CHANGES IN EMBRYO TRANSFER STRATEGY COULD IMPROVE THE OUTCOME OF IVF CYCLES.
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It has been proposed that supraphysiological hormone levels during ovarian stimulation for assisted reproductive techniques (ART) may adversely affect embryo implantation by several mechanism: endometrial development asynchrony, genes and citoquines profile expression altered and directly effect on embryo develop. Objetive: To determine the pregnancy outcome of embryo transfers performed with and with out previous controlled ovarian hyperstimulation (COH) and compare results. Study design: A retrospective comparative intrasubject study in a public fertility center- ART program of the HIGA San Martin La Plata.

Materials and methods: Study Population: 123 patients that underwent in in vitro fertilization (IVF) from May 2011 to June 2013. Two samples where obtained from the same population. Group A: 115 IVF with consecutive embryo transfer (IVF-ET) and group B:36 vitri-warm embryo transfer (VET) were included. Clinical pregnancies were defined as intruterine sac with fetal cardiac activity by ultrasound at 6 week. From the Relation between embryos transferred/intruterine sac, was obtained the implantation rate. Variables measured: pregnancy rate and implantation rate. Statistical analysis: Percentage, and chi-square test.alfa error:0,05 Beta error:0,10.

Results: GA (N=115) 20 clinical pregnancies (17,39%) GB (N=36) 13 clinical pregnancies (36%) p=0,03, Ch2 4,58, CI 0,16-0,85, OR 0,37. Implantation rate GA 9,73% vs GB 21,91% p=0,02,Ch 2 4,93, CI0,17-0,84, OD 0,38.

Conclusion: We found a better outcome with VET (group B). This difference was statistical significative. Commentaries: These results reassure the role of embryo vitrification in an IVF program, and could also be a possible approach to prevent the alleged adverse effects of ovarian hyperstimulation on the implantation process.