

Tubal Reversal Pictures

These pictures were taken with a Zeiss OpMi Vario S88 operating microscope. The smaller picture is the actual size if the file is printed on standard 8.5 x 11-inch paper. The larger picture is the microscopic appearance.

The scar from the previous sterilization is identified. The arrows are used in this picture to point out the limits of the scar. The scar that is filmy and almost clear is called an adhesion. The tube is slightly narrower than a pencil.

Actual size



View through microscope at about 4 times normal size.

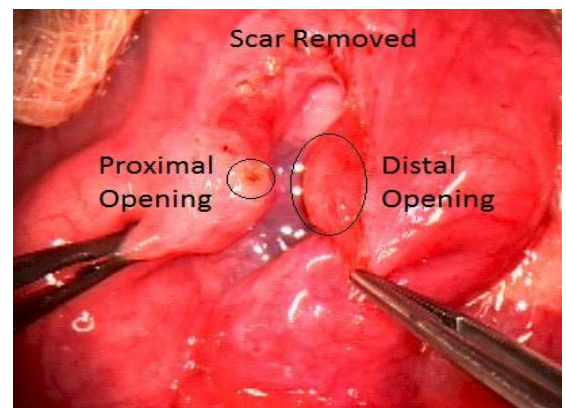


The scar and adhesions are removed and the tubal edges are identified on both tubal segments.

Actual size



View through microscope is at about 5 times normal size.

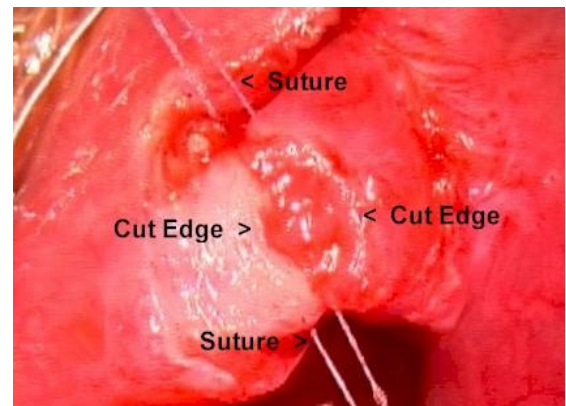


After the scar is removed, the inside of the tube is fluffy. If a fluffy area is not seen, the tube is cut back until a healthy area is found. Stitches have been placed at the base. Stitches will continue until the edges are moved immediately next to each other. The actual size of the outside of the tube is about 0.16 inches and the inside of the edges is about 0.08 inch

Actual size



View through microscope is at about 6 times normal size.



At the end of surgery on the tubes, blue dye is placed through a catheter. The catheter goes through the vagina into the cervix and the uterus like the one used for a hysterosalpingogram. Blue dye is injected into the uterus so it will flow through the tubes and be seen in surgery to prove the tubes are open.

Actual size



View through microscope is at about 2 times normal size.

