

取消新鲜胚胎移植后冷冻胚胎移植时机选择及其对妊娠结局的影响

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摘要:【目的】探讨取消新鲜胚胎移植后冷冻胚胎移植时机是否对临床妊娠率及活产率有影响。【方法】回顾性分析2014年1月至2015年12月期间本中心行体外受精-胚胎移植技术(IVF-ET)的患者资料,取消新鲜胚胎移植后行冻胚移植共1785周期,共355周期纳入本研究。以促排周期取卵日与第一次冷冻胚胎移植日的间隔时间进行分组,小于等于45d为邻近组($n=79$),大于45d为非邻近组($n=276$)。同时将两组按促排方案各自再分为两个亚组,促性腺激素释放激素激动剂方案(简称激动剂方案)邻近组($n=44$)、和非邻近组($n=191$),促性腺激素释放激素拮抗剂方案(简称拮抗剂方案)邻近组($n=35$)和非邻近组($n=85$)。主要观察指标为临床妊娠率(CPR)、活产率(LBR),分析各组及亚组间的差异。【结果】邻近组与非邻近组研究对象的年龄、不孕年限、不孕因素、体质量指数(BMI)、基础卵泡刺激素(FSH)值、促性腺激素(Gn)总量、HCG日孕酮(P)水平及获卵数等结果差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。而窦卵泡计数(AFC)、HCG日E₂水平、Gn时间、促排卵方案、以及FET内膜准备方案的差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),其中邻近组多囊卵巢综合征患者较非邻近组多(50.6% vs. 30.8%, $P=0.001$)。邻近组与非邻近组的临床妊娠率(51.9% vs. 48.2%, $P=0.561$)、活产率(43.0% vs. 38.4%, $P=0.458$)差异无统计学意义。比较不同促排卵方案亚组,激动剂方案:邻近组与非邻近组的临床妊娠率(52.3% vs. 46.6%, $P=0.497$)和活产率(45.5% vs. 36.6%, $P=0.279$);拮抗剂方案:邻近组与非邻近组的临床妊娠率(51.4% vs. 51.8%, $P=0.973$)和活产率(40.0% vs. 42.4%, $P=0.812$),差异均无统计学意义。【结论】IVF周期取消移植后立即行FET的CPR和LBR与至少经历一次月经后的FET无明显无差异。

关键词:冷冻胚胎移植;移植时机;临床妊娠率;活产率

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The "Timing" of The First Frozen-thawed Embryo Transfer after a Cancelled Fresh Embryo Transfer

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To investigate whether the time interval between a cancelled fresh embryo transfer and a subsequent frozen embryo transfer (FET) affects clinical pregnancy rate (CPR) and live birth rate (LBR). 【Methods】 A total of 1785 FET cycles were performed between January 2014 to December 2015 in our reproductive center, with 355 FET cycles being retrospectively analyzed. Samples were divided according to the interval between oocyte retrieval (OR) and subsequent FET. FET at ≤ 45 days from OR was defined as adjacent FET ($n=79$) and FET at > 45 days from OR day was defined as non-adjacent FET ($n=276$). Meanwhile, each group were divided according to ovarian stimulation protocol, including adjacent FET ($n=44$) and non-adjacent FET ($n=191$) followed GnRH-a protocol in IVF cycles, adjacent FET ($n=35$) and non-adjacent FET ($n=85$) followed GnRH-antagonist protocol in IVF cycles. Main outcome

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measure: CPR and LBR. 【Results】 No significant difference was observed in duration of infertility, body mass index (BMI), basal follicle stimulating hormone (bFSH), total gonadotropin (Gn) dosage, progesterone (P) on human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) day, number of OR between adjacent FET and non-adjacent FET. Compared with non-adjacent FET, number of antral follicle count (AFC) and days of Gn were significantly more and E2 on HCG day was higher in adjacent FET. Prevalence of protocol for ovarian stimulation protocol and endometrial preparation also significantly differ between the two groups. Prevalence of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) was significant higher in adjacent FET than in non-adjacent FET. No significant difference was found in CPR and LBR between adjacent FET and non-adjacent FET (51.9% vs 48.2%, $P = 0.561$, and 43.0% vs 38.4%, $P = 0.458$, respectively). No significant difference was found in CPR and LBR between adjacent FET and non-adjacent FET follow GnRH-a protocol (52.3% vs 46.6%, $P = 0.497$, and 45.5% vs 36.6%, $P = 0.279$, respectively). No significant difference was found in CPR and LBRs between adjacent FET and non-adjacent FET follow GnRH-antagonist protocol (51.4% vs 51.8%, $P = 0.973$, and 40.0% vs 42.4%, $P = 0.812$, respectively). 【Conclusions】 FET performed at least one menstrual cycle had CPR and LBR similar to immediately FET after fresh IVF cycle.

Key words: frozen-thawed embryo transfer; time to transfer; clinical pregnancy rate; live birth rate

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新鲜胚胎移植目前是辅助生殖 (assisted reproductive technologies, ART) 的常规技术,然而,有研究表明控制性超促排卵 (controlled ovarian hyper-stimulation, COH) 对子宫内膜和子宫环境存在不利影响,例如子宫内膜容受性 (endometrial receptivity, ER) 降低以及促黄体素受体的下调,可能是因为促排卵周期中,应用促性腺激素 (gonadotropin, Gn) 刺激卵巢及促性腺激素释放激素 (gonadotrophin releasing hormone, GnRH) 类似物使子宫内膜暴露超生理浓度的雌激素和孕激素,子宫内膜快速向分泌期转化,子宫内膜对人绒毛膜促性腺激素 (human chorionic gonadotropin, HCG) 的反应降低等^[1],从而降低了新鲜胚胎移植的临床妊娠率 (clinical pregnancy rate, CPR, CPR) 以及与围产期不良妊娠结局相关^[2]。随着低温保存技术的改进,尤其是玻璃化冷冻胚胎技术的发展,冷冻胚胎移植 (frozen embryo transfer, FET) 逐渐成为临床的常规技术之一,不仅提高临床妊娠率,改善妊娠结局,也是预防晚发型卵巢过度刺激综合征 (ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, OHSS) 的最有效的措施^[3],对于新鲜胚胎移植失败或不适宜行新鲜胚胎移植的患者,可将胚胎冷冻,待以后的自然周期或人工周期进行 FET,但随后的 FET 时机尚不明确,2008 年有研究表示延迟 FET 会显著降低临床妊娠率^[4],此后仅有少量相关报道,但结论不一,存在争议,且国内尚无相关报道,因此本研究目的是探讨取消新鲜胚胎移植

后,增加随后 FET 的时间间隔是否对妊娠结局有影响,为临床工作者提供参考。

1 材料与amp;方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析 2014 年至 2015 年期间行体外受精-胚胎移植技术 (in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer, IVF-ET) 的患者资料,本实验经患者知情同意并获本院伦理委员会批准实施。取消新鲜胚胎移植共 1 985 例,纳入本研究入选标准:①第一或第二周期行常规 IVF 或单精子卵母细胞浆内注射 (intracytoplasmic sperm injection, ICSI) 后因故取消新鲜胚胎移植 (embryo transfer, ET);②促性腺激素释放激素激动剂 (gonadotrophin releasing hormone-agonist, GnRH-a) 方案 (简称激动剂方案) 周期及促性腺激素释放激素拮抗剂 (gonadotrophin releasing hormone-antagonist, GnRH-antagonist) 方案周期 (以下简称拮抗剂方案);③患者年龄介于 20~40 岁之间;④因取卵前高孕酮、取卵后发热、卵巢过度刺激综合征高风险或者发生其他不可预料的意外等取消新鲜移植。排除以下周期:①合并多发子宫内膜息肉、重度不典型增生、多发子宫肌瘤、重度宫腔粘连;②反复种植失败 (repeated IVF-ET failure, RIF);③合并卵巢或其他系统肿瘤;④合并病情未控制的甲状腺亢进或减退;⑤除染色体多态性以外的染色体异常;共有 355 周期纳入本研究。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 控制性超促排卵方案 控制性超促排卵采用激动剂方案及拮抗剂方案。激动剂方案组包括超长方案、改良超长方案、长方案、短效长方案等,研究对象均使用GnRH-a进行降调节,达到降调节标准后根据患者的年龄、基础卵巢激素及窦卵泡数使用Gn促排卵。拮抗剂方案组的研究对象从月经第2~4天开始给予外源性Gn启动促排卵,根据患者的卵巢反应确定添加GnRH-antagonist的时间。当至少一个卵泡达12~14 mm时加用拮抗剂250 μ g,每天1次至HCG扳机日。

1.2.2 取卵、受精及胚胎的培养与冻融 当有2个卵泡直径达到18 mm或3个直径达到17 mm时,当晚肌肉注射HCG 5 000~10 000 U,当天为扳机日,35~37 h后经阴道B超引导下穿刺取卵,同时男方取精,根据精液浓度和活动率决定受精方式,IVF/ICSI受精及胚胎的培养与冻融均采用本中心常规的方法。

1.2.3 胚胎评分 根据文献标准进行胚胎评分^[5],胚胎质量分为I-IV级:I级:卵裂球大小均匀,形态规则,透明带完整;胞质均匀清晰,没有颗粒现象;碎片0~5%之间。II级:卵裂球大小略不均匀,形态略不规则,胞质可有颗粒现象;碎片6%~20%。III级:卵裂球大小明显不均匀,可有明显的形态不规则;胞质可有颗粒现象;碎片21%~50%。IV级:卵裂球大小严重不均匀;胞质可有严重颗粒现象;碎片>50%。D3(第3天)I级和II级7-9细胞视为优质胚胎。采用Gardner等^[6]方法对将囊胚期胚胎进行评分,评分为 ≥ 3 BB的囊胚视为优质囊胚。胚胎采用玻璃化冷冻方法进行冷冻保存。

1.2.4 内膜准备 ①自然周期(natural cycle, NC):月经周期正常、有规律排卵的患者,采用自然周期法准备子宫内膜,在月经D10(第10天)第一次B超监测,此后规律监测卵泡发育。当优势卵泡直径 ≥ 14 mm时,每天测尿黄体生成素(luteinizing hormone, LH)至出现尿LH峰或B超提示排卵;若优势卵泡直径 > 18 mm仍未出现尿LH峰,则当晚肌注HCG 5 000~10 000 U, LH峰后24 h或HCG日后36~40 h当D0(第0天)行黄体支持直到移植日后14 d,于D3移植D3卵裂期胚胎, D5(第5天)移植囊胚。②激素替代周期(hormone replacement therapy, HRT)及GnRH-a降调节激素替代周期:月经周期不规律、排卵障碍或自然周期

有排卵但子宫内膜厚度较薄(< 8 mm)者,采用激素替代治疗周期,于月经周期D3始口服补佳乐2 mg每日2次,月经D10超声监测子宫内膜生长情况,适时调整用药方案。当子宫内膜厚度增长至8 mm以上,当D0行黄体支持直到移植日后14 d,黄体支持后的D3移植D3卵裂期胚胎,黄体支持后的D5移植囊胚。③促排卵周期(ovulation induction cycle, OI):用于正常周期无排卵或既往激素替代周期子宫内膜生长厚度过薄者,于月经周期或黄体酮撤退性出血D3~5开始给予促排卵药物诱发排卵:来曲唑(letrozole, LE)、尿促性素(human menopausal gonadotropin, HMG)等促排卵, D10开始监测卵泡的发育,若优势卵泡出现,等待卵泡继续生长,直径 ≥ 12 mm时开始每天测尿LH及超声监测,若D10~12仍无 ≥ 10 mm的优势卵泡,则予HMG 37.5~75.0 U/d,共2~3次后复查超声。当LH峰出现或主导卵泡直径达 ≥ 18 mm时,则当晚注射HCG 5 000~10 000 U, LH峰后24 h或HCG日后36~40 h当D0行黄体支持直到移植日后14 d, D3移植D3卵裂期胚胎, D5移植囊胚。

1.2.5 黄体支持 三种内膜准备方案后都予黄体支持,自然周期与诱发排卵周期予每日肌注黄体酮注射液40 mg或每日阴道使用黄体酮胶囊(安琪坦)400 mg,激素替代周期予每日肌注黄体酮注射液60 mg或每日阴道使用黄体酮胶囊(安琪坦)600 mg。

1.2.6 胚胎移植与妊娠随访 D3卵裂胚及囊胚均于移植当日解冻复苏, D3卵裂胚常规进行辅助孵化(assisted hatching, AH),培养2 h后移植,向宫腔内胚胎移植1~3个。胚胎移植后14 d查尿妊娠试验阳性,行血HCG检查并于移植后4~5周进行超声检查。

1.3 研究分组

将取卵日与随后的第一次FET的移植日的时间间隔进行分组,小于等于45 d为邻近组($n = 79$),大于45 d为非邻近组($n = 276$)。同时将两组按取卵周期的促排方案各自再分为两个亚组,激动剂方案邻近组($n = 44$)、激动剂方案非邻近组($n = 191$)和拮抗剂方案邻近组($n = 35$)和拮抗剂方案非邻近组($n = 85$)。

1.4 观察指标

主要观察指标:CPR,活产率(live birth rate, LBR);次要观察指标:胚胎种植率。临床妊娠的诊断以孕囊内可见胎心搏动为准,包括宫内、外妊

娠。流产诊断为妊娠不足28周的终止妊娠,分为早期流产及晚期流产。活产诊断为满28周后的胎儿。临床妊娠率=临床妊娠数/移植周期数;活产率=有活产婴儿出生的分娩次数/移植周期数;流产率=流产数/临床妊娠数;胚胎种植率=着床胚胎总数/移植胚胎总数;多胎率=多胎妊娠数/临床妊娠数。

1.5 统计学分析

采用SPSS 23.0进行统计学分析,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,定性资料用率(%)表示,采用Shapiro-Wilk检验正态性,两组的计量资料采用Mann-Whitney *U*秩和检验分析,两组间率的比较采用Chi-square或Fisher确切概率法检验,双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 时为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组研究对象的临床基础资料与取卵周期的参数比较

两组研究对象的年龄、不孕年限、不孕因素、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)、基础卵泡刺激素(follicle-stimulating hormone, FSH)值、Gn总量、HCG日孕酮(progesterone, P)水平及获卵数结果差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。而窦卵泡数(antral follicle count, AFC)、HCG日雌二醇(estrogen, E_2)水平、Gn时间、促排卵方案的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。临近组多囊卵巢综合征患者较非临近组多(50.6% vs. 30.8%, $P = 0.001$)。临近组研究对象AFC较非临近组多(26 ± 11 vs. 22 ± 11 , $P = 0.012$),且HCG日 E_2 水平较非临近组高($4\ 662 \pm 798$ vs. $4\ 113 \pm 1\ 259$, $P < 0.001$),而使用Gn时间较少(10.9 ± 2.9 vs. 11.4 ± 2.7 , $P = 0.021$);两组的促排卵方案差异有统计学意义($P = 0.025$,表1)。

2.2 两组研究对象FET周期的参数与妊娠结局比较

两组自然周期占比例分别为6.3%和29.7%,HRT周期占比例分别为77.2%和56.5%,促排卵周

表1 两组研究对象的临床基础资料与取卵周期参数对比
Table 1 Patients and ovarian stimulation cycles characteristics

	Adjacent FET group (<i>n</i> = 79)	Non-adjacent FET group (<i>n</i> = 276)	<i>Z</i>	χ^2	<i>P</i>
Female age/years	29.9 ± 3.8	30.5 ± 4.1	-0.516		0.606
Infertility diagnoses				1.199	0.753
Male factor/%	20.3	20.7			
Tubal factor/%	32.9	38.8			
Endometriosis /%	2.5	1.8			
Multiple factors /%	44.3	38.8			
PCOS/%	50.6	30.8		10.593	0.001 ¹⁾
Duration of infertility/years	4.0 ± 2.7	4.6 ± 3.0	-1.203		0.229
BMI/(kg/m ²)	21.3 ± 3.6	21.2 ± 2.9	-1.168		0.243
Basal FSH/(U/L)	7.1 ± 2.1	7.3 ± 1.9	-0.917		0.359
No. of AFC	26 ± 11	22 ± 11	-2.522		0.012 ¹⁾
Total Gn dosage/(U)	1 713 ± 661	1 843 ± 743	-1.258		0.208
Days of Gn	10.9 ± 2.9	11.4 ± 2.7	-2.306		0.021 ¹⁾
E_2 on HCG day/(ng/L)	4 662 ± 798	4 113 ± 1259	-3.760		0.000 ¹⁾
P on HCG day/(ng/mL)	1.5 ± 0.8	1.4 ± 0.9	-1.572		0.116
Thickness of endometrium on HCG day/cm	11.0 ± 2.6	10.9 ± 2.6	-0.166		0.868
No. of retrieved oocytes	19.7 ± 9.9	19.6 ± 9.3	-0.700		0.484
Protocol				5.007	0.025 ¹⁾
GnRH-a protocol/%	55.7	69.2			
GnRH-antagonist protocol/%	44.3	30.8			

1) statistically significant. DOR: decreased ovarian reserve

期占比例分别为16.5%和13.8%,两组间FET内膜准备方案的差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组FET周期的移植数、移植日内膜厚度和移植的优胚数差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。两组FET周期的临床妊娠率、活产率、流产率、胚胎种植率、多胎率均差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表2)。

2.3 促排方案亚组的FET周期妊娠结局比较

临近组及非临近组按促排方案各自再分两个亚组,激动剂方案临近组($n = 44$)、激动剂方案非临近组($n = 191$)和拮抗剂方案临近组($n = 35$)和拮抗剂方案非临近组($n = 85$)。分别比较其临床妊娠率、活产率、流产率、胚胎种植率、多胎率,得出结果均为差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表3)。

3 讨论

随着胚胎冻融、复苏技术的发展与完善,冷冻胚胎的质量与种植潜能对比新鲜胚胎几乎相同^[7-8],使FET成为IVF-ET的重要部分。对于卵巢正常反应和高反应患者而言,对所有可利用的胚胎进行冷冻保存并用于随后的FET中可能是有利的^[9]。从大型的临床观察研究和随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT)来看,支持选择性冷冻胚胎移植(elective frozen embryo transfer, eFET)的证据正在增加,不仅是在较高的妊娠率方面,而且更重要的是,在降低母婴发病率和死亡

表2 两组研究对象FET周期参数与妊娠结局比较
Table 2 FET cycles characteristics and treatment outcomes

	FET cycles characteristics and treatment outcomes		[$\bar{x} \pm s$ or %]		
	Adjacent FET group ($n = 79$)	Non-adjacent FET group ($n = 276$)	Z	χ^2	P
Endometrial preparation				18.312	0.000 ¹⁾
NC	6.3	29.7			
HRT	77.2	56.5			
OI	16.5	13.8			
No. of embryo transfer	2.0±0.3	2.1±0.4	-0.789		0.430
No. of good-quality embryos transfer	1.6±0.6	1.7±0.6	-1.708		0.088
Clinical pregnancy rate	51.9	48.2		0.338	0.561
Live birth rate	43.0	38.4		0.552	0.458
Miscarriage rate	17.1	18.0		0.020	0.887
Implantation rate	35.2	31.8		0.649	0.420
Multiple pregnancy rate	39.0	39.1		0.000	0.993
Ectopic pregnancy rate	0	2.3		-	1.000

1) statistically significant.

表3 激动剂和拮抗剂方案亚组的FET周期妊娠结局比较
Table 3 FET cycles outcome of 2 subgroups follow GnRH-a protocol and GnRH-antagonist protocol only (%)

	GnRH-a protocol				GnRH-antagonist protocol			
	Adjacent FET group	Non-adjacent FET group	χ^2	P	Adjacent FET group	Non-adjacent FET group	χ^2	P
n	44	191			35	85		
Clinical pregnancy rate	52.3	46.6	0.462	0.497	51.4	51.8	0.001	0.973
Live birth rate	45.5	36.6	1.173	0.279	40.0	42.4	0.056	0.812
Miscarriage rate	13.0	19.1	0.137	0.711	22.2	15.9	0.050	0.822
Implantation rate	35.2	31.6	0.439	0.508	35.2	32.4	0.181	0.671
Multiple pregnancy rate	39.1	40.4	0.013	0.908	38.9	36.4	0.035	0.852
Ectopic pregnancy rate	0	2.2	-	1.000	0	2.3	-	1.000

率方面^[1],体现在较低风险的新生儿围产期死亡、小于胎龄儿、早产儿、低出生体重儿以及产前出血^[10]。2015年一项530周期的前瞻性研究表示即使与扳机日 $P \leq 1.5$ ng/mL的新鲜移植周期比较,“全胚冷冻”仍有更高的妊娠率^[11]。已经有大量研究表明COH过程中多卵泡的发育及募集会导致血中超生理浓度的雌激素和孕激素水平,影响子宫内膜的基因表达模式^[11-16],使得胚胎与子宫内膜发育不同步,降低了新鲜胚胎移植的胚胎种植率^[17-18]。有证据表明相对自然周期而言,在刺激周期中COH改变了子宫内膜的免疫环境,增加子宫内膜的自然杀伤细胞,从而降低子宫内膜容受性^[19-20]。而胚胎种植率的下降在新鲜胚胎移植中相对冻融胚胎移植而言更为显著^[9, 21-22],更有流行病学研究指出超促排卵后新鲜胚胎移植围着床期环境的改变可能与一些不良围产期结局相关^[23-25],而进行FET能有效降低这种影响。有大鼠模型研究^[26]表示HCG日P升高的患者内膜容受性降低与古桥蛋白(osteopontin, OPN)增多和血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)减少有关,而冷冻移植降低了COH对内膜的这种损害,使子宫内膜与胚胎的发育有更好的同步性,从而改善妊娠结局^[27]。

然而仍没有研究提出子宫内膜的基因表达模式和免疫环境需要多长时间可以恢复到超促排卵前的状态。在以往的经验中,为了避免OHSS的发生或促性腺激素的药物影响,FET常常选择在刺激周期取卵1-2个月后进行,但过度的延迟移植可能会增加不孕夫妇的压力及焦虑。虽有研究表明FET可以改善妊娠结局,但FET的最佳时机的研究尚不多且存在争议。2008年Maas等^[4]研究表示延迟FET会显著降低临床妊娠率(临近组35.2% vs. 非临近组21.0%, $P = 0.01$)。2016年5月Santos-Ribeiro等^[28]发表一项超过1 000例FET周期数的研究,表示延迟FET与立即行FET的妊娠结局并没有统计学差异(CPR:临近组35.6% vs. 非临近组31.7%, $P = 0.838$),与本研究结果一致。但该研究中仅选取了GnRH拮抗剂方案后新鲜胚胎移植失败后的FET周期,且FET周期的内膜准备大多数为自然周期方案(NC: 82% vs. HRT: 18%)。Volodarsky等^[29]研究显示,在没有考虑超促排卵的方案影响时,延迟FET比较立即FET的妊娠结局差异有统计学意义(IR:非临近组

30.5% vs. 临近组11.3%, $P = 0.001$; CPR:非临近组41.9% vs. 临近组17.9%, $P = 0.003$; LBR:非临近组32.3% vs. 临近组13.4%, $P = 0.01$),而将刺激周期的方案进行分组后,并对拮抗剂方案组数据(非临近组 $n = 52$,临近组 $n = 98$)进行分析,得出的结果无统计学差异,因此他提出FET妊娠结局可能受刺激周期不同的促排卵方案影响,猜测可能与GnRH方案类型^[30]、Gn的类型^[31]、晚期卵泡的孕激素升高^[32]、扳机的药物类型^[33]有关,这些因素均与取卵周期时内膜的容受性息息相关,而本研究将刺激周期按方案类型分为4个亚组并两两比较,得出各组妊娠结局差异无统计学意义。Lattes等^[34]研究报道也表示没有证据支持全胚冷冻策略中从取卵到FET的时间间隔对LBR(OR 0.73, 95% CI 0.49 ~ 1.08)没有影响,在CPR(临近组44.1% vs. 非临近组36.1%, $P = 0.07$)、生化妊娠率(临近组49.8% vs. 非临近组43.8%, $P = 0.17$)、流产率(临近组11.8% vs. 非临近组16.1%, $P = 0.16$)上的差异也没有统计学意义,该回顾性研究中包括了GnRH长方案及拮抗剂进行卵巢刺激,扳机的药物类型包括GnRH-a及HCG,其差异均无统计学意义。对LBR的影响有统计学差异的因素是女方年龄(35 ~ 40岁 vs. < 35岁, OR 0.63, 95% CI 0.4 ~ 0.95; > 40岁 vs. < 35岁, OR 0.34, 95% CI 0.2 ~ 0.7)、移植日的胚胎类型(囊胚 vs D3卵裂胚; OR 1.7, 95% CI 1.1 ~ 2.8)、移植胚胎数(OR 2.2, 95% CI 1.4 ~ 3.3)内膜准备的给药途径(经皮吸收方式 vs. 口服药物方式; OR 0.62, 95% CI 0.4 ~ 0.9)。

在本研究中,两组患者的不孕因素的差异有统计学意义,是因为临近组50.6%研究对象患有PCOS,解释了临近组研究对象使用拮抗剂方案比非临近组多、HCG日 E_2 水平比非临近组高,而Gn时间比非临近组少的原因。但本研究中的临床妊娠率、活产率、流产率、胚胎种植率、多胎率上均为差异无统计学意义,妊娠结果的差异在不同COH方案中也没有统计学意义。因此我们的研究与Lattes等^[34]的相似,支持一次月经来潮后子宫内膜的容受性已经恢复正常,是否延迟移植对妊娠结局没有影响。

本研究存在以下局限性:样本量较小,但通过应用纳入标准来确定选择研究人群,适当减少潜在的混杂因素;回顾性分析,尚需更多前瞻性的随机对照研究进一步证实结论;研究中FET内膜准

备方案存在差异,基于Cochrane荟萃分析结论为没有足够的证据支持哪种内膜准备方案优于其他方案^[35],因此本研究没有考虑FET子宫内膜准备方案的影响。

总而言之,本研究结果支持无论使用长方案

或拮抗剂方案促排卵,延迟或不延迟FET,其临床妊娠率和活产率均没有统计学差异。因此,推迟FET可能不必要地延迟了助孕受孕的时间,可以在取消胚胎移植、月经来潮后尽快行解冻胚胎移植,但这一结果仍需进一步的前瞻性研究证实。

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