

648: Women with endometrial factor benefit from platelet rich plasma instillation

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Objective

To record the improvement in the endometrial lining and pregnancy rates in FET cycles of women following intrauterine Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP) instillation.

Design

This is an ongoing study from August 2018 to July 2019 at our center. Women in the age group of 25 to 45 years with a history of previous failed cycles or cancelled cycles or those with thin endometrial lining were included.

Materials and Methods

212 women undergoing FET at our center were included in the study. Following their consent Intrauterine instillation of approximately 1 ml of autologous PRP was carried out on day 5, day 12 of endometrial priming and 48 hours prior to embryo transfer. The endometrial thickness was evaluated by Transvaginal Ultrasound on days of PRP instillation and embryo transfer. 11 women did not undergo embryo transfer due to non-improvement of the uterine lining. The Bhcg test was done 14 days after the embryo transfer.

Results

180 out of 201 women showed significant improvement in the endometrial lining. Of 201 women in the study, 66 women conceived (33%). Of these women, 34 had never conceived in the past. Of the 66 pregnancies following PRP instillation, 12 women had miscarriages(18%) and 51 are ongoing pregnancies. There were 8 biochemical pregnancies (12%). 41 women had past history of Genital TB. Of these 41 women with genital TB, 16 (39%) got pregnant. Of the 16 pregnancies with a history of genital TB, 12 are ongoing pregnancies and 4 miscarried.

Conclusions

Intrauterine infusion of PRP has a potential to improve the endometrial lining and clinical pregnancy rates in women with multiple failed attempts and also holds promise for women with a past history of genital TB where traditionally, implantation rates are low.

Support

None

Disclosure

None