

P-1 The Influence of the Type of Embryo Transfer Catheter on Pregnancy Outcome in *in vitro* Fertilization-embryo Transfer (IVF-ET)

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Objectives: Our purpose was to investigate the effect of embryo transfer catheter type on *in vitro* fertilization-embryo transfer (IVF-ET) outcome.

Materials and Methods: Retrospective review of IVF-ET 218 cycles from April, 2000 to July, 2001 was performed. Only fresh embryo transfer cycles in patients aged over 40 years old with or without intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) were included. We compared the pregnancy rate between the soft catheter (Wallace catheter) group and hard catheter (TDT catheter) group. Also we analyze the other factors that influence the pregnancy rate, that is patient age, basal FSH, oocyte retrieval number and embryo transfer number.

Results: There was no difference in the mean of the patient age, basal FSH, number of oocyte retrieved, and embryo transfer number between two groups. Of the total 218 cases, 72 pregnancies were reported and the clinical pregnancy rate was 35.8% in the soft catheter (Wallace) group and 33.3% in the hard catheter (TDT) group. There was no significant difference in clinical pregnancy rate.

Conclusions: The type of embryo catheter had no influence on the pregnancy outcome of IVF-ET in this study. But further follow up of clinical pregnancy and large number of cases are needed to support this conclusion.

P-2 GnRH-antagonist Short Protocol의 임상적 유용성에 관한 연구

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목 적: 체외수정시술에서 GnRH-antagonist를 이용한 과배란유도가 기존의 Long protocol 방법과 임상양상에 차이가 있는지를 알아보하고자 하였다.

대상 및 방법: 2000년 6월부터 2001년 10월까지 일산백병원 불임클리닉에 내원하여 체외수정시술을 시행한 전 환자를 대상으로 하였다. GnRH-antagonist (Cetrotide 0.25 mg, ASTA Medica AG)와 hMG (Pergonal, Serono, switzerland)로 과배란유도를 한 군 12명, 14 cycle (Group 1)과 기존의 GnRH-a (Lucrin subQ, ABBOT) long protocol를 이용하여 과배란유도를 시행한 군 14명, 14 cycle (Group 2)를 대상으로 수정률, 배아발달률 및 임신율 등을 비교 분석하였다.

결 과: 불임의 원인으로 중복된 경우도 각각의 원인으로 보았을 때 Group 1은 난관요인 4, 배란장애 6, 남성불임 4, 자궁요인 2 및 원인불명 1명이었으며, Group 2는 난관요인 6, 배란장애 2, 남성불임