Laparoscopic characteristic of reproductive organs pathology in women with infertility.

Introduction: For reduce the frequency of female infertility and improve the quality of assisting them, it is necessary to determine the causes that lead to the disruption of reproductive function.

Aim of research: To determine the nature of the pathology of the reproductive organs in infertility women, according to the results of laparoscopic study.

Subject and methods of research: We analyzed the laparoscopy results from 309 women with infertility. The women was age from 23 to 41 years. Primary infertility was at 68.9% (213 patient).

Results of research: Tubal obstruction was detected in 42.7% (132), with the obstruction in the isthmic sections - 7.4% (23), in the ampullar parts obstruction - 30.1% (93). Hydrosalpinx 5.2% (16). Adhesions in the pelvic was detected in 6.1% (19) cases. Adhesions first degree observed in 2.3% (7), second degree of 1.0% (3), third degree of 1.5% (5), fourth degree of 1.3% (4) cases. The combination of obstruction of the fallopian tubes with adhesive process noted in 8.7% (27) of cases. In 15.8% (49) changes in case the tubal pathology was associated with the uterine fibroids. Endometriosis was found in 26.5% (82). Tubal pathology was maintained in 40 (78.4%) patients with mild degree of endometriosis, in 11 (21.6%) of them tube were impassable. Moderate severity of endometriosis was 3.2% (10) patients with infertility. Tubal was passable in most patients with moderate endometriosis (9-90%). Heavy severity of endometriosis was found in 25.6% (21). Tubal was maintained in 12 (57.1%), obstruction of the fallopian tubes was observed in 9 (42.9%) patients with severe

Conclusion: in most cases was find the violation of transport function of the fallopian tubes, which was the cause of infertility for women. In women with primary infertility were necessary to determine the reasons for the formation of tubal occlusion.