

The Use of Hysteroscopic Metroplasty With Diode Laser to Increase Endometrial Volume in Women With Septate Uterus: Preliminary Results

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Abstract

Background Septate uterus is a common Mullerian ducts anomaly. The aim of our study was the evaluation of the efficacy of hysteroscopic metroplasty with diode laser to increase endometrial volume in women with septate uterus.

Results We prospectively enrolled 10 consecutive patients with septate uterus who underwent office hysteroscopic metroplasty with diode laser between february 2019 and november 2019. Endometrial volume was evaluated before and 3 months after surgery using 3D transvaginal ultrasound. The surgical procedure was uncomplicated in all patients, the endometrial volume increased at 3 months follow up and there was a complete removal of septum with no intrauterine synechiae at follow up hysteroscopy.

Conclusions Office hysteroscopic metroplasty with diode laser is a safe procedure and has preliminary showed to increase endometrial volume.

Background

Mullerian ducts anomalies (MDA) stem from a defect in Mullerian ducts fusion on the median line or from an incomplete reabsorption of the septum originated from their fusion.

Prevalence has been estimated between 16% and 10% [1, 2], while incidence involves 1% of general population and 3% of women having multiple abortions or infertility [2].

The discovery of a genital organ malformation may be random, but these patients show a wide span of symptoms, such as sterility, primary amenorrhea, multiple abortions, severe dysmenorrhea, abdominal pain, dyspareunia.

One third of anomalies is characterized by septate uterus, one third bicornuate uterus, 10% by arcuate uterus, a ten percent by didelphys and unicornuate uterus and less than five percent by uterine aplasia according to the American Fertility Society Classification [3].

The most commonly used classifications of mullerian anomalies in clinical practice include the American Fertility Society Classification and the Classification according to ESHRE-ESGE that was developed in 2013 [4, 5]. Nowadays, MDA are diagnosed by non-invasive techniques such as Magnetic resonance or 3D transvaginal ultrasound (3D-TV US) [6]. Painstakingly, 3D-TV US allows the creation of three - dimensional images useful to study the uterine surface and the cavity and to calculate endometrial volume. In particular, rotational measurement of volume has become possible thanks to the introduction of Virtual Organ Computer-aided Analysis (VOCAL^a), which is an extension of 3D-VIEW^a software (Kretz Technik, Zipf, Austria). With this new imaging program, the dataset can be rotated around a fixed axis through a number of rotation steps determined by the observer. There are four rotation angles to choose from: 30°, 15°, 9° and 6°, and because the entire dataset is rotated about 180°, it results that we can observe respectively 6, 12, 20 and 30 planes.

3d-TV US and Magnetic resonance are considered as gold standard for the diagnosis of MDA, but the ultrasound is the more cost-effective technique [7].

The most common MDA is the septate uterus, V-a type according to the American Fertility Society classifications and U2b class according to the ESHRE-ESGE classification. These septa are usually repaired by performing a metroplasty with various hysteroscopic techniques. Hysteroscopic metroplasty is considered today as the first therapeutic option for septate uterus because it offers several advantages: reduced hospitalization, decreased intra and post - surgical morbidity, less surgical pelvic adhesions risk and increased amount of vaginal deliveries [8].

There are several tools which have been successfully used for hysteroscopic metroplasty: forceps, operative hysteroscopy, unipolar or bipolar cauterization, laser (ND-Yag, argon, diodes laser) [9–14], but no RCTs have shown that a technique is better than another [6, 15]. The aim of our study was to evaluate the efficacy of hysteroscopic office technique using a diode laser and its efficacy to increase endometrial volume by comparing transvaginal 3D ultrasound endometrial volume of patients affected by septate uterus before and about 3 months after metroplasty.

Materials And Methods

The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of both Institutions and was performed and conducted in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration. Informed consent was obtained from all the patients included in the study. We recruited 10 women diagnosed with primary infertility and septate uterus in the Endoscopic Centres of the Universities of Cagliari and Foggia between november 2018 and november 2019. Exclusion criteria included infertility due to other explained factors.

Ultrasound evaluation

All the patients underwent transvaginal 3D ultrasound (GE Voluson™ E10) to evaluate uterine morphology one week after ovulation in a controlled spontaneous menstrual cycle (without any hormonal administration). For each women 3D-TV US was used to evaluate the type of MDA and to calculate pre-surgical endometrial volume [Fig. 1]. Recruited women presented a uterus belonging to V series or to U2 class according to ASRM guidelines and ESHRE-ESGE classification. Endometrial volume was computed by Virtual Organ Computer-aided AnaLysis (VOCAL™) [Fig. 2,3].

Surgical technique

In order to synchronize the patients for the surgical procedure Desogestrel 75 mcg was administered at least one month before surgery and discontinued directly after the procedure. The patients were placed in a dorsal lithotomy position and a 4-mm continuous-flow office hysteroscope (Bettocchi Office Hysteroscope “size 4” Karl Storz, Tuttlingen, Germany) with a 2.9-mm rod lens optic was introduced into the cervical canal using the vaginoscopic approach, with no speculum and tenaculum, in an office setting, with no anesthesia and sedation. [16, 17]. We used a new Dual wavelengths Laser System

(Leonardo® Dual 45/100, Biolitec). This highly compact diode laser features the combination of two wavelengths, 980 nm and 1470 nm, giving a contemporary absorption in H₂O and in hemoglobin (Hb) with excellent ability of hemostasis, cutting and vaporization, as was previously shown in hysteroscopic surgery [11–13]. Metroplasty was performed introducing through a 5 Fr operative channel a conical angled fiber (Myofiber CA, IC) with a wider cutting surface [Fig. 4,5]. Power laser energy was set at 15 watt maximum vaporization effect.

Uterine cavity distention was obtained using normal saline solution and the pressure was adapted to each patient achieving the point of maximum distention allowed by minimal discomfort. The surgical procedure consisted in the complete vaporization and removal of the septum starting from the apex. After cutting and opening the septum with laser vaporization, the procedure was completed by removing residual parts of the septum on the anterior and posterior walls of the uterus. Histological samples were collected and sent to pathologist. Hysteroscopic office follow up was performed after two months in each patient in order to evaluate the success of the procedure (residual septa, presence of adhesions). Additionally, 3D TV-US was performed to assess the uterine morphology and measure the endometrial volume after the procedure, in luteal phase, one week after ovulation in a controlled spontaneous menstrual cycle (after at least two regular spontaneous menses). Regular outpatients follow up was planned every 6 months in order to evaluate the patients clinically especially regarding their infertility.

Statistical analysis

For descriptive statistics, continuous variables are reported as median and interquartile range and tested by the Mann-Whitney U-test, whereas categorical variables are reported as rates and tested by the Fisher's exact test or the chi-square test, as appropriate. Statistical analyses were performed using Stata-SE 14 (StataCorp LP, College Station, TX, USA). All tests were 2-sided with a significance level set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Patients characteristics are summarized in **table 1**. The median age was 29.4 years old; the median BMI was 24,2; all the patients have been diagnosed with primary infertility where no other factor was identified as a cause for their infertility. Only one patient had experienced a miscarriage at 7 weeks of gestation. No patients had experienced any other symptom other than primary infertility. The uterine morphology assessed by 3D-TV US revealed a MDA U2a in 9 patients and U2b in 1 patient according to the ESHRE-ESGE classification. The surgical procedure was successful in all the women, there were no early complications, and the patients were discharged the same day of the procedure with no discomfort or pain. The pathological examination of the septa removed by the procedure revealed the presence of smooth muscle tissue (leiomyoma). 3D-TV US endometrial volume in all the patients before and 3 months after metroplasty is shown in **table 2**.

Median endometrial volume was significantly lower preoperatively [4.4 (range 2.5-5.5) vs 6.5 (range 4.4-7.6) cm³, $p: 0.019$] and the median increase before and after surgery was 1.9 cm³ (range 1.7-2.1) [**table 3**]. At the moment of the current study, a six months follow up has been performed in all the patients. None

of the patients have reported any adverse effect and one patient is currently spontaneously pregnant 9 months after the surgical procedure.

Discussion

Mullerian ducts anomalies (MDA) have been historically connected to bad obstetric prognosis characterized by a recurrent miscarriage, preterm delivery, abnormal fetal presentation and fetal or perinatal complications [3]. There are several techniques available for uterine malformations evaluation, office hysteroscopy is particularly useful to evaluate uterine cavity, while transvaginal ultrasound with 3D technique and the use of contrast can evaluate the uterine external morphology, the cavity and the tubes [6]. Ultrasound is easily reproducible and less expensive than MRI and can be considered as the gold standard. The development of both the hysteroscopic technique in an outpatient setting and of the 3D ultrasound, has increased the knowledge on MAD and has allowed development of new strategies in the treatment of MDA. The calculation of endometrial volume has not been previously studied as a diagnostic factor able to evaluate the success of the hysteroscopic procedure but can easily and objectively measure the increase in the volume after removing the septa. According to ASRM guidelines there are no sufficient proofs to recommend any specific method for hysteroscopic septum and there are no randomized studies that showed which surgical technique can be preferred to improve the outcomes [18]. However, some studies have shown that the metroplasty can improve the pregnancy outcomes in women with a history of infertility and miscarriages [19]. Our surgical technique consists in the surgical removal of the septum, and not in the simple opening of the septum as the traditional technique. These techniques have already shown good clinical outcomes in our previous experience with laser [12, 20]. In addition, recently Haimovich et al. confirmed our preliminary results on hysteroscopic metroplasty with a diode laser. Tissue vaporization and coagulation with low power diode laser energy allow for the quick elimination of the uterine septum without affecting the underlying myometrium [21]. The septum should be considered as a solid foreign body in the uterine cavity, surrounded by healthy myometrium, this was confirmed in the most recent literature [22]. Because of its anatomopathological nature of leiomyuscular tissue, a septum should be potentially treated as a myoma. A potential side effect of our technique could be the weakening of the uterine walls because of the removal of the septum, that might potentially have a negative effect on the pregnancy and a spontaneous delivery, therefore further studies are necessary to correlate our positive first clinical data on the obstetric outcomes.

Conclusions

Office hysteroscopic metroplasty for septate uterus with diode laser confirms to be a feasible and safe alternative to other available techniques and it could increase endometrial volume after the procedure. A randomized clinical study is currently ongoing at our Department in order to better evaluate the laser metroplasty technique and to assess if the increase in endometrial volume by 3D-TV US can be used as a prognostic factor for the reproductive outcomes.

Declarations

FUNDING: This research was not supported by external funds.

COMPLIANCE WITH ETHICAL STANDARDS: the study was performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki ethical standards. Informed consents were taken from study participants.

CONSENT FOR PUBLICATION: not applicable

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors declare that they have not conflict of interest.

AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIALS: all data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS: L.N. and F.S. conceived of the presented idea; All authors selected participants and collected data; M.F., M.B. and V.D.F. analysed data and discussed the results; F.S. and V.D.F. wrote the paper; S.A. revised the paper and supervised the project.

ACNOLEDGEMENTS: not applicable

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Tables

Table 1 Patients data

Age, median (IQR)	29.4 (25.5-33.2)
BMI, median (IQR)	24.2 (21.1-27.0)
Infertility, n (%)	10 (100%)
Previous miscarriages, n (%)	1 (10%)
Type of Mullerian Ducts anomaly (% of patients)	
U2a	
U2b	9 (90%)
	1 (10%)

Table 2 Evaluation of endometrial volume in cm³

Before surgery (cm ³)	After surgery (cm ³)
3.8710	5.7045
5.5637	7.6092
1.7434	3.4197
5.0613	7.1302
2.1673	3.8860
2.4865	4.3823
5.9094	7.6436
3.8898	5.9587
5.4599	7.6859
4.8360	6.9996

Table 3. Endometrial volume values

Median endometrial volume preoperatory 4.4 (2.5, 5.5)	Median endometrial volume postoperatory 6.5 (4.4, 7.6)	P: 0.019
Median endometrial volume increase after surgery	1.9 (1.7,2.1)	

Figures



Figure 1

Preoperatory US evaluation

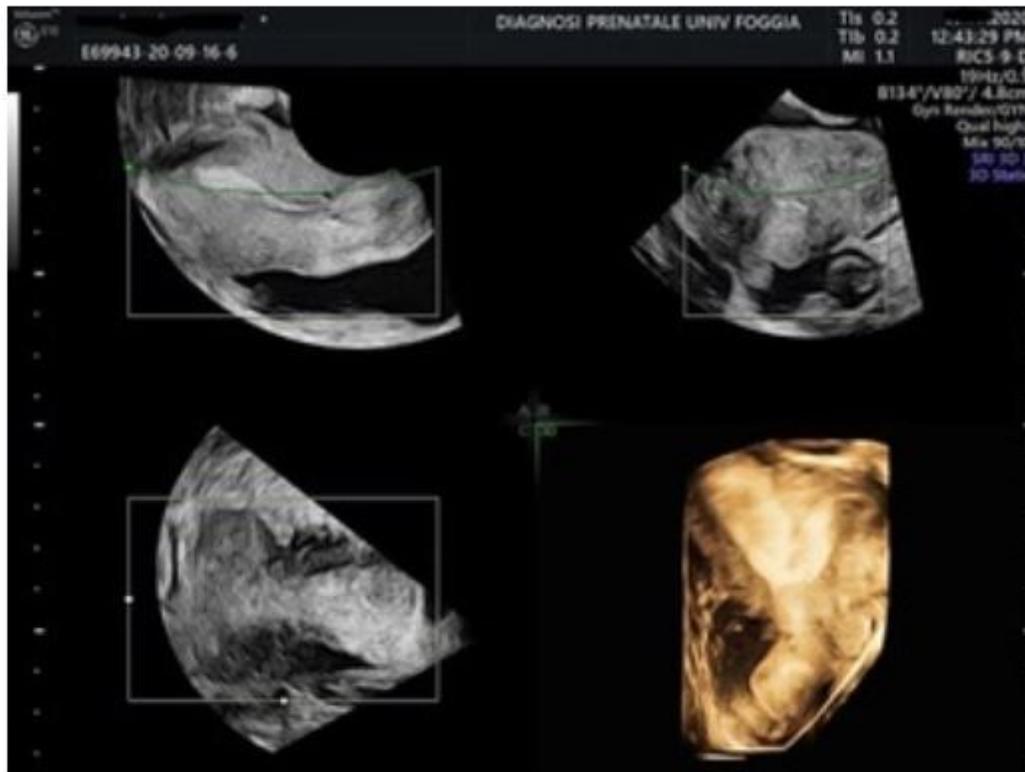


Figure 2

Post - operatory US evaluation

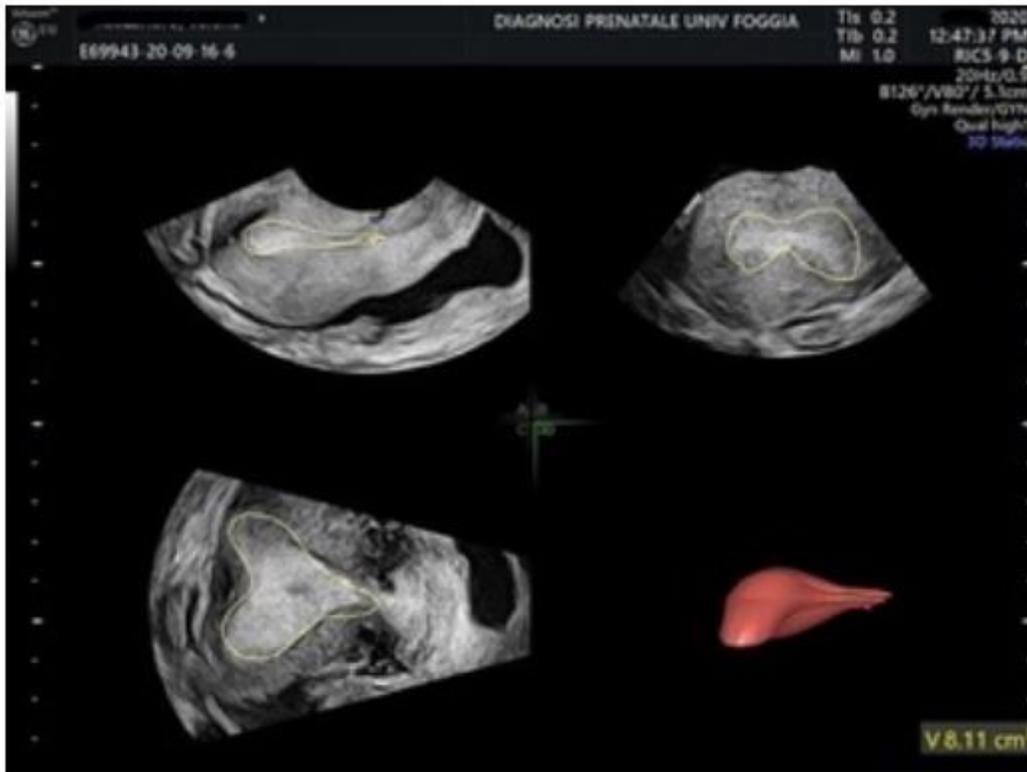


Figure 3

Example of uterus 3D model in multiplanar display developed by VOCAL-imaging program

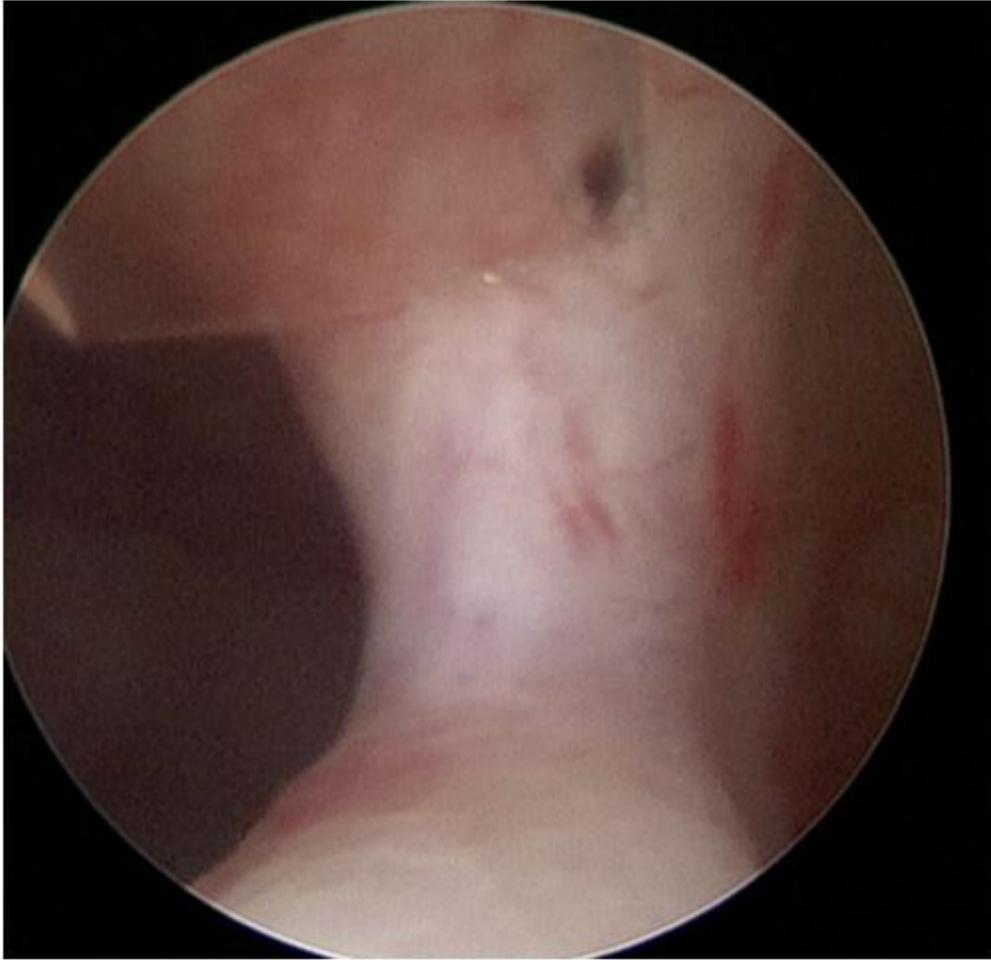


Figure 4

Hysteroscopic view of metroplasty with laser fiber

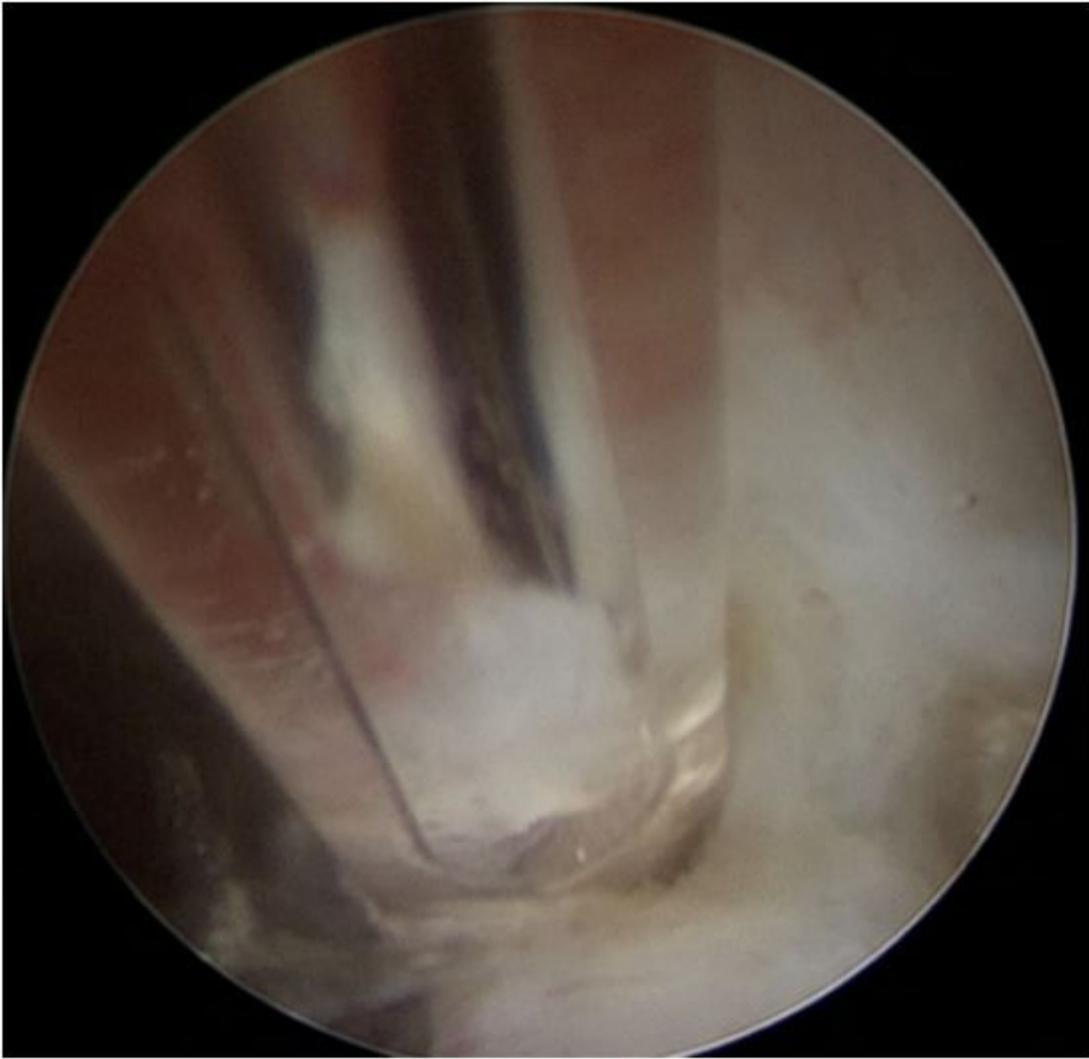


Figure 5

Hysteroscopic view of metroplasty with laser fiber