

TIMING OF ENDOMETRIAL SYNCHRONIZATION WITH EMBRYO DEVELOPMENT IN FROZEN EMBRYO TRANSFERS

F.J. Prados, G. Pérez-Bermejo, A. Díaz, L. Vidal, O. Collado, M. Sánchez, I. Bruna
Unidad de Reproducción, Hospital Universitario Madrid-Montepíncipe, Boadilla del Monte, Spain

Objective: To identify the best protocol to synchronize the endometrial preparation with the day of development of the thawed embryos.

Materials and methods: Cases in which the embryos were slow frozen later than October 2006 and thawed later than January 2007. The frozen embryo transfers were done before the end of 2010. The endometrial preparation consisted of a mild stimulation with rFSH with the administration of hCG when a dominant follicle was present.

The embryos were transferred either on the day of development equivalent to the day of endometrial preparation (Group A) or they were thawed so that they had one extra day of development with respect to the ovarian cycle of the patient (Group B)

Results: The ongoing pregnancy rate per frozen embryo transfer was 21,9% (21/96) in group A and 33,5% (121/361) ($p>0,05$) in group B.

The implantation rate per thawed embryo was 18,9% (37/196) in group A and 21,8% (169/777) in group B ($p>0,05$)

Abortion rate in group A was 22,2% (6/27) vs. 16% (23/144) in group B ($p>0,05$)

Discussion: Although we could not find statistically significant differences, all efficiency parameters studied show a clear tendency towards achieving better results by replacing the thawed embryos one day of development in advance with respect to the ovarian cycle of the recipient.