

Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS)

Please contact us if you need general information or advice about Trust services: www.bartshealth.nhs.uk/pals

Large print and other languages

This information can be made available in alternative formats, such as easy read or large print, and may be available in alternative languages, upon request. For more information, speak to your clinical team.

এই তথ্যগুলো সহজে পড়া যায় অথবা বৃহৎ প্রিন্টের মত বিকল্প ফরম্যাটে পাওয়া যাবে, এবং অনুরোধে অন্য ভাষায়ও পাওয়া যেতে পারে। আরো তথ্যের জন্য আপনার ক্লিনিক্যাল টিমের সাথে কথা বলুন।

Na żądanie te informacje mogą zostać udostępnione w innych formatach, takich jak zapis większą czcionką lub łatwą do czytania, a także w innych językach. Aby uzyskać więcej informacji, porozmawiaj ze swoim zespołem specjalistów.

Macluumaadkaan waxaa loo heli karaa qaab kale, sida ugu akhrinta ugu fudud, ama far waa weyn, waxana laga yabaa in lagu heli luuqaado Kale, haddii la codsado. Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah, kala hadal kooxda xarunta caafimaadka.

Bu bilgi, kolay okunurluk veya büyük baskılar gibi alternatif biçimlerde sunulabilir, ve talep üzerine Alternatif Dillerde sunulabilir. Daha fazla bilgi için klinik ekibinizle irtibata geçin.

ہم سے ہڈی کے اس جے، سی، یٹکس ای کی بایوسد ایم سٹیم راف لڈا بتم تامل عم ہی ٹنرپ ای ناس آ اور درخواست پر متبادل زبانوں میں بھی دستیاب ہو سکتی ہیں۔ مزید معلومات کے لیے، اپنی کلینکل ٹیم سے بات کریں۔

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All our patient information leaflets are reviewed every three years.

Patient information

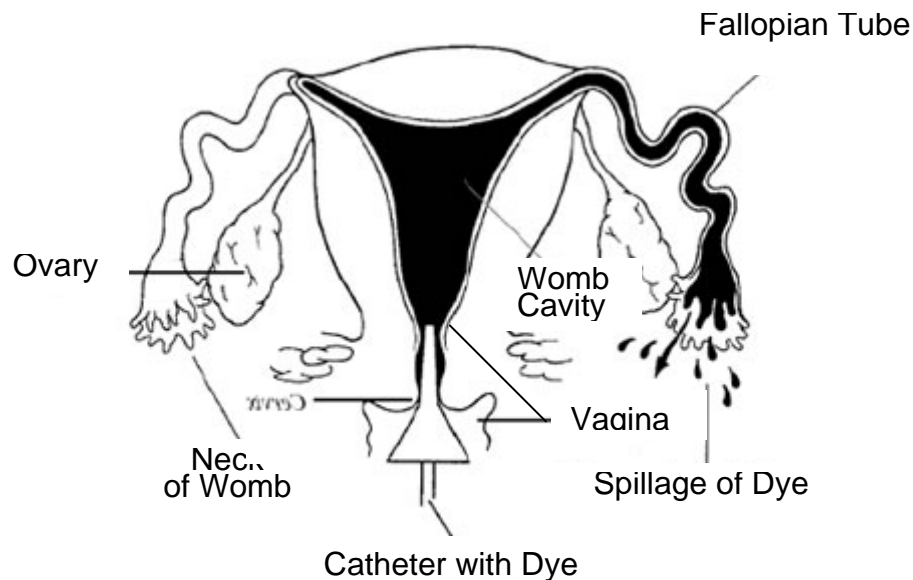
Hysterosalpingogram (HSG)



What is a Hysterosalpingogram (HSG)?

A hysterosalpingogram is an X-ray test of your womb and fallopian tubes. It is a very safe test designed to help your doctor identify blockages in your fallopian tubes and to see if the shape of the womb cavity is normal. An opaque dye is injected through the neck of the womb while you have the X-ray. This test is commonly performed for patients who are having difficulty getting pregnant. It can also be performed to monitor effects of tubal surgery such as sterilization.

This examination cannot be done during your period. The best time are days 7-10 of your cycle. However, it is not always possible to give you an appointment at such a precise time.



What happens during HSG?

You will have a pregnancy test on the day of the HSG. It is important to note that this pregnancy test cannot detect very early pregnancies. You should not have a HSG if you may be pregnant. Please abstain from intercourse for 7 days prior to your appointment.

The procedure will involve you lying on the x-ray table in a position similar to a cervical smear test. A speculum (a small instrument that keeps your vagina open during the procedure) is placed in your vagina. Then the neck of the womb is cleaned and a catheter is placed into the neck of the womb. The womb is then gently filled with opaque dye through the catheter and the radiographer will come in and take the pictures. The test usually takes about 10 minutes.

The results will not be given to you on the day as the pictures need to be seen by a radiologist. The results will be sent directly to the referring doctor.

What are the risks of HSG?

- **Pain/Period-like cramps:** You may feel mild discomfort when the catheter is passed through your cervix. You may experience period-like cramps during and after the x-ray. Not all women experience this. We recommend that you take pain killers 2 hours before the test procedure to reduce this.
- **Bleeding:** It's common to have vaginal spotting with a discharge of clear sticky fluid for 2-3 days. The sticky fluid is the dye used during the test. Please do not use tampons after this test.
- **Infection:** Infection risk after the test is small (about 1%). Often we prescribe antibiotics to commence on the day of the test.
- **Allergy:** This is extremely rare. However, please inform the radiographer or doctor if you have any known allergies.
- **Fainting:** This is rare, but you may feel light-headed during and shortly after the test.

Should I be worried about radiation risks?

No. The radiation dose is minimal with modern equipment. The equipment is regularly serviced to ensure patient safety.

Contact your doctor if

- 1) you feel unwell
- 2) you are experiencing increasing tummy pain
- 3) there is increasing vaginal bleeding
- 4) presence of offensive vaginal discharge