

Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome

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IMPACT OF CONSECUTIVE EMBRYOS TRANSFER IN PCOS REPEATED IMPLANTATION FAILURE CASES

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Introduction: The majority of intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) cycles lead to the transfer of embryos to the uterus, in cases of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) but some do not implant. Thus, the main cause of failure in IVF is implantation failure. Repeated failure in vitro-fertilization treatment is frustrating to patients and doctors. Patients with good quality embryo pose a special therapeutic challenge (consecutive embryo transfer).

Objectives: To examine whether consecutive transfer of embryos on day three and on day five improves ICSI success rates in PCOS with multiple consecutive implantation failures.

Study Design: This is a randomized controlled clinical trial including 50 patients, randomly distributed into two groups: Group A (The study group) consists of 25 patients subjected to

consecutive (double) embryo transfer at day three and at day five. Group B (The control group): consists of 25 patients subjected to embryo transfer at day five.

Results: There was statistical non-significant difference of age, cause of infertility, number of previous trials, oocyte retrieved, embryos available and multiple pregnancies. There was statistical significant difference of pregnancy rate and clinical pregnancy rate in two groups (54% to 34%).

Conclusion: For PCOS patients with repeated ICSI-embryo transfer failures, sequential transfer on day three and day five may improve the clinical pregnancy rate in cases of repeated implantation failure as long as good-quality embryos are available.

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