Clinical value of fluid bolus contrast flow meter during hysterosalpingography


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ABSTRACT. The purpose of this study was to investigate the clinical value of the fluid bolus contrast flow meter during hysterosalpingography. Hysterosalpingography information of 342 cases, which included a manual handset group of 213 cases and a bolus instrument group of 129 cases were reviewed. Comparative analysis was used to compare the two groups in order to assess the clinical adverse reactions, contrast agent reflux, and image quality. In the instrument bolus group compared with the manual handset group, the clinical adverse reactions decreased from 75.12 to 31.78% (P < 0.001); the backflow phenomenon of the contrast agent decreased from 13.62 to 3.10% (P < 0.01); and image quality significantly improved, with the A class film rate increasing from 54.46 to 68.99% (P < 0.01) and the C class film rate decreasing from 8.92 to 2.33% (P < 0.05). The use of a contrast bolus through the liquid inlet of the hysterosalpingography instrument can provide fully dynamic observation, reducing the contrast agent reflux and adverse reactions as well as improving the image quality and diagnostic accuracy. In addition, the medical staff is not subjected to radiographic radiation. Therefore, it is a safe and reliable imaging method.

Key words: Hysterosalpingography; Fluid bolus contrast flow meter; Infertility; Radiation; Clinical adverse reactions; Clinical value