

Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine

VOLUME 12 SUPPLEMENT 1 JUNE 2014 ISSN: 1680-6433

ABSTRACT BOOK

Published by: Yazd Research and Clinical Center for Infertility
In collaboration with: Iranian Society for Reproductive Medicine

CHAIRMAN MANAGER

Vahidi, Serajedin M.D.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Aflatoonian, Abbas M.D.

MANAGING EDITOR

Anvari, Morteza Ph.D.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Abdoli, Ali Mohammad M.D.

Dabiri, Mehri B.S.

Dehghani, Maryam B.S.

Khani, Parisa M.D.

Mortazavifar, Zahrasadat B.S.

Omid, Malihe B.S.

Sheikhha, Mohammad Hasan M.D., Ph.D.

Shirvani, Mahdieh B.S.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ahmadi, Ali Ph.D. (USA)

Al-Hassani, Safa Ph.D. (GERMANY)

Hosseini, Ahmad Ph.D. (IRAN)

Hosseini, Seyed Jalil M.D. (IRAN)

Kalantar, Seyed Mehdi Ph.D. (IRAN)

Karimzadeh Meybodi, Mohammad Ali M.D. (IRAN)

Kazemeyni, Seyed Mohammad M.D. (IRAN)

Khalili, Mohammad Ali Ph.D. (IRAN)

Lenton, Elizabeth Ann Ph.D. (UNITED KINGDOM)

Monsees, Thomas Ph.D. (GERMANY)

Moini, Ashraf M.D. (IRAN)

Nasr-Esfahani, Mohammad Hossein Ph.D. (IRAN)

Pour-Reza, Maryam M.D. (IRAN)

Pourmand, Gholamreza M.D. (IRAN)

Yasini, Seyed Mojtaba M.D. (IRAN)

The Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine is indexed in *PubMed Central*, *Scopus*, *Chemical Abstract Services*, *CAB Abstract*, *Index Copernicus*, *Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR)*, *Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)*, *EBSCO*, *Socolar*, *ISC*, *Magiran*, *Scientific Information Database (SID)*, *Iran Medex*, *Open J-Gate*, *Bioline International* and approved by Medical Journals Commission of the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.

Publication Permission No.13372

IJRM Office, Research Clinical Center for Infertility, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.

P.O. Box: 89195-999 Yazd, Iran Tel/Fax: +98 (351) 8248348

Email: ijrm@ssu.ac.ir

Website: www.ijrm.ir

Introduction: The aim of this research is comparison of two group's regimens in infertile women with anovulatory cycles, with the best pregnancy rate, least adverse effects.

Materials and Methods: Randomized control trial was done on 90 infertile women referred to Dr Rasekh clinic in Jahrom city during 1 year. Patients were 2 groups randomly and each group with 45 numbers of infertile women. The majority of patients (80.7%) in both groups were in the age group 20-30 years ($p=0.5$). Group 1 treated with Tamoxifen+ letrozole +estradiol. Group 2 treated with clomiphene+ Tamoxifen + vitamin E. some of the patient became pregnant spontaneously before finishing ovulation induction protocol. Results are reported as number and percentage and the Chi-square test. Data was analyzed by SPSS 16.

Results: Group 1 were treated with Tamoxifen+letrozole+estradiol. Group 2 with clomiphene+Tamoxifen+vitamin E. pregnancy rate in group 1 was more than group 2, (17.8%:2.2%). Group 1 had better results for acceptable endometrial thickness (more than 8 mm: 91.11%) ($p=0.08$). OHSS in group 1 was 6.7%, which was less than group 2: (35%) ($p=0.09$). Patients who were treated with estradiol+Tamoxifen+letrozole had better follicular maturation (37.77% vs. 28%) ($p=0.4$). There are no significant statistical differences in age and size of the follicles in both groups.

Conclusion: Pregnancy rate in two groups had significant difference ($p=0.01$) which shows the efficacy of regimen in group 1. Group 1 had better results in endometrial thickness, follicular size and also lower rate of OHSS.

Key words: Infertility, Tamoxifen, Letrozole, Estradiol, Vitamin E.

P-30

The effect of endometrial volume on the day of HCG administration on the pregnancy rate

Ahmadi F¹, Akhbari F¹, Irani S¹, Shiva M².

1. Department of Reproductive Imaging at Reproductive Biomedicine Research Center, Royan Institute for Reproductive Biomedicine, ACECR, Tehran, Iran.
2. Department of Endocrinology and Female Infertility at Reproductive Biomedicine Research Center, Royan Institute for Reproductive Biomedicine, ACECR, Tehran, Iran.

Email: dr.ahmadi1390@gmail.com

Introduction: One of the determining factors in successful assisted reproduction technology is endometrial volume. The aim of this study is to evaluate the importance of endometrial volume on the day of HCG administration by live 3 dimensional ultrasound in predicting pregnancy in ART cycle.

Materials and Methods: Endometrial volume was measured by 3Dimensional ultrasound on the day of HCG administration. According to endometrial volume, patients were divided to 3 subgroups: (2cc, 2-4.5cc,

4.5cc). Pregnancy rate were compared between all groups.

Results: One hundred and sixty patients were included in the study. 73(36.5%) became pregnant after IVF. No significant cut-off value was found for endometrial volume.

Conclusion: Endometrial volume on the day of HCG administration could not be used as a predictor of implantation in ART successful.

Key words: ART, Endometrial volume.

P-31

Comparisons of the outcomes between two commercial embryo culture media: HTF vs. G1

Anbari F, Khalili MA, Nabi A.

Research and Clinical Center for Infertility, Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran.

Email: fateme_anb2010@yahoo.com

Introduction: Currently, there are many different culture media available in assisted reproduction program. The quality of culture media may affect in-vitro development of cleavage embryos. This study compared the in-vitro outcomes between two different embryo culture media using mouse embryo assay (MEA).

Materials and Method: Female mice were super ovulated with IP injection of 10 IU of PMSG followed by 10IU of HCG. Zygotes were collected 22-24 h after HCG administration. The oviducts with ampulla were dissected and placed in the MOPS-hepes media. The cumuli from zygotes were denuded until they were cumulus free. This process was performed 4 times until to achieve 80 zygotes. Zygotes were divided in experimental (HTF) and control (Vitrolife) groups. On day 5, the rates of expanded blastocysts were estimated. A safe label was assigned with min of 80% expanded blastocysts.

Results: 20% and 68.75 % of the zygotes in experimental groups were arrested in 2 and 8 cells, respectively. 6 zygotes (7.5%) reached to morula stage and only 3 zygotes reached to expanded blastocysts that it is not acceptable. However in control group, 88% of embryos reached to expanded blastocysts stage. The rest (12%) arrested in embryo with 4-8 blastomeres.

Conclusion: MEA is a useful and sensitive assay for quality control of human IVF culture media. It was obvious that commercial G1 media was appropriate for the in-vitro development of mouse embryos.

Key words: Mouse embryo assay, Culture media, Expanded blastocysts.

P-32

Polycystic ovarian syndrome and bipolar disorder

Davari Tanha F.

Department of Infertility, Women Hospital, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Email: fatedavari@yahoo.com