

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.3556463
UDC: 618.177-02:618.145-008.6



Particularities of gynecological history in patients with primary infertility associated with endometrial dysfunction

Mihaela Burac, MD, PhD Applicant

Department of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Human Reproduction
Nicolae Testemitsanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, the Republic of Moldova

Corresponding author: mihaelaburac@gmail.com

Manuscript received October 07, 2019; revised manuscript December 02, 2019

Abstract

Background: Despite the positive dynamics of global demography, infertility remains one of the current challenges of contemporary gynecology. The endometrium represents the mirror that reflects the state of the pathological processes that occur in the pelvic organs, and the frequency of morphofunctional disorders of the endometrium in infertility is quite high. The aim of the study was to assess the gynecologic history in primary infertility patients.

Material and methods: The study included 96 patients divided into 2 groups. The study group - 48 patients with primary infertility and the control group - 48 fertile patients. The patients were interrogated according to a questionnaire that included 130 questions.

Results: The evaluation of menstrual function revealed that according to the following criteria: age of menarche, duration of menstruation, study groups were homogeneous. The age of onset of menarche was within the normal range in 97.9% (n = 47) of patients in both groups and averaged 12.77 ± 1.27 years. Patients in the study group had regular menstrual cycle in 70.8% (n = 34) of cases, and those in the control group in 93.8% (n = 45) of cases, $\chi^2 = 8.649$; $p = 0.003$. The duration of the menstrual cycle averaged 35.23 ± 12.54 days in Study group (L_1) versus 28.33 ± 3.09 days in Control group (L_0), $p < 0.001$. The duration of menstruation was between 2 and 7 days in both groups with a mean of 4.35 ± 1.12 in the study group and 4.73 ± 1.12 in the control group, $p = 0.1$.

Conclusions: Patients in the study group reported more often an irregular menstrual cycle and a prolonged interval between menstrual periods, hypomenorrhea, intermenstrual and postcoital bleeding, algodysmenorrhea, dyspareunia, premenstrual syndrome indicating the existence of endometrial dysfunction at the basis of infertility pathogenesis.

Key words: endometrial dysfunction, primary infertility, endometrium.