



Physician Referral Form

Referring Provider: _____

Clinic Name: _____

Phone: _____

Patient First Name: _____

DOB: _____

Specialty: OBGYN URO PCP Other _____

Clinic Address: _____

Fax: _____

Patient Last Name: _____

Phone: _____

Services Requested

HSG * Best on cycle day 7 to 10 Irving Arlington

IUI Prep Irving

Semen Analysis Irving Arlington
Kits with instructions are available for pickup at Lab

Sperm Freezing

Specialist Requested for Consultation

We will work with the referred patient to determine the most suitable and convenient care location upon booking their first appointment.

Sy Q Le, MD Jean-Claire Dillon, MD

Renju Raj, MD Dorette Noorhasan, MD

Reasons for Referral

HSG PCOS Fertility Preservation

Infertility Recurrent Miscarriage IUI Prep

Male Fertility Testing Preconception Evaluation Other:

Allergies:

Notes:

Referring Provider Signature

Date

Irving 7501 Las Colinas Blvd., Suite 200A, Irving, TX 75063 | Phone: 972-506-9986 | Fax: 972-506-0044

Arlington 600 W Mayfield Rd., Arlington, TX 76014 | Phone: 817-701-1290 | Fax: 972-506-0044

Dallas 8140 Walnut Hill Ln., Suite 805, Dallas, TX 75231 | Phone: 972-506-9986 | Fax: 972-506-0044

Frisco 5575 Warren Parkway, Suite 104, Frisco, TX 75034 | Phone: 972-506-9986 | Fax: 972-506-0044



HSG Instructions

A hysterosalpingogram (HSG) is a procedure in which a special dye is instilled into the uterine cavity while X-ray images are taken to evaluate the uterus and the fallopian tubes. The HSG is performed during investigation for infertility, recurrent miscarriages, abnormal vaginal bleeding and painful periods. The HSG is performed in the early part of the cycle (day 7-10), after menstruation has stopped.

Special Instructions

1. Please refrain from having intercourse from the time of menses to 2 days after the HSG
2. Begin the antibiotic (Doxycycline 100 mg) twice daily 2 days before the HSG to minimize the risk of infection from the HSG. Continue this medicine as directed until the prescription is finished.
3. Take 600 – 800 mg of Ibuprofen (Advil, Motrin) one hour before the procedure to prevent cramping.
4. If you are taking Metformin, stop it 2 days prior to the procedure.

The Procedure

A pregnancy test will be done prior to the procedure. The HSG takes only a few minutes. A speculum is inserted into the vagina and the cervix is swabbed with an antiseptic (Betadine) solution. Local anesthesia will be used to decrease discomfort. The physician injects dye into your uterus with a special catheter and takes pictures of your uterus and tubes using an X-ray machine. Mild to moderate cramping may be felt during the procedure. Vaginal spotting and contrast dye may be noted after the procedure for 1-2 days.

Instructions Following the Test

1. You can return to your normal routine after the completion of the test.
2. If anxiety medication is given, plan for someone to drive you back home.
3. You should avoid intercourse and douching for the next 2 days.
4. If you develop any fever, chills, severe abdominal pain or heavy vaginal bleeding, please contact us.
5. A small amount of bleeding (less than a period) is not uncommon for up to 2 days after the test.
6. Continue taking the antibiotic as directed until all pills are finished.

Potential Complications

The complication rate from this procedure is very low (1%). Some of the complications include the following:

Pelvic Infection: The HSG dye can induce dissemination of an existing infection. Infections are more likely to occur in women who have already had a previous pelvic infection and/or damaged tubes. If an infection develops, hospitalization with IV antibiotics, and potentially surgery, may be necessary.

Allergic Reaction: The contrast medium contains iodine. If you have had an allergic reaction to iodine or a reaction following a radiological procedure (CT scan, IVP) please let us know.

Exposure of Potential Pregnancy: If your last menstrual period was abnormal, either delayed or lighter, you should notify your physician to evaluate the potential for pregnancy.

Injury or Bleeding: Very rarely instrumentation or injection of the dye may lead to injury to the cervix, tubes or uterus, which may necessitate an additional procedure to repair it.

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