

P-2 Abdominal Ultrasound-guided Embryo Transfer Improves Clinical Pregnancy Rates in Repeated IVF-ET Failure Patients

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Background & Objectives: To compare the effectiveness of abdominal ultrasound guided embryo transfer with traditional method (embryo transfer by clinician's feeling) in repeated IVF-ET failure patients.

Method: From March 2003 to July 2005, 107 patients who underwent IVF-ET after at least 3 unsuccessful ART cycles were retrospectively evaluated. Group I, Ultrasound guided ET (n=54) and Group II, ET with traditional method (n=53). Transfers of cryopreserved embryos and fresh embryos from oocyte donation were not included in the study. ET was performed by the same physician.

Results: There were no differences between two groups regarding age (34.6 ± 4.2 ; 35.0 ± 4.5), infertility durations (6.6 ± 3.9 ; 6.9 ± 3.5), and cycle numbers (4.3 ± 0.8 ; 4.1 ± 0.8). Although not statistically different, the clinical pregnancy rate of the US-guided ET [53.7% (29/54)] were higher than that of traditional ET [39.6% (21/53)]. Implantation rate of the US-guided ET [18.6% (42/226)] was significantly higher than that of traditional ET [11.2% (31/276)].

Conclusions: Abdominal ultrasound-guided ET can increase IVF success rate in patients who had previously failed to conceive with traditional embryo transfer (ET according to clinician's feeling). The ultrasound-guided embryo transfer can be recommended as a routine embryo transfer procedure in the repeated IVF failure patients.

P-3 Sterile Filtered Paraffin Oil Supports In Vitro Developmental Competence in Bovine Embryos Comparable to Co-culture

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Background & Objectives: The most commonly used culture environment has been the micro drop culture method using oil rather than large scale medium, with the exception of certain specific culture methods. This study was to investigate whether sterile filtered light paraffin oil (SPO) overlaying supports in vitro developmental competence of bovine follicular oocytes better than washed light mineral oil (WMO) overlaying. In addition, the effects of the two types of oil overlaying were compared with oil overlaying plus co-culture (CC) on bovine embryo development in vitro.

Method: Bovine follicular oocytes were retrieved from a slaughtered ovary, matured in vitro, and then