



CORRELATION BETWEEN SERUM PROGESTERONE ON HCG DAY AND ENDOMETRIAL RECEPTEVITY USING THICKNESS OF ENDOMETRIAL LINING AS AN INDICATOR IN IVF CASES

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INTRODUCTION

Increased progesterone levels at the end of the follicular phase in the IVF cycle with controlled ovarian stimulation are common, and scientific evidence shows that this condition has a negative impact on the success of the IVF cycle. Increased progesterone is thought to affect endometrial receptivity, which causes asynchrony between the endometrium and the embryo at the time of embryo transfer. Endometrial receptivity is one of them assessed through the thickness of Endometrial Lining (EL). This study aims to find the correlation between progesterone levels with EL at the time of the ovum pick up . This study was a cross-sectional analytic quantitative study that included 116 patients who underwent an IVF or IVF / ICSI cycle with the fresh embryo transfer method in the Aster Fertility Clinic, Hasan Sadikin General Hospital Bandung. Follicular stimulation was given with rFSH according to the clinician's indications and decisions. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS tool, using Pearson's parametric statistical tests to assess correlations and their significance

RESULTS

The average value of progesterone in this study was 0.94, with a minimum value of 0.09 and a maximum of 2.33. The average thickness of EL is 10.6 mm, with a minimum thickness of 5.8 and a maximum of 17.7. Pearson's statistical test showed that the correlation between the two variables was 0.094 ($p = 0.315$)

CONCLUSION

This study found no correlation between progesterone levels with Endometrial Lining thickness, which is one indicator of endometrial receptivity

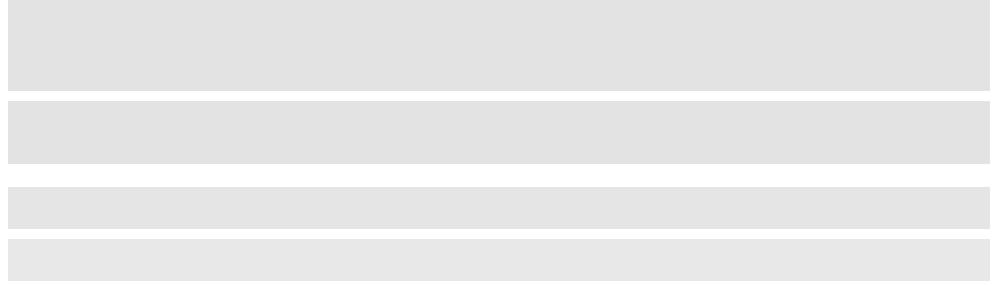
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