

Effect of lower-dose cetorelix acetate protocol on in-vitro fertilization outcome

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摘要

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To determine whether a low initial dosage of cetorelix acetate could prevent a premature luteinizing hormone (LH) surge in women undergoing controlled ovarian stimulation. **METHOD:** Treatment with a recombinant follicle stimulating hormone was started on Day 3 of the menstrual cycle, and 0.125 mg of cetorelix was injected daily from Day 5 of the ovarian stimulation until the diameter of the dominant follicle reached at least 16 mm. The dosage was then doubled and maintained at 0.250 mg/day until the day before the injection of human chorionic gonadotropin. **RESULT:** There was a significant decrease in serum LH concentration 1 day after doubling the cetorelix dosage, and the LH concentration remained low during the follicular phase. Clinical pregnancy occurred in 18 women (42.8%), with 2 intrauterine fetal deaths before the 12th week. **CONCLUSION:** Increasing the cetorelix dosage from 0.125 to 0.250 mg/day when the follicular size is appropriate can prevent a premature LH surge.