

EVOLUTION OF THE EMBRYONIC TRANSFER POLICY IN FIV/ICSI AND ITS EFFECT IN THE RATE OF MULTIPLE BIRTHS COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS CATALONIA-SPAIN-EUROPE

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Introduction: In recent years, the scientific community has expressed their concern arising from multiple embryo transfer and its consequences.

Materials and methods. The evolution in the number of embryos transferred was analysed and the rate of twins and triplets born in the cycles of FIV / ICSI from 2001 to 2006. Information source: ESHRE, SEF and FIVCAT.NET

Results: Over the years there has been an increase in the transfer of one and two embryos with a very evident decrease of the transfer of three embryos. In 2006, it can be observed that in the transfer of an embryo Catalonia (13.2%) and Spain (14.7%) are below the European data (22.1%). In contrast, in the transfer of two embryos, the Catalan (61.9%) and Spanish data (59.9%) are equivalent to the European ones (57.3%). Regarding the transfer of three embryos, it shows that the Catalan (24.9%) and Spanish (25.4%) data are above the European records (19.0 %). Analysing data from multiple births, it shows that the percentage of twins and triplets have declined in recent years. In 2006, it shows that the percentage of twins in Catalonia (18.2%) are inferior to the data of the SEF (22.1%) and ESHRE (19.9%), whereas the triplets (1.1%) are located above the European (0.9%) data but under the Spanish ones (1.7%).

Conclusions: There's a clear decrease in the number of embryos transferred and the reduction of multiple births. Multiple births in Catalonia are comparable to the European average, in contrast to the rest of Spain are above the European and Catalan average.