PELVIC TUBERCULOSIS

An infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis and one of cause female infertility.

Related Diagnoses:
Fallopian tube blockage | Asherman’s syndrome | Hydrosalpinx

About Pelvic tuberculosis

Pelvic tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) (95%) or Mycobacterium bovis (5%). The incidence of pelvic tuberculosis is difficult to assess as many patients are asymptomatic for 10 to 20 years, therefore the disease often comes to light only incidentally during the course of investigation for a gynecological complaint (such as problems conceiving). Pelvic tuberculosis may also create an adnexal mass, ascites or both and thus can be difficult to distinguish from other pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) causes.

The mode of spread is hematogenous (involving, spread by, or arising in the blood) or lymphatic (spread by the lymph) and rarely from direct contiguity with an intra-abdominal organ or affected peritoneum. The fallopian tubes are the first and most commonly affected genital organs (90-100% of the cases) followed by endometrium (50-60% of the cases), and ovary (20-30% of the cases) leading to a variety of clinical presentations such as chronic lower abdominal or pelvic pain, vaginal bleeding, menstrual irregularity, and infertility.

There are several varieties of pelvic tuberculosis, not only with respect to the
anatomic sites involved but also with respect to the dynamic status of the pathologic processes.

- **Minimal pelvic tuberculosis** is usually symptomless (except for sterility) and pelvic examination fails to reveal evidence of tubal enlargement or tubo-ovarian masses. This type of pelvic tuberculosis has also been described as "latent" or "unsuspected". It should be emphasized that even though enlargement of the tubes cannot be palpated, they are involved in the tuberculous process and this involvement is practically always bilateral (two-sided).

- **In advanced pelvic tuberculosis**, palpable masses are present in the adnexa, and bacteriologic or microscopic examination of uterine secretions and endometrium reveals tuberculosis. These masses are presumed to be tuberculous, although at times they may be secondarily infected with colon bacilli, streptococci, or gonococci. There undoubtedly is an intermediate stage between minimal and advanced disease. This may be manifest by induration and thickening in the tubes, but this cannot be determined with certainty by bimanual examination (the use of both hands to inspection of the body to determine the presence or absence of disease) alone.

Diagnosing tuberculosis still remains a challenge. This is due to a wide variety of clinical presentation and lack of diagnostic tests with a good positive predictive and negative predictive value. A single, reliable, convenient, economical test that has a good degree of sensitivity and specificity is yet to be discovered.

Diagnosis still remains subjective, and is done usually at the time of laparoscopy (examination of the abdominal cavity or performance of minor abdominal surgery with the aid of a camera) done for evaluating infertility or chronic pelvic pain. Pathognomic sign of appearance of small tubercles all over the peritoneum that represent caseating granulomas is seen only rarely. Other findings include appearance of tubo-ovarian masses with varying degree of intra-pelvic adhesions, bead like growths or rigid lead-pipe appearance of fallopian tubes, hydrosalpingx (a distally blocked fallopian tube filled with serous or clear fluid) and military white tubercles on the serosa of the uterus (Pic. 1).

The treatment for pelvic TB is the same as for any other form of TB (such as lung TB). It is a treatment of antibiotics that lasts about six to eight months. The treatment offers relief from pain, but it cannot repair the fallopian tubes, if they have been affected.

**Associated diseases**
- hydrosalpinx
- fallopian tube blockage
- Asherman’s syndrome (a condition characterized by adhesions and/or fibrosis of the endometrium particularly but can also affect the myometrium)

**Complications**

- infertility
- tubo-ovarian abscesses
- tuberculous peritonitis
- abnormal uterine bleeding

**Risk factors**

- human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV)
- endometriosis
- the presence of old blood in the endometrium
- poor general health

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**Impact on fertility**

In women, pelvic TB usually affects the fallopian tubes causing tubal obstruction. Blocked fallopian tubes are unable to let the ovum and the sperm converge, thus making fertilization impossible. Tubal factor infertility accounts for nearly one-quarter of all cases of infertility.

Tubal pathologies may be responsible for primary (infertility without any previous pregnancy) and secondary infertility (fertility problems occurring in a couple that has conceived on their own and had a child in the past). The evaluation of the fallopian tube is necessary to determine the management plan of infertility. A number of diagnostic tests are being used in clinical practice to assess tubal patency as part of the work-up for subfertility (hysterosalpingography (HSG) and laparoscopy).

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**Prevention**

Tuberculosis prevention and control efforts rely primarily on the vaccination of infants and the detection and appropriate treatment of active cases. Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccine is a vaccine primarily used against tuberculosis. Vaccination does not prevent infection by M. tuberculosis but it does strengthen the immune system of first-time TB patients.
Symptoms

- infertility
- pelvic pain
- dysmenorrhea (pain with menstruation)
- dyspareunia (pain with intercourse)
- abdominal pain
- chronic back pain
- vaginal discharge

Therapies

Self therapy

Chinese herbal medicine

Chinese herbs could help control the illnesses without putting the body's good bacteria at risk. Use of the Chinese herbs with antibiotic properties in conjunction with antibiotics, can potentiate the efficacy of antibiotics.

Conventional medicine

Pharmacotherapy

Treatment of TB uses antibiotics to kill the bacteria. Effective TB treatment is difficult, due to the unusual structure and chemical composition of the mycobacterial cell wall, which hinders the entry of drugs and makes many antibiotics ineffective.

The goals of treatment are to ensure cure without relapse, to prevent death, to impede transmission, and to prevent the emergence of drug resistance. Long-term treatment with a combination of drugs is required. The major route of drug administration is through the oral cavity. This route provides the greatest comfort and convenience of dosing.

The antibiotics most commonly used are isoniazid, rifampicin, para-
amino-salicylic acid (PAS) and streptomycin derivatives, and treatments can be prolonged, taking several months.

Isoniazid eradicates most of the rapidly replicating bacilli in the first 2 weeks of treatment, together with streptomycin and ethambutol. Thereafter, rifampicin and pyrazinamide have an important role in the sterilisation of lesions by eradicating organisms; these two drugs are crucial for successful 6-month treatment regimens. Rifampicin kills low or non-replicating organisms and the high sterilising effect of pyrazinamide serves to act on semidormant bacilli not affected by any other anti-TB agents in sites hostile to the penetration and action of the other drugs. Isoniazid and rifampicin, the two most potent anti-TB drugs, kill more than 99% of tubercular bacilli within 2 months of initiation of therapy.

**Surgical therapy**

Surgery is indicated in patients with advanced pelvic tuberculosis when the pelvic masses present at the onset of therapy still remain following a three to four months' treatment with antimicrobials. Surgery is also recommended in minimal tuberculosis when bacteriologic or microscopic examination reveals persistence or recurrence of tuberculous endometritis (inflammation of the endometrium, due to infection by Mycobacterium tuberculosis) or tubercle bacilli in menstrual blood after the patient has received antimicrobial therapy for at least one year. Following surgery, antimicrobial therapy should be given for at least one year if all foci have been removed. If there is any doubt as to whether these have been removed, antimicrobial therapy should be given for two years or more.

Early diagnosis with surgical exploration and adequate treatment can improve the chances of conception and also minimize morbidity.

**Assisted reproduction**

In vitro fertilization (IVF) appears to be the only option for women suffering from infertility due to pelvic tuberculosis provided that the tuberculous process has not destroyed the uterine lining.

In vitro fertilization (IVF) is a process by which an egg is fertilised by sperm outside the body: in vitro. 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 letting sperm fertilise them in a liquid in a laboratory. The fertilised egg (zygote) is cultured for 2–6 days in a growth medium and is then implanted in the same or another woman's uterus, with the intention of establishing a successful pregnancy.

The success rate depends on variable factors such as maternal age, embryo status, reproductive history and lifestyle factors. Due to advances in reproductive technology, IVF success rates are substantially higher today than they were just a few years ago.

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.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/fallopian-tube-blockage](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/fallopian-tube-blockage)

**Asherman’s syndrome**
A medical condition, where the walls of the uterus stick to one another due to bands of scar tissue.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/asherman-s-syndrome](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/asherman-s-syndrome)

**Hydrosalpinx**
A hydrosalpinx is an abnormal pouch containing liquid in a fallopian tube.
Learn more at: [www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/hydrosalpinx](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/hydrosalpinx)

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](http://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](http://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](http://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](http://www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/therapies/standard-ivf)

Sources


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