

2016 Annual Meeting of The European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology <u>May 3-6, 2016 • Helsinki, Finland</u>

Title

FET IN THE CYCLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER IVF/CRYO ALL WITH PREIMPLANTATION GENETIC SCREENING RESULTS IN HIGHER IMPLANTATION RATE AND DECREASED EARLY PREGNANCY LOSS RATE COMPARED TO DEFERRED FET

Authors:

Jorge Rodriguez-Purata, MD¹; Lucky Sekhon, MD^{1, 2}; Joseph A. Lee, BA¹; Michael C. Whitehouse, BA¹; Alan B. Copperman, MD^{1,2}; Benjamin Sandler, MD^{1,2}

Affiliations:

1. Reproductive Medicine Associates of New York, 635 Madison Ave 10th Floor New York, New York, United States, 10022

2. Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductive Science, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Klingenstein Pavilion 1176 Fifth Avenue 9th Floor New York, New York, United States, 10029.

Objective:

Refined cryopreservation techniques have displayed improved cycle outcomes after a frozen embryo transfer (FET) as compared to fresh embryo transfer (ET). Recently, several practices counsel patients to undergo a two-cycle approach: a cryo-all cycle (all viable embryos are biopsied for genomic interpretation and cryopreserved) with a subsequent FET cycle. This strategy gives practitioners a greater opportunity to monitor, influence and enhance embryo/endometrium synchrony. Presently, there is no clinical data regarding whether there is benefit to allowing one additional menstrual cycle to occur before proceeding with a FET or to directly undergo an ET the immediate subsequent cycle. Patients waiting one menstrual cycle inbetween the cryo-all cycle and the FET are hypothesized to achieve higher implantation rates (IRs).

Design:

Retrospective cohort analysis

Materials and Methods:

All patients who underwent an IVF cycle with q-PCR-based comprehensive chromosome screening (CCS) (Pre-implantation genetic screening (PGS)) in which all embryos were cryopreserved after biopsy were included. Cohorts were segregated into cycle groups according to the period between biopsy/cryopreservation to first FET took place: A) ≤45 days; B) >45 days. The study was restricted to FETs performed <120 after the fresh cycle's oocyte retrieval. The



main outcome measure was IR. The study had 80% power to detect a 15% difference in IR between groups, with an alpha error of 0.05 (n=150 per group).

Results:

A total of 638 cycles were included (Group A: 428 cycles; Group B: 210). IR was statistically higher when a FET was carried out in the immediate menstrual cycle as compared to waiting >1 menstrual cycles (63.4% vs. 53.0%), with an embryo being 1.5 times more likely to implant (OR 1.5, 95% CI 1.1 – 2.1). The early pregnancy loss rate was statistically lower (18.1 vs. 25.0%) and patients showed a 33% less probability of having a miscarriage when proceeding more quickly to a FET (OR 0.67 (95% CI 0.44 – 0.99).

Conclusions:

The study's results suggest that undergoing a FET the immediate subsequent month after a cryoall cycle leads to greater implantation success than waiting one menstrual cycle in-between. Patients who undergo an IVF cycle with PGS need not be discouraged from pursuing a FET attempt in their immediate subsequent menstrual cycle.

	1 month	2 months	Stats
Cycles	408	204	
Age at FET	36.3±4.1	37.2±4.0	NS
Age at IVF	36.2±4.1	36.9±4.0	NS
BMI at FET	22.7±4.0	22.8±4.4	NS
BMI at IVF	22.7±4.0	22.7±4.3	NS
FSH at FET	5.5±3.2	6.9±4.0	NS
FSH at IVF	6.0±3.2	6.1±3.2	NS
AMH at FET	3.9±4.7	3.3±2.9	NS
AMH at IVF	3.9±4.6	3.3±2.8	NS
Endo Thickness at FET	8.9±1.6	9.1±1.5	NS
Retrieved	$17.4{\pm}10.4$	16.6±8.2	NS
2PN count	11.3±7.3	9.9±5.2	NS
Biopsy count	5.8±4.2	5.0±3.5	NS
ET count	1.1±0.3	1.2±0.4	NS
Clinical PR	68.9% (281/408)	59.8% (122/204)	p<0.05

Table:



IR	63.4% (303/478)	53.0% (132/249)	p<0.05
Early Pregnancy Loss Rate	18.1% (74/408)	25.0% (51/204)	p<0.05