Hysterosalpingography

Hysterosalpingography (HSG) evaluates the shape of the uterus and checks whether the fallopian tubes are open. It's also used to investigate miscarriages due to problems in the uterus.

Tell your doctor if you are pregnant and discuss any recent illnesses, medical conditions, allergies, and medications you're taking. Do not have this procedure if you think you may be pregnant or have an active pelvic infection. Tell your doctor if you are allergic to iodinated contrast material. Tell your doctor if you have a pelvic infection or an untreated sexually transmitted disease (STD). Wear loose, comfortable clothing and leave jewelry at home. You will need to wear a gown, like getting a pelvic exam.

What is Hysterosalpingography?

HSG is an x-ray exam of the uterus and fallopian tubes. It uses a special form of x-ray called fluoroscopy and a contrast material.

An x-ray (radiograph) is a noninvasive medical test that helps physicians diagnose and treat medical conditions. Imaging with x-rays involves exposing a part of the body to a small dose of ionizing radiation to produce pictures of the inside of the body. X-rays are the oldest and most frequently used form of medical imaging.

Your doctor uses fluoroscopy to see your internal organs in motion. Your doctor or technologist will fill your uterus and fallopian tubes with a water-soluble contrast material. Your radiologist will then use fluoroscopy to view and assess them.

What are some common uses of the procedure?

Doctors primarily use this exam to examine why you might be having difficulty becoming pregnant. The doctor looks at the openness of the fallopian tubes, the shape and structure of the uterus, and any scarring within the uterine or nearby peritoneal (abdominal) cavity.

The exam also evaluates the openness of the fallopian tubes and checks the effects of tubal surgery. These effects include:

- Blockage of the fallopian tubes due to infection or scarring
- Tubal ligation
- Closure of the fallopian tubes in a sterilization procedure and a sterilization reversal
- Re-opening of the fallopian tubes following a sterilization or disease-related blockage

The exam can investigate repeated miscarriages resulting from congenital or acquired uterine problems such as:

- Uterine fibroids
- Endometrial(uterine) polyps
- Adhesions
- Congenital problems (uterine anomalies)
- Tumors

How should I prepare?
Schedule your exam for seven to 10 days after the first day of your menstrual period, but before ovulation. This is the best time for the exam.

Do not have this procedure if you have an active pelvic infection. Tell your doctor and technologist if you have any signs of pelvic infection, or an untreated STD. Tell your doctor if you are allergic to iodinated contrast.

Before the procedure, you may take over-the-counter medication to minimize any discomfort. Some doctors prescribe an antibiotic prior to and/or after the procedure.

You should inform your physician of any medications being taken and if there are any allergies, especially to iodinated contrast materials. Also inform your doctor about recent illnesses or other medical conditions.

You will need to remove some clothing and wear a gown for the exam. Remove any metal objects or clothing in the pelvis that might interfere with the x-ray images.

Women should always tell their doctor and technologist if they are pregnant. Doctors will not perform many tests during pregnancy to avoid putting the fetus at risk. If an x-ray is necessary, the doctor will take precautions to minimize radiation exposure to the baby. See the Safety in X-ray, Interventional Radiology and Nuclear Medicine Procedures (http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/safety-radiation) page for more information about pregnancy and x-rays.

**What does the equipment look like?**

The equipment typically used for this examination consists of a radiographic table, one or two x-ray tubes and a television-like monitor that is located in the examining room. Fluoroscopy, which converts x-rays into video images, is used to watch and guide progress of the procedure. The video is produced by the x-ray machine and a detector that is suspended over a table on which the patient lies.

**How does the procedure work?**

X-rays are a form of radiation like light or radio waves. X-rays pass through most objects, including the body. Once it is carefully aimed at the part of the body being examined, an x-ray machine produces a small burst of radiation that passes through the body, recording an image on photographic film or a special detector.

Fluoroscopy uses a continuous or pulsed x-ray beam to create a sequence of images that are projected onto a fluorescent screen, or television-like monitor. When used with a contrast material, which clearly defines the area being examined by making it appear dark (or by electronically reversing the image contrast to white), this special x-ray technique makes it possible for the physician to view joints or internal organs in motion. Still images or movies are also captured and stored electronically on a computer.

Most x-ray images are digital files that are stored electronically. These stored images are easily accessible for diagnosis and disease management.

**How is the procedure performed?**

This examination is usually done on an outpatient basis.

The procedure is like a gynecological exam. You will lie on your back on the exam table with your knees bent, or your feet will be held up with stirrups. Your doctor will insert a speculum into your vagina, clean the cervix and insert a catheter. The doctor will remove the speculum and carefully position you underneath the fluoroscopy camera. The doctor will fill the uterine cavity, fallopian tubes and peritoneal cavity with contrast material through the catheter and capture the fluoroscopic images. The doctor may ask you to shift position underneath the fluoroscopy camera.

When the procedure is complete, the doctor will remove the catheter and allow you to sit up.
When the examination is complete, you may be asked to wait until the radiologist determines that all the necessary images have been obtained.

The exam usually takes about 30 minutes.

What will I experience during and after the procedure?

This exam should cause only minor discomfort.

You may have some slight discomfort and cramping when the doctor places the catheter and injects the contrast material. This should not last long. There may also be slight irritation of the peritoneum, the lining of the abdominal cavity. This may cause lower abdominal pain. This should be minimal and brief. Most women experience vaginal spotting for a few days after the exam. This is normal.

Who interprets the results and how do I get them?

A radiologist (http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/article-your-radiologist), a physician specifically trained to supervise and interpret radiology examinations, will analyze the images and send a signed report to your primary care or referring physician, who will discuss the results (http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/article-read-radiology-report) with you.

Follow-up exams may be needed. If so, your doctor will explain why. Sometimes a follow-up exam is done because a potential abnormality needs further evaluation with additional views or a special imaging technique. A follow-up exam may also be done to see if there has been any change in an abnormality over time. Follow-up exams are sometimes the best way to see if treatment is working or if an abnormality is stable or has changed.

What are the benefits vs. risks?

Benefits

- This exam is minimally invasive; complications are rare.
- It can offer valuable information on problems getting pregnant or carrying a fetus to term.
- It can potentially open blocked fallopian tubes to allow you to become pregnant in the future.
- No radiation remains in a patient's body after an x-ray examination.
- X-rays usually have no side effects in the typical diagnostic range for this exam.

Risks

- There is always a slight chance of cancer from excessive exposure to radiation. However, the benefit of an accurate diagnosis far outweighs the risk.
- The effective radiation dose for this procedure varies. See the Radiation Dose in X-Ray and CT Exams (http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/safety-radiation) page for more information about radiation dose.
- Tell the doctor and technologist if you have a pelvic infection, inflammatory condition, or untreated STD. This will help you avoid making any such infection worse.
- Women should always inform their physician or x-ray technologist if there is any possibility that they are pregnant. See the Safety in X-ray, Interventional Radiology and Nuclear Medicine Procedures (http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/info/safety-radiation) page for more information about pregnancy and x-rays.

A Word About Minimizing Radiation Exposure
Special care is taken during x-ray examinations to use the lowest radiation dose possible while producing the best images for evaluation. National and international radiology protection organizations continually review and update the technique standards used by radiology professionals.

Modern x-ray systems have very controlled x-ray beams and dose control methods to minimize stray (scatter) radiation. This ensures that those parts of a patient's body not being imaged receive minimal radiation exposure.

**What are the limitations of Hysterosalpingography?**

This exam only sees the inside of the uterus and fallopian tubes. Your doctor may use MRI or ultrasound to look at problems in the ovaries, uterine wall, and other pelvic structures. This exam cannot evaluate infertility problems due to low or abnormal sperm count or the inability of a fertilized egg to implant in the uterus.

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