

## GnRH Antagonist (Cetrotide) Short Protocol

### A Study for GnRH Antagonist (Cetrotide) Short Protocol in Controlled Ovarian Hyperstimulation

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**Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the outcome the GnRH antagonist (Cetrotide) short protocol in controlled ovarian hyperstimulation comparing with GnRH agonist long protocol.

**Materials and Method:** From July 2000 to November 2001, 26 patients, 28 cycles were performed in controlled ovarian hyperstimulation by GnRH antagonist and GnRH agonist. GnRH antagonist (Cetrotide) was administered in 12 patients (14 cycles, Group 1) and GnRH agonist (Lucrin, Sub Q, Group 2) in 14 patients (14 cycles). Ovulation induction was performed by hMG (Pergonal) in group 1, and by Combo (Metrodine HP + Pergonal) in group 2. We compared the fertilization rate, good quality embryo, and clinical pregnancy rate between the two groups. Student-t test and Chi-square were used to determine statistical significance. Statistical significance was defined as  $p < 0.05$ .

**Results:** Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome did not occurred in which estradiol ( $E_2$ ) level was  $3874 \pm 809$  pg/ml and the number of retrieved oocytes was  $18.4 \pm 2.4$ . The number of used gonadotropin ampules was significantly decreased in Group 1 (26.0 vs. 33.1,  $p < 0.04$ ). There were no significant difference in the number of preovulatory oocyte ( $10.6 \pm 6.9$  vs.  $10.0 \pm 6.1$ ), fertilization rate ( $74.8 \pm 23.4$  vs.  $72.2 \pm 21.8$ ), good quality embryo ( $58.7 \pm 23.6$  vs.  $38.7 \pm 36.6$ ), and embryo transfer ( $4.3 \pm 1.6$  vs.  $4.4 \pm 1.6$ ). Although the age of the group 1 was older than the group 2 (34.4 vs. 30.8), there was no significant difference in clinical pregnancy rate (50.0% vs. 57.1%).

**Conclusions:** We suggest that GnRH antagonist was a safe, effective, and alternative method in the controlled ovarian hyperstimulation, especially in PCOD patients who will be develop the ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome.

**Key Words:** GnRH antagonist, Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome

	GnRH	GnRH	down-regulation
	agonist	gonadotrophic cell	
	GnRH		가
<hr/>			
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Tel: (032) 230-3630, Fax: (032) 247-2001, e-mail: byeongjj@orgio.net			

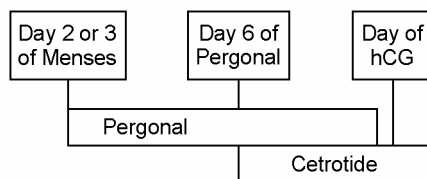
가  
2~

3, estradiol 가

GnRH antagonist GnRH  
GnRH 2000 6 2001 11

GnRH antagonist agonist  
LH, FSH 가 가 26 . 12 (14  
flare-up GnRH ) GnRH antagonist (Cetrotide 0.25 mg, ASTA  
Albano ,<sup>2</sup> Olivennes ,<sup>3</sup> Borm<sup>4</sup> ) GnRH agonist (Lucrin subQ, ABBOT)  
GnRH antago-  
nist GnRH agonist , GnRH antagonist 2~3  
gonadotropin hMG (Pergonal) 3 ampules ,  
GnRH antagonist 6~7 Cetrotide  
Hernan- 0.25 mg  
dez<sup>5</sup> GnRH antagonist hMG ,  
50% 18 mm hCG (Profaci, Serono)  
10,000 IU . GnRH agonist  
21 Lucrin (SubQ) 0.2 cc (1 mg)  
GnRH antagonist , 2 hMG Me-  
GnRH agonist trodin HP gonadotrp  
가 hCG (Figure 1). hCG  
, 36 72  
GnRH  
antagonist 가 (Intracytoplasmic sperm

GnRH Antagonist (Cetrotide) Regimen



GnRH Agonist (Lucrine) Regimen

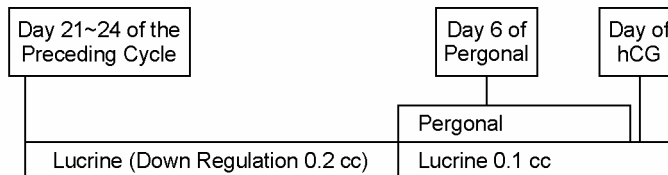


Figure 1. Schematic presentation of the treatment regimens.

injection, ICSI) . , Group 1 4 ,  
 (Progest, ) 1.5~2 cc (75~100mg) 6 , 4 , 2 , 1  
 8 , Group 2 6 , 2 ,  
 gonadotropin , 3 , 3 , 1  
 , Good quality embryo , (Table 1). 7 Group 1 4  
 , Group 2 3 2  
 , hCG  
 E<sub>2</sub> 가 3,000 pg/ml , 가  
 가 15 (Table 1).  
 3 , 6 , hCG LH, FSH, E<sub>2</sub> Group 1 가

student t-test Chi-square  
 , p<0.05

2000 6 2001 11

GnRH antago-  
 nist short protocol GnRH  
 agonist long protocol  
 . Group 1 GnRH antagonist 12 (14  
 ) 가 , Group 2  
 GnRH agonist 14 (14 )

3 LH (mIU/ml) 5.5 ±1.5 , FSH  
 (mIU/ml) 4.0 ±1.0 , E<sub>2</sub> (pg/ml) 40.2 ±7.6 . Gn  
 RH antagonist , 6~7  
 LH, E<sub>2</sub> 2.1 ±1.3, 650 ±  
 315 , hCG LH, FSH, E<sub>2</sub>  
 3.3 ±2.7, 6.5 ±0.7, 3874 ±809 (3078~  
 4923) . 18.4 ±2.4  
 (Table 2).

Group 1 34.4 Group 2 30.8  
 (10.6 ±6.9 vs. 10.0 ±6.1),  
 (74.8 ±23.4 vs. 72.2 ±21.8)  
 가 . 8 Gr-  
 ade I, II

Good quality embryo (GQE)

Group 1 Group 2 38.7 ±36.6%  
 58.7 ±23.6% Gr-  
 oup 1 50.0%, Group 2 57.1% 가  
 Group 2  
 Group 1  
 (PESA)

**Table 1.** Comparison of Clinical characteristics

	Group 1	Group 2
Duration of Infertility (yr)	5.0 ±3.6	4.3 ±3.1
Primary Infertility (cycle)	11	9
Secondary Infertility	3	5
Tubal factor	4	6
Ovulatory factor	6	2
Uterine factor	2	0
Male factor	4*	3
Endometriosis	0	3
Unexplained	1	1

\*: Included obstructive azoospermia and severe oligo-azoospermia

**Table 2.** Serum hormone concentration in polycystic ovary pattern of GnRH antagonist group

	LH (mIU/ml)	FSH (mIU/ml)	E <sub>2</sub> (pg/ml)
MCD #3	5.5 ±1.5	4.0 ±1.0	40.2 ±7.6
MCD #6	2.1 ±1.3		650 ±315
Day of hCG	3.3 ±2.7	6.5 ±0.7	3874 ±809

**Table 3.** Comparison of clinical outcomes

	GnRH Antagonist	GnRH Agonist
Age (years)	34.4 ±3.8*	30.8 ±3.7
PO (n)	10.8 ±7.1	10.0 ±6.1
Gonadotropin ampules (n)	26.0 ±5.9†	33.1 ±9.7
2 PN (n)	7.1 ±4.6	6.7 ±4.2
FR (%)	75.0 ±24.4	72.2 ±21.8
GQE (%)	60.1 ±23.9	38.7 ±36.6
ET (n)	4.3 ±1.6	4.4 ±1.6
CPR (%) / cycle	50.0 (7/14)	57.1 (8/14)

PO: preovulatory oocyte, PN: pronuclear, FR: fertilization rate, GQE: good quality embryo (8 cell Grade (1+2) / 2 PN), ET: Embryo transfer, CPR: clinical pregnancy rate

\* , † : p<0.05

1 9  
hMG Group 1  
26.0 ±5.7, Group 2 33.1 ±9.7 Group 1  
hMG  
(p<0.04) (Table 3). Group 1 Cetro-  
tide 4.7 ±0.4  
GnRH antagonist GnRH agonist  
, 1, 2, 3  
, 1 GnRH antagonist  
GnRH agonist  
gonadotropin  
GnRH agonist down  
regulation antagonist

GnRH agonist  
GnRH antagonist  
GnRH agonist  
GnRH antagonist Cetrorelix, Ganirelix, Abarelix, Acyline, FE200486, Teve-relix, NaI-Glu, Azaline B, Antide  
Cetrorelix Ganirelix 2가  
가  
Cetrorelix 3 mg gonadotropin 6~7 (French protocol) 0.25 mg gonadotropin 5 (Lubeck protocol) Michael<sup>8</sup>  
GnRH antagonist 0.25 mg 가 , Olivennes<sup>3</sup>  
3 mg LH surge  
,  
가 GnRH antagonist  
, hCG E<sub>2</sub> 가 3874 ±809 (3078~4923) pg/ml ,  
18.4 ±2.4 가  
, GnRH antagonist가  
Albano<sup>2</sup>  
GnRH antagonist 1.1%  
vs. 6.5% , Borm<sup>4</sup>  
N- hydrophobic 6 2.4% vs. 5.9% Hamori<sup>9</sup>  
D-arginine cetrotide  
3 antagonist (cetrorelix, ganirelix) , Albano<sup>1</sup>  
.6  
GnRH antagonist gonadotropin  
, GnRH  
GnRH agonist 26.0 ±5.7 33.1 ±9.7 (p<0.04) gonadotropin  
gonadotropin  
GnRH agonist Michael<sup>8</sup> GnRH antagonist가

Albano <sup>2</sup>, Olivennes <sup>3</sup>, Borm <sup>4</sup> GnRH antagonist  
 Hernandez<sup>5</sup> GnRH antagonist  
 50.0% vs. 19.2% (GnRH agonist) vs. 20.1% (GnRH antagonist)  
 Michael<sup>8</sup> 19.2% (GnRH agonist) vs. 20.1% (GnRH antagonist)  
 , Nikolletos  
 10  
 GnRH antagonist 14.28% (3/21) vs. GnRH agonist (9.52%, 2/21)  
 가  
 Hamori <sup>9</sup> 8.4 vs. 10.9  
 , The European and Middle East Orgalutran Study Group<sup>11</sup> 7.9 vs. 9.6  
 . GnRH antagonist가  
 10.6 ±6.9 vs. 10.0 ±6.1  
 가 Group 1 6 Group 2 2  
 3 8 Grade 1, 2  
 Good quality embryo가 GnRH-antagonist 가 가 가  
 GnRH-antagonist가  
 가  
 GnRH-antagonist  
 가 , GnRH-antagonist 가 GnRH-agonist  
 Hernandez<sup>5</sup> GnRH antagonist가  
 ,  
 GnRH antagonist  
 가

Albano <sup>12</sup> GnRH antagonist가  
 hCG <sup>13</sup>  
 progesterone  
 8  
 GnRH antagonist  
 GnRH agonist  
 가  
 가  
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