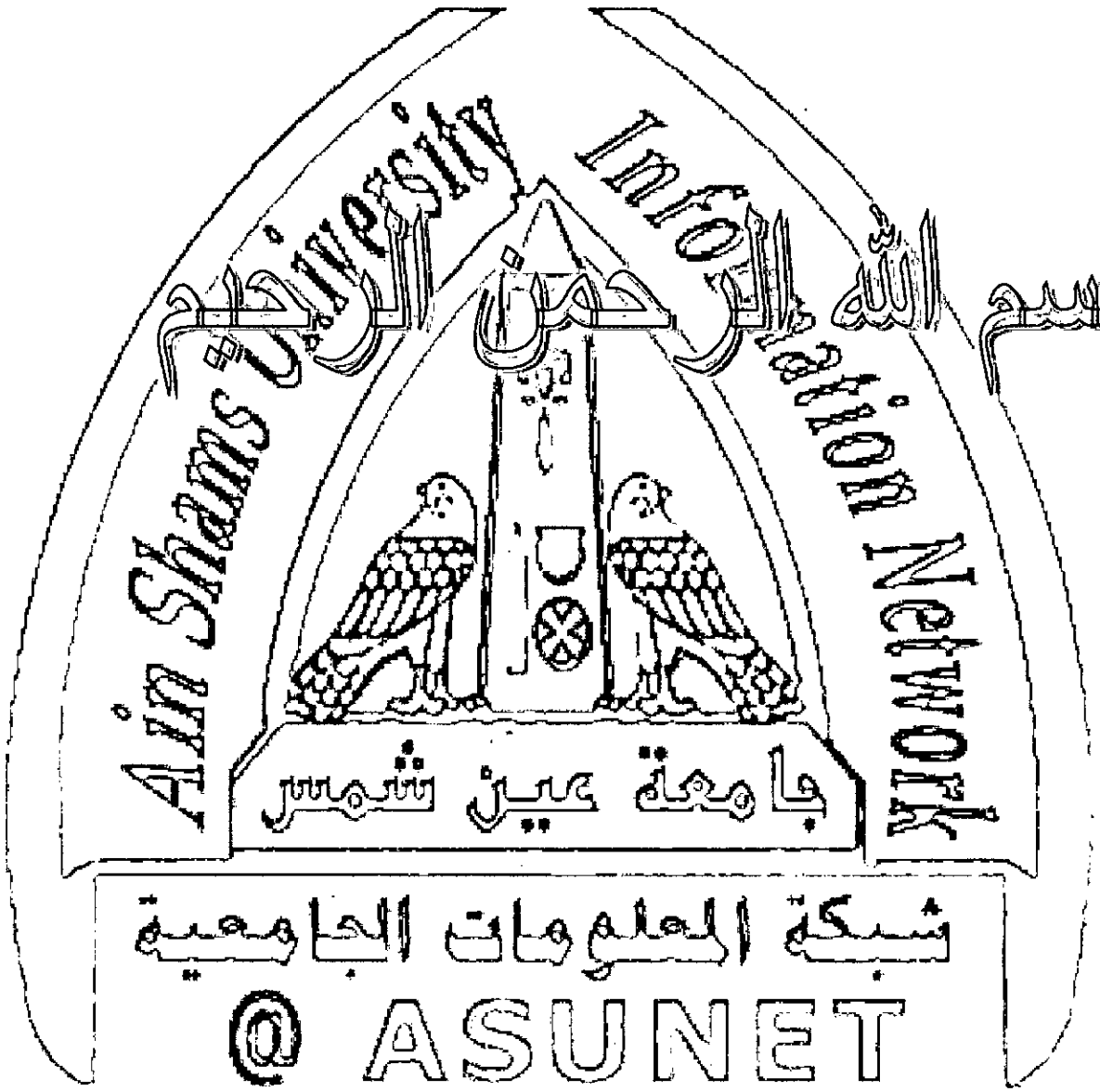
شبكة المعلومات الجامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

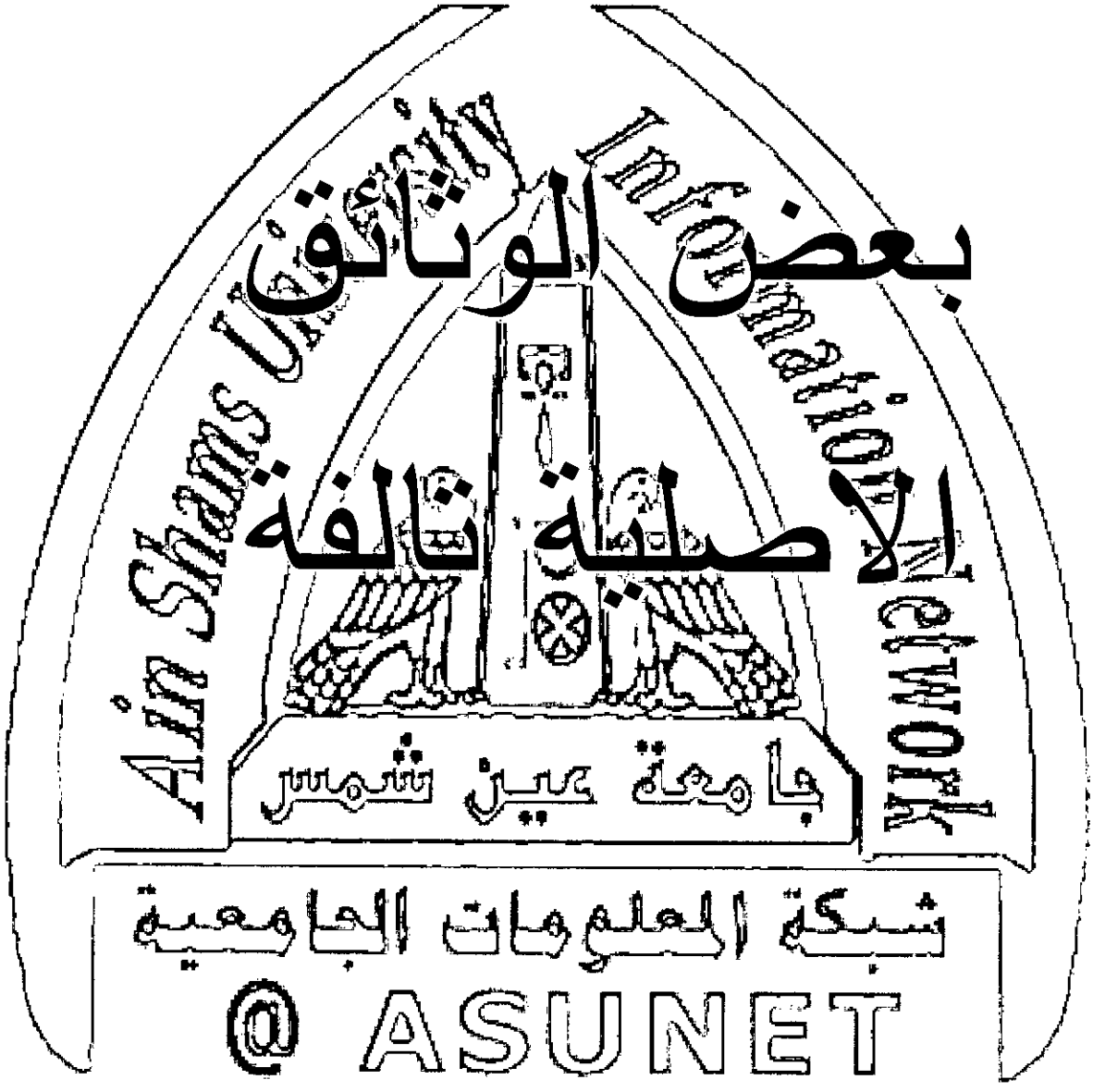
تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

Factors affecting Mock embryo transfer Before in vitro fertilization

Thesis

Submitted for partial fulfillment of master Degree in

Obstetrics and Gynecology

By

Faten Anwar Mohamed

Resident of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Mansoura Insurance Hospital

Supervisors:

Prof. Dr. Mohsen Attia Noseir

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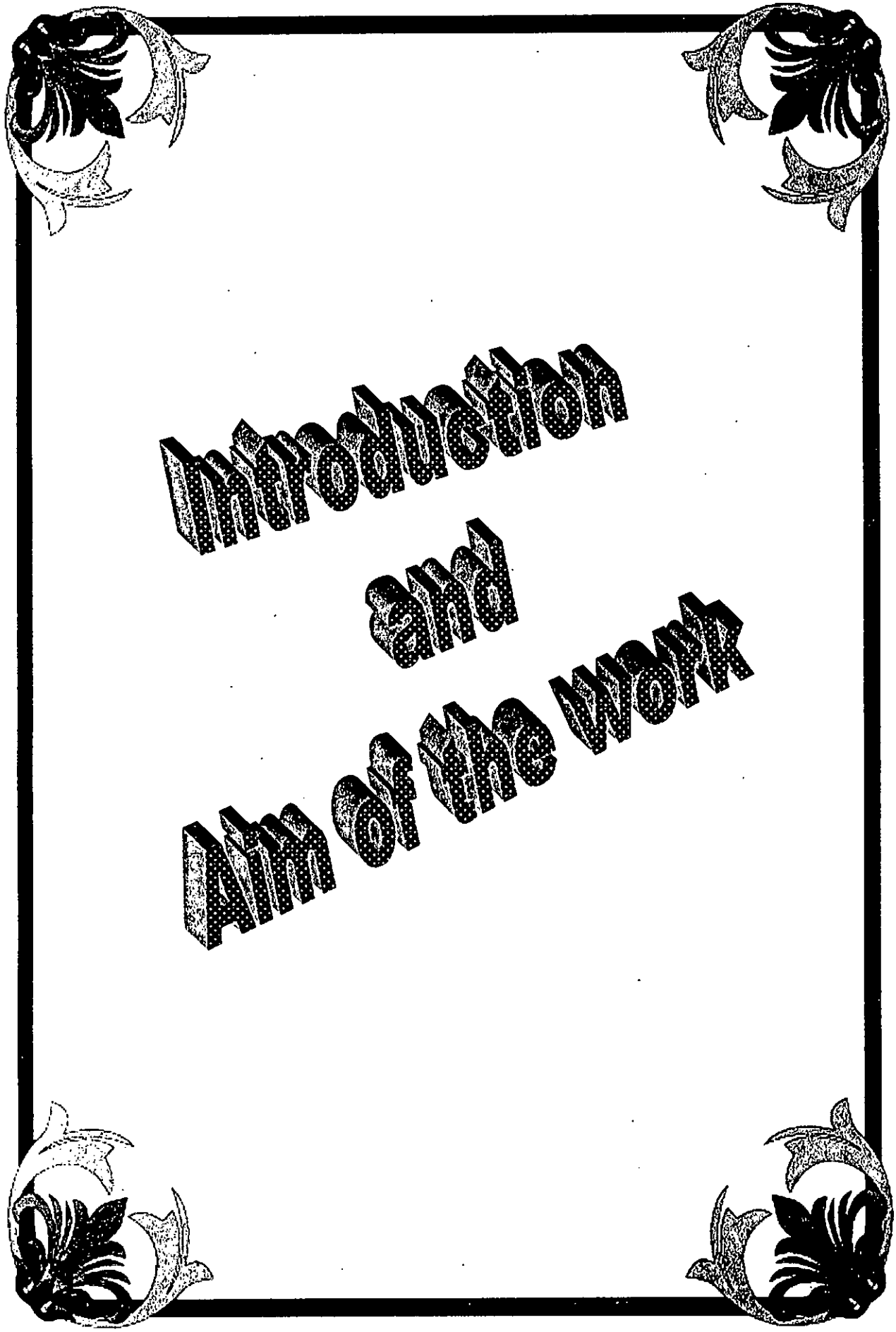
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
"قالوا سُبْحَانَكَ لا عِلْمَ لَنَا
إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ
أَنْتَ العَلِيمُ الحَكِيمُ"
صدق الله العظيم
سورة البقرة ، الآية : (32)

Index

List of figures

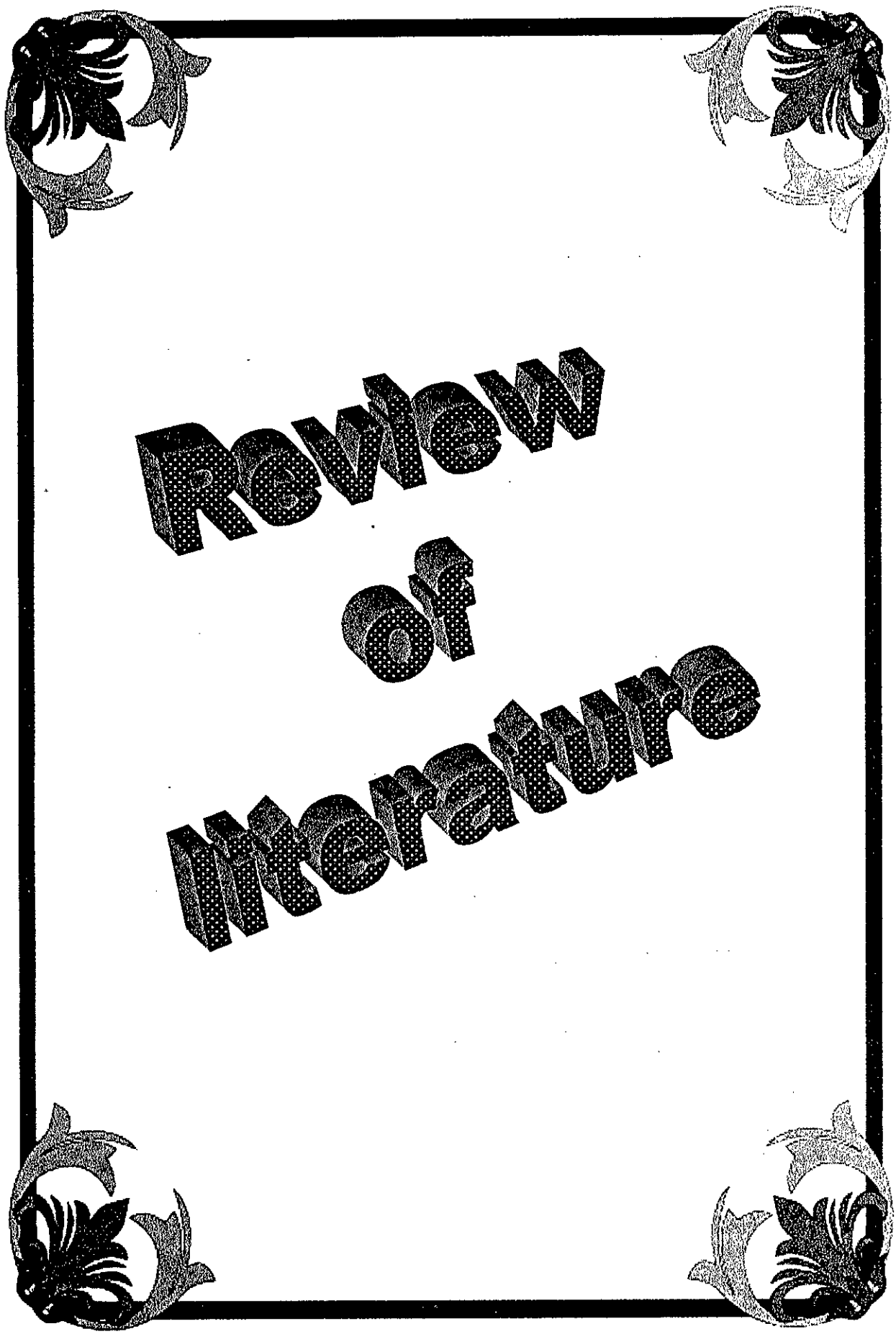

Introduction
and
Aim of the work

Introduction

Clinical pregnancy of in vitro fertilization (IVF) is influenced by many critical factors : patient selection , ovulation induction protocol , oocyte retrieval technique , egg and embryo quality , uterine receptivity , laboratory protocol and embryo transfer technique **(Kovacs et al.,1999).**

Embryo transfer (ET) is an important step of in vitro fertilization (IVF) and may greatly influence the outcome of the procedure . Many factors affect the success of this procedure **(Rhodes etal., 2005).**
These factors include :

- Gentle and atraumatic technique **(Goudas et al.,1998).**
- Perform trial (Mock) transfer before actual transfer **(Mansour et al.,1990).**
- Transfer under ultrasound guidance with partial full bladder **(Coroleu et al.,2000).**
- Flushing cervical canal with culture media prior to embryo transfer **(Mac Namee,1999).**
- Removal of cervical mucus prior to embryo transfer **(Nabi et al.,1997).**
- Avoidance of the use of tenaculum in cervical manipulation or traction **(Lesny et al.,1999).**
- Site of embryo deposition **(Nazari et al.,1993).**
- Slow withdrawal of embryo transfer catheter **(Martinez et al.,2001).**
- Routine administration of antibiotics following embryo transfer **(Egbase et al.,1999).**
- Bed rest after embryo transfer **(Sharif et al.,1998).**


Review
of
literature

Historical Review of IVF-ET

In April 1890 , two ova were collected from an Angora doe rabbit , which had been fertilized by an Angora, buck 32 hours previously ; the ova were undergoing 4 segment segmentation . These ova were immediately transferred into the upper end of the fallopian tube of a Belgian doe rabbit which has been mated 3 hours before by a buck of the same breed as herself . At the end of pregnancy , the Belgian doe gave birth to 6 young : 4 of these resembled herself and her mat while two were Angoras . This was the first attempt for a successful embryo transfer in animal **(Heape,1995)**. While others described the first confirmed success of IVF in rabbit and reported that sperm required pretreatment in the female genital tract (capacitation) before fertilization **(Chang,1959).**

(Hard,1909) described human pregnancy with donor sperms . **(Rock and Menkin,1944)** reported IVF & cleavage of human egg .Others described laparoscopic recovery of hman oocytes after gonadotropin stimulation**(Steptoe and Edwards, 1970).**

After embryo transfer in IVF program , a transient rise of B –HCG was described by **(De Kretser et al.,1973).**

The successful fertilization of the first test tube baby in Feb. 1978 culminating in the birth of louise brown in the United Kingdom **(Steptoe and Edward,1978).**

(Lopata et al.,1980) reported IVF-ET term pregnancy after unexplained infertility . IVF-ET treatment for male infertility was described by **(Yovich et al.,1984)** . IVF-ET treatment in cases of pathological cervical factor was reported by **(Hewitt et al.,1985).**