Objective: To review our uterine factor infertility patients

Design: Prospective

Setting: University hospital

Patients: 144 patients with uterine factor infertility

Interventions: None

Main outcome measure(s):
Between June 2008 and June 2011, 134 patients were evaluated for general health status, etiology of uterine factor infertility, ovarian reserve tests, accompanying anatomic, endocrinologic and hematologic problems

Result(s): The patients aged between 13-42 years with a mean age of 25.5±6.2 years. There were 25 patients with previous hysterectomy due to benign reasons, 10 patients with testicular feminization, 99 patients with complete mullerian agenesis. 24 patients had vaginal reconstruction with skin, 34 patients had vaginal reconstruction with jejunum, 20 patients had vaginal reconstruction with sigmoid, 20 patients had self dilatation, 1 patient had vaginal reconstruction with amniotic membrane. 10 patients had sufficient vaginal length not requiring any further treatment.

Discussion: As a major group in uterine factor infertility, complete mullerian agenesis patients form the largest group of uterine factor infertility patients with better ovarian reserve. However anatomic anomalies might accompany which might impede surgery such as solitary pelvic kidney. Detailed analysis is necessary. Uterus transplantation might not be an option for all of the uterine factor infertility patients.

Conclusion: More basic data discussing all of the potential medical, ethical and social issues are needed before clinical application might take place in uterus transplantation.

Key words: complete mullerian agenesis, uterus transplantation