

## ***Genital Tuberculosis and infertility: An Overview***

**Ahmadi F**

Department of Reproductive Imaging, Reproductive  
Biomedicine Research Center,  
Royan Institute for Reproductive Biomedicine, ACECR,  
Tehran, Iran  
[Dr.ahmadi1390@gmail.com](mailto:Dr.ahmadi1390@gmail.com)

**Javam M**

Department of Reproductive Imaging, Reproductive  
Biomedicine Research Center,  
Royan Institute for Reproductive Biomedicine, ACECR,  
Tehran, Iran  
[Maryam\\_javam@yahoo.com](mailto:Maryam_javam@yahoo.com)

Female genital tuberculosis (FG-TB) is a condition in which, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* attacks to female reproductive tract. This disease usually occurs secondary to TB of the lungs or other organs, causing ulcers in the genitalia of both men and women. It most often leads to infertility through the damage of genital organs. Thus, rule out of genital tuberculosis should be a part of infertility workup in couples seeking treatment. Hysterosalpingography (HSG) is an imaging modality using X-Ray to evaluate the uterine cavity and fallopian tubes by means of contrast media, which plays an essential role in the accurate diagnosis of uterine and fallopian tube abnormalities among infertile women. This imaging technique gives the opportunity to assess both uterine abnormalities and tubal disorders caused by genital TB. There are several general and specific imaging features that are related to genital tract tuberculosis. The aim of this paper is to describe diagnostic clues of genital TB manifesting at hysterosalpingography for radiologists, gynecologists, midwives and other health providers in infertility treatment centers.

**Key words:** infertility, genital tuberculosis, hysterosalpingography