

Laparoscopic Fimbrioplasty and Neosalpingostomy in Female Infertility: A Review of 402 Cases at the Gynecological Endoscopic Surgery and Human Reproductive Teaching Hospital in Yaoundé-Cameroon

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Abstract

Background: More than 70 million couples suffer from infertility worldwide. The aim of this study was to evaluate the fertility outcomes after laparoscopic fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy in female infertility.

Methods: Laparoscopic distal tuboplasty was carried out for 402 cases at the Gynecological Endoscopic Surgery and Human Reproductive Teaching Hospital in Yaoundé-Cameroon in Central Africa from December 2002 to December 2007. Laparoscopic fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy were done using bipolar electrocoagulation and conventional endoscopic instruments. Log-rank test was used to compare cumulative rate curves of intrauterine pregnancy with respect to the tubal stages. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 31.6 ± 5.45 years. Secondary infertility was the most frequent type of infertility (70.14%). The laparoscopic tubal surgery done consisted of fimbrioplasty in 185(46%) cases and neosalpingostomy in 217 (54%) cases. Of 260 women followed up after tuboplasty, there were overall 74 (28.48%) pregnancies; 68(26.1%) intrauterine pregnancies and 6(2.3%) ectopic pregnancies. Pregnancy rates were significantly associated to the tubal stage (63% in stage 1, 15% in stage 3 and 00% in stage 4; $p < 0.001$) and the adnexal adhesion scores (73.91% in the absence of adnexal adhesions and 8.8% in the case of a severe adnexal adhesion score). Of the 68 intrauterine pregnancies, there were 60(88%) live births and 8(12%) spontaneous abortions.

Conclusion: It is believed that laparoscopic fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy should be the preferred choice when faced with tubal distal occlusion in a context of female infertility. This implies that training in endoscopic surgery should be regarded as an important issue in developing countries.

Keywords: Adnexal adhesion, Fimbrioplasty, Infertility, Laparoscopy, Neosalpingostomy, Tubal stage.

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Introduction

The clinical definition of infertility used by the World Health Organization (WHO) is "a disease of the reproductive system defined

by the failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or more of regular unprotected sexual intercourse" (1). One of the most important and

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underappreciated reproductive health problems in developing countries is the high rate of infertility and childlessness (2, 3). The inability to procreate is frequently considered a personal tragedy and a curse for the couple, impacting on the entire family and even the local community (4-6). Although good documentation of the prevalence of infertility is lacking, it is generally believed that more than 70 million couples suffer from infertility worldwide (7).

Fallopian tube abnormalities account for up to 40% of female subfertility and are most often caused by infections (8). The post-infectious inflammation induces damage of the mucosa and the tube wall, with a flattening of mucosal folds, a deciliation and fibrosis of the wall (9).

In Africa, over 85% of women had an infertility diagnosis attributable to an infection compared with 33% of women worldwide (10).

Surgical techniques for tubal infertility have been tried and have success rates of around 50%, but depend on the severity of damage, associated abnormalities, technique of surgery (open versus microsurgery versus laparoscopic) and training of the surgeon (11, 12). Laparoscopic surgery is an important tool in the diagnosis and treatment of infertility (10, 13).

In the previous study carried out in 1997 at the Yaoundé General Hospital, Cameroon on 194 patients, the overall pregnancy rate after laparoscopic distal tuboplasty was 27,3% (14).

The aim of this study was to evaluate the fertility outcome of laparoscopic fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy in female infertility from 402 cases at the Gynecological Endoscopic Surgery and Human Reproductive Teaching Hospital in Yaoundé - Cameroon in Central Africa.

Methods

This was a cross sectional descriptive retrospective study based on a review of medical records of patients operated by laparoscopy at the Gynecological Endoscopic Surgery and Human Reproductive Teaching Hospital in Yaoundé, Cameroon in Central Africa, from December 2002 to December 2007. Laparoscopic fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy were done using bipolar electrocoagulation and conventional endoscopic instruments. An adhesiolysis was performed first, when necessary. Tubal patency was then assessed by hydrotubation through a canula introduced into the uterine cavity. For fimbrioplasty, an atraumatic endoscopic forceps is inserted into the tubal

ostium not completely closed, then the spacing of the jaws is often sufficient to separate the fringes of the flag. If not, the section will be done by scissors. Then, the eversion of the fringes is performed by light touching by bipolar electrocoagulation. For neosalpingostomy, the ampullary portion of the fallopian tube is distended by injecting blue intrauterine. Ostium is identified and opened by an atraumatic endoscopic forceps. Then, the flag is completely opened by 3 or 4 incisions with endoscopic scissors. Finally, the eversion is performed by light touching by bipolar electrocoagulation. Our study population included 402 patients who underwent laparoscopic distal tuboplasty for infertility during the study period. The variables studied were, the socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients, the type of tuboplasty performed, and the pregnancy rate: intrauterine pregnancy (IUP) or ectopic pregnancy (EP) after tuboplasty. The patients lost to follow up were excluded at the analysis of the outcome of tuboplasty because they came very often from other regions of the country and returned there at the exit of the hospital after tuboplasty. The patients were divided into four tubal stages according to the French preoperative classification and into four groups according to the American fertility society classification of adnexal adhesion score (15, 16).

Data was entered and analyzed using SPSS and Microsoft Excel software. The overall pregnancy rate (IUP and EP) was calculated taking into consideration only patients followed up during the study period and participants lost to follow up were excluded. The cumulative pregnancy rate was also calculated. We used the chi-square test and the Student test to compare the different variables and the log-rank test to compare cumulative rate curves of intrauterine pregnancy with respect to the tubal stages. A p-value<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

During the study period, 650 cases of laparoscopy were done for infertility at the Gynecological Endoscopic Surgery and Human Reproductive Teaching Hospital in Yaoundé. Of these, 402 patients who had distal tuboplasty were included in this study.

Characteristics of the study population: The age of the patients in this study was between 19 and 44 years. The mean age of the patients was 31.6±5.45 years. Table 1 shows the characteristics of the

Table 1. Characteristics of the study population

Variables	Patients; (N=402)	
	n	(%)
Age (years)		
15-24	40	(09.95)
25-34	236	(58.70)
35-45	126	(31.3)
Type of infertility		
Primary	120	(29.85)
Secondary	282	(70.14)
Positive chlamydia serology	216	(53.73)
History of voluntary abortion	160	(39.80)
Mean infertility duration (years)	08.29±5.9	

study population. The patients aged less than 35 years represented 67.8% of our sample. Secondary infertility was the most frequent type of infertility (70.14%) and the mean duration of infertility was 8.29±5.9 years. A little more than half (53.73%) of the patients in this study had a positive Chlamydia trachomatis serology. Adnexal adhesions were present in 335 (83.3%) patients. The moderate and severe adnexal adhesion scores were found in about half (50.7%) of the patients. About half (49%) of the patients presented with severe tubal damage (stage 3 and 4 with respect to the French classification).

The occurrence of pregnancy after laparoscopic fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy: The laparoscopic tubal surgery done included fimbrioplasty in 185(46%) cases and neosalpingostomy in 217

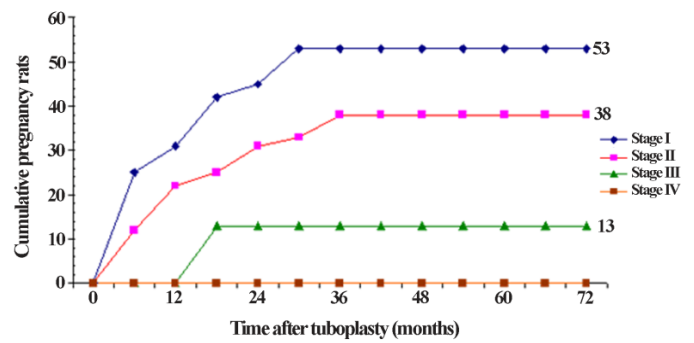


Figure 1. Cumulative intra uterine pregnancy rate with respect to tubal stage (Curves tubal stage 1 and 2: log-rank c2: 2, 4; p=0.1) (Curves tubal stage 1 and 3: log-rank c2: 9; p=0.02)

(54%) cases. Complete or partial adhesiolysis was done in patients presenting with adnexal adhesions (83.03%). Table 2 shows the pregnancy rate after laparoscopic tuboplasty. Of the 260 women followed up after tuboplasty, 74(28.48%) got pregnant with 68(26.1%) intra uterine and 6(2.3%) extra uterine pregnancies. The adnexal adhesion score and tubal stage are two factors which influence the occurrence of pregnancy after tuboplasty. The absence of adnexal adhesions was associated with the highest pregnancy rates (73.91%) while the lowest pregnancy rates (8.8%) was seen in the group of women who had a severe adnexal adhesion score. Also, pregnancy rates were significantly associated to the tubal stage: 63% in stage 1, 15% in stage 3 and 00% in stage 4; p<0.001. The cumulative intrauterine pregnancy rate was higher

Table 2. Pregnancies after tuboplasty with respect to the patients' characteristics

Characteristics	Number of patients	Overall pregnancy			P-value
		n (%)	IUP n (%)	EP n (%)	
Type of infertility					
Primary	86	24 (27.9%)	--	--	0.300
Secondary	174	50 (28.7%)	--	--	
Type of tuboplasty					
Fimbrioplasty	120	40 (33)	40 (33)	0 (0)	0.107
Neosalpingostomy	140	34 (24)	28 (20)	6 (4)	
Adnexal adhesion score					
Absent	46	34 (73.91)	32 (68%)	2 (6%)	0.000 *
Mild	78	22 (28.20)	20 (25.5%)	2 (2.5%)	
Moderated	68	12 (17.64)	12 (17%)	0	
Severe	68	6 (8.82)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	
Tubal stage					
1	82	52 (63.41)	52 (63.4%)	0	0.000 *
2	32	18 (56.25)	16 (50%)	2 (6.2%)	
3	26	4 (15.38)	2 (7.7%)	2 (7.7%)	
4	120	0	0	0	

IUP: Intra Uterine Pregnancy; EP: Ectopic Pregnancy, *p<0.001

in tubal stage 1 than in tubal stage 2 but this difference was not statistically significant (log-rank χ^2 : 2.4; $p=0.1$). On the other hand, the cumulative intrauterine pregnancy rate was higher in tubal stage 1 than in tubal stage 3 and this difference was statistically significant (log-rank χ^2 : 0.02; $p<0.001$), figure 1. Of the 68 intrauterine pregnancies, there were 60(88%) deliveries and 8(12%) spontaneous abortions.

Discussion

Pathologies of the fallopian tubes are responsible for about 20 to 30% of female infertility in the world (17). In the literature, several techniques have been used in the treatment of tubal disease. This goes from observation to laparotomy, gaseous insufflation, hydrotubation, microsurgery and more recently laparoscopic surgery (18).

The outcome of surgical treatment of distal tubal lesions has considerably improved (18-20). Several studies reveal that the global pregnancy rates after laparoscopic tuboplasty vary between 20 to 40% (21-25).

In this study, the global pregnancy rate after distal tuboplasty was 28.4% with 26.1% for the IUP and 2.3% for the EP. These rates of IUP and EP were comparable to those found by other authors; 33.3% and 6.9% for Canis et al. (22), 27.4% and 4.1% for Dubuisson et al. (23), 28.4% and 4% for Madelenat et al. (21) and 23.2% and 4.1% for Kasia et al. (14).

The pregnancy rate after neosalpingostomy is 10 to 33% and 20 to 60% after fimbrioplasty (14, 26, 27). Our results were within this range with a pregnancy rate after fimbrioplasty of 33% and 20% after neosalpingostomy.

As reported by several authors (14, 21-25), decreasing pregnancy rates were found in this study according to the tubal stage (stage 1: 63.41%; stage 2: 56.25%; stage 3: 15.38%; stage 4: 0%; $p=0.000$). The more damage of the tube was accompanied with the lesser the chances of having a pregnancy.

Tuboplasty is found as a risk factor for extra-uterine pregnancy by several studies (29, 30). Therefore, the risk of EP after distal tuboplasty increases with worsening of tubal stage.

In accordance with a previous study done in Yaoundé (14), an increasing rate of EP was found after tuboplasty with respect to tubal stage (0% for stage 1; 6.2% for stage 2 and 7.7% for stage 3).

Adhesions involving the fallopian tube are considered as the causes of infertility. Several authors found an association between the degree of adnexal adhesions and the rate of occurrence of life births after adhesiolysis (19, 20, 31).

Adhesiolysis formerly was done by laparotomy with unsatisfactory results; the techniques of microsurgery and laparoscopic surgery have improved the results of adhesiolysis (19, 23). The pregnancy rates of 17% to 25.5% in the mild to moderate adnexal adhesion score and 6% in the severe adnexal adhesion score found in our study were comparable to those found in literature (19). The mean age of patients in our study was 31.2 ± 5.2 years which is close to that found by Kasia et al. in 1997 (14), Eyraud et al. (27), and Strandell et al. (32) who respectively reported mean ages of 31, 33 and 32 years. The mean duration of infertility of 8.29 ± 5.9 years in this study was higher than that found by Strandell (32) and Eyraud (27) who reported, respectively, a mean infertility duration of 3.9 and 3.88 years. This discrepancy can be explained by the wide disparity that exists in the quality, availability, and delivery of infertility services between the developed and developing nations of the world (33).

One of the limits of this study was the high proportion of patients lost to follow up after tuboplasty which can be explained by the fact that the Gynecological Endoscopic Surgery and Human Reproductive Teaching Hospital in Yaoundé receives women from all regions of Cameroon for laparoscopic surgery for tuboperitoneal lesions. After surgery, some of these women returned to their respective regions for follow-up.

Conclusion

The results of this study revealed that the global pregnancy rate after laparoscopic fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy was 28.4% in our context and was comparable to 20-40% found in literature. The tubal stage and the adnexal adhesion score are two main factors influencing the occurrence of pregnancy after fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy. In our context where access to *in vitro* fertilization remains limited, it is believed that laparoscopic fimbrioplasty and neosalpingostomy should be the preferred choice when faced with tubal distal occlusion in a context of female infertility. This implies that training in endoscopic surgery should be regarded as an important issue in developing countries.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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