**Hysterosalpingogram**

**What is Hysterosalpingogram?**

Hysterosalpingogram (HSG) is an x-ray test that examines the inner shape of the womb and the fallopian tubes. It is usually done for women who have difficulty in getting pregnant. The test may last about an hour, and you can leave the hospital right after the exam.

During the procedure, a radiopaque dye is injected into the womb through the neck of the womb and x-ray pictures are taken to evaluate the shape of the uterus and to see if there is any blockage of the tubes.

**How to prepare for an HSG?**

To ensure you are not pregnant, the best time for the test is between Day 9 to 11 of your menstrual cycle. Sexual intercourse should be avoided until the day of HSG.

Generally there is no special preparation needed for the test. You can have your usual meal before the test. Your doctor may prescribe some painkillers half an hour before the test. This can help you relax during the procedure. Antibiotics may also be prescribed to prevent infection.

**How is an HSG done?**

An HSG is usually done at the X-ray room of a hospital or clinic. You will be positioned as for a usual gynaecological examination. The doctor will put a speculum into your vagina to expose the neck of the womb. A flexible tube is then put through the neck of the womb into uterus. X-ray dye will be injected through the flexible tube. The doctor will then take X-ray pictures of your womb and the fallopian tubes.

**How would you feel during and after HSG?**

You may feel some mild cramps during and a few hours after the procedure. Your doctor may prescribe painkillers to relieve the cramps. You may prepare some sanitary napkins to wear after the test because some leakage of the x-ray dye may occur along with slight bleeding. Generally, you will be able to resume normal activity after the test.

**What are the risks of an HSG?**

Generally, an HSG is considered to be a safe procedure. However there are still potential risks.

There is less than 1% chance of pelvic infection after the test. The chance may be higher for women who have history of pelvic infection. Thus prophylactic antibiotic is usually given before the test, and the course has to be completed to reduce the chance of infection.

There may be a small chance of allergic reaction to iodine x-ray dye. If you are allergic to iodine, you should tell your doctor before the test. Inform the doctor when you have any itchiness, swelling over the face or rash during / after the test.

There may be a small chance of damaging the uterus or fallopian tubes during the test but this is rare.

After the test, you may have some discharge along with some blood from the vagina. You may also have light spotting for several days after the test. You should call your doctor if you have fever, severe belly pain or if the bleeding is heavy.
什麼是子宮輸卵管X光造影？
子宮輸卵管X光造影（HSG）是一種X光檢查，專為懷孕困難的女士而設，有助醫生觀察子宮及輸卵管形態及是否阻塞。檢查需要一時半刻完成，檢查後即可離開。

如何預備子宮輸卵管X光造影？
為確定你在檢查期間並無懷孕，檢查一般會於月經周期第九至第十一天進行，事前不宜進行性行為。

檢查前，你可以正常進食。醫生或會於檢查前半小時處方止痛藥，助你在檢查期間盡量放鬆。醫生亦可能會處方抗生素，以防細菌感染。

如何進行子宮輸卵管X光造影？
檢查一般會於醫院或診所之X光室進行，一如一般婦科檢查，醫生會將器械放進陰道，然後將一條導管經子宮頸放入子宮，再注入造影劑，以拍攝子宮及輸卵管的X光影像。

檢查期間及以後會有何感覺？
在檢查期間或完成後數小時，你或會有輕微抽痛，服用醫生處方之止痛藥，有助舒緩抽痛。檢查後，攝影劑會被帶走，避免外溢，宜事先準備衛生巾。一般可於檢查後回覆正常活動。

子宮輸卵管X光造影有何風險？
子宮輸卵管X光造影素來安全，惟需注意若干潛在風險。

一般而言，檢查後感染感染的機會低於1%。曾患盆腔發炎的女士，風險會相對較高，醫生一般會在檢查前處方預防性抗生素，以減低感染的機會，因此檢查後需繼續服用，直至服完為止。

攝影劑含碘質，有可能會引起過敏反應，惟機會極微。如你對碘質過敏，檢查前應提醒醫生。

檢查期間或完成後如感覺不適，如疼痛或出疹，應立即通知醫生。

檢查或會令子宮或輸卵管受損，惟機會極微。

檢查後，陰道或有帶血分泌物，多數數日或有輕微出血，如有發燒、嚴重肚子痛或大量出血等情況，應通知醫生。

如需緊急診治，請致電本院總機：(852) 2572 0211　婦產科中心：(852) 2835 7878

香港黃和醫院有限公司 版权所有