

Laparoscopic Findings in Infertile Women Referring to Alzahra Hospital

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Infertility is one of the important complication in the health and treatment in the society. 10-15% of couple in the reproductive ages suffer from this problem. According to kind of infertility, there are different methods for diagnosis and treatment of laparoscopy. In this study laparoscopy was used on a method of diagnosis in infertile women and the aim of the present study determined finding of laparoscopy and correlation some of findings with age, duration of infertility, kind of infertility in referring infertile women to Rasht Alzahra hospital in 1385-1388 years. This study is a cross sectional study. Data were collected from hospital documents of 357 infertile women who were under diagnostic laparoscopy referring to Alzahra hospital in 1385-1388 years and analyzed by χ^2 test. Result showed that 47.1% infertile women 25-35years old. 87.1% had primary infertility and 11/5% secondary infertility. 33.6% infertile women under treatment by drug and hystrosalpingography. Majority of cases 52.7% had cauterization in during laparoscopy. Findings of pathologic laparoscopy showed 51% left ovary and 50.4% right ovary polycystic. Also results showed statistical significant difference between age and pathologic in right

and left ovarian ($p=0.002$, $p=0.003$). Endometriosis, ovarian cyst, and adherence in 25-35 years age grope were more than the others. Pathologic problems in right and left tube were 24%, 23% respectively. Statistical significant difference between age and pathologic in right and left tube ($p=0.025$, $p=0.036$) and were seen in 25-35 years old. There were statistical significant difference between kind of infertility and pathologic problem in right tube ($p=0.049$). Using of laparoscopy important method for diagnosis of infertility is necessary and it is used the end step of diagnosis who person did not find any reason.

Authors' Contributions

All authors had equal role in design, work, statistical analysis and manuscript writing.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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