

동결보존 배아이식에서 분비기 자궁내막 유도시 프로게스테론 투여 방법에 따른 착상율과 임신율의 비교

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Implantation Rate and Clinical Pregnancy Rate According to Dosage and Timing of Progesterone Administration for Secretory Endometrial Preparation in Frozen-Thawed Embryo Transfer Cycles

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Objective: To evaluate the difference of implantation rate (IR) and clinical pregnancy rate (CPR) between two protocols of endometrial preparation in women undergoing frozen-thawed embryo transfer (FET) cycles.

Methods: This study was performed during the different time periods: A retrospective study from January 2000 to June 2001 (phase I) and a prospective study from July 2001 to March 2002 (phase II). All the patients received estradiol valerate (6 mg p.o. daily) starting from day 1 or 2 of the menstrual cycle without pituitary down regulation. Progesterone was administered around day 14 after sonographic confirmation of endometrial thickness ≥ 7 mm and no growing follicle. In Group A (n=88, 99 cycles) of phase I, progesterone was administered i.m. at a dose of 50 mg daily from one day prior to thawing of pronuclear (PN) stage frozen embryo or three days prior to thawing of 6-8 cell stage frozen embryo and then each stage embryos were transferred 2 days or 1 day later after thawing. In Group B (n=246, 299 cycles) of phase I, patients received progesterone 100 mg i.m. from one day earlier than group A; two days prior to PN embryo thawing, four days prior to of 6-8 cell embryo thawing.

During the phase II, to exclude any differences in embryo transfer procedures, in Group 1 (n=23, 28 cycles) of phase II embryo was transferred by one who have used the progesterone protocol since the phase I. In Group 2 (n=122, 139 cycles) of phase II embryo was transferred by one who use the progesterone protocol from the phase II.

Results: When compared across the phase and group, there were no significant differences in the

characteristics. During the phase I, there were significant increase in IR (14.4% vs 5.9%, p=0.001) and CPR (28.3% vs 14.5%, p=0.000) in group A. During the phases II, IR (11.8% vs 10.6%) and CPR (27.6% vs 27.3%) show no differences between two groups.

Conclusions: In FET cycles, IR and CPR are increased significantly by the change of dosage and timing of progesterone administration. And the timing is considered to be more important factor because the dosage of progesterone did not affect implantation window in previous studies. Therefore, we suggest that progesterone administration in FET cycle should begin from one day prior to PN stage embryo thawing and three days prior to 6-8 cell stage embryo thawing.

Key Words: Progesterone, Frozen-thawed embryo transfer, Implantation rate, Clinical pregnancy rate

가

가

Phase I

60%

가

(frozen-thawed embryo)

(cumulative pregnancy rate)

(natural cycle)

(hormonal replacement cycle)

gonadotrophin-releasing hormone agonist (GnRH-a)

down regulation

1 2

80%

15~25%

6-8

(endometrial-embryo asynchrony)가

(proliferative phase)

(secretory phase)

가

Phase I

(implantation rate)

(clinical pregnancy rate)

Phase II

가

Phase I

1.

2000 1 2002 3

(endometrial preparation) (hormonal replacement therapy)

1 2

1) Phase I

2000 1 2001 6

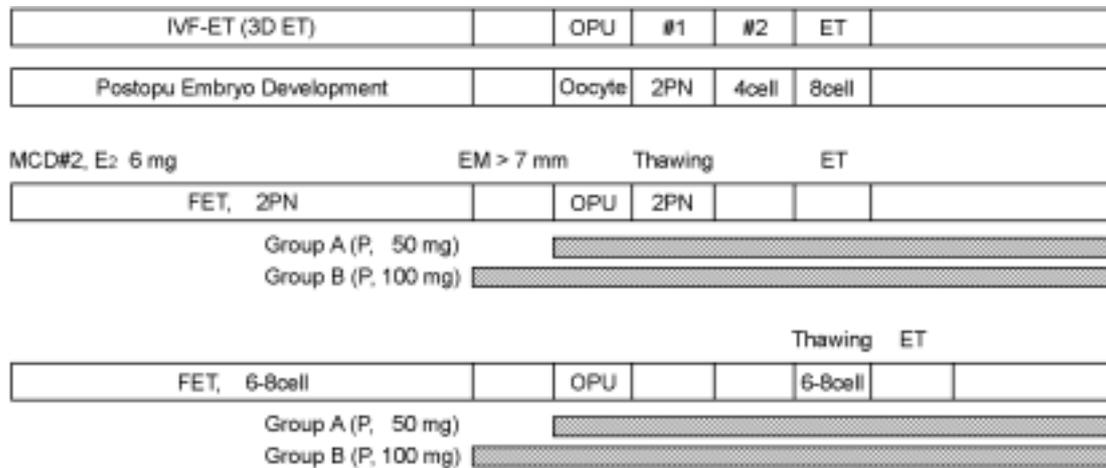


Figure 1. Scheme of protocols for secretory phase preparation during the Phase I.
 E₂: estradiol valerate 6 mg p.o. / P: progesterone in oil i.m. administration of progesterone

1
 (pronucleus, PN), 2 4 , 3 6-8 phase I
 group A
 가
 1 , 6-8 3 Group 1 (n=23, 28 cycle) group A
 phase I
 Group A progesterone in oil (Progest[®],) 50 mg , group B (n=122, 139 cycle) phase I phase II
 1 group A
 1
 6-8 2. 2. , 6-8 1)
 3 6-8 1) Gonadotropin releasing hormone-agonist (GnRH-a)
 3 (long protocol) (short protocol)
 (Figure 1). Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)
 Group B progesterone in oil 100 mg , group A 1 , 가 16 mm 가 3
 1 , hCG 34
 2 , 6-8
 4 (Figure 1). 4
 2) Phase II 8
 2001 7 2002 3 phase I 2)
 가 가 Grade I, 가

20% Grade I-1, 가 37 , 5% CO2 incubator

20% Grade II, 가 20% 5) (endometrial preparation)

Grade II-1, 가 50% 1 2 estradiol valerate (Progynova®, Schering AG) 6 mg

. Grade I-1 Grade III 가 100 pg/ml

(good embryo) 8 mg 가 7 mm

3) 12

6-8 20% SSS 가

(serum substitute supplement)가 dPBS (phosphate buffered saline) 37 (warm plate) 6)

5 1.5 M PROH (propanediol), 20% 12

SSS가 dPBS 10 β-hCG 5 mIU/ml

. 1.5 M PROH, 0.1 M sucrose, 20% SSS가 dPBS 10 (clinical pregnancy)

0.25 ml straw

50 ul straw

sealing powder . (Kryo-10, luteo-

Planer or Cryo-Magic,) placental shift가 10

7 -2 /min , straw

가 -7 7)

forcep (seeding) . -7 Student's t-test chi-square test

-30 0.3 /min , , p<0.05

-30 -196 -30 /min .

. straw

4)

(500 /min)

1. Phase I

가 straw group ,

40 , 37 ,

1 가 가

1.0 M PROH, 0.2 M sucrose, 20% SSS가 (Table 1).

dPBS , 5 . 0.5 12 β-hCG

M PROH, 0.2 M sucrose, 20% SSS가 dPBS 5 mIU/ml

, 5 0.2 M sucrose, group A group B 38 53

20% SSS가 dPBS (biochemical pregnancy) 9

37 (warm plate) 10 10 group B

20% SSS가 dPBS 1 가 ,

37 (warm plate) 10 , 23.2% (23/99) 11.7% (35/299)

Table 1. Cycle characteristics in two groups during the Phase I

Phase I	Group A	Group B	p-value
Patients	88	246	
Cycles	99	299	
Age (yrs)	33.7±3.9	32.2±3.6	NS
Infertility duration (mon)	47.7±42.5	39.7±32.4	NS
No. of embryo transferred	3.4±1.3	3.8±1.1	NS
No. of good embryo transferred	1.7±1.3	1.8±1.3	NS
Endometrial thickness (mm)	8.8±2.3	8.9±2.1	NS

Values: mean±SD, NS: not significant

Table 2. Pregnancy outcomes in two groups during the Phase I

Phase I	Group A	Group B	p-value
hCG > 5 mIU/ml	38	53	
Biochemical pregnancy	9	10	
Clinical abortion	5	6	
Therapeutic abortion	0	1	
2nd trimester loss	1	1	
Delivery	23	35	
Implantation rate	14.5% (49/338)	5.9% (66/1123)	0.000
Clinical pregnancy rate	28.3% (28/99)	14.4% (43/299)	0.001
Delivery rate	23.2% (23/99)	11.7% (35/299)	0.003

가 . 1 11 .
 group A 14.5% 28.3% 8 38
 group B 5.9% 14.4% 가 28.6% (8/28) 27.3% (38/139)
 (Table 2). 11.9% 10.6%
 Phase I group A , 가
 . Group 2 (heterotopic preg-
 nancy) 1 , 21.4% (5/28) 23.0%
 phase II . (26/139) (Table 4).
 2. Phase II phase II 가 phase I
 group , , phase I phase II
 , 가 phase I phase II
 가 (Table 3). , , ,
 β-hCG group 1 가
 group 2 9 49 가 가

Table 3. Cycle characteristics in two groups during the Phase II

Phase II	Group 1	Group 2	p-value
Patients	23	122	
Cycles	28	139	
Mean age	32.2±3.0	31.9±4.7	NS
Infertility duration (mon)	46.4±31.9	46.3±35.1	NS
No. of embryo transferred	3.6±0.9	3.6±1.2	NS
No. of good embryo transferred	2.2±1.5	2.1±1.3	NS
Endometrial thickness (mm)	8.5±2.1	8.9±2.6	NS

Values: mean±SD, NS: not significant

Table 4. Pregnancy outcomes in two groups during the Phase II

Phase II	Group 1	Group 2	p-value
hCG > 5 mIU/ml	9	49	
Biochemical preg.	1	11	
Clinical abortion	2	5	
Heterotopic preg.	0	1	
Delivery	6	32	
Implantation rate	11.9% (12/102)	10.8% (53/499)	NS
Clinical pregnancy rate	28.6% (8/28)	27.3% (38/139)	NS
Delivery rate	21.4% (6/28)	23.0% (32/139)	NS

NS: not significant

가 (29.1% vs. 19.3%) (23.4% vs. 15.6%)
 1 , 6-8 3 가
 가
 (hormonal replacement cycle)
 gonadotrophin-releasing hormone agonist (GnRH-a)
 2~
 3 가
 (premature LH surge)

6% 6⁶ 7-9⁷⁻⁹ 2² Queenan 6 mg
1 1 2%
20²⁰ LH
GnRH-a
2 mg
GnRH-a
4 mg, 6 mg sequential and incremental vs 9%) (26.4% vs 21.1%) (9.5%
6-8⁶⁻⁸ Serhal Craft LH 가
가 1 2
(estradiol valerate, 6 mg)
1 6 mg 1 25 mg
15 3~25 ng/ml
simple hormonal regimen , progesterone in oil 25 mg
, 100 mg
10¹⁰
LH , 가 24~48
GnRH-a
down regulation 4
6,11~14^{6,11~14} GnRH-a 가
down regulation 가
, LH , progesterone in oil 50 mg
100 mg
12 20
15¹⁵ 가 down re-
gulation ,
Craft²⁴ 100 mg 21-24²¹⁻²⁴ Serhal
(downor)
down regulation 50 mg , Asch²⁴
LH가 ,¹⁶ 1
가 LH 가
micronized 17β-oestradiol 2 mg A) 50 mg (Group
2 3 7.4% (Group B) 100 mg

, Group A Elder Dale 80%

28%

Group A 28.3%

Navot (initiation) 2~4

2 4 .¹ 28

Prapas 28 18 19 96~120 (morula)

19 4-8 15 가 18 (blastocyst) 가 ,

Navot 17 19 ,²⁶ Rosen- 2 4 , 3 6-8 ,

waks 17 19 3

Group A 4 , 6-8

5 , Group B (endometrial-embryo asynchrony)가 ,^{22,28}

5 , 6 3

가 가 6-8 , 6-8

가 가 Group A

가 가

가 가 Phase I 가 가 Group A

가 가 가가 phase II

가 가 ,

가 29 Group B 50 mg

group A 100 mg 가 ,

가 (endometrial-embryo synchrony)

25 mg 100 mg progesterone in oil i.m.

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