

Analytical Study with Fresh and Frozen Embryos and the Incidence of Ectopic Pregnancy in In vitro Fertilization

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Abstract

In recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of frozen embryo transfers in comparison with fresh embryos. From 2006 to 2012 there was an 82.5% increase in transfers of frozen embryos and only 3.1% for fresh embryos, as reported by the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART). From 2011 to 2012 there was a 17.3% increase in frozen embryos and a 3.2% increase in fresh embryos, showing the growth in use of frozen embryos [1]. Initially, cryopreservation was used to complement in vitro fertilization (IVF) techniques. In 1954 the first published cryopreservation of sperm occurred [2]. The first birth resulting from frozen embryos took place in 1984, and the first birth from frozen oocytes was in 1996 [3,4]. Currently, clinical indications for cryopreservation include: cancer patients undergoing treatment, patients at risk for premature ovarian failure, and freezing to delay fertility, a result of the current tendency for women to have children at more advanced ages [4]. The rates of live birth increased significantly with the use of frozen embryos compared with fresh embryos. It is known that implantation depends on three parameters: the quality of the embryo, the receptivity of the endometrium, and the interaction between them [5,6]. In fertilization with frozen embryos, endometrial preparation is improved, and there is a consequent improvement in responsiveness when compared with cycles done with fresh embryos [5,7,8]. Rates of ectopic pregnancy in IVF vary from 2.0% to 8.6% of all clinical pregnancies; while the rates range from 0.3% to 1.97% in spontaneous gestations

[9,10]. However, in groups with tubal commitment, these rates can be higher, up to 11% [1]. So decision-making regarding stopping or modifying cancer therapy for the overall benefit, despite renal toxicity, continues to remain a challenge. In clinical practice, kidney biopsy to get a tissue diagnosis maybe the answer to facilitate management plans in such situations.

Biography

Tarik Kassem was belongs to Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Faculty of Medicine, Federal University of Goiás (UFG)-Goiânia, Brazil. He is currently working on Analytical Study with Fresh and Frozen Embryos and the Incidence of Ectopic Pregnancy in In vitro Fertilization.

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