Vol. 10, No. 1, Spring 2006

**FSH** 

\*\*\* \*\*

## The relation between third day FSH level and incidence of poor response in patients undergoing ART cycles

## \*Abstract

**Background:** The number and the quality of oocyte are very important in ART cycles. The level of serum FSH on third day of menstrual cycle plays an important role in success of ART cycles.

**Objective:** To study the relation between third day FSH level and ovarian response in patients undergoing control ovarian hyperstimulation for IVF cycles.

**Methods:** This was an analytical study in which 2200 files from patients referred to Royan institute between 1991 and 1999 were examined. The study group included 212 patients whose serum FSH was measured for a maximum of six months before ovarian stimulation with long protocol GnRHa. Exclusion criteria included endometriosis and pervious treatment with ART. The patients were divided into two groups on the basis of third day serum FSH levels. Group I included 36 patients with FSH $\geq$ 15IU/L and group II included 176 patients with FSH<15IU/L. The data (age, number of mature follicles, infertility duration, infertility type, and the levels of FSH, LH and progesterone) were analyzed using  $\chi^2$ , t-test and Fisher's exact test.

**Findings:** There were statistically significant differences between two groups in the number of mature follicles  $(3.3\pm3.3 \text{ vs. } 5.2\pm2.9, \text{ respectively})$ , number of retrieved oocytes  $(4.5\pm7.75 \text{ vs. } 7.0\pm5.5)$ , number of transferred embryos  $(1.4\pm1.5 \text{ vs. } 2.2\pm1.7)$ , number of cancelled cycles (30.5% vs. 2.8%) and the level of serum LH  $(23.5\pm20.5 \text{ vs. } 9\pm8.5)$ .

**Conclusion:** The third day level of serum FSH can be relatively used as a predictor of ovarian reserve and success of ART cycles.

Keywords: In Vitro Fertilization, Ovary, Oocyte, Ovulation, FSH

```
FSH
                                              FSH
     IVF
           ) IVF
                         FSH
   IVF
                                                             (long protocol GnRHa
                      FSH
                                                      FSH
                                                        FSH
                                                       LH FSH
                                       HMG
/ ± /
                                 (/\pm/
                                                   / ± /
                                                                 (/\pm/
                   (/\pm/
                                    / ± /
                      / ± /
                                        LH
           FSH
```

Page (57)

**‡**Email: ashrafim@royaninstitute.org

/... FSH

**FSH** IVF ,(Assisted Reproduction Technology) () HMG FSH (Poor responder) ( ). ( ) HCG ( ) FSH FSH FSH , ( ). Inhibin-B Inhibin-B ( ) Inhibin-B FSH ( ) () FSH () FSH FSH () FSH ( ) () FSH ()

( )

```
(Aloka
                               Japan)
                          600
  /
                                                      ( )
Pregnyl N.U Organon OSS )
                             HCG
                              (Holland
HCG
   FSH
                                                      , (Gonadot ropin flare) GnRHa \\
         FSH
                                                                   GnRH
                                                                         (
               FSH
                                                                      FSH
                                                                                 (
                                                                                FSH
                                                                .(HMG+GnRHa)
              / ± / / ± /
                                              LH FSH
                   / ± / / ± /
                                                              DHEA
                            /)
                                     )
                                                                        (...
                                                                                   )
                       LH
               )(p< / )
    .(
                                              (Superfact, Hoechst AG Germany/Allemege)
                                              (Humegon, Organon Eragny sur Epte BP6) HMG
                       HMG
                     .(
                                                                                 (
                                )
```

/... FSH

LH FSH ,

		) LH		( )		( )	
(	)	(	( )			( )	
							FSH)
/ ±	: /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/	/	/ ± /	
							(
/ ±	. /	± /	/ ± /			/ ± /	FSH)
, =	. 1	/	, = ,			, 4 /	(
/	*	/ *	1	1		1	

, HMG

	( )			HMG	
	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	FSH)
( / %)	( )**	( )**	( )**	( )**	(
	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	/ ± /	FSH)
( / %)	( )**	( )**	( )**	( )**	(
/ *	/ *	/ *	/ *	/	

; \*\*
( ) FSH

HMG FSH

, ,

HMG FSH

( )

FSH

. FSH

FSH .

HMG

( )

- 3. Fridstrom M, Akerof E, Sjoblom P, Hillensjo T. Serum levels of utilizing and follicle-stimulating hormones in normal and poor- responding patients undergoing ovarian stimulation with urofollitropin after pituitary down regulation. Gynecol Endocrinol 1997; 11: 25-8
- 4. Raga F, Bonilla-Musoles F, Casan EM, Bollina F. Recombinant follicle stimulating hormone stimulation in poor responders with normal basal concentrations of follicle stimulating hormone and oestradiol: improved reproductive outcome. Hum Reprod 1999; 14: 1431-4
- 5. Navot D, Drews MR, Bergh PA, Guzman I, Karstagedt A, Scott RT Jr et al. Age related decline in female fertility is not due to diminished capacity of the uterus to sustain embryo implantation. Fertil Steril 1994; 97: 97-101
- 6. Sherman BM, West JH, Korenman SG. The menopausal transition: analysis of LH, FSH, estradiol, and progesterone concentrations during menstrual cycles of older women. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1976; 42: 629-36
- 7. Scott RT, Toner JF, Muasher SJ, Oehninger SC, Robinson S, Rosenwaks Z. Follicle stimulating hormone levels on cycles day 3 are predictive of in vitro fertilization outcome. Fertil Steril 1989; 51: 651-4
- 8. Khalifa E, Toney JP, Muasher SJ, Acosta AA. Significance of basal follicle-stimulating hormone levels in women with on ovary in a program of in vitro fertilization. Fertil Steril 1992; 57: 835-9
- 9. Saadat P et al. Treatment associated serum FSH levels in very poor responders to ovarian stimulation. J Assist Reprod Genet 2003; 20(10): 395-9

**FSH** 

**FSH** 

FSH

FSH LH

LH FSH

**FSH** 

**FSH** 

**FSH** 

- 1. Ben Rafael Z, Feldberg D. The poor responder patient in an in vitro fertilization embryo transfer program. J Assist Reprod Genet 1993; 10: 118-20
- 2. Olivennes F, Fanchin R, De Ziegley D, Frydman R. Poor responders: screening and treatment possibilities. J Assist Reprod Genet 1993; 10: 115-7

/...

- 10. Fratterelli JL, Bergh PA, Drews MR, Sharan FI, Scott RT. Evaluation of basal estradiol levels in assisted reproductive technology cycles(2). Fertil Steril 2000; 74: 518-24
- 11. Loumaye E, Billion JM, Mine JM, Psalit I, Pensis M, Thomas K. Prediction of individual response to controlled ovarian hyperstimulation by means of a clomiphen citrate challenge test. Fertil Steril 1990; 53: 295-301
- 12. Scott RT, Leonardi MR, Hofmann GE, Illions EH, Neal GS, Navot D. A prospective evaluation of clomiphene citrate challenge test screening in the general infertility population. Obstet Gynecol 1993; 82:539-45
  13. Seifer DB, Lambert T, Messerlian G, Hogan JW, Gardiner AC, Blazer AS, Berk CA. Day 3 serum inhibin-B is predictive of assisted reproductive technologies outcome. Fertil Steril 1997; 67: 110-14
- 14. Richard T, Scott Jr. Evaluation and treatment of the low responder patient. In: Gardner DK, Weissman A, Howles CM, Shoham Z, (eds). Textbook of assisted reproductive techniques: laboratory and clinical perspectives. 1<sup>st</sup> ed, London, Martin Dunitz, 2001; 527-42
- 15. Syrop CH, Willhoite A, Van Voorhis BJ. Ovarian volume: a novel outcome predictor for assisted reproduction. Fertil Steril 1995; 64: 1167-71
- 16. Chang MY, Chiang CH, Hsieh TT, Soong YK, Hsu KH. Use of the atrial follicle count to predict the outcome of assisted reproductive technologies. Fertil Steril 1998; 69: 505-10
- 17. Bider D, Ben-Rafael Z, Shalev J, Goldenberg M, Mashiach S, Blankstein J.

- Pituitary and ovarian suppression rate after high dosage of gonadotropin-releasing hormone agonist. Fertil Steril 1989; 51: 578-81
- 18. Tirlatzis B, Bili H. Antagonistic analogs of GnRH preferable stimulating protocol. In: Gardner DK, Weissman A, Howles CM, Shoham Z (eds). Textbook of assisted reproductive Technique: laboratort and clinical perspectives. 1<sup>st</sup> ed, London, Martin Dunitz, 2001; 493-500
- 19. Karande VC, Jones GS, Veeck L, Muasher SJ. High dose FSH stimulation at the onset of the menstrual cycle does not suppress the IVF outcome of low responder patients. Fertil Steril 1990; 53: 486-90
- 20. Toner JP, Philput CB, Jones GS, Muasher SJ. Basal follicle stimulating hormone level is a better predictor of in vitro fertilization performance than age. Fertil Steril 1991; 55: 784-91
- 21. Cahill DJ et al. Relative influence of serum follicle stimulating hormone, age and other factors on ovarian response to gonadotropin stimuation. Br J Obstet Gynaecol 1994 Nov; 101: 999-1002
- 22. Sharif KH et al. Age and basal follicle stimulating hormone as predictors of in vitro fertilization outcome. Br J Obstet Gynaecol 1998 Jan; 105(1): 107-12
- 23. Pruksananonda K et al. Basal follicle stimulating hormone levels on day 3 of previous cycle are predictive of in vitro fertilization. J Med Assoc Thai 1996 Jun; 79(6): 365-9
- 24. Bassil S et al. In vitro fertilization outcome according to age and follicle-stimulating hormone levels on cycle day 3. J Assist Reprod Genet 1999May;16(5):236-41