HYSTEROSALPINGOGRAPHIC FINDINGS OF INFERTILE WOMEN IN USMANU DANFODIYO UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL SOKOTO, NIGERIA

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Background; Infertility is an important worldwide problem. Hysterosalpingography (HSG) is a valuable tool for evaluation of infertile patient and has remained the main investigation for study of tubal patency.

Objectives; To determine the population of infertile women amongst all gynaecological consultations in UDUTH Sokoto. To describe the HSG findings of these patients.

Methodology; this was a retrospective study. The case records of all the patients who had HSG on account of infertility in UDUTH Sokoto from 1st January to 31st December 2007 were retrieved and reviewed. The data obtained were analyzed using EPI INFO (data analysis software) and the findings described.

Results; Infertility constituted 9% of gynaecological consultation in UDUTH Sokoto. The patients ages ranged between 18-40 years, Mean age was 29 years, SD 6.17, secondary infertility was the commonest type of infertility noted in 71(56%) of the women studied while 55(44%) had primary infertility. Tubal factor was the commonest cause identified in 47 (37.3%) of the women. Out of the 126 women studied, 21(16.6%) were noted to have hydrosalpinx while 26 (20.5%) had tubal blockade.

Conclusion; There was a high rate of infertility consultation in UDUTH Sokoto. Hydrosalpinx and tubal blockade were the commonest pathologies detected on HSG.