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

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BY

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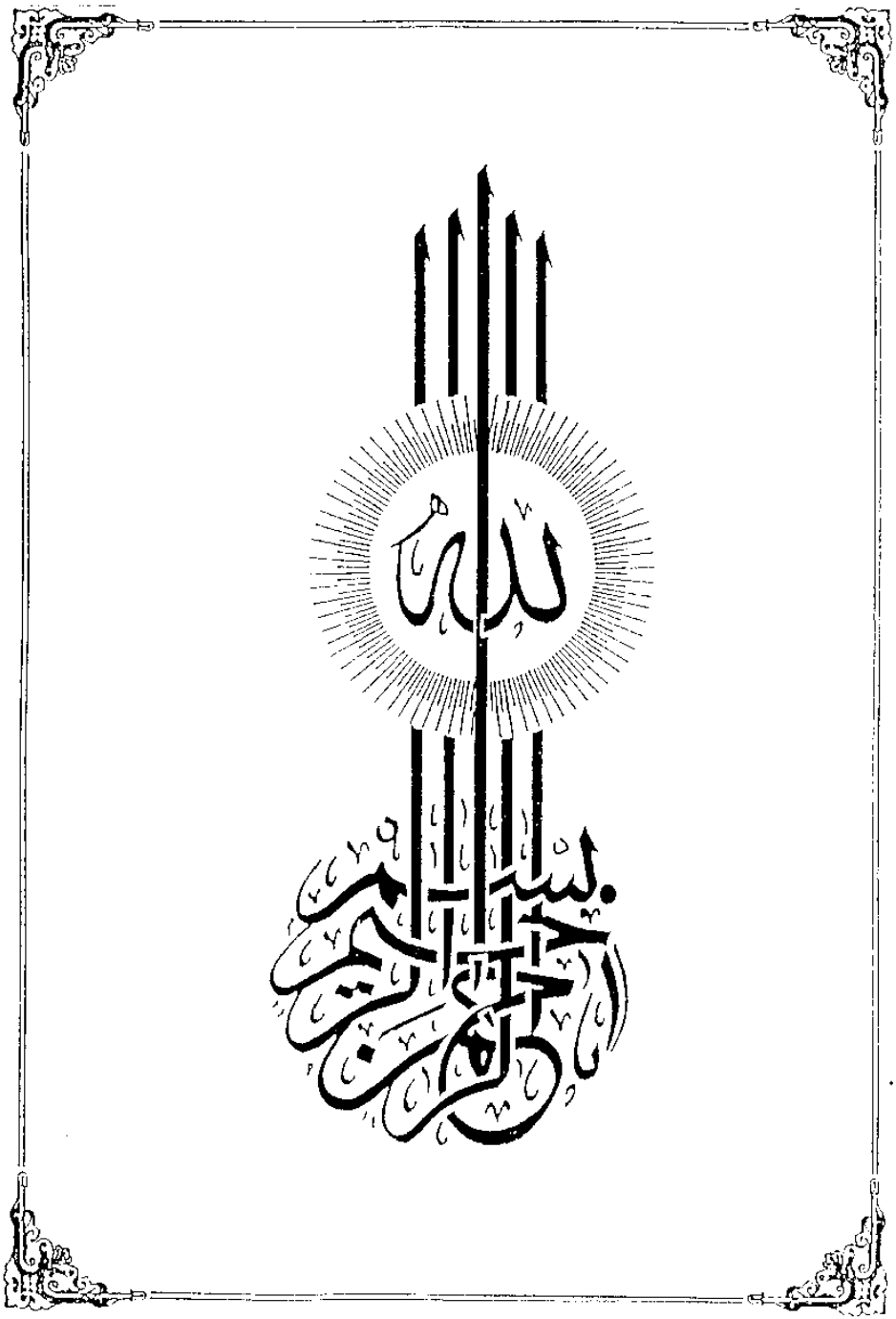

TO MY PARENT

Acknowledgements

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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 9^{th} or 10^{th} week of gestation by then placental steroidogenesis is well established.

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

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

With the introduction of radioimmunoassay for estimation of hormons 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 superfaciality and its ease to the pateint.

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 predicable relationship between day dating of the endometrium and simulataneous serum progesterone level, and whether serum progesterone evaluation in the late luteal phase will improve the accuracy of endometrial biopsy in predicating the postovulatory day in regularly mensteruating women.

Review Of Literature