

Evaluation of pregnancy with ART and pregnancy outcomes In women referred to Infertility Center of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences from September 2018 to September 2020

Abstract

Background: ART, including in vitro fertilization (IVF) and microinjection or intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) and intrauterine sperm injection (IUI) has been widely used to solve the problem of human infertility and has brought many benefits to millions of women and men. The husband is dealing with infertility disorders. Due to the fact that no study has been done in Ardabil on the pregnancy rate using assisted reproductive methods and the outcome of pregnancy resulting from them, we decided to investigate these cases.

Aim: To determine the rate of pregnancy with assisted reproductive methods (ART) and the outcome of pregnancy in women referred to the infertility center of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences from the beginning of October 2018 to the end of September 2020.

Methods and material: The present study was a descriptive-cross-sectional retrospective study in which 380 women who visited the infertility center of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences from the beginning of October 2017 to the end of September 2019 to get pregnant with assisted reproductive methods, were entered into the study. Demographic questionnaire and patient file information were used to collect information. First, the demographic information questionnaire including age and place of residence, BMI and information related to the causes of infertility, the age of the wife and the number of eggs, the type of drugs consumed and the treatments received before the assisted reproductive methods were filled, and then the information related to Pregnancy and its consequences were extracted.

Results: A total of 380 women were included in the study. The highest frequency in terms of place of birth and residence was assigned to Ardabil. In terms of age, the average age of the women in the study was 31.67 years and the average age of the spouses was 35.99 years. The most important cause of infertility was attributed to ovarian causes with 36.5% of people. After that, male causes ranked second with 27.8%. In total, 82 people (22.6%) got pregnant out of 380 people referred for infertility treatment. Among these 82 people, 51.2% of healthy and full-term babies and 22.0% of healthy and pre-term babies were born. Also, 26.8% had no birth due to various reasons.

Conclusion: In general, it can be said that the results of treatment with pregnancy methods in Ardabil are acceptable. The IUI method had the highest success rate in

terms of pregnancy and the IVF method had the highest success rate in terms of the birth of a healthy baby. The BMI and age of mothers in Ardabil were high, and during the investigations, the effect of these factors on the failure of the methods was proven. This finding; It requires more attention from policymakers in the health field in order to plan for public awareness in order to take faster action for having children and pay attention to weight and BMI.

Keywords: IVF, ICSI, IUI, pregnancy