

## P-1 Clinical Pregnancy Rates after Danazol and GnRH Agonist Treatment in Pelvic Endometriosis

HO Kim, CW Park, K Hur, KJ Yoo, IS Kang, MK Koong

삼성제일병원 산부인과

**Background & Objectives:** To assess the effects of danazol and GnRH agonist treatment on pregnancy rates in women with pelvic endometriosis.

**Method:** Retrospective clinical study. During Feb 1, 2001 to Jan 31, 2002, 321 patients undertaking laparoscopy for infertility work-up were diagnosed pelvic endometriosis. Severe male factor, tubal factor, undergoing operation for endometriosis, habitual abortion, and IVF cases were excluded and 148 women were analyzed. 99 patients didn't receive endocrine therapy before diagnostic laparoscopy and 49 patients had received GnRH agonist or danazol for three or four months to treat endometriosis. 122 patients were correspond to stage I-II. Clinical characteristics and clinical pregnancy rate were compared. SPSS 10.0 was used for statistics.

**Results:** Mean age, infertility duration, body mass index, basal FSH, menstrual interval are not different between treatment and non-treatment group. Overall pregnancy rate is 53.1% and 35.4% in treatment group and non-treatment group, respectively ( $p=0.051$ ). In endometriosis stage I and II, pregnancy rate is 57.9% and 35.7% in treatment and non-treatment group ( $p=0.03$ ) and Mean duration of follow up is 10.6 months and 12.4 months, respectively. But, Kaplan-Meier survival curve is not significantly different ( $p=0.6581$ ).

**Conclusions:** Danazol and GnRH agonist are effective for treatment of infertility because of minimal to mild endometriosis. But, the effect of medical treatment is expected for a short period (below 10 months), and ovarian reserve or maternal age should be considered in this application.

## P-2 클라인펠터 증후군 (Klinefelter Syndrome)에서 착상전 유전진단의 결과 및 성공적인 출산 2예

성균관대학교 의과대학 삼성제일병원 산부인과, 생식내분비 및 불임연구실<sup>1</sup>, 비뇨기과<sup>2</sup>

김진영 · 임천규<sup>1</sup> · 민동미<sup>1</sup> · 전진현<sup>1</sup> · 서주태<sup>2</sup> · 궁미경 · 강인수

**Background & Objectives:** 클라인펠터 증후군은 고환기능 부전으로 대개 무정자증을 나타내나, 47XXY/46,XY모자이시즘이나 일부 47,XXY 핵형의 환자에서도 정자가 채취되는 경우가 있으며, 수술적 고환내 정자채취술 (testicular sperm extraction, TESE) 및 미세조작술 (ICSI)의 발전으로 이러한 환자에서도 임신이 시도되고 있다. 그러나 이들에서 정자의 성염색체 및 상염색체 이수성의 확률이 높은 것으로 보고되고 있으며, 염색체 이수성 태아의 출산의 우려가 있다. 또한 착상전 배아의 분석결과 혼돈적인 염색체를 가지며 할구간 모자이시즘을 보이는 수정란이 증가되어 있다고 보고된 바도 있다. 따라서 그 위험성을 고려하여 착상전 유전진단이 좀 더 안전한 방법으로서 시도되고 있다. 이에 클라인펠터 증후군 환자에서 FISH 기법을 이용한 착상전 유전진단을 시행한 결과를 분석해보고 이중 2예