

83.3%), 이식된 동결보존배아의 수 ( $2.6 \pm 0.9$ , vs.  $2.8 \pm 0.9$ ) 및 배아의 질적 등급 등은 두 군 사이에 유의한 차이가 없었다. 두 군의 임신율은 각각 36.2% (42/116), 36.2% (38/105)로 차이가 없었으며, 진행 임신율도 각각 28.4% (33/116), 27.6% (29/105)로 유의한 차이를 보이지 아니하였다. 다태임신율은 Group A에서 35.7%, Group B에서 31.6%로 역시 통계학적인 차이를 보이지 않았으며, 착상률도 각각 21.1%, 19.4%로 두 군간에 유의한 차이가 없었다.

**결론:** 대상환자군에서 포배기 동결보존배아 이식시 자연주기 이용법과 외인성 호르몬요법 사이에 유의한 임신 결과의 차이는 관찰되지 아니하였다. 따라서 포배기 동결보존배아 이식시 선별된 환자군을 대상으로 경제성, 편의성 등을 고려하여 자연주기 이용법을 효과적으로 적용할 수 있을 것으로 사료된다.

## O-6(임상)                      Increased Incidence of Endometrial Polyps in Women with Endometriosis

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**Background & Objectives:** The endometriosis is an estrogen-dependent disorder that can result in infertility. The aim of this study was to evaluate the correlation between severity of endometriosis and endometrial polyp incidence.

**Method:** We retrospectively reviewed the patients record. The study population consisted of Six hundred thirty-one infertile women, 433 womens with endometriosis and 198 womens without the disease (control group). The presence of endometriosis was documented by diagnostic or therapeutic laparoscopic operation and the disease severity was scored according to the American Fertility Society classification. We confirmed the endometrial polyps by pathologic examination after hysteroscopic polypectomy.

**Results:** There was no significant difference between groups with regard to age, mean duration of infertility. Endometrial polyps were found in 273 women (63.0%) with endometriosis and in 59 controls (29.8%,  $p=0.0000$ ). The incidence of endometrial polyps differed significantly according to stage of endometriosis. The incidence of endometrial polyps were 77/142 (54.2%), 58/90 (64.4%), 73/108 (67.6%,  $p<0.05$ ), 66/94 (70.2%,  $p<0.05$ ) in endometriosis stage I, II, III, and IV. Although there appeared to be a positive correlation between stage of endometriosis and endometrial polyps incidence, significant difference was found in only endometriosis stage III and IV.

**Conclusions:** This results suggest that positive correlation between severity of endometriosis and endometrial polyps incidence. It is the possible mechanism for low pregnancy rate in severe endometriosis.