**Title: Saline Infusion Sonohysterography (SIS) May 1999**

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**Aim**

To assess the safety and effectiveness of the service and under what circumstances public

funding should be supported for the service.

**Conclusions and results**

*Safety* SIS is safe with low complication rates when used with transvaginal ultrasound (TVS).

*Effectiveness* SIS with TVS is more sensitive than TVS alone in the detection of uterine cavity abnormalities and has similar specificity. It benefits clinical decision making by avoiding hysteroscopies in some cases.

*Cost-effectiveness* The cost of SIS is offset by reductions in hysteroscopies. The incremental cost-effectiveness ratio is highly sensitive to the proportion of

hysteroscopies avoided by SIS (ranging from a cost of $1052 per hysteroscopy avoided to a dominant cost-effectiveness ratio).

**Recommendations**

Public funding should be supported for SIS as a second line diagnostic for abnormal uterine

bleeding when findings of TVS are inconclusive.

**Method**

MSAC conducted a systematic review of medical literature using DialogWeb which sweeps numerous medical and health related databases. The databases were searched from

establishment until June 1998. Cost-effectiveness analysis used a range of estimates for associated reductions in hysteroscopy (9.4%, 20% and 30.6% following a study by De Crespigny in 1997). Separate figures were provided for private and public hospital patients.