

عنوان مقاله:

Platelet-rich plasma in the management of Asherman's syndrome: An RCT

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Asherman's syndrome (AS) is a rare reproductive abnormality, resulting in endometrial collapse due to aggressive or recurrent endometritis and/or curettage. Objective: We aimed to assess the effectiveness of using platelet-rich plasma (PRP) to lower the recurrence rate of intrauterine adhesions (IUAs) following hysteroscopy. Materials and Methods: In this non-randomized clinical trial, women aged 20-45 years with AS diagnosed by sonohysterography, 3D sonography, hysteroscopy, or uterosalpingography between May 2018 and September 2018 were included. Participants (n = 30) were divided into case and control groups. Following hysteroscopic adhesiolysis, a Foley catheter was placed into the uterine cavity in all women. After two days, the catheter was removed, and 1-mL PRP was injected into the uterine cavity of women in the PRP (case) group, while the control received no PRP. All controls and subjects underwent diagnostic hysteroscopy 8-10 weeks following the intervention to assess the IUAs according to the American Society for Reproductive Medicine scoring system. Results: Our results did not reveal any significant difference in the menstrual pattern of either the control or test groups before or after treatment ($p = 0.2$). Moreover, the IUA stage in both studied groups before and after treatment was similar ($p = 0.2$). The duration of menstrual bleeding in both studied groups before and after treatment was also similar. Conclusion: PRP cannot change the menstrual pattern or development of postsurgical AS, as evaluated by follow-up hysteroscopy

کلمات کلیدی:

Asherman's syndrome, Platelet-rich plasma, Pregnancy rate, سندرم آشرمن، پلاسمای غنی از پلاکت، میزان باروری.

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