

Poster Number: EP 426 Name: Dr.Kinjal Parikh

Title: Endometrial Thickness and Recurrent Implantation Failure (RIF): Identifying Optimal Thresholds Across Age Groups



Introduction:

The study investigates the optimal endometrial thickness (ET) for successful implantation in women experiencing recurrent implantation failure (RIF). It aims to identify how ET varies across different age groups and its impact on implantation success.

Objectives:

To determine the average ET in women with RIF across various age groups.
To identify the optimal ET thresholds for successful implantation in these age groups.

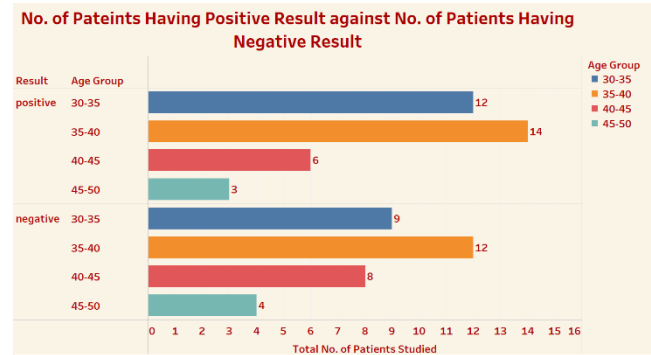
Materials and Methods:

Participants: Women aged 30-50 with a history of RIF.

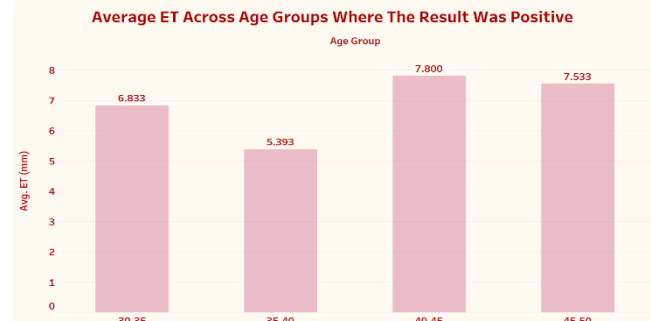
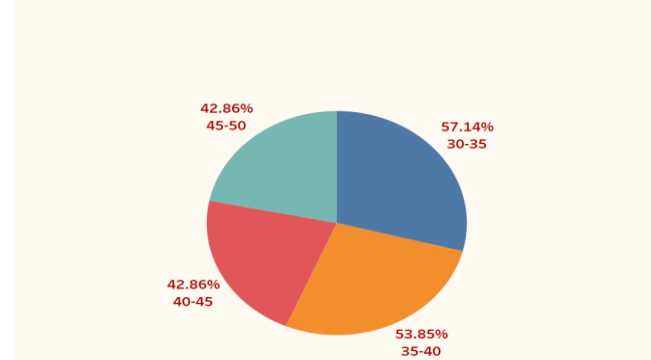
Data Collection: Measurement of ET using ultrasound.

Analysis: Statistical analysis to compare ET across age groups and correlate with implantation success rates. Use of Tableau for data visualization.

Results:



Percentage of Positive Results in Each Age Group



Conclusion:

The study concludes that there are significant variations in ET and implantation success rates across different age groups. The results show a decreasing trend in implantation success rates as age increases. Identifying optimal ET thresholds can help improve implantation success rates in women with RIF.

Acknowledgment:

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References:

1. Fahad, I. A. (2024) studied the impact of endometrial thickness on clinical pregnancy rates in stimulated intrauterine insemination cycles, finding a significant correlation between ET and pregnancy success. (Source: <https://www.gynaecologyjournals.com/archives/2024/vol6issue1/PartA/6-1-9-654.pdf>)
2. Nupur, A., Srinivas, C., & Vasanthi, P. (2024) explored the effectiveness of autologous blood cell derivative (endosera) in enhancing endometrial thickness and implantation rates in women with thin endometrium and infertility, demonstrating promising results. (Source: <https://doi.org/10.1093/humrep/deae108.1110>)