

稿件編號：V18	深部浸潤型子宮內膜異位症患者於經陰道取卵手術後之卵巢輸卵管膿瘍，接受達文西手術治療
臨時稿件編號：0791	<p>Robotic adhesiolysis, excision of pelvic endometriosis, salpingectomy and drainage of abscess for patient who had tubo-ovarian abscess following transvaginal oocyte retrieval and concomitant deep infiltrating endometriosis</p> <p>李大成¹ 莊乙真¹ 劉馨鎂¹ 盧信芬¹ 新北市亞東醫院婦產部¹</p>
論文發表方式：影片展示	<p>Abstract</p> <p>Transvaginal ultrasound-guided oocyte retrieval (TVOR) is a standard procedure for oocyte collection during in vitro fertilization (IVF). Endometriosis is one of the leading causes of infertility and a risk factor for pelvic inflammatory disease or tubo-ovarian abscess (TOA) after TVOR. Both tubo-ovarian abscess (TOA) and endometriosis can lead to severe pelvic infections [1,2].</p>
論文歸類：生殖內分泌	<p>A 41-year-old woman with a history of refractory deep infiltrating endometriosis (DIE). After 2 times of robotic excision of endometriosis, her dysmenorrhea improved significantly. Five years after surgery, she had secondary infertility and underwent TVOR for IVF. One week after TVOR, she developed fever with abdominal pain, and transvaginal ultrasonography revealed a multilocular complex hypoechoic adnexal mass around the left ovary. After hospitalization, she was treated conservatively with empiric antibiotics. However, TOA recurred after discharge. Due to poor response to antibiotics treatment, she received robotic surgery including adhesiolysis, enterolysis, excision of pelvic endometriosis, salpingectomy and drainage of abscess. After the operation, her fever and abdominal pain subsided gradually.</p> <p>There is no consensus on whether endometriosis should be treated before an IVF cycle. Some studies have suggested that surgical treatment does not improve ovarian response to gonadotropin drugs. However, some studies have discussed the risk of endometrioma contributing to the pelvic infection after oocyte retrieval. And the relationship between the severity of the endometriosis and the severity of the infection is also unknown[3]. When patients with deep infiltrating endometriosis develop severe infection after TVOR and conservative treatment failure, surgical treatment should be considered[4]. Further research is needed to determine whether surgical treatment for severe deep infiltrating endometriosis before TVOR may decrease the risk of TOA.</p> <p>Reference</p> <p>[1] Muramoto, T. and Koike, R. (2020) A Patient with Tubo-Ovarian Abscess with Endometriosis after Transvaginal Oocyte Retrieval. Open Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 10, 445-451.</p> <p>[2] Varras M, Polyzos D, Tsikini A, Antypa E, Apessou D, Tsouroulas M. Ruptured tubo-ovarian abscess as a complication of IVF treatment: clinical, ultrasonographic and histopathologic findings. A case report. Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2003;30(2-3):164-8.</p> <p>[3] El-Shawarby S, Margara R, Trew G, Lavery S. A review of complications following transvaginal oocyte retrieval for in-vitro fertilization. Hum Fertil (Camb). 2004 Jun;7(2):127-33.</p> <p>[4] Benaglia L, Somigliana E, Iemmello R, Colpi E, Nicolosi AE, Ragni G. Endometrioma and oocyte retrieval-induced pelvic abscess: a clinical concern or an exceptional complication? Fertil Steril. 2008 May;89(5):1263-1266.</p>