Dedicated

To my family.

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ABSTRACT

Infertility is defined as a failure of conception in a couple for one or two years despite regular intercourse. In this study, the ultrasound findings of 42 infertile women at Dongola District on the period April-August 2001 were documented and discussed. To bias towards more ultrasound findings females with male partners who have infertile semen were excluded.

Endometrial thickness at different phases of the menstrual cycle was recorded, myomas of different sizes and locations was viewed in eight cases. More than 40% of cases were found to have polycystic ovaries; using vaginal ultrasonography. Four patients have ovarian cysts of different sizes. Five patients were subjected to follicle monitoring during natural menstrual cycles for evidence of spontaneous ovulation. One patient was found to have a hyperstimulated ovary after an ovulation induction treatment. One patient with pelvic inflammatory disease and a patient with Gartners cyst were diagnosed with ultrasonograpphy.

Infertility is a major medical problem and with ultrasound at hand , many genital pathologies and abnormalities can be detected and thus may aid the clinician to manage infertility better.

The scope of ultrasonography in Assisted Reproductive Technology is documented in this study from the activities attended at an infertility centre at Khartoum; follicle tracking, saline infusion sonography, ovum pick-up etc..

Ultrasonography; being cheap and feasible, is of great help to the clinician to grasp a diagnosis. This study shows the central role of ultrasonography in diagnosis and management of infertility.

The high incidence of polycystic ovary revealed in this study calls for a recommendation for further study in that part of the country on incidence of polycystic ovaries and possible causes behind it.

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