | 7% | 20% |



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Literature

• Rock, 1987

- Coagulation: 67%
- Falope ring: 86%
- \downarrow PR for tubes > 4 cm

• Gomel, 1980

 Shorter tubal length – longer time to pregnancy



4. Infection

- Lower pregnancy rate (30%)
- Higher risk of ectopic pregnancy
- Pregnancy rate is related to
 - Adhesions (extend , dense)
 - Thickness tubal wall
 - Mucosal appearance

Salpingoscopy

Classification

| Grade | Description |
|-------|---|
| | Normal folds |
| I | Major folds are separated, flattened but otherwise normal |
| III | Focal adhesions between folds (<50 % of folds involved) |
| IV | Extensive adhesions between folds |
| V | Fibrosis and loss of fold pattern |





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Salpingoscopy

Diagnostic value

| Grade | | Ectopic |
|-------|----------------|----------------|
| | pregnancy rate | pregnancy rate |
| Ι | 59% | 5% |
| II | 3 | J/o |
| Ш | 20% | 10% |
| ΙV | 5% | 50% |

Brosens, Reprod. med. Rev. 1996

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Fimbrioplasty technique

- Flowering: Laser, Bipolar coagulation
- Suturing

| | optimal eversion | phimosis | occlussion |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| suturing | 66.7 | 22.2 | 11.1 |
| flowering | 38 | 33.4 | 28.6 |
| | | | |
| | | ł | Korell et al. 1991 |
| <u>L.I.F.E.</u> | | | |
| E Leuven Ins | stitute for Fertilty and Embryol | ogy | |

Proximal tubal obstruction

Hysteroscopic tubal canulation

| study | Pregnancy rate |
|----------|----------------|
| Sakumoto | 43% |
| Ransom | 47% |
| Das | 57% |



Tubocornual anastomosis <> Tubouterine implantation

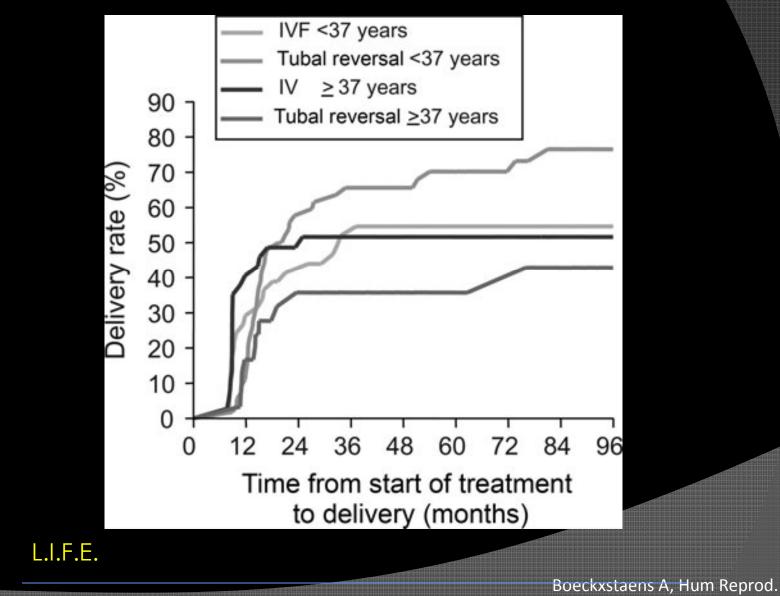
| Tubocornual | Pregnancy rate | Tubouterine | Pregnancy rate |
|--|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Gomel | 63% | Rock | 25% |
| Frantzen | 43% | Singhal | 22% |
| Dubuisson | 74% | | |
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<u>IVF</u>

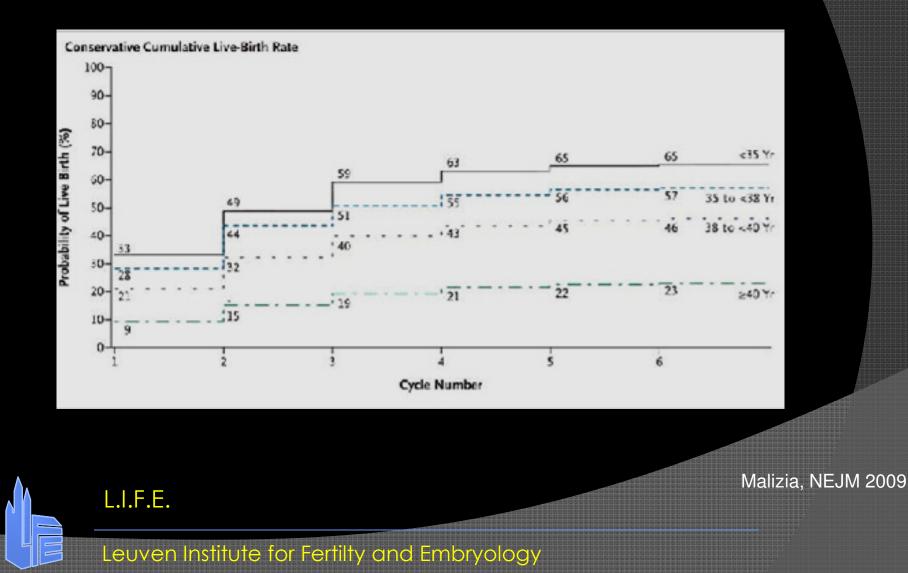
- IVF cyli ↑ every year
 - 781 in 1998
 - 916 in 2002
 - 1022 in 2003
- ESHRE 2003: from 725 centra
 - Pregnancy rate 29.6%
 - Delivery rate 25.2%
 - Multiple pregnancies
 - 26.9% in 2000
 - 24.5% in 2003
- Risk of hyperstimulation

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Pregnancy rate according to age



Pregnancy rate according to age



Pregnancy rate according to age

| Cumulative Pregnancy rate | lvf (6 cycles) | anastomosis |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| <36 | 65% | 81% |
| 36-40 | 51% | 67% |
| >40 | 23% | 50% |
| | | |
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• What will influence the decision?



- What will influence the decision?
 - Medical?
 - Age
 - Type of sterilization
 - Tubal length
 - Infection damage
 - Sperm
 - Personal? Personal values, ethical
 - Cost?
 - $\circ~$ Cost for IVF
 - \circ Cost of twin
 - Centre?
 - $\circ~$ Liberal referral to IVF
 - Experience Training

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- The choice of treatment is ideally dependent on various considerations, both technical and non-technical
- The accurate information regarding both IVF and tubal surgery is essential in the decision-making process of the couple.

(Gomel and Taylor, 1992).



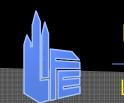
| Microsurgery | IVF |
|---|----------------------------------|
| younger patients up to 36 | Andrologic factors |
| Older patients (>40 y) reversal sterilization | Extended tubal damage |
| | Repeated extra-uterine pregnancy |
| | |
| | |
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Conclusion

IVF and tubal surgery must be considered complementary

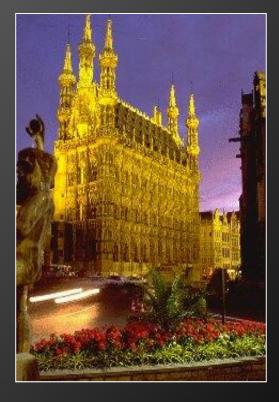
Tubal anastomosis gives the possibility of a spontaneous conception without the IVF related risks

Reproductive centres must have the expertise on all methodes to be able to councel every patient correctly.



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