

424 Evaluation of laparoscopic multiple punch biopsies. Y.Hirano, N.Yoshida, K.Shimizu, K.Shintani, K.Nagoshi, S.Tagu, T.Katayama, J.Noma, M.Nakatsuka, K.Sekiba, Dept.Obst. and Gynec., Okayama Univ. Med. Sch., Okayama.

Laparoscopic multiple punch biopsies were applied on the surface of the ovaries in 34 infertile patients with no spontaneous ovulation, and the clinical effect was studied on the improvement of ovulation. The patients were categorized into three groups, namely group A (ovulated under 100mg/day of clomiphene citrate (CC), n=6), group B (ovulated under 100 to 200mg/day of CC, n=22) and group C (not ovulated under 200mg/day of CC, n=6). After this treatment, spontaneous ovulation occurred in 4/6 (67%) in group A, 15/22 (68%) in group B and 2/6 (33%) in group C. The dose of CC required to induce ovulation was reduced in 5/6 (83%) in group A, 19/22 (86%) in group B and 3/6 (50%) in group C. No patient was pregnant in group A, but 17/22 (77%) in group B and 2/6 (33%) in group C were pregnant after treatment. There was no difference among these groups in mean LH, FSH levels and LH/FSH ratio, but only the mean testosterone level was higher in group B than that in group C before this treatment. These results suggest that this treatment is useful not only for those who were defined to be typical PCO, but also to those who had no spontaneous ovulation.

425 Transvaginal ultrasonographic findings of uterus and intrauterine cavity after one week from artificial termination of pregnancy. K.Fukamauchi, C.Kawamata, Dept. Obst. and Gynec., Yanagibashi Hosp., Tokyo.

We use transvaginal ultrasonographic examination to check the uterine contraction after one week from artificial termination of pregnancy. In these check, we often observe dilation of uterine cavity. The purpose of this study is to evaluate ultrasonic echo pattern of intrauterine, and to know the correlation between the clinical course and these echo patterns.

A total of 93 cases with 6th~11th weeks pregnant women were studied at 5th to 10th day after the termination of pregnancy. The uterus and intrauterine cavity were measured transvaginally. Intrauterine cavity dilated in 58% cases. Ultrasonographic findings of intrauterine were classified into three types of pattern. Type A; intrauterine cavity observed lineal echo pattern, Type B; intrauterine cavity observed dilated echo free space, Type C; intrauterine cavity observed dilated echogenic pattern. All cases of type A were have normal clinical course. Clinical complication such as under abdominal pain and bleeding were observed in type B and C, these were 17% of all cases. These cases needed additional antibiotic therapy. But 70% of type B,C have no complication.

426 The Usefulness of Transvaginal Puncture Alcohol (AL) Fixation Surgery in Treating Chocolate Cysts Following Endometriosis Conservative Surgery H.Imoto, T.Takahara, R.Araki, K.Hamada, Takatsuki Red Cross Hospital

[Methods] The subjects were 10 patients who had undergone surgery for endometriosis. After transvaginally puncturing, suctioning, and washing the cyst contents, it was fixated for 15 minutes in 99.5% AL. The cystic fluid was submitted to cytodiagnosis following centrifuging and to TM determination, and also, the wash in the cyst was passed through a filter, cells were collected, and it was microscopically observed. Furthermore, the blood AL concentrations were periodically determined, and at 1 month after fixation, the cystic condition was observed by ultrasonic tomography.

[Conclusion] The complete cure rare by this method was 33%, and slight retumefaction was seen in 67% of the cases, so that its efficacy was recognized; the postoperative blood TM level was normalized in all cases. Also, since the hospitalization period was short and invasiveness was slight, it is considered to be a technique of choice in endometriosis conservative treatment.