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Study Objective: The aim of this systematic review is to explain the effect of uterine abnormalities, categorized in leiomyomas, adenomyosis and congenital uterine anomalies, on uterine peristalsis in the non-pregnant uterus.

Design: Systematic review.

Setting: N/A.

Patients or Participants: Non-pregnant women with uterine abnormalities such as adenomyosis, leiomyomas or congenital uterine anomalies.

Interventions: Measurement of uterine peristalsis.

Measurements and Main Results: Fourteen eligible studies were included; eight case-control studies and six controlled prospective studies. The sample sizes ranged from twelve to 205 participants. Various methods of analyzing uterine contractions were used, including transvaginal ultrasound, hysterosalpingo-radiouclidean scintigraphy, cine MR and intrauterine pressure measurement.

The research studies of uterine abnormalities seem to have an influence on uterine peristalsis, majorly reflected in the presence and frequency of uterine contractions. The included studies suggest that the presence of uterine abnormalities leads to a decreased presence of uterine peristalsis.

An increment of frequency of uterine contractions was noted in presence of uterine abnormalities as well. Furthermore, dysperistalsis was observed in patients with leiomyomas, endometriosis and adenomyosis.

The included studies were difficult to compare due to heterogeneity, a result of differences in e.g., used methods, analysis and definition of uterine peristalsis and the report of the phases of the menstrual cycle.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that uterine abnormalities have a clear adverse effect on uterine peristalsis. Further research is needed on objective measurement tools, treatment and clinical consequences of abnormal uterine peristalsis in patients with uterine abnormalities.

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The Intruterine Bigatti Shaver: Our Experience and Modifications

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Study Objective: We report our experience and modifications regarding the surgeries conducted with the hysteroscopy called Integrated Bigatti Shaver (IBS).

Design: We present the surgical cases successfully treated with IBS.

Setting: Tokoname City Hospital.

Patients or Participants: The surgical cases successfully treated with IBS.

Interventions: Resectoscopy.

Measurements and Main Results: Unlike the conventional resectoscopy, the main advantage of the IBS is that the tissue chips or adhesions were removed without any thermal damage occurring on the endometrium.

Conclusion: The thermal damage of healthy endometrium should be avoided in view of reproduction. Further investigations are needed to determine the effectiveness of IBS for patients whose fertility preservation is requested.

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The Power of Proximity: Effects of a Multidisciplinary Fibroid Clinic on Inter-Specialty Perceptions and Practice Patterns

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Study Objective: To assess the effects of a multidisciplinary fibroid clinic on practice patterns and clinician perceptions.

Design: Annual rates of hysterectomies, myomectomies, and uterine fibroid embolizations (UFEs) were collected from 2012-2019. Rates of each procedure were compared over time before and after launching a multidisciplinary fibroid clinic at the academic medical center. Referral rates were also compared. The minimally invasive gynecologic surgeons (MIGs)