

Primary amenorrhea and genital tuberculosis AMENORREA PRIMARIA Y TUBERCULOSIS GENITAL

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A study was made of 10 cases of primary amenorrhoea of tuberculous origin which represent 10.5% of primary amenorrhoeas. The aetiology should be considered to be tuberculous in primary amenorrhoeas when the case is genotypically and phenotypically normally female and the gynaecological examination reveals a good development of the genital tract. The fact that no material can be obtained for study of the endometrium by biopsy, and the presence of synechiae, are in favour of the tuberculous origin. Functional studies are considered insufficient for evaluation of the ovarian function. Nevertheless, attention is drawn to the fact that only 2 typical biphasic curves and the remains of an irregular course, taken together, cause the doubt as to the indemnity of the ovarian function in these cases to persist. Association of tubal lesions of importance does not allow any hope to be entertained as to the fertility, and bilateral salpingectomy is left to judgement of the gynaecologist who knows t