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THE USE OF SERUM PROGESTERONE DETERMINATION
TO IMPROVE THE ACCURACY OF THE ENDOMETRIAL BIOPSY IN
PREDICATING THE POSTOVULATORY DAY IN THE NORMAL
MENSTERUAL CYCLE

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment

618.14
M.H

FOR

The master degree

(OBSTETRICS AND GYNACOLOGY)

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1987



(مسدق الله العظيم)

سورة الكهف — الآية (١٠)



TO MY PARENT

Acknowledgements

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my Professor Dr. **MOHAMED ISMAIL RAGAB**, for his creative thoughts, and keen supervision.

I am also very grateful to Dr. **AHMED ISMAIL ABOU-GABAL**, for his guide and most valuable advice.

Indeed, I would like to express my deep thanks to Dr. **AHMED KAMEL MASHHOUR**, Professor, Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Ain Shams University for guiding me in the laboratory work.

Thanks are also sincerely extended to all who helped me in this study.

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The life span of the corpus luteum in the absence of pregnancy is 12 to 14 days. During this period the corpus luteum produces steroid hormones, mainly progesterone hormone which is responsible for the secretory phase of the endometrium.

Progesterone hormone secreted by the corpus luteum prepares the uterus for implantation of the fertilized ovum.

If pregnancy occurs the corpus luteum remains functioning until approximately the 9th or 10th week of gestation by then placental steroidogenesis is well established.

The deficiency in the production of progesterone by the corpus luteum or shortening in the life span of the corpus luteum have been widely correlated with infertility and early pregnancy wastage.

As the endometrium reflects the biological activity of the corpus luteum. It has been widely used as an indicator for its functions.

With the introduction of radioimmunoassay for estimation of hormones in a fairly good accuracy serum progesterone levels have been used to estimate the biological activity

of the corpus luteum. It has convenience of its superficiality and its ease to the patient.

However serum progesterone level has shown a diurnal variation which limits its use as a sole test for corpus luteum function.

Aim Of Work

Aim of the work

Our aim is to determine whether there is a predictable relationship between day dating of the endometrium and simultaneous serum progesterone level, and whether serum progesterone evaluation in the late luteal phase will improve the accuracy of endometrial biopsy in predicting the postovulatory day in regularly menstruating women.

Review Of Literature