HEMATOSALPINX
Haematosalpinx, Hemosalpinx

Hematosalpinx is a medical condition involving bleeding into the fallopian tube.

- Diagnosis
  - Female

Related Diagnoses:
- Fallopian tube blockage
- Endometriosis
- Hydrosalpinx
- Pyosalpinx
- Fallopian tube cancer
- Salpingitis

About Hematosalpinx

A number of causes may account for a hematosalpinx, by far the most common being a tubal pregnancy. It may also result from tubal disease such as inflammation of the fallopian tube. A hematosalpinx can also be associated with endometriosis or tubal carcinoma. Further, if menstrual blood flow is obstructed (cryptomenorrhea), caused for instance by a transverse vaginal septum, and gets backed up it may lead to a hematosalpinx. A hematosalpinx from other conditions may be painless but could lead to uterine bleeding. Blood may also escape into the peritoneal cavity leading to a hemoperitoneum. In all of this cases, hematosalpinx can be very well diagnosed by gynecologic ultrasound examination.

Associated disease
- Tubal pregnancy (most common)
- Endometriosis
- Fallopian tube cancer
- Salpingitis
- Obstructed vagina resulting in menstrual blood backflow into fallopian tubes (cryptomenorrhea)

Complications
- Complication of a haematosalpinx may happen when part of the tube becomes twisted (torsion), which can result in death if not fixed. Fallopian tube torsion has an estimated prevalence of 1 in 1.5 million women. Isolated tubal torsion is a rare event in women of reproductive age and even more so in adolescent girls.
- An ectopic pregnancy carries with it the deadly risk of uterine tube rupture and resulting hemorrhage.

Risk factors
- Fallopian tube infection
- advanced maternal age (the risk increases with age)
Impact on fertility

Tubal blockage is one of the most important factors for female infertility. This acute tubal damage creates pregnancy complications rather than leads to ectopic pregnancy. Fertility may be affected if treatment involves removal of the fallopian tube (salpingectomy). Generally, women find surgical treatment as the only way to get pregnant with their blocked fallopian tubes. Successful pregnancy rate with surgical therapy is below than average.

Prevention

Generally, womanly immunity becomes weaker over the menstrual period or after abortion and delivery. Therefore, it is time for females to keep the good habit of personal hygiene, in which way uterine tubes can be saved from invading bacteria.

Symptoms

Hematosalpinx may have no symptoms (asymptomatic), or the symptoms may be that of the condition with which it is associated:
- abdominal pain
- vaginal spotting
- pelvic pain
- uterine bleeding
- fever
- frequent urination

Therapies

Self therapy

Self-therapy of hematosalpinx does not exist. It is a potentially life-threatening condition and therefore, visiting a doctor is strongly recommended.

Conventional medicine

Surgical therapy

Treatment is directed at the underlying condition and usually surgical. Hematosalpinx may require laprotomy or laparoscopy for removal and reconstruction of affected tube.

Assisted reproduction

With the advent of IVF which bypasses the need for tubal function, a more successful treatment approach has become available for women who want to conceive. The process involves monitoring and stimulating a woman's ovulatory process, removing an
ovum or ova (egg or eggs) from the woman's ovaries and using sperm to fertilize them during ICSI procedure. The fertilized eggs (zygotes) are cultured for 2–6 days in a growth medium and then implanted in woman's uterus, with the intention of establishing a successful pregnancy. In some situations, donated eggs or sperms may be used.

Find more about related issues

Diagnoses

**Fallopian tube blockage**
An obstruction prevents the egg or sperm from traveling down the tube, thus making fertilization impossible.
Learn more at: www.fertilypedia.org/therapy/diag/fallopian-tube-blockage

**Endometriosis**
A state in which pieces of the tissue alike to the lining of the uterus (endometrium) grow in other parts of the body.
Learn more at: www.fertilypedia.org/therapy/diag/endometriosis

**Hydrosalpinx**
A hydrosalpinx is an abnormal pouch containing liquid in a fallopian tube.
Learn more at: www.fertilypedia.org/therapy/diag/hydrosalpinx

**Pyosalpinx**
A distally blocked Fallopian tube filled with pus.
Learn more at: www.fertilypedia.org/therapy/diag/pyosalpinx-do-rf

**Fallopian tube cancer**
An abnormal growth of fallopian tube tissue.
Learn more at: www.fertilypedia.org/therapy/diag/fallopian-tube-cancer

**Salpingitis**
An acute inflammation of the fallopian tubes.
Learn more at: www.fertilypedia.org/therapy/diag/salpingitis

Organs

**Fallopian tubes**
Two very fine tubes that transport sperm toward the egg, and allow passage of the fertilized egg back to the uterus for implantation.
Learn more at: www.fertilypedia.org/edu/organs/fallopian-tubes

**Uterus**
The uterus is the largest and major organ of the female reproductive tract that is the site of fetal growth and is hormonally responsive.
Learn more at: www.fertilypedia.org/edu/organs/uterus

Reproductive cells
Oocyte
A female germ cell involved in reproduction.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/reproductive-cells/oocyte

Reproductive functions

Fertilization
The fusion of an ovum with a sperm to initiate the development of a new individual organism.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/reproductive-functions/fertilization

Oogenesis
The process of the maturation of the female gametes through the meiotic division.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/reproductive-functions/oogenesis

Risk factors

Closed hymen
A congenital disorder where a hymen without an opening completely obstructs the vagina and with negative impact on female fertility.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/rf/closed-hymen

Ectopic pregnancy
A complication of pregnancy in which the embryo attaches outside the uterus.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/rf/ectopic-pregnancy

Symptoms

Chronic pelvic pain
Pain in the area of the pelvis, that lasts more than six months.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/chronic-pelvic-pain-1

Cryptomenorrhea
Retained menstrual flow due to congenital obstruction of the vagina.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/cryptomenorrhea

Hemorrhage
The condition in which the blood escapes from the circulatory system.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/hemorrhage

Lower abdominal pain
Pain that occurs in low area of abdomen, below the umbilicus.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/lower-abdominal-pain

Vaginal discharge
The biological fluid secreted from the vagina.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/symptoms/vaginal-discharge
Therapies

Egg donation
Process by which a woman donates eggs for purposes of assisted reproduction or biomedical research.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/egg-donation

ICSI
A micromanipulative fertilization technique in which a single sperm is injected directly into an egg.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/icsi

Sperm donation
The procedure in which a man (sperm donor) provides his sperm for fertility treatment.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/sperm-donation

Standard IVF
A process in which an egg is fertilised by sperm outside the body: in vitro. Own or donated gametes may be used.
Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/standard-ivf

Sources

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