### عنوان مقاله:

Assessment of the effect of serum and follicular fluid vitamin D and glucose on assisted reproductive technique outcome: A cross-sectional study

## محل انتشار:

مجله طب توليد مثل ايران, دوره 20, شماره 3 (سال: 1400)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 10

## نویسندگان:

Robabe Hosseinisadat - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Kerman University of Medical .Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Lida Saeed - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, .Kerman, Iran

Anis Ghasemirad - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Kerman University of Medical .Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Victoria Habibzadeh - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, School of Medicine, Kerman University of Medical .Sciences, Kerman, Iran

.Sedigheh Safar Heidari - Afzalipour Infertility Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

#### خلاصه مقاله:

Background: Vitamin D and glucose play an important role in the female reproductive system. Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the effect of serum and follicular fluid vitamin D on assisted reproductive technique (ART) outcomes. Materials and Methods: 1-Y infertile women were enrolled in the study. All cases received the routine in vitro fertilization protocol. On the oocyte retrieval day, a sample of their peripheral blood and follicular fluid was obtained to determine the level of vitamin D and glucose. We also evaluated ART outcomes including oocytes, Y pronucleus and embryo number, implantation, chemical and clinical pregnancy, and abortion rate. Finally, the effect of serum and follicular fluid vitamin D and glucose on the ART outcomes was assessed. Results: There was no difference in the characteristics, serum vitamin D, follicular fluid vitamin D, fasting blood sugar (FBS), or follicular fluid glucose between the women with vs. without a positive clinical pregnancy. There was no significant difference between the ART outcomes based on vitamin D level. The mean follicular fluid glucose levels in women who were deficient, insufficient and sufficient in vitamin D were 50.Yo ± 1F.50, 5T.FY ± 1F.90 and 66.9Y ± 16.5F, respectively. Follicular fluid glucose was lower in women with sufficient vitamin D levels and this difference was statistically significant (p = o.o1). There was no relationship between the three follicular fluid vitamin D levels and ART outcomes. In women with normal FBS levels, the level of follicular fluid vitamin D was significantly lower than in the women with pre-diabetic FBS status (p < o.ool). Conclusion: The present study showed that serum vitamin D level, follicular fluid vitamin D level, FBS, and .follicular fluid sugar were not predictive parameters for ART outcomes

## کلمات کلیدی:

Vitamin D, Glucose, Follicular fluid, Pregnancy, Assisted reproductive techniques, ويتامين

مایع فولیکولی, حاملگی, تکنیکهای کمک باروری.

https://civilica.com/doc/1430346

# لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

