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Pregnancy outcome in fresh and frozen embryo transfer in women with high estradiol levels

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Exogenous elevation of serum estradiol shortly after the time of ovulation is known to reduce the endometrial receptivity in natural cycle. High serum estradiol may affect the synthesis and secretion of glycogen by endometrial epithelial cells. Studies on endometrial morphology, biochemistry and endometrial genomic pattern at the time of implantation showed that high estradiol may negatively affect the endometrial receptivity during infertility treatment. High estradiol is one of the contributing factors for OHSS. Controlled Ovarian Hyperstimulation (COH) creates a supraphysiologic environment which affects endometrial receptivity. Frozen embryo transfer avoids supraphysiological environment which alters the endometrial receptivity. Endometrial development can be controlled precisely in frozen embryo transfer cycle than in COH with gonadotropins.

Biography

Archana S has completed her Master's in Clinical Embryology from JSS University Mysore and worked as an Embryologist in Gunasheela Maternity Hospital and IVF Centre Bangalore and ARC International Fertility Centre. She is the Research Person at Sri Ramachandra University, India and was awarded with Young Scientist award of the year 2017.

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