The role of laparoscopy in the evaluation of candidates for sterilization reversal

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Abstract
Laparoscopy is the useful diagnostic procedure for evaluation of pelvic organs pathology. Routine laparoscopy for evaluation of the patients who need tubal sterilization reversal has been used in some institutes. But it is an invasive and costly procedure, and some complications may occurred. Two hundred and thirty cases of women who underwent laparoscopy for preoperative evaluation of tubal sterilization reversal were reviewed. The average age of these patients was 31.9 years with average number of pregnancies of 1.9 times and average duration of tubal sterilization of 6.8 years. The majority of these women 70.0 percent stated the reversal request because of remarriage. Laparoscopic finding revealed that Pomoroy's technic of tubal sterilization at isthmus part of the fallopian tubes was commonly used and 85.2 percent of cases were operable. The most common cause of inoperable cases was bilateral salpingectomy, 7.4 percent and the second common was total tubal length on each side was less than 4 centimeters, 4.3 percent. From this result, we concluded that laparoscopy has little benefit in the evaluation of candidates for sterilization reversal but had benefit in evaluation of prognosis and with the good counseling, in some cases, laparoscopy may be unnecessary.

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