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"The effects of hydrosalpinx on in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer outcomes "

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Abstract:

Hydrosalpins (dilatation of Fallopian tube that can be seen by hysterosalpingography. Laparoscopy, and in severe cases by sonography) is one of the probable confounding factors of assisted – reproduction therapy (ART) outcomes. This cohort study is conducted to determine the effects of hydrosalpins on IVF-ET outcomes. For this, of the total number of patients who had approached the infertility Department Mirza Koochak Khan Hospital in the period between ordibehesht 1377 to Aban 1378 (April 1998 to November 1999), 392 patients had come for the IVF0 ET cycles and were selected for our study. In these patients the numbers of oocytes retrieved and fertilized, the number of embryos transferred to the uterine cavity and resulting clinical pregnancy rates were measured. 51 patients who had hydrosalpins were studied in two separate comparisons. Initially with 50 patients who had tubal involvement other hydrosalpinx, but had other indications of IVF-ET. These groups had similar age distribution. The numbers of oocytes retrieved (in first comparison = 1.6 & 3.92 and in second comparison = 4.6 & 4.65) and the number of embryo comparison = 2.6 & 2.47 didn't have significant statistical differences, but despite the fact that the same number of embryos were transferred to the uterine cavity (in the first comparison = 2.53 & 2.14 and in the second comparison = 2.53 & 2.27) , the clinical pregnancy rates in both comparisons were reduced by more than 50% in patients with hydrosalpins as comparison = 7.8% & 20% and in second comparison = 7.8% & 16.1%) . we conclude that hydrosalpins didn't result in impaired ovarian stimulation or decreased oocyte fertilization. It did however interfere with implantation and reduced to some degree the success of IVF in achieving a clinical pregnancy.

Keywords:

Hydrosalpinx , IVF-ET , Clinical pregnancy rate , Implantation

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