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 Title: Exploring the Efficacy and Design of the Palve's DCP Cannula: A Comprehensive Descriptive Study



**Introduction :** Chromopertubation is a widely utilized diagnostic procedure for assessing tubal patency, a critical step in evaluating female infertility. The success of this procedure heavily relies on the design and functionality of the cannula employed, as it ensures effective dye injection and visualization of the fallopian tubes. Traditional cannulas often present challenges such as cervical trauma, uterine malpositioning, and patient discomfort. This study evaluates its efficacy, focusing on its ability to maintain uterine anteversion, reduce cervical trauma, and provide ease of use, ensuring safe and effective infertility evaluations.

**Conclusion :** This study demonstrates that Palve's DCP cannula offers significant advantages for chromopertubation in infertility evaluations. It maintains uterine anteversion, provides superior tubal visualization, facilitating accurate assessment of tubal patency. The non-invasive fixation mechanism avoids the use of a screwing mechanism, minimizes cervical trauma and reduces the risk of complications like cervical incompetence. Additionally, the dilators, available in appropriate sizes, ensure effective cervical dilation with minimal discomfort for patients. These design features contributed to the lower postoperative pain and reduced complication rates observed in the study. It shows for better patient safety and comfort compared to traditional methods. Moreover, its versatility extends to other diagnostic procedures, such as hysterosalpingography (HSG) and hydrotubation.

**Reference :** Dr Palve's DCP cannula, Patent no-377171-001  
 Sutton, C. (1997). Hysteroscopy and chromoperturbation: Applications in infertility diagnosis. Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 17(3), 215-221.

**Discussion :** We have conducted a study, 25 patients were posted for chromopertubation, In which Palve's DCP cannula being used

**Step 1-** Select appropriate size of cannula



**Step 2-** Attach dye to ejecting port



**Step 3-** Insert cannula in the cervix (non invasive fixation mechanism), look for uterine anteversion and adequate visualization of fallopian tubes



**Step 4-** Start pushing the dye, check for tubal patency

