M-10 과배란유도에 있어서 GnRH Antagonist의 임상적 효용성과 혈중 LH, Progesterone, Estradiol의 변화

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목 적: 체외수정 및 배아이식을 위한 과배란유도에서 Gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist (Cetrotide*, Serono)의 효용성과 치료기간 내 혈중 LH, progesterone, estradiol농도의 변화를 알아보기 위한이다.

대상 및 방법: 2001월 1월부터 39세 이하의 불임 환자 25명을 대상으로 본 연구를 시행하였다. 생리주기 2일 또는 3일째부터 HP-FSH (Metrodin-HP*, Serono)로 난소자극을 시작하였고, 환자의 나이와 과거 환자의 내분비학적 반응을 통해 정해진 초기용량은 GnRH antagonist가 들어갈 때까지 일정하게 투여하였으며, GnRH antagonist가 투여된 후부터는 난소반응에 따라 HP-FSH의 용량을 조절하였다. GnRH antagonist는 난소자극 5일째부터 hCG (Profasi*, Serono)가 들어가는 날까지 매일 0.25 mg의 용량으로 피하 주사하였다. 초음파로 난포의 크기와 개수를 측정하였으며, 혈중 estradiol, LH, progesterone의 변화를 관찰하였다. 이식 배아의 개수는 최고 4개로 제한하였다.

결 과: 대상 환자 25명 모두에서 난자의 채취가 가능했으며, 그 중 한명은 정자를 얻지 못해서 또한명은 미성숙란의 채취로 수정에 실패하여 이식을 시행할 수 없었다. 25명의 평균나이는 32세 (25~38세)였다. hCG가 투여된 날의 estradiol의 농도는 1138.8±1048.0 pg/mld이었으며, 채취된 난자의 갯수는 6.4±2.8 (1~23)개, 수정란은 4±1.4개로 평균 62.5%의 수정율을 나타내었다. 난소 자극 기간은 9.4±2.3 일로 투여된 HP-FSH의 양은 24.6±8.3 ample이었으며 GnRH antagonist는 5.9±1.9일이 투여되었다. Antagonist가 들어간 기간 동안 혈중 LH의 농도는 1.4~3.4 mIU/ml를 유지하였고, progesterone은 0.3~0.43 ng/ml를 유지하였다. 총 7명에게서 임상적으로 임신을 확인할 수 있어 배아이식 주기 당 임신율은 30.4%, 난자 채취 당 임신율은 28%였다.

결 론: 본 연구의 결과로써 GnRH antagonist를 이용하여 난소자극을 하는 것은 안전하고 편리할 뿐만 아니라 임상적 결과로도 그 효과를 기대할 수 있어 앞으로 체외수정시술을 위한 과배란유도에 이용할 수 있을 것으로 기대된다.

M-11 Efficacy of Recombinant Human Follicle Stimulating Hormone (rhFSH) in Human IVF-ET Program

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Objectives: Recently, recombinant FSH (rFSH) has been manufactured using a Chinese hamster ovary cell line transfected with the gene encoding human FSH. Both rFSH and urinary gonadotrophin (uFSH)

could be used for controlled ovarian hyperstimulation (COH). However, uFSH implies a number of disadvantages, such as batch-to-batch inconsistency, no absolute source control, dependence on large amounts of urine, low specific activity, and low purity. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of rFSH in human IVF-ET program.

Materials and Methods: A total of 508 infertile women was enrolled in this study. They are classified into rFSH group (n=177) or uFSH group (n=331), and all of them were matched by age and cause of infertility in same period. The Puregon® (Organon, Holland) was used as rFSH and the Metrodin-HP® (Serono, Switzeland) and Humegon® (Organon, Holland) was used as uFSH. The outcomes of IVF-ET program were analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

Results: There was no significant differences in the level of estradiol on hCG injection day, the numbers of retrieved oocytes, matured oocytes, fertilized oocytes, transferred embryos, frozen embryos between the two groups. The total dose (IU) of gonadotrophin for COH was significantly lower in the rFSH group compared to uFSH group (1339 \pm 5491.1 vs 2527.8 \pm 1075.2 IU, p<0.001). Clinical pregnancy rate per embryo transfer in the rFSH group showed increasing tendency, compared to the uFSH group, but there was no statistical significance (35.2% vs 29.3%).

Conclusions: The ovarian stimulatory effect and clinical outcome of recombinant FSH was similar to that of the urinary gonadotrophin. The IVF-ET cycles with significantly lower dose of gonadotrophin in rFSH group showed comparable results. Therefore, we suggest that recombinant FSH is more potent and effective than urinary gonadotrophin.

M-12 Accumulation of mtDNA Deletion (△mtDNA4⁹⁷⁷) Showing Tissue-Specific and Age-Related Variation

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Objectives: Controversial arguments exists on both the case for and against on the accumulation of mtDNA deletion in association to tissue and age. The debate continues as to whether this mutation is a major contributor to the phenotypic expression of ageing and common degenerative diseases or simply a clinical insignificant epiphenomenon. The objective of this study was to determine whether the accumulation of mtDNA deletion is correlated with age-related and tissue-specific variation.

Design: A prospective study

Materials and Methods: One hundred and fifty-seven tissues from blood, ovary, uterine muscle, and abdominal muscle were obtained from patients ranging in age from 31~60 years. After reviewing the clinical reports, patients with mitochondrial disorder were excluded from this study. The tissues were obtained at gynecological surgeries with the consent of the patient. Total DNA isolated from blood, ovary, uterine muscle, and abdominal muscle was amplified by two rounds of PCR using two pairs of primers corresponding to positions 8225-8247 (sense), 13551-13574 (antisense) for the area around deleted mtDNA