



Research Article

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Evaluation of HSG and SIS Diagnostic Value in Comparison to Hysteroscopy to Detect Intrauterine Abnormalities in Infertile Women in Iran

Leila Nazari^{1,2} and Parisa Taherzadeh Boroujeni^{1,2*}

¹Preventative Gynecology Research Center (PGRC), Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran

²Professor Obstetrician Gynecologist Infertility, IVF center Taleghani Hospital, Iran

*Corresponding author: Parisa Taherzadeh Boroujeni, Obstetrician Gynecologist Infertility Fellow, IVF Center, Taleghani Hospital, Iran.

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Abstract

Objective: Hysteroscopy is the gold standard in evaluation of uterine cavity. However, being invasive and its possible adverse effects have reduced popularity of hysteroscopy and clinicians have always been looking for a valid alternative for hysteroscopy. In the current study, we aimed to compare diagnostic value of Saline induced Sonography with HSG in diagnosis of intrauterine abnormalities.

Materials and Methods: We performed a prospective study on 81 infertile women who underwent hysteroscopy, SIS, and HSG at Taleghani infertility center during their IVF treatment course. Polyp, fibroids, adhesion, and septate uterus were considered as abnormality. We reported agreement percent, Kappa, sensitivity, specificity, Area Under Curve, Diagnostic Odds Ratio, Positive Predictive Value, and Negative Predictive value for both SIS and HSG.

Results: Total agreement between SIS and hysteroscopy was 85.1, while it was 23.4 for HSG. We also observed considerably higher Kappa for SIS (80.1%) than HSG (15.5%). Overall sensitivity and specificity of SIS for diagnosis of all type of anomaly including both uterine abnormalities and acquired uterine pathologies was 90.1% (95% CI= 80.7, 95.9) and 90.0% (95% CI= 55.5, 99.7). Meanwhile overall sensitivity and specificity of Hysterosalpingography where hysteroscopy was considered as the gold standard was 54.9 (42.7, 66.8) and 50.0 (18.7, 81.3).

Conclusion: SIS is more sensitive tools than HSG for diagnosis of intrauterine abnormalities and could be considered one of the best alternatives of hysteroscopy. It provides more accurate detailed diagnostic information with high sensitivity and specificity.

Keywords: Hysterosalpingography, Sonography, Imaging in Infertility, Intrauterine Abnormalities

Introduction

Uterine abnormalities are considered as one of the main risk factors in etiology of infertility [1]. According to statistics, the prevalence of uterine abnormalities is high, and it is estimated between 34-62% and this high prevalence has turned it to one the most common causes of all abnormality cases [2], hence it is estimated between 10-15% of all infertility cases are due to uterine abnormalities [3]. Therefore, evaluation of uterine cavity is one of the earliest examinations that is regularly performed for infertile women and could considerably increase infertility treatment success rate [4].

Several different diagnostic approaches including Hysterosalpingography (HSG), and hysteroscopy have been established and applied widely over the past years in this regard [5,6]. They have been used effectively for many years to investigate uterine cavity abnormalities and provided reliable results. HSG is a low-price, simple, and effective method with high sensitivity in diagnosis of uterine deformities and abnormalities and hysteroscopy has been regarded as the main gold standard in this regard [7]. However, both of hysteroscopy and HSG contains invasive procedure that might be painful and inconvenient for patients [8,9].



Hysterosonography or Saline Infusion Sonogram (SIS) is one the recently introduced approaches for diagnosis of uterine abnormalities. SIS is an ultrasonic-based diagnostic tool that seems SIS could lead lower adverse effect in comparison to hysteroscopy and HSG due to its non-invasive nature [10,11]. Validity of SIS in diagnosis of uterine abnormalities has already been proven, however, in the fast-growing world ultrasonic imaging facilities are developing drastically and results of previous studies implied that the accuracy of such tools have increased over the years. All available attempts reported promising findings for SIS. However, it seems update studies are required [12]. According to one previous study, sensitivity, and specificity of SIS in diagnosis of uterine abnormalities is higher than 80% [13] while in the earlier studies the reported values were considerably lower [4]. In the current study, we aimed to compare sensitivity and specificity of SIS and HSG in diagnosis of uterine abnormalities in infertile women referred to infertility treatment clinic in Tehran, Iran.

Material and Methods

Study Participants

We performed a retrospective study on 81 women aged 20-40 who underwent hysteroscopy, 3-Dimensional Hysterosonography, and HSG at Taleghani infertility treatment center in 2017 in Iran. Hysteroscopy was considered as the gold standard and performed as routine evaluation in treatment of infertility for all study participants. We also performed SIS and HSG for all the eligible cases and compared the results of SIS and HSG with the findings from hysteroscopy. We excluded patients suspected of pregnancy. We also excluded patients with history of severe sensitivity to contrast or iodine, Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases (PID), and acute cervicitis. We trained a radiologist to interpret SIS findings. Moreover, an experienced gynecologist was responsible for performing and interpretation of hysteroscopy and HSG. All procedures were performed between days 7 and 10 of cycle. We used povidone-iodine before the start of SIS procedure to clean cervix and prepare it to enter sonohysterography catheter to the cervical ostium.

We also applied a B-mode endovaginal probe and a 20mL syringe that was used for saline solution injection into the uterine cavity. Investigation of intrauterine structure was performed in Uterine abnormalities was the main outcome of the current study and all kinds of polyps, fibroids, adhesion, septate uterus, myomas uterus, bicornuate uterus, hyperplasia, and arcuate uterus were considered as abnormality and those patients without all the mentioned abnormalities were defined as normal cases. Then, we

categorized patients into three groups including normal group, uterine abnormalities (arcuate, septate uterus, and bicornuate uterus), and acquired uterine pathologies (hyperplasia, polyp, myomas and adhesion) uterine status in hysteroscopy. We used Parson and Lense [14] classification to differentiate endometrial polyps and fibroid classification was performed based on international classification of Submucous fibroid [15].

Ethics Approval

The current study was reviewed and approved by ethics and review board of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences. (Ethics approval)

Statistical Analysis

We used descriptive analysis to report frequency and proportion of different diagnosed abnormalities in hysteroscopy, SIS, and HSG. We also reported sensitivity, specificity, Positive Predictive Value (PPV), Negative Predictive Value (NPV), Area Under Curve (AUC), and Diagnostic Odds Ratio (DOR) and the associated 95% CI for SIS and HSG as measures of diagnostic test validities. We also reported agreement percent and Kappa to show whether the findings of SIS and HSG were consistent with hysteroscopy. All statistical analysis was performed using Stata ver 14.1, College Station, Texas, USA. The statistically significant level was considered at P-value <0.05.

Results

We performed the study on 81 infertile women who were referred to Taleghani infertility treatment center in 2018-2020 in Iran. Prevalence of uterus abnormalities was 87.6% based on hysteroscopy findings. However, it was 80.2% and 54.3% in SIS and HSG, respectively. Endometrial polyp was the most prevalent type of abnormalities that was observed in 44.4% of the study participants followed by Septated uterus (17.2%) and adhesion (8.6%) (Table 1). Agreement percent for hysteroscopy and SIS was 85.1, while it was only 23.4% for HSG. We also estimated Kappa as a measure of agreement between the compared approaches with the gold standard and it was 80.6% (95% CI= 74.4, 85.5) and 15.5% (95% CI= 12.6, 18.4) for SIS and HSG (Figure 1).

Overall sensitivity and specificity of SIS for diagnosis of all type of anomaly including both uterine abnormalities and acquired uterine pathologies was 90.1% (95% CI= 80.7, 95.9) and 90.0% (95% CI= 55.5, 99.7). Meanwhile overall sensitivity and specificity of HSG where hysteroscopy was considered as the gold standard was 54.9 (42.7, 66.8) and 50.0 (18.7, 81.3).

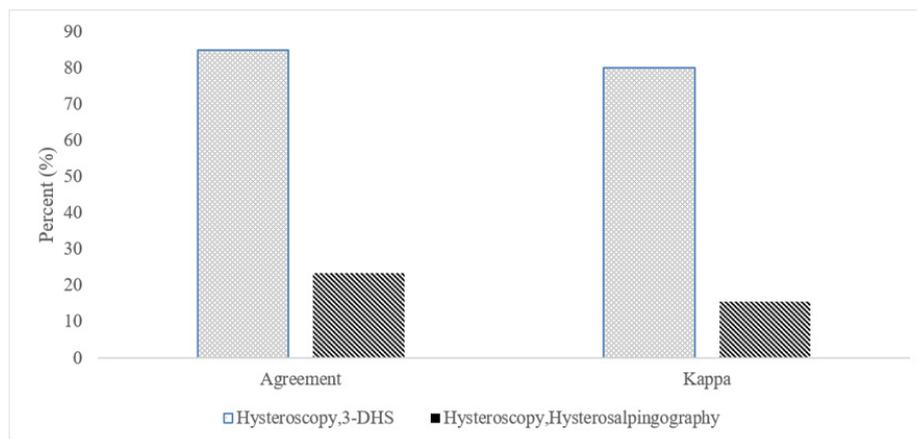


Figure 1: Percentage of agreement between hysteroscopy, SIS, and hysteroscopy, HSG.

Table 1: Frequency of uterine abnormalities and acquired uterine pathologies in Hysteroscopy, SIS, and HSG.

Abnormality	Hysteroscopy	SIS	HSG
Normal	10 (12.3%)	16 (19.7%)	37 (45.6%)
Endometrial Polyp	36 (44.4%)	34 (41.9%)	2 (2.4%)
Septate uterus	14 (17.2%)	15 (18.5%)	11 (13.5%)
Adhesion	7 (8.6%)	7 (8.6%)	1 (1.2%)
Polyp/ Septate uterus	4 (4.9%)	3 (3.7%)	0 (0%)
Polyp/ Uterine Niche	2 (2.4%)	2 (2.4%)	0 (0%)
Polyp/ Adhesion	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0%)
Hyperplasia	3 (3.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Bicornuate uterus	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.2%)	2 (2.4%)
Arcuate uterus	2 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	4 (4.9%)
Myomas uterus	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0%)
Filling detected	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	24 (29.6%)
All type abnormalities	71 (87.6%)	65 (80.2%)	44 (54.3%)

Table 2: Sensitivity and specificity of SIS and HSG versus hysteroscopy in diagnosis of uterine abnormalities in overall and by type of abnormalities.

Indexes	SIS		Overall	HSG		Overall
	Acquired uterine pathologies	Uterine abnormalities		Acquired uterine pathologies	Uterine abnormalities	
Sensitivity (95% CI)	86.8 (74.7, 94.5)	83.3 (58.6, 96.4)	90.1 (80.7, 95.9)	43.4 (29.8, 57.7)	77.8 (52.4, 93.6)	54.9 (42.7, 66.8)
Specificity (95% CI)	92.9 (76.5, 99.1)	96.8 (89.0, 99.6)	90.0 (55.5, 99.7)	71.4 (51.3, 86.8)	63.5 (50.4, 75.3)	50.0 (18.7, 81.3)
PPV (95% CI)	93.8 (89.0, 96.5)	87.5 (74.4, 94.4)	94.4 (89.0, 97.2)	73.8 (60.0, 84.1)	37.5 (27.1, 49.3)	67.1 (52.0, 79.3)
NPV (95% CI)	78.4 (67.4, 86.5)	95.6 (93.2, 97.2)	83.1 (70.3, 91.1)	40.5 (32.3, 49.1)	91.0 (83.9, 95.2)	37.4 (22.9, 54.6)
AUC (95% CI)	0.88 (0.80, 0.95)	0.90 (0.81, 0.99)	0.901 (0.797, 1.0)	0.57 (0.46, 0.68)	0.70 (0.59, 0.82)	0.525 (0.351, 0.698)
DOR (95% CI)	54.8 (16.7, 179)	153 (39.7, 586)	82.3 (70.3, 91.1)	1.9 (0.7, 5.1)	6.0 (1.9, 19.2)	1.22 (0.322, 0.698)

We categorized arcuate, septate uterus, and bicornuate uterus as uterine abnormalities, while hyperplasia, polyp, myomas and adhesion as acquired uterine pathologies and calculated sensitivity and specificity for both distinctively. The estimated sensitivity and specificity for SIS in terms of acquired uterine pathologies was 86.8 (74.7, 94.5) and 92.9 (76.5, 99.1) and it was 83.3 (58.6, 96.4) and 96.8 (89.0, 99.6) for diagnosis of uterine abnormalities.

The estimated sensitivity for HSG in diagnosis of either acquired uterine pathologies (Sensitivity= 43.4, 95% CI, 29.8, 57.7) or uterine abnormalities (Sensitivity=77.8, 95% CI 52.4, 93.6) was significantly lower than SIS. We observed the same pattern in specificity of HSG. In Table 2, we also reported AUC, PPV, NPV, and DOR as indexes of diagnostic test validities for both 3-SDH and HSG versus hysteroscopy. The overall reported AUC for SIS

was 0.90, while it was only 0.525 for HSG in diagnosis of uterine abnormalities. We also reported strongly higher DOR for SIS in comparison to HSG (82.3 versus 1.22).

Discussion

Evaluation of uterine cavity and early detection of its abnormalities play an essential role in increasing effectiveness of infertility treatments in female as it has been proven as a major risk factor for pathway of infertility in women [5,6]. Hysteroscopy has been used as gold standard in diagnosis of such anomalies, however, it is invasive procedure that needs technical knowledge and facilities to be performed and might lead further complications and adverse effects [16]. Therefore, a validated non-invasive tool has always been interested and couple of ultrasonic based methods have already been developed in this regard [4,17]. The current study aimed to compare diagnostic accuracy of SIS as an ultrasound imaging-based approach with HSG in diagnosis of uterine abnormalities compared with the findings of hysteroscopy.

According to our findings agreement percent of SIS with hysteroscopy results was high and it was far better than the reported value for HSG. According to our findings Kappa statistics for SIS was more than 80.0%, whereas it was less than 20% for HSG. Our findings implied that the results of SIS were identical with findings from hysteroscopy as the gold standard for diagnosis of uterine anomalies. Such a findings were like the previously reported value by De Karoon et al. who reported 84% accurate diagnosis for SIS [18]. We observed high sensitivity and specificity for SIS that was supported by several previously performed studies. The reported sensitivity and specificity for SIS for detection of uterine abnormalities in a systematic review was 88% and 94% respectively [12]. In the current study, the reported values for both sensitivity and specificity of SIS exceeded 90% and it was inside of previous reports [17,19,20].

The accuracy of SIS remained high when we divided different abnormalities into two groups including uterine abnormalities and acquired uterine pathologies and repeated the analysis separately and high sensitivity and specificity was reported, as well. Our results were inside of all other previous studies that highlighted SIS as a highly sensitive diagnostic modality in diagnosis intrauterine abnormalities including polyps, submucous myomas, intrauterine adhesion, and other intrauterine anomalies [9,18].

We also observed 23.4% agreement between results of HSG and the Kappa statistics was even lower and reached to 15.5%. The reported sensitivity and specificity for HSG was less than 55.0% when it compared with hysteroscopy results, and it was considerably lower than the reported values for SIS. Acholonu et al, [13] has reported the same findings and showed that SIS is

more effective tool for detection of intrauterine abnormalities in comparison to HSG [13]. Proportion of accurate diagnosis for HSG reported by Acholonu et al was 50.3% and was significantly lower than SIS [1]. Such findings confirm our results and implies that SIS is practically better alternate of hysteroscopy for diagnosis of intrauterine abnormalities. In one study, Brown et al compared SIS and HSG in respect of uterine abnormalities and observed no statistically significant difference [4]. Over the recent years ultrasonic imaging tools have been drastically developed and it is possible to take 3 dimensional images, while it was not available couple of years ago when Brown et al performed their study. Moreover, Brow et al carried out their research on a limited sample size that might affect the validity of their findings [3]. It also might be due to menopause status of study participants. Several studies reported lower sensitivity and specificity for SIS in postmenopausal women than premenopausal ones [12].

Assessing distribution of diagnosis in SIS and HSG shows that in almost 30% of cases, HSG was unable to determine the exact type of abnormality. Thus, it seems SIS along with higher accuracy provides more detail diagnosis.

The current study was one the least attempts that compared SIS versus HSG and we tried to apply robust statistical approaches for our comparisons. Additionally, we used hysteroscopy as our gold standard and evaluated the results SIS and HSG based on the finding through hysteroscopy. However, couple of limitation must be considered when our findings are interpreted. We performed the study on a relatively small sample size using a retrospective approach and because of that blinding was not applicable.

Conclusion

It could be concluded that SIS is more sensitive tools than HSG for diagnosis of intrauterine abnormalities and could be considered one of the best alternatives of hysteroscopy. SIS provides more accurate diagnosis with more detailed information, and it is expected to turn the gold standard for diagnosis of intrauterine defects. Therefore, providing widespread public access to SIS in all IVF units and including it into screening programs might be considered as an effective approach that might lead to increased successful fertility rate in females who are candidates of IVF.

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