

Abstracts of

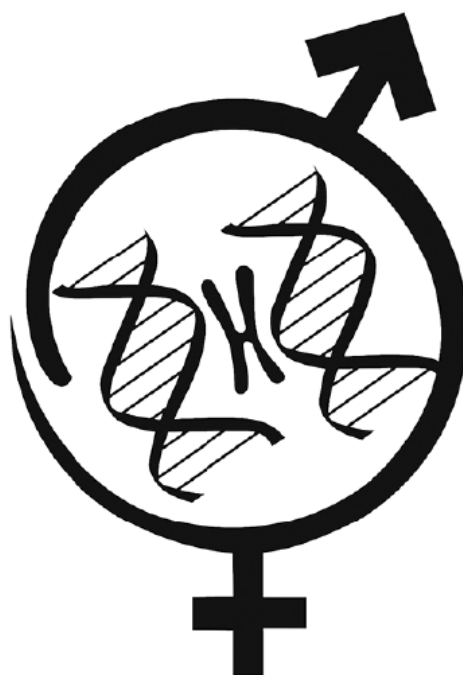
## **Royan International Twin Congress**

**15<sup>th</sup> Congress on Reproductive Biomedicine**

3-5 September 2014

**9<sup>th</sup> Royan Nursing and Midwifery Seminar**

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## **Royan Institute**

**Reproductive Biomedicine Research Center**

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**Keywords:** Menstruation, Premenstrual Syndrome, Irritability, Gramp, Nervous Tension

### **P-181: Correlation between Maternal Complications with Age**

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**Background:** It seems pregnant women who are young or those who are near menopause have risk for maternal complications of pregnancy. In this study, it was decided to investigate the correlation between the complications of pregnancy and age in Alzahra hospital in Rasht.

**Materials and Methods:** In this survey the maternal complications of pregnancy (cesarian section, pregnancy induced Hypertension, preterm labor, placenta, placenta previa, Gestational DDM, Abnormal presentation and PROM) were studied in patients who referred to Alzahra hospital in Rasht for labor. The patients were divided in 3 subgroups according to their age: A) Patients were between 16-36 years. In this survey only patients were studied whose gestational age was 20 weeks according to LMP.

**Results:** In this survey, 6045 studied files were referred to Alzahra hospital in 1378. Among them, 52 (0.8%) who were under 16, 5406 (89.4%) were between 16 to 35, and 587 (9.8%) were above 35. Distribution of various complications in this population, without considering the age, is as follows: 6.8% was Hypertension, 0.72% was Geatationaldiabetes, 0.56% was placental abruption, 37.4% C/S, 0.46% was lacentaprevia, 3.9% was preterm labor, 3.7% was PROM and 3.6% was abnormal presentation we used X<sup>2</sup> test in order to indicate the relationship between age and above mentioned complication increases as follows. Hypertension (16.01%) gestational diabetes (2.04%), placental abruption (2.04%), C/S (43.4%), placenta previa (1.19%), preterm labor (7.6%) X<sup>2</sup> test indication a significant relationship between each of these complications and age of above 35 (p<0.01). Most of the cases of PROM (5.71%) were in age group of under 16.

**Conclusion:** This survey revealed that most of the complications occur in age group 35 and under 16 respectively, we can conclude that the majority of complication, occur in the upper and lower limit of fertility course.

**Keywords:** Advanced Maternal Age, Gestational Diabete Mellitus, Maternal Complication

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## **Female Infertility**

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### **P-182: Evaluation Type of Complementary and Alternative Medicine and Its Impact in The Treatment of Infertile Couples**

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**Background:** Infertility as a crisis in the life of infertile couples led to difficulty in accepting and using treatment. This review aims at studying the forms of complementary medicine and its impact on infertile.

**Materials and Methods:** Study overview, the present internet search at time scales from 1999 to 2013 databases iranian and international iranmedex, EMBASE, Uptodate, Scopus, ScienceDirect, PubMed, Cochran Library, ISI, magiran, Springer, Elsevier, SID with a collection of 126 articles that at least 42 articles with keyword: infertility, assisted reproductive techniques, alternative medicine, effects, quality of life was evaluated.

**Results:** Given that drug use is associated with complications. use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) including homeopathic, massage therapy, reflex therapy, aroma therapy, yoga, acupuncture, spiritual therapy, praying therapy, herbal medicine, traditional medicine, light therapy, meditation, psycho therapy, touch therapy, special diets, vitamin therapy, magnet therapy, music therapy, relaxation alongside conventional methods of infertility treatment, the use of CAM with respect to all issues and aspects different each application is helpful. Because the physiological and psychological homeostasis and potential direct effect on quality of life.

**Conclusion:** The main purpose of using alternative medicine techniques is to reduce stress and anxiety. It can affect the outcome of assisted reproductive techniques, sperm count, motility and sperm concentration, balance hormones, improvement relationships between married couples, relax the body, improvement menstrual cycle, the increase of ovulation, improvement quality of life.

**Keywords:** Infertility, Assisted Reproductive Techniques, Alternative Medicine, Effects, Quality of Life

### **P-183: Evaluation of Endometrial Thickness on The Day of HCG Administration on IVF Outcome**

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**Background:** Despite recent technical improvement in assisted reproductive techniques (ART), the implantation rate per embryo still remains low (15%). The aim of the study is to determine whether the failure of IVF cycle is associated with endometrial thickness on the day of HCG (human chorionic gonadotropin) administration.

**Materials and Methods:** Endometrial thickness of two hundred and seven patients was evaluated in this prospective study. Transvaginal ultrasound assessment of endometrial thickness was performed on the day of HCG administration. The endometrial thickness was divided into 3 groups: ≤7 mm (group 1), 8-14 mm (group 2), >14 mm (group 3).

**Results:** Comparing 3 groups, patients with endometrial thickness of >14 mm (group 3) has shown the better pregnancy rate (46.2%), but here is no statistical significance in sagittal thickness of endometrium and pregnancy rate by using CHI square test (p=0.358)

**Conclusion:** Endometrial thickness in predicting pregnancy could not reach statistical significance.

**Keywords:** Real Time 3 DUS, IVF Outcome, Endometrial Thickness

