عنوان مقاله:

Correlation between clinical and laboratory parameters and early pregnancy loss in assisted reproductive technology cycles: A cross-sectional study

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

Background: The miscarriage rate after pregnancy resulting from assisted reproductive technology (ART) is about ۲۰%, roughly half of which is biochemical. The correlations between the number and quality of oocytes, estradiol level and early pregnancy loss have not been fully clarified. Objective: This study aimed to examine the clinical and laboratory parameter effects on early abortion in ART cycles. Materials and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, ۴۰۸ women who were ART candidates and were referred to the Yazd Infertility and Research Center, Yazd, Iran during March ۲۰۱۷ to March ۲۰۲۰ participated. Women who had a fresh embryo transferred and who had a positive beta human chorionic gonadotropin serum test were included in the study. The Anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) level, embryo quality, oocyte number, progesterone level, estradiol level, and maternal age were extracted from the medical records. Results: No significant difference was observed in the age, mean estradiol and progesterone levels on trigger day, number of MII oocytes, and embryo quality between the groups (p = ۰.۱۹, ۰.۴۲, ۰.۰۷, ۰.۳۴ and ۰.۲۰, respectively). No statistically significant difference was found between the ۳ groups of AMH level (p = ۰.۲۰). After evaluation using logistic regression, the rate of negative clinical pregnancies was higher in the group with AMH < ۱ ng/ml. However, this was not found to be statistically significant. Conclusion: We did not find any correlation between early abortion and AMH levels, embryo quality, oocyte number, progesterone level, estradiol level, or maternal age.

کلمات کلیدی:

Abortion, Pregnancy, Embryo transfer, Assisted reproductive techniques, Anti-Müllerian hormone,.
سقط, حاملگی, انتقال جنین, روش‌های کمک باروری, آنتی مولرین هورمون.

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