

**When should the cryopreserved pronuclear stage embryos be transferred
in ovulated cycle?**

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INTRODUCTION: Experiments were conducted to investigate the appropriate day for frozen-thawed pronuclear stage embryos transfer in ovulated cycle.

METHODS:

DESIGNE: Retrospective study.

SETTING: Kato Ladies' Clinic.

SUBJECT: 347 Cryo-embryo transfers from January 2000 to March 2002.

INTERVENTION: Cryopreserved pronuclear stage embryos were thawed and cultured for one day, then transferred to uterus on the day of ovulation (ov0), the next day of ovulation (ov1) and two days after ovulation (ov2).

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE: Pregnancy rate.

RESULTS: Pregnancy rates were 36%, 42% and 39% for ov0, ov1 and ov2, respectively. Although there was no statistic significances among the groups, slightly higher pregnancy rate was observed with ov1 transfer. Average ages of the patients were 34.2, 34.8 and 35.2 respectively, and there was no statistic difference among the groups. Progesterone values of the groups were 1.2, 3.8, and 6.9 (ng/ml), respectively. The rise of progesterone was significant different.

CONCLUSIONS: Is the embryo-uterine synchrony necessary for successful implantation? It is known that maximum duration of the implantation window is 6 days long. In this study it was proved that pregnancy rates were acceptable when the embryo was at least 2 days earlier to the uterus cycle, and progesterone value at the time of ET was not important.