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SUCCESSFUL PREGNANCY BY OOCYTE DONATION IN A PATIENT WITH PREMATURE OVARIAN FAILURE

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This paper reports of the first pregnancy in an ovarian failure patient ,by using steroid hormonne replacement therapy (SCRT) and oocyte donation in our country. The donor was stimulated with GnRH-a/HMG/hCG protocol for superovulation. The recipient was treated with SCRT protocol to prepare the uterus for embryos implatation and synchrony of the menstrual cycles between the donor and the recipient. Five embryos were transfered into the recipient uterus on the 17th days of the cycle. Pregnancy test was positive on 14th days after embryo transfer. Exogenous hormones were to maintein early pregnancy till the 14th weeks after gestation and deliveried a normal baby on 14 January 1994. The etiology, SCRT and indication for oocyte donation and sucessful factors were also discussed.

Subject headings ovarian failure, premature; estrogen replacement therapy; ovum transport

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体外反搏作用机制研究的新方向

经过18年近4 000家医院的临床应用,体外反搏(ECP)治疗缺血性心脑血管疾病的疗效已比较肯定,然其作用机制尚待深入研究。过去的研究重点为ECP的血流动力学效应和对动脉侧支循环建立的促进作用。近年发现ECP可能还有其他作用机制。目前的研究从以下两个方面展开:

1 ECP与微循环的关系

微循环研究一向局限于微血管舒缩状态和血液有形成分的流态特性,对动脉灌注压力未予重视。从激光多普勒血流计观察发现在ECP过程中,体表微循环血流量较静息时增加50%～130%。临床上ECP对一些非心脑血管系统的缺血性疾病如:病毒性肝炎、难愈性褥疮、骨折等有效,提示其治疗和康复作用可能是通过解除共同的病理过程——局部微循环障碍而实现的。

2 ECP与血管内皮系统的关系

在第4、5届全国体外反搏学术会议上已有观察报告,发现ECP可改变某些血管活性物质,如心钠素(ANF)、前列环素(PGI_2)和血栓素(TXA_2)等的浓度。进一步的研究将揭示ECP显著提高舒张期血压后对血管内皮细胞形态和功能的影响。采用细胞分子生物学方法,系统观察内皮素NO合成酶、血小板及血细胞功能的动态变化,有助于阐明ECP与内皮系统的关系。

上述研究有可能从不同角度探讨ECP的作用机制,为血管生物学研究增添新的内容。

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