

PID and, 33, 54-55
prevalence rates for, 30, 33
screening for, 32–33, 35
CMI responses in, 35
in presurgery assessment, 89
tubal disease from, 103–104
chromolaparoscopy. See dye studies, in
fallopian tube patency testing
chronic salpingitis, 22
ciliary beat frequency (CBF), regulation of,
20–21
angiotensin II in, 20
ATP in, 20
chlamydia infection and, 24
endometriosis and, 23
estrogen levels and, 20-21
after ovulation, 20–21
progesterone and, 20–21
prostaglandins and, 21
tobacco use as negative influence on, 23–24
ciliary motility, in fallopian tubes, 19–20
ATP as requirement for, 20
immotile cilia syndrome and, 19
Kartagener's syndrome and, 19
PCD and, 19–20
gene protein targets for, 20
as heterogeneous disorder, 19–20
ciprofloxacin, 38
citrovorum, 63
CMI. See cell-mediated immune responses
COCs. See combined oral contraceptives
coculture, assisted reproduction and, 8-14
efficacy of, 9–10
with epithelial cells, 9-10
oviductal, 8, 9
disadvantages with, 9
as helper cells, 9
in mice models, 12–13
microenvironment simulation, 10-12
obstacles with, 13
without oviductal cells, 12-13
positive conditioning mechanisms for, 12
randomized trials for, 9
as study model, 13–14
sequential culture and, 10
somatic cells with, 9
endometrial, 9



coculture, assisted reproduction and (cont.)	after surgical treatment of TFI, 92
granulosa cells, 9	TFI as risk factor for, 55–56, 64–65
Vero cells, 9	tobacco use and, 23, 56
combined oral contraceptives (COCs), 113	treatment for, 60–64
congenital diverticula, 2	with anti-D immunoglobulin, 64
Crohn's disease, TFI and, 39–40	expectant management in, 63–64
culdocentesis, for diagnosis of ectopic	through medical agents, 62–63
pregnancy, 60	with methotrexate, 62–63
culdoscopy, for fallopian tube patency testing,	through surgery, 60–62
74	from tubal sterilization, 117–118
cytokines	ELISA. <i>See</i> enzyme linked immunosorbent
C. trachomatis and, 34	assay
GM-CSF, 10	embryo development, oviduct and, 8
C. trachomatis and, response to, 34	endometrial cells, in coculture studies, 9
in oviductal microenvironment	endometriosis, 22–24
simulation, 11	CBF and, 23
D ' 1 (III ' 1 70	ectopic pregnancies and, 56
Deichert, Ulrich, 70	human sperm as factor in, 23
diethylstilbestrol (DES), ectopic pregnancy	macromolecular ovum capture inhibitors
from exposure to, 56	and, 23
distal occlusion, 46	peritoneal macrophage levels and, 22–23
distal tubal disease, surgical treatment for,	true cornual tubal occlusion and, 47–48
86–87	tubal disease from, 104
pregnancy rates with, 86–87	endometrium, tubal disease and, IVF and, 107
distal tube surgery, 96–97	C. trachomatis and, 107
fimbrioplasty, 96	during IVF-ET, 107
pregnancy rates after, 97	enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA),
salpingostomy, 96–97	32
dye studies, in fallopian tube patency testing,	episodic contraction, 19
73–74	epithelial cells, in coculture environments, 9-10
	essure sterilization, 115
ectopic pregnancies, 65	estrogen
from C. trachomatis, 33, 54–55	CBF regulation and, 20–21
clinical presentation of, 57–58	fallopian tube motility and, 5–6
from physical examination, 57–58	
symptoms in, 57	fallopian tube(s). See also fallopian tube
complications of, 64–65	patency, testing for; tubal factor
intrauterine pregnancy as, 64–65	infertility; tubal transport
persistent trophoblastic tissue, 64	accessory ostia, 2
diagnosis of, 58–60	anatomy of, 2–3
through biochemical markers, 58–59	aplasia,
through imaging techniques, 59–60	blood supply for, 4
incidence rates for, 53	ciliary motility in, 19–20
from IVF, 51, 55–56	immotile cilia syndrome and, 19
IVF and, 51	Kartagener's syndrome and, 19
LNG-IUS and, 55	PCD and, 19–20
from N. gonorrhoeae,	congenital diverticula, 2
pathophysiology of, as recurrent, 65	development of, 2–6
	congenital anomalies in, 2
risk factors for, 53–56	embryology in, 2
age at first intercourse as, 56	hypoplasia, 2
DES exposure as, 56	motility in, 5–6
endometriosis as, 56	adrenergic innervation and, 6
history of infertility as, 55–56	estrogen as stimulant for, 5–6
IUD use, 55	peristaltic contraction for, 5
multiple sexual partners as, 56	progesterone as inhibitor for, 5–6
PID as, 54–55	prostaglandins and, 6
previous ectopic pregnancies as, 55	from Müllerian ducts, 3
vaginal douching as, 56	muscular contractility in, 18-19



episodic contraction, 19	gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT), 24
hormone receptors and, 19	GIFT. See gamete intrafallopian transfer
sustained tonic contractions, 18–19	GM-CSF. See granulocyte-macrophage
PTO and, 46–48	colony-stimulating factor
structure of, 3–4	GnRH agonists. See gonadotropin-releasing
ampullary part, 3–4	hormone (GnRH) agonists, in IVF
histological organization in, 4	stimulation regimens
infundibulum, 4	gonadal differentiation, 1
tobacco use and, as negative developmental	gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH)
influence, 23	agonists, in IVF stimulation regimens,
CBF regulation and, 23–24	108
ectopic pregnancy and, 23	granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating
GIFT and, 24	factor (GM-CSF), 10
tubal development and, 23	C. trachomatis and, response to, 34
tubal mucosa in, 4–5	in oviductal microenvironment simulation,
cell form in, 4–5	11
function of, 5	granulosa cells, 9
uterine tube cycle for, 5	
cell change during, 5	hCG. See human chorionic gonadotropin
fallopian tube patency, testing for, 70–80	heat shock proteins, 35
chlamydial serology in, 79	HLA systems, C. trachomatis and, 33–34
with HSS, 79	HSG findings. See hysterosalpingographic
concordance between techniques for,	testing
78–79	HSS. See hysterosalpingo scintillography
with culdoscopy, 74	Hulka-Clemens Spring Clip sterilization, 115
with dye studies, 73–74	
	human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG),
with falloposcopy, 79	58–59
history of, 70	HyCoSy testing. See hysterosalpingo-contrast
Rubin test, 70	sonography
infection risks from, 72	hypoplasia, 2
with laparoscopy, 73–74	hysterectomy, tubal sterilization and, 118
necessity of, 70–71	hysterosalpingo-contrast sonography
pain from, 72	(HyCoSy), 48
with salpingoscopy, 79	in fallopian tube patency testing, 75–77
technique selection for, 73	advantages and disadvantages for, 76–77
therapeutic tubal flushing, 74–77	contrast media for, 75–76
contrast mediums for, 75	hysterosalpingo scintillography (HSS), 79
HyCoSy, 75–77	hysterosalpingographic (HSG) testing
timing factors for, 71–72	for PTO, 46, 48
with X-ray HSG, 74	for TFI, in presurgery assessment, 89
falloposcopy	X-ray, for fallopian tube patency, 74
in fallopian tube patency testing,	hysteroscopic sterilization, 114–115
79	nysteroscopie stermization, 111 113
in presurgical assessment, for TFI, 90	iatrogenic tubal sterilization, 84. See also Filshie
FDP. See fibrin degradation products	clip sterilization; sterilization reversal,
female reproductive tract	in women
AMH, 1–2	IGF-1. See insulin-like growth factor-1
development of, 1–2	immotile cilia syndrome, 19
fallopian tube in, 2–6	in vitro fertilization (IVF). See also tubal
fetal age, 2	disease, IVF and
fibrin degradation products (FDP), 40	ectopic pregnancies and, 51, 55–56
Filshie clip sterilization, 85, 115	after PTO, 51, 52
proximal microsurgical reanastomosis for,	surgical treatment and, 87–88
94	as alternative to, 92–93
fimbrioplasty, 96	tubal disease and, 103-109
Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome, 37	causes of, 103–105
follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), 90	endometrium and, effect on, 107
in IVF stimulation regimens, 107–108	oocyte collection, 108
FSH. See follicle-stimulating hormone	outcomes for, 105–106
i or i. occ romere summanding mormone	0410011103 101, 103-100



in vitro fertilization (IVF) (cont.) ovarian response and, postsurgery,	"milking technique," 62 MMPs. <i>See</i> metalloproteinases
106–107	Müllerian ducts, 3
stimulation regimens for, 107–108	sexual identity acquisition and, as inhibiting
success rates after, age as factor in,	substance, 1
108–109	AMH and, 1–2
in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer (IVF-ET), 105–106	muscular contractility, in fallopian tubes, 18–1 episodic contraction, 19
endometrium and, effects on, 107	hormone receptors and, 19
insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1), 10	sustained tonic contractions, 18–19
in oviductal microenvironment simulation,	in AIJ, 18
11	in UTJ, 18
intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs), 113	· ", '
intrauterine devices (IUDs), ectopic	NAATs. See nucleic acid amplification tests
pregnancies and, 55	Neisseria gonorrhoeae, 24, 36–38
LNG-IUS and, 55	antigenic adaptability for, 37–38
IUCDs. See intrauterine contraceptive devices	ectopic pregnancies from,
IUDs. See intrauterine devices	Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome from, 37
IVF-ET. See in vitro fertilization-embryo	lab diagnosis for, 38
transfer	PID from, 37
	prevalence rates for, 36-37
Kartagener's syndrome, 19	primary infection sites for, 37
	symptoms for, 37
laparoscopy	treatment for, 38
complications from, 91–92	tubal disease from, 104
for ectopic pregnancy	nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs), 30
in diagnosis of, 60	
in surgical treatment of, laparotomy v., 61	occlusion. See tubal sterilization
in fallopian tube patency testing, 73–74	ofloxacin, 38
for PTO, 48–49	oocyte collection, 108
in reconstructive surgery, for fertility, 95–96	ovarian cancer, tubal sterilization and, 118–119
techniques for, 96	ovarian reserves, 90–91
for surgical treatment assessment, 89–90	oviduct, early embryo development and, 8
tubal sterilization with, 114	coculture, 8, 9
laparotomy	disadvantages with, 9
complications from, 91–92 for ectopic pregnancy, 61	as helper cells, 9 in mice models, 12–13
leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), 10	without oviductal cells, 12–13
in oviductal early embryo development, 11	positive conditioning mechanisms for, 12
levonorgestrel intrauterine system (LNG-IUS),	randomized trials for, 9
55	as study model, 13–14
LIF. See leukemia inhibitory factor	microenvironment simulation, 10–12
LNG-IUS. See levonorgestrel intrauterine	GM-CSF in, 11
system	IGF-1 in, 11
-,	LIF in, 11
male reproductive tract	TGFβ-1 in, 11
brain and hypothalamic sexual identity	ovum capture inhibitors, 23
acquisition, 1	ovum transport, 21–22
gonadal differentiation for, 1	chronic salpingitis and, 22
sex chromosomes in, 1	clinical observations of, 22
mesoalpingeal muscle, ovum transport and, 21	mesoalpingeal muscle and, 21
metalloproteinases (MMPs), 40	transit time for, 22
methotrexate, for ectopic pregnancy, 62-63	
with citrovorum, 63	PAPP-A. See pregnancy associated plasma
salpingostomy v., 63	protein-A
mice models, in coculture oviductal	PCD. See primary ciliary dyskinesia
development, 12-13	pelvic actinomycosis, 104
midtubal occlusion, 46	pelvic adhesions, 33
mifepristone, 62	pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)



C. trachomatis and, 33, 54–55	true cornual, 47–48
ectopic pregnancy and, 54-55	endometriosis and, 47-48
from N. gonorrhoeae, 37, 54–55	PID and, 47–48
TFI from, 40	SIN and, 47
extratubal adhesions and, 40-41	
FDP and, 40	randomized trials, for oviductal cell coculture,
fibrin matrix formation and, 40	9
MMPs and, 40	reconstructive surgery, for fertility, 93–98
peritoneum insult, 40	with adhesiolysis, 93-94
TIMPs and, 40	with distal tube surgery, 96–97
true cornual tubal occlusion and, 47-48	fimbrioplasty, 96
tubal disease from, 103	pregnancy rates after, 97
pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), from C.	salpingostomy, 96–97
trachomatis, 33	laparoscopic reversal of sterilization,
persistent trophoblastic tissue, 64	95–96
PID. See pelvic inflammatory disease (PID),	techniques for, 96
from C. trachomatis	with proximal microsurgical reanastomosis,
Pomeroy tubal ligation, 115	94–95
pregnancy associated plasma protein-A	for Filshie clip sterilization, 94
(PAPP-A), 59	postoperative care for, 95
primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD), 19-20	technique for, 94–95
gene protein targets for, 20	with salpingectomy, 97–98
as heterogeneous disorder, 19–20	tubal cannulation techniques in, 98
progesterone	reproductive tract, 1–2
as biochemical marker, in ectopic pregnancy,	brain and hypothalamic sexual identity
59	acquisition, 1
CBF regulation and, 20–21	Müllerian-inhibiting substance, 1
fallopian tube motility inhibition from,	female
5–6	AMH in, 1–2
prostaglandins	development of, 1–2
CBF regulation and, 21	gonadal differentiation in, 1
fallopian tube motility and, 6	sex chromosomes and, 1
proteins	RU486. See mifepristone
gene target, in PCD, 20	Rubin test, for fallopian tube patency, 70
heat shock, 35	image intensifier for, 70
proximal microsurgical reanastomosis, 94–95	8
for Filshie clip sterilization, 94	salpingectomy
postoperative care for, 95	for ectopic pregnancy, 61
technique for, 94–95	as reconstructive surgery for fertility,
proximal tubal obstruction, surgical treatment	97–98
for, 86	salpingitis isthmica nodosa (SIN), 47
proximal tubal occlusion (PTO), 46-52	tubal disease from, 105
apparent, 46	salpingoscopy, in fallopian tube patency testing,
diagnostic tests for, 48–49	79
HSG, 48	salpingostomy
HyCoSy, 48	for ectopic pregnancy, 61
laparoscopy, 48–49	methotrexate treatment v., 63
STC, 48	as reconstructive, for fertility, 96–97
false diagnosis of, 46	selective tubal catheterization (STC), 48
HSG findings in, 46	semen analysis, 91
histopathology of, 46–48	sequential culture, assisted reproduction and, 8
IVF and, 51, 52	coculture and, 10
management of, 49–51	GM-CSF supplementation in, 10
with balloon tuboplasty, 50	IGF-1 supplementation in, 10
with hormonal suppression, 49	rationale of, 10
pregnancy rates after, 51	sexual identity acquisition
radiological approaches to, 49–50	brain and hypothalamic influences, 1
with surgery, 50–51	Müllerian-inhibiting substance for, 1
tubo-cornual anastomosis in, 51	AMH and, 1–2
tuoo-corriuar arrastorriosis III, 51	AIVIII aliu, 1–2



sexually transmitted infections (STIs)	FSH levels and, 90
C. trachomatis, 24, 30–35	HSG testing and, 89
animal models for, 33	imaging techniques in assessment of, 89
CBF regulation and, 24	indications for, 84
cytokine response to, 34	IVF as alternative to, 92–93
development cycle of, 30	for IVF treatment, 87–88
ectopic pregnancy and, 33	menstrual history in assessment of, 91
in female genital tract, 33–35	ovarian reserves and, 90–91
heat shock proteins and, 35	pregnancy rates after, 85
HLA systems immune responses and,	preoperative assessment for, 88–91
33–34	principles and technique for, 93
lab diagnosis for, 30–32	as reconstructive, 93–98
pelvic adhesions from, 33	semen analysis in assessment of, 91
PID and, 33	for sterilization reversal, in women, 84–85
prevalence rates for, 30, 33	for tubal damage, 85–87
screening for, 32–33, 35	tubal disease from, 105
N. gonorrhoeae, 24, 36–38	sustained tonic contractions, 18–19
antigenic adaptability for, 37–38	in AIJ, 18
Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome from, 37	in UTJ, 18
lab diagnosis for, 38	TID C . I I :
PID from, 37	TB. See tuberculosis
prevalence rates for, 36–37	TFI. See tubal factor infertility
primary infection sites for, 37	TGF β -1. See transforming growth factor β -1
symptoms for, 37	TIMPs. See tissue inhibitors of
treatment for, 38	metalloproteinases
Silastic ring sterilization, 115	tissue, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), TFI
SIN. See salpingitis isthmica nodosa	from, TIMPs and,
smoking. See tobacco use	tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases (TIMPs)
spectinomycin, 38	40 tobacco use, 23–24
sperm, endometriosis and, as factor in, 23 STC. See selective tubal catheterization	
Steptoe, Patrick, 70	CBF regulation and, 23–24 ectopic pregnancy and, 23, 56
sterilization reversal, in women, 84–85, 119	fallopian tube development and, 23
for Filshie clip sterilization, 85	GIFT and, 24
pregnancy factors after, 85	transforming growth factor β -1 (TGF β -1), in
STIs. See sexually transmitted infections	oviductal environment simulation, 11
surgery, as treatment. See also laparoscopy;	true cornual tubal occlusion, 47–48
reconstructive surgery, for fertility;	endometriosis and, 47–48
tubal damage, surgical treatment for	PID and, 47–48
for ectopic pregnancy, 60–62	SIN and, 47
laparoscopy v. laparotomy, 61	tubal cannulation techniques, for fertility, 98
"milking technique" in, 62	tubal catheterization, complications from,
salpingectomy v. salpingostomy, 61	91–92
for PTO, 50–51	tubal damage, surgical treatment for, 85-87
as reconstructive, 93–98	from bipolar tubal disease, 87
with adhesiolysis, 93-94	from distal tubal disease, 86–87
with distal tube surgery, 96–97	from proximal tubal obstruction, 86
laparoscopic reversal of sterilization,	from unilateral proximal disease, 87
95–96	tubal disease, IVF and, 103-109
with proximal microsurgical	causes of, 103-105
reanastomosis, 94–95	bacterial vaginosis as, 104
with salpingectomy, 97-98	C. trachomatis as, 103–104
tubal cannulation techniques in, 98	congenital abnormalities as, 105
for TFI, 84–98	endometriosis as, 104
age of female as factor in, 91	infection as, 103-104
chlamydia screening and, 89	N. gonorrhoeae as, 104
complications from, 91-92	pelvic actinomycosis as, 104
counseling for, 91–92	pelvic TB as, 104
ectopic pregnancy as complication of, 92	PID as, 103



SIN as, 105	ectopic pregnancy as complication of, 92
surgery as, 105	FSH levels and, 90
endometrium and, effect on, 107	indications for, 84
C. trachomatis and, 107	IVF as alternative to, 92–93
during IVF-ET, 107	for IVF treatment, 87–88
oocyte collection, 108	menstrual history in assessment of, 91
outcomes for, 105–106	ovarian reserves and, 90–91
with hydrosalpinges, 106	pregnancy rates after, 85
for IVF-ET, 105–106	preoperative assessment for, 88–91
ovarian response and, postsurgery,	principles and technique for, 93
106–107	as reconstructive, 93–98
stimulation regimens for, 107–108	semen analysis in assessment of, 91
with FSH, 107–108	for sterilization reversal, in women,
with GnRH agonists, 108	84–85
success rates after, age as factor in,	for tubal damage, 85–87
108–109	TB and, 38–39
tubal factor infertility (TFI)	genome matching for, 39
C. trachomatis and, 24, 30–35	lesion localization for, 39
animal models for, 33	management of, 39
CBF regulation and, 24	symptoms for, 39
cytokine response to, 34	tubal fulguration with diathermy, 115
development cycle of, 30	tubal occlusion
ectopic pregnancy and, 33	distal, 46
in female genital tract, 33–35	midtubal, 46
heat shock proteins and, 35	PTO, 46–52
HLA systems immune responses and,	apparent, 46
33–34	diagnostic tests for, 48–49
lab diagnosis for, 30–32	false diagnosis of, 46
pelvic adhesions from, 33	histopathology of, 46–48
PID and, 33	IVF and, 51, 52
prevalence rates for, 30, 33	management of, 49–51
screening for, 32–33, 35	true cornual, 47–48
Crohn's disease and, 39–40	tubal reanastomosis, 119. See also sterilization
from distal tubal disease, 86–87	reversal, in women
ectopic pregnancies and, patient history as	tubal sterilization, 113–119
factor for, 55–56, 64–65	COC use and, 113
N. gonorrhoeae and, 24, 36–38	complications of, 116–119
antigenic adaptability for, 37–38	ectopic pregnancy as, 117–118
Fitz-Hugh-Curtis syndrome from, 37	menstrual disturbances as, 118
lab diagnosis for, 38	personal regret as, 116
PID from, 37	procedural failure as, 116–117
prevalence rates for, 36–37	long-term outcomes from, 118–119
primary infection sites for, 37	breast cancer as, 118–119
symptoms for, 37	hysterectomy risk as, 118
treatment for, 38	ovarian cancer as, 118–119
PID and, 40	methods of, 114–116
extratubal adhesions and, 40–41	essure, 115
FDP and, 40	with Filshie clips, 85, 115
fibrin matrix formation and, 40	with Hulka-Clemens Spring Clips, 115
MMPs and, 40	hysteroscopic, 114–115
peritoneum insult, 40 TIMPs and, 40	laparoscopic, 114
	Pomeroy tubal ligation, 115
from proximal tubal obstruction, 86	with Silastic rings, 115
serological markers for, 35	tubal fulguration with diathermy, 115
surgery as treatment for, 84–98	prevalence rates for, 113
age of female as factor in, 91	rationale and objectives for, 113–114
chlamydia screening and, 89	reversal of, 84–85, 119
complications from, 91–92	for Filshie clip sterilization, 85
counseling for, 91–92	pregnancy factors after, 85



lesion localization for, 39

130 INDEX

tubal transport. See also ciliary beat frequency management of, 39 (CBF), regulation of; ciliary motility, in symptoms for, 39 fallopian tubes; muscular contractility, tubal disease from, 104 in fallopian tubes; ovum transport pathophysiology of, 22-24 ultrasound, for diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy, *C. trachomatis* and, 24, 30–35 59-60 endometriosis as, 22-24 HyCoSy, 48 fallopian cilia and, 24 in fallopian tube patency testing, microorganisms and, 24 N. gonorrhoeae and, 24 unilateral proximal disease, surgical treatment tobacco use and, 23-24 for, 87 physiology of, 18-22 uterotubal junction (UTJ), 18 CBF regulation in, 20-21 UTJ. See uterotubal junction ciliary motility in, 19-20 muscular contractility in, 18-19 vaginal douching, as risk for ectopic pregnancy, ovum transport in, 21–22 56 tuberculosis (TB) Vero cells, 9 TFI and, 38-39 genome matching for, 39 X-ray HSG testing, for fallopian tube patency,