EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF INTRAUTERINE INJECTION OF PLATELET-RICH PLASMA ON THE PREGNANCY RATE OF PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF IMPLANTATION FAILURE IN THE IN VITRO FERTILIZATION CYCLE

Marzieh Ghasemi. Zahedan University of Medical Sciences

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Introduction/Background Implantation failure is a major problem in reproductive medicine, and despite the various methods described for treatment, there is little consensus on the most effective method. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the effect of intrauterine injection of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) on the pregnancy rate of patients with a history of implantation failure in the in vitro fertilization (IVF) cycle.

Methodology In this clinical trial study, women attending the infertility clinic of Ali ibn Abitaleb Hospital in Zahedan (Iran) in 2019, who had a history of implantation failure and were candidates for frozen embryo transfer (FET), were examined. After receiving informed consent, the patients were divided into two groups of PRP recipients and the control group. IVF was performed routinely, and in the PRP receiving group, intrauterine injection was performed 48 hours before embryo transfer (ET). Then, demographic factors such as age, body mass index (BMI) and endometrial thickness were investigated in the two groups. The number of gestational sacs, the rate of implantation, the frequency of chemical and clinical pregnancies, as well as the frequency of abortion were compared in two groups.

Results In this study, 90 patients with a history of implantation failure participated the study and finally the information of 85 patients was studied. The mean age of the patients as well as the BMI did not differ between the two groups. The frequency of chemical pregnancy was 40% in the experimental group, 27% in the control group, and regarding clinical pregnancy 33% in the experimental group, and 24% in the control group, but there was no significant difference between the two groups. The rate of implantation, the mean thickness of the endometrium and the frequency of abortion did not differ significantly between the two groups.

Conclusion In general, the results of this study showed that patients with endometrial thickness greater than 8 mm with a history of recurrent implantation failure, intrauterine injection of PRP had no effect on fertility outcome.

Disclosures None.

FERTILITY-SPARING TREATMENT FOR EARLY STAGE CERVICAL CANCER: A SINGLE CENTER EXPERIENCE WITH CONIZATION AND NODEAL EVALUATION

1Fabio Martine1, 2Antonino Ditto, 3Francesca Filippi, 2Giorgio Bogani, 2Umberto Leone Roberto Maggiero, 2Mariateresa Evangelista, 2Mauro Signorelli, Valentina Chiappa, 2Salvatore Lopez, 2Edgardo Somigliana, 2Francesca Filippi, 2Francesca Raspagliesi. Fondazione Ircs Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Milan, Italy; Gynecologic Oncology; 3Fondazione Ircs Istituto Nazionale Tumori, Milan, Italy

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Introduction/Background To evaluate oncological and obstetric outcomes of early stage cervical cancer patients who attempted a conservative management to retain their childbearing potential.

Methodology Data of women (aged <40 years) who attempted a fertility sparing treatment for FIGO stage IA1-LVSI+, IB1 and IB2 cervical cancer were prospectively collected. All patients underwent cervical conization/s and laparoscopic nodal evaluation (pelvic lymphadenectomy/sentinel node mapping).

Results Overall, 44 patients met the inclusion criteria. Forty-one (93.2%) women were nulliparous. There were: 3 (6.8%) IA1-LVSI+; 11 (25%) IA2; 25 (56.8%) IB1; 5 (11.4%) IB2 cervical cancers, according to 2018 FIGO stage. Hystological type were: 25 (56.8%) squamous carcinoma; 18 (40.9%) adenocarcinoma and 1 (2.3%) adenosquamous carcinoma.