

Outcome of In Vitro Fertilization and Embryo Transfer in Infertile Women with Pelvic Tuberculosis

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Objectives: Pelvic tuberculosis (TB) causes infertility despite of anti-TB chemotherapy and IVF-ET is effective treatment to achieve pregnancy. The aim of this study is to assess the outcomes of IVF-ET in pelvic TB, especially according to main Tb lesion, and to investigate the factors affecting the successful outcome.

Methods: A total of 135 IVF-ET cycles were performed in 54 patients with pelvic TB and the outcome was compared with that of control group with tubal factor not associated with TB in 301 cycles, 227 patients. Anti-TB chemotherapy was performed in the patients with pelvic TB. Pregnancy rate was compared according to main TB lesion as salpingitis, peritonitis, and endometritis. In the patients with endometrial TB, when complicated with uterine synechia, hysteroscopic lysis was done before IVF-ET and pregnancy rate was compared according to the presence of uterine synechia.

Results: There was no significant difference in peak E₂ (2,790 ±280.1 vs 2,554 ±101.2, p>0.05), the number of retrieved oocytes (13.5 ±0.7 vs 12.5 ±0.4, p>0.05) and fertilized oocytes (7.7 ±0.5 vs 7.8 ±0.3, p>0.05) between patient and control group. Clinical pregnancy rate per transfer in pelvic TB group was 22.9% and showed no difference from that of control group (24.3%, p>0.05). Although it was not statistically significant, pregnancy rate in the endometrial Tb (18%) was lower than that in the salpingitis (28.5%) or peritonitis (26.5%) (p>0.05). In the endometrial TB with uterine synechia, pregnancy rate was significantly lower than that of the patients without synechia even after hysteroscopic lysis (9.7% vs 31.6%, p<0.05).

Conclusion: IVF-ET after anti-TB chemotherapy is the most effective treatment to achieve pregnancy in infertile patients with pelvic TB. Because the presence of endometrial TB and resulting uterine synechia affects the outcome of IVF-ET, thorough evaluation for endometrium with endometrial biopsy and hysteroscopy is important to predict the prognosis of IVF-ET treatment.

Key Words: Pelvic tuberculosis, Infertility, IVF-ET, Endometrial tuberculosis

가

가

10%

1

19%

HIV

가

가

39%

4

54, 135

5

가

227, 301

FSH<12

mIU/ml

E₂ (estradiol) 가 500

6

pg/ml

가

가 4

2.

7,8

Table 1

가

가

9

Table 1. Diagnostic methods for pelvic tuberculosis

Diagnostic tool	No. of patients performed	No. of positive findings (%)
HSG	43	39 (90.7)
Laparoscopy	30	29 (96.7)
Hysteroscopy	24	19 (79.2)
D & C	40	13 (32.5)
Endometrial mycobacterium culture	1	0 (0)
PCR with endometrial tissue	5	1 (20)
Chest X-ray	54	18 (33.3)

(tuberculous granuloma)

acid fast bacilli stain mycobacterium

PCR (polymerase chain reaction)

19 (43), 14 (35), 4 (10)

1) PCR for tuberculosis

primers: I1-I3 primer pair (245 bp) for IS6110, P1-P3 primer pair (418 bp) from Pab gene

Sequence of the primer (5' to 3'):

CCTGCGAGCGTAGGCGTCGG and CTCGTCCAGCGCCGCTTCGG

10 µl DNA PCR mixture 100 µl 10 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.3), 2.5 mM MgCl₂, 200 µM deoxynucleotides (dTTP replaced by dUTP), 0.1 µM CTAB (cetyl trimethylammonium bromide), 1 U UNG (Uracil N-glycosylase), 10 U Stoffel Fra-

ment (Perkin Elmer Cetus), 1 µM primer가

100 µl mineral oil overlaid

22 10 , 95 10 UNG

inactivation DNA denaturation 70

2 annealing , 40 cycle

0.8% agarose gel

2)

rifampin (10 mg/Kg/d), isoniazid (3~10 mg/Kg/d), ethambutol (15 mg/Kg/d), pyrazinamide streptomycin

12 18

3.

Suprefact (GnRH agonist, Buserelin acetate, Hoechst A.G., Frankfurt am Main, Germany) 0.5 mg 2

Nafarelin (Synarel, Searle) 2

LH, FSH, E₂

3 FSH (Metrodin, Serono, Switzerland) HMG (Pergonal, Serono, Switzerland) 2~3 ampule

E₂

FSH

HMG 16 mm 가 3 E₂ 가 hCG (human chorionic gonadotropin, Pregnyl, NV Organon, Holland) 10,000 IU 34~36 16 G needle swim up method , 3~6 15~18 3

sterone in oil 50 mg , Proge-
 β -hCG , 12
 2 , 54 , 135
 가 가 3 가
 54
 1
 4. 53
 , 48 10
 χ^2 -test Student T-test, ANOVA
 1

Table 2. Characteristics of patients with pelvic tuberculosis and controls

	Pelvic tuberculosis	Controls	p-value
No. of patients	54	227	
No. of cycles	135	301	NS
Mean age (Yr.)	31.5 \pm 0.4	31.7 \pm 0.2	NS
Duration of infertility (Mo.)	61.4 \pm 4.3	52.5 \pm 2.4	NS
Basal FSH (mIU/ml)	7.54 \pm 0.64	8.19 \pm 0.25	NS
E ₂ on hCG day (pg/ml)	2,790 \pm 280.1	2,554 \pm 101.2	NS

NS: not significant (p>0.05), E₂: estradiol

Table 3. Outcome of IVF-ET cycle in patients with medically treated pelvic tuberculosis

Outcomes	Pelvic TB	Controls	p-value
No. of cycles	135	301	
No. of ET cycles	105	268	
No. of oocytes retrieved	13.5 \pm 0.7	12.5 \pm 0.4	NS
No. of oocytes fertilized	7.7 \pm 0.5	7.8 \pm 0.3	NS
No. of transferred embryo	5.0 \pm 0.2	4.8 \pm 0.1	NS
Implantation rate (%)	6.9 (37/537)	6.5 (94/1443)	NS
Biochemical pregnancy rate (%)	10.5 (11/105)	8.0 (21/268)	NS
Clinical pregnancy rate (%)			
Per cycle	17.8 (24/135)	21.6 (65/301)	
Per ET cycle	22.9 (24/105)	24.3 (65/268)	
Term delivery rate (%)	20.0 (21/105)	19.0 (51/268)	NS
Abortion rate per pregnancy (%)	4.2 (1/24)	15.4 (10/65)	NS

values are Mean \pm SEM. NS: not significant (p>0.05)

가 1 28.5%, 26.5%, 18% , 18%, 27.3% (Table 4).

FSH hCG E₂ (Table 2), 31.6% , 9.7% (p<0.05, Table 5).

가 22.9%, 24.3% 20.0% 19.0% (Table 3).

Table 4. Outcome of IVF-ET cycles in the patients with pelvic tuberculosis according to main site of involvement

	Salpingitis	Peritonitis	Endometritis	p-value
No. of patients	11	17	26	
No. of ET cycles	21	34	50	
Mean age (yr)	30.7 ±0.7	30.4 ±0.8 ^a	32.4 ±0.4 ^b	0.03
No. of oocytes	12.7 ±0.3	12.3 ±1.3	14.2 ±0.4	NS
No. of fertilized embryos	7.4 ±1.0	7.9 ±0.8	7.5 ±0.7	NS
Clinical pregnancy rate (%) per ET cycle	28.5 (6/21)	26.5 (9/34)	18.0 (9/50)	NS

a vs b: p<0.05, one way ANOVA, NS: not significant

Table 5. Outcome of IVF-ET cycles in endometrial tuberculosis with or without uterine synechia

	Tb endometritis without synechia	Tb endometritis with synechia	p-value
No. of patients	9	17	
No. of transfer cycles	19	31	
Mean age (yr)	33.0 ±0.4	31.8 ±0.7	NS
No. of oocytes	14.6 ±1.7	13.8 ±1.4	NS
No. of fertilized embryos	8.7 ±1.0	5.9 ±0.6*	0.01
Implantation rate (%)	5.9 (6/101)	3.8 (3/79)	NS
Clinical pregnancy rate (%)			
Per transfer	31.6 (6/19)	9.7 (3/31)*	0.02

NS: not significant (p>0.05), *: p<0.05

39%가 , DNA PCR
 가 1% ,¹¹ 17
 19% ,¹⁷ 53
 39%가 , 1 48 10
 , 79% , 2
 20~30% , 5~15% ,¹²⁻¹⁴ 26 13
 , 가가 4~12%¹ ,
 59.7% ,¹⁵ AFB 1 1
 ,¹⁶ , 1 PCR
 X- 54 18 (33.3%) ,
 가 , 가
 14 , 4 ,
 가 , 가 ,
 , mycobac- ,
 terium , mycobacterium 8 ,
 ,⁷ ,
 ,⁹ ,
 ,^{7,8,18,19} ,
 ,
 mycobacterium ,
 ,²⁰ 가
 ,
 가 ,
 가

가, 21
 60%
 Schefer
 Marcus
 grading,
 가,
 가 43%
 가
 가
 E₂
 가
 가

가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가
 가

(22.9% vs 24.3%).

18%
 가 27.3%
 (31.6% vs 9.7%, p<0.05)
 22
 2
 1 가 . Mycobacterium
 가
 18
 low power (power=22%)

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