

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL COMPARISON BETWEEN FRESH EMBRYO TRANSFER VERSUS FROZEN EMBRYO TRANSFER

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### Abstract Body

**INTRODUCTION:** Vitrification has allowed a major advance of the assisted reproduction, with rates of embryo recovery similar to those of fresh embryos.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** A retrospective study of observational comparative cohort of 368 patients with  $\beta$ HCG positive, 200 with fresh embryo transfer (TE) and 168 with frozen embryo transfer (TEC), at the Human Reproduction Unit of the Hospital Universitario de Canarias between January, 2015 and November, 2016. Precedents are analyzed, as well as the results of the treatment of reproduction. The statistical analysis was done by the SPSS program.

**RESULTS.** The average age was 34 years in both groups. The majority of patients were nuliparous (72 %), without precedents of interest, were not smokers and not alcohol consumers. Primary infertility was major in both groups, the diagnosis of mixed infertility was more frequent, followed by female factor. In both groups the GnRh antagonists protocol was more used, with a major proportion for TEC (91,4%), the agonists was in use especially in TE (21,7 %) ( $p=0'001$ ). The percentage of gestation was major in the first cycle of transfer and we find that in both groups the transfer was realized in day D+3 ( $p=0'004$ ), with an average of 2 transferred embryos in both groups ( $p=0'000$ ). The more frequent quality of the first transferred embryo, in both groups was the A type (91,7 % TEC vs 69 % TE). followed by the quality B, major in TEC.

**CONCLUSIONS:** In both groups, the most frequent protocol was GnRh antagonists, with a major proportion for TEC. Agonists protocol was used in major proportion in TE. The transfer, in both groups was higher in day D+3, with major proportion for TEC. Most frequently the quality of the first transferred embryo was A, followed by the quality B, with a major percentage in TEC.