

Gynaecological Investigations and Surgery

Laparoscopy

A procedure used to examine the abdomen to investigate pelvic pain, ectopic pregnancy and infertility.

Hysteroscopy

A procedure used to examine the uterus to investigate heavy or irregular menstrual bleeding. A fibre-optic telescope is passed along the vagina through the cervix in order to examine the lining of the uterus. No incision is made.

Hysterectomy

Hysterectomy is used to treat tumours, vaginal prolapse, menstrual problems and chronic pelvic pain caused by endometriosis and PID (pelvic inflammatory disease) a total hysterectomy involves removal of the uterus and cervix and can be abdominal or vaginal or laparoscopic.

Salpingectomy

It involves partial or total removal of a fallopian tube usually to treat ectopic pregnancy or previous PID infections

Oophorectomy

It involves removal of an ovary

Many patients having a total hysterectomy also have bilateral salpingoophrectomy at the same time. This is to prevent the risk of ovarian cancer in the future and the formation of scar tissue which may cause long term pain

ACTIVITY

Find out about post-operative gynaecological procedures

Find out about TWOC management after surgery

Care of patient during/after removal of vaginal pack

TAH	Total Abdominal Hysterectomy
TVH	Total Vaginal Hysterectomy
TVT	Trans vaginal tapes
BSO	Bilateral Salpingoophrectomy
USS	Ultra sound scan
STOP	Surgical termination of pregnancy
HRT	Hormone replacement therapy
ERPC	Evacuation of retained products
PCOS	Polycystic Ovary syndrome
D C	Dilatation and Curettage