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HSU stands for Hystero Salpingo Ultrasonography / Hystero Sonographic Examination.

This is an examination of the passage conditions in the fallopian tubes using ultrasound scanning. In order to achieve pregnancy by the natural method as well as by insemination treatment, it is a condition that there is passage through at least one of the fallopian tubes.

The fallopian tubes may be occluded as a result of an inflammation of the abdomen. Often the woman has not been aware that there has been an abdominal inflammation, as there are "dumb" abdominal inflammations, i.e. without concomitant pain and fever. This can e.g. be caused by the microorganism Chlamydia.

The examination is performed in the period after the menstruation has stopped and before the expected time of ovulation, i.e. typically between 8 and 12 cycle days. You should therefore call and make an appointment as soon as you get your period.

Course of action.

A small latex catheter is inserted up through the cervix to the uterine cavity. At the end of the catheter is a small balloon that is filled with sterile saline after the catheter is placed in the uterus. This balloon closes the uterus from below, so that the fluid that is now injected through the catheter can not run out into the vagina, but instead runs out into the fallopian tubes.

By scanning while the fluid is being injected, the doctor can see if there is a passage in the fallopian tubes. The liquid used is a local anesthetic, (Xylocain)

If there is no passage through the fallopian tubes or there is doubt about this, another study may be considered, such as an HSG

An HSG takes place either in the hospital or at an X-ray clinic. An HSG has the same procedure as HSU, but X-rays and contrast fluid are used instead of Ultrasound and lidocaine. A laparoscopy (binocular examination) at the hospital may also be considered.

Side effects and pain.

It rarely hurts to have an HSU performed, but some may find that they become a little uncomfortable with Xylocain. Xylocain may cause malaise and / or dizziness. For the same reason, it is best that you do not drive home yourself after the examination.

After the examination

No sick leave. There may be tenderness in the abdomen for a few hours after the examination. It can be treated effectively with two tablets Panodil and 400 mg ibuprofen. There may be diminished spotting for a few days due to bleeding from the mucous membrane which is irritated by the camera. There may be a risk of abdominal infection, which may cause one of the following symptoms: persistent severe pain, bleeding, foul-smelling discharge, fever. If this is the case, you must contact us during our opening hours or the emergency room if you can not get in touch with us. If the doctor has taken the samples during the examination, you will receive a microscopic answer one to two weeks after that.