



## Reproductive Surgery for Female Infertility

May Al-Maghrebi\*

Kuwait University, Kuwait

### Introduction

Fertility surgery is an operation for men or women to repair a structural problem that is causing infertility, which may be caused by a disease. Endometriosis, fibroids, polyps, and other disorders in the reproductive organs are some of the reasons of infertility in women that can be treated surgically. Hysteroscopy is used to examine the form, size, and lining of the uterus, as well as to identify and treat disorders that interfere with fertility or cause miscarriages.

Chromotubation is a treatment that involves injecting dye into a woman's fallopian tubes to check for any obstructions that may be affecting her fertility. It's done in conjunction with laparoscopy, a surgical technique. Reproductive surgery encompasses a wide range of procedures with varying goals. The majority of surgeries are performed to return the uterus, tubes, and ovaries to their original state. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) has been more widely used, although operations on the fallopian tubes and ovaries have become less common. Nonetheless, there are a variety of situations in which reproductive surgery might help. Endometriosis is a gynecologic disease in which endometrial tissue from the uterus's inner lining grows outside the uterus's cavity. Painful menstrual cycles,

vaginal bleeding between periods, and infertility are common endometriosis symptoms; however, some women with endometriosis-related infertility have no symptoms. Although the precise mechanism by which endometriosis causes infertility is unknown, there is a clear link between endometriosis and unexplained infertility.

### Laparoscopy

Endometriosis can be diagnosed and treated with a single laparoscopy operation. The surgeon creates a small incision below the navel and inserts a small telescope into the abdominal cavity, allowing the doctor to use a fibre optic camera to view any scarring or aberrant tissue. More minor incisions may be necessary to introduce additional surgical tools.

### Mini-laparotomy

To reach the afflicted regions, the surgeon creates an incision in the abdominal wall. A tiny incision right above the pubic bone is used to execute a mini-laparotomy. The surgeon examines the pelvis and makes the necessary corrections.

### Laparotomy

A laparotomy is a procedure in which an incision is created in the lower abdomen, allowing the surgeon immediate access to all pelvic tissues. This surgery, which involves a few days of hospitalization and a 4–6 week recovery time, may be required for severe pelvic disorders.

Leiomyoma uteri affect around 30% of individuals (fibroid tumors). Fibroid tumors can be asymptomatic or because severe anemia, as well as heavy uterine bleeding, repeated miscarriages, discomfort and pressure. Fibroid tumors can be removed through laparotomy or outpatient hysteroscopy in some circumstances. Reproductive surgery encompasses a wide range of procedures with varying goals. The majority of surgeries are performed to return the uterus, tubes, and ovaries to their original state.

**Citation:** Al-Maghrebi M (2021) Reproductive Surgery for Female Infertility. *J Genit Syst Disord* 10:2.

\*Corresponding author: Al-Maghrebi M, Kuwait University, Kuwait, E-mail: Maghrebi\_02May@gmail.com

Received Date: 12 February, 2021; Accepted date: 26 February, 2021;

Published Date: 05 March, 2021