

Key words: Homocysteine, Polycystic ovary syndrome, assisted Reproduction technology.

P-28

The accuracy of hysterosalpingography (HSG) versus laparoscopy in the evaluation of pelvic adhesions

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Introduction: Obstruction of the fallopian tube by pelvic adhesion is a frequent cause of infertility. Bands of scar tissue can bind organs after pelvic infection secondary to salpingitis, post abortion or postpartum pelvic infection, endometriosis, tubal pregnancy, pelvic operations and tuberculosis. Tubal patency may be present but tubal function may be impaired by prevention of approximation of the fimbria to the ovary at the time of ovulation.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective study was conducted in imaging center of Royan Institute in 47 infertile patients during 2010-2011. All participants were investigated with Laparoscopy and HSG for their treatment. Results were analyzed and compared their agreement in diagnosis of pelvic adhesion.

Results: Analysis shows 19 (40.4%) ladies had normal result in laparoscopy and HSG and 21 (44%) participants show abnormal finding in both method and 2 (4.2%) participants had normal finding in HSG and abnormal finding in laparoscopy. 5 (10.6%) participants had abnormal finding in HSG and normal result in laparoscopy. sensitivity and specificity were 80.7% and 90.4% respectively. Positive Predictive Value and negative predictive value were 91.3% and 79.1%. Agreement between two methods in diagnosis pelvic adhesion was 85.1%.

Conclusion: Although laparoscopy allows direct visualization of nature, extent, and distribution of the peritubal adhesions and consider as the gold standard for the assessment of tubal patency and peritubal adhesions, HSG is a safe and simple procedure with lower cost and less inconvenience to patients. Because of high sensitivity, Positive Predictive Value and reasonably good concordance rate of Hysterosalpingography (HSG) with laparoscopy in our study, HSG could consider as a first line investigation method for detecting pelvic adhesions in infertile women.

Key words: HSG, Hysterosalpingography, Pelvic adhesion, Laparoscopy.

P-29

Comparison of ovarian primordial follicle isolation techniques in animal model

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Introduction: In vitro follicle growth is a promising fertility preservation strategy in which ovarian follicles are cultured to produce mature and fertilization-competent oocytes. Due to morphological and physiological similarities between human and sheep ovaries and the ethical constraints of working with human ovaries, this study was designed to compare the different methods of primordial follicle isolation in sheep ovaries.

Materials and Methods: The sheep ovarian cortex was dissected from the medulla and sliced into 0.5×0.5×0.5 mm³ pieces using a scalpel blade. For follicular isolation, the ovarian fragments were allocated into 4 groups: 1) mechanical isolation using vortex for 1 minute; 2) mechanical isolation using the fine bore sampler tip for 15 minutes; 3) enzymatic digestion with 0.5 mg/ml collagenase I for 60 minutes; 4) enzymatic digestion with 0.5 mg/ml collagenase I plus 0.2 mg/ml DNase for 30 minutes.

Results: The percentage of isolated primordial follicles in group 1 was significantly ($p \leq 0.05$) higher than groups 2, 3, and 4, respectively (83.3% vs. 33.4%, 50.2% and 50.2%). Additionally, other indices such as: duration of isolation, damage to the follicle basement membrane, debris, and more typical rounded follicles, all were better in group 1 compared to the other groups. Furthermore, the vital staining with trypan blue was indicated that the live primordial follicles from both mechanical groups were significantly higher than groups 3 and 4 (96.6% vs. 80% and 83.2%; $p \leq 0.05$).

Conclusion: Mechanical primordial follicle isolation using vortex had more advantages (the less follicular damage) over other methods.

Key words: Ovary, Follicle isolation, Animal model, Enzymatic, Mechanical.

P-30

Effect of hepatitis B surface antigen in seropositive infertile women on intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) outcome

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Introduction: According to last statistic at least 2% of people in Iran are infected by hepatitis virus. So we decided to evaluate the effect of HBS on seropositive female with this Virus and have been in ICSI procedure. We evaluated the ICSI outcome in our program for HBS