

G-CSF EFFECTS ON TREATMENT-RESISTANT THIN ENDOMETRIUM IN WOMEN WITH FROZEN TRANSFER/h2

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Objective: The aim of the study was to assess the G-CSF effects on unresponsive thin (7 mm) endometrium in women undergoing frozen-thawed embryo transfer of blastocyst (FBT).

Design: Prospective pilot study performed at the INVICTA Fertility and Reproduction Centre.

Materials and Methods: Twenty women with thin unresponsive endometrium were included in the process of FBT. The patients also failed to achieve an adequate endometrial thickness in previous IVF cycles.

Results: Prior to G-CSF infusion, endometrial thickness was 6.3 ± 1.4 mm, and after it expanded to 7.5 ± 1.5 mm ($p = 0.01$). When we divided the group into two subgroups in the endometrium increased from 6.1 ± 0.1 to 6.6 ± 0.4 mm in the group which conceived (ns) and from 6.3 ± 1.4 to 7.6 ± 1.5 mm in the which did not ($p = 0.001$). There were no significant differences between the two subgroups in respect to the endometrial thickness both before ($p = 0.802$) and after infusion ($p = 0.252$). Δ ($p=0.189$). The clinical pregnancy rate was 15%.

Conclusion: We concluded that G-CSF infusion leads to the improvement of endometrium thickness but our data do not indicate any improvement in clinical pregnancy rate. Prospective randomized placebo controlled study should be performed to support the claim.

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