

Common Gynecologic Procedures

Here are brief descriptions of common procedures. Our physicians are available to discuss these with you in more detail.

- **Colposcopy**
Office examination of the cervix, following an abnormal pap smear, with a microscope to detect any abnormalities.
- **Diagnostic Laparoscopy**
Hospital procedure where a laparoscope, a thin viewing tube similar to a telescope, is passed through a small incision in the abdomen. This helps the doctor look directly at the outside of the uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes, and nearby organs.
- **Dilation and Curettage (D&C)**
Hospital procedure in which the cervix is stretched with a special instrument to make it wider (Dilation). Once the opening of the cervix is enlarged, another instrument is inserted into the uterus to loosen and remove the lining of the uterus (Curettage).
- **Endometrial Biopsy**
Office procedure in which the endometrial lining is sampled.
- **Endometrial Ablation**
A minimally invasive office or hospital procedure to remove the lining of the uterus. Performed on women who have excessive menstrual bleeding or dysfunctional uterine bleeding.
- **Hysteroscopy**
A minimally invasive office or hospital procedure in which the uterine cavity is evaluated with a small camera and surgery performed if necessary.
- **Hysterectomy**
Hospital procedure to surgically remove the uterus, this can be performed in a variety of ways depending on several factors.
- **Laparoscopically Assisted Vaginal Hysterectomy (LAVH)**
Minimally invasive hospital surgery in which the pelvis is evaluated laparoscopically and the uterus and cervix are removed through the vagina.
- **Laparoscopic Supracervical Hysterectomy (LSH)**
Minimally invasive hospital surgery in which the uterus and cervix are removed laparoscopically.

- **LEEP (Loop Electrosurgical Excision Procedure)**
Office procedure which removes part of the cervix that has been affected by precancerous cells.
- **Myomectomy**
Hospital procedure where uterine fibroids are surgically removed from the uterus through an abdominal incision.
- **Oophorectomy**
Hospital procedure used to surgically remove an ovary or ovaries.
- **Ovarian Cystectomy**
Hospital procedure to surgically remove a cyst from one or both ovaries, leaving the ovaries intact if still functional.
- **Total Abdominal Hysterectomy (TAH)**
Hospital procedure to remove the uterus and cervix through an abdominal incision.
- **Total Laparoscopic Hysterectomy (TLH)**
Minimally invasive hospital surgery in which the uterus and cervix are removed laparoscopically.
- **Total Vaginal Hysterectomy (TVH)**
Hospital procedure to remove the uterus and cervix through the vagina.
- **Transvaginal or Transobturator Taping (TVT, TOT)**
Hospital outpatient procedure to treat stress urinary incontinence by placing a sling to support the bladder neck.
- **Tubal Ligation: Laparoscopic, Hysteroscopic**
Office or hospital procedure for permanent sterilization by surgical occlusion of the fallopian tube.
- **Urodynamics**
Office procedure used to test the functions and behaviors of the bladder and urethra (the tubes that lead from your bladder to the outside). This test involves the placement of a very small catheter, or tube, in the bladder, and another small tube in the vagina. Sterile fluid is then used to fill the bladder, so that your doctor can tell how the bladder behaves as it is getting full.