

결 론: 이상의 결과로 미루어 성선호르몬 투여 중단 (coasting) 방법은 OHSS 발생 가능성이 높은 체외수정술 환자들에 대해 체외수정의 결과에는 영향을 미치지 않으면서 OHSS의 위험성을 최소화 하고 예방하는데 효과적인 것으로 사료된다.

0-19 Dose of GnRH Agonist (Nafarelin Acetate) Affects Intrafollicular PAPP-A Expression in Controlled Ovarian Hyperstimulation Cycle

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Objectives: To determine whether different doses of GnRH agonist have any effects on the intrafollicular environment, expressed by pregnancy-associated plasma protein-A (PAPP-A), in controlled ovarian hyperstimulation (COH) cycles.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-eight patients with normal ovarian function were divided into 3 groups: group I received GnRH agonist (nafarelin acetate/Synarel) intranasally at 200 µg daily and group II received 400 µg daily until the day of hCG injection, and group III was given 400 µg daily until the initiation of ovarian stimulation, then 200 µg daily until the day of hCG injection. Serum estradiol, progesterone, and leptin levels were measured on the day of hCG injection. After transvaginal aspiration, expression of PAPP-A in the follicular fluid of dominant follicles (>20 mm) was determined by Western blot analysis.

Results: No significant difference was noted in serum estradiol, progesterone, and leptin level. But intrafollicular PAPP-A level was significantly higher in group compared to other groups.

Conclusions: Dose of GnRH agonist may have an impact on the intrafollicular environment of dominant follicles in COH cycles.

0-20 체외수정술의 임신 결과에 대한 예후인자로서 난포의 혈류변화 및 난포액내 VEGF 농도에 관한 비교

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목 적: 본 연구는 난포 및 난소 혈류, 난포액내 VEGF 농도, 여성의 연령과 체외수정술의 임신 결과와의 상관관계를 조사함으로써, 이들 인자들을 체외수정술 후의 임신 가능성을 예측하는 인자로 활용할 수 있을지를 조사하고자 한다.