human reproduction

14th WORLD CONGRESS ON HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Melbourne Convention & Exhibition Centre, Melbourne Australia
30 November – 3 December 2011
www.humanreproduction2011.com

book of abstracts

Hosted by:

The International Academy of Human Reproduction

The Fertility Society of Australia
14th WORLD CONGRESS ON HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Melbourne Convention & Exhibition Centre, Melbourne Australia
30 November – 3 December 2011
www.humanreproduction2011.com

Thursday abstracts 3
Friday abstracts 25
Saturday abstracts 45
ePoster presentations 59
and acceptable method for termination of pregnancy up to 63 gestational days with no restrictions as to travel distance.

Predicting Factors for the Successfulness of Embryo Transfer
G.W. MARIADA, A. HINTING

Aim: Embryo transfer (ET) plays an important role for predicting pregnancy outcome during in vitro fertilisation. But, data on factors influencing the successfulness of embryo transfer in our country were lacking and has been comprehensively evaluated. This study examines variables that may affect ET in assisted reproductive technology patients who had high-quality embryos transferred in Fertility Center Siloam Hospital, Surabaya, Indonesia.

Methods: This study was observational study using prospective cohort model. The successfulness of fresh multiple embryo transfer from 327 patients in our center during August 2009 to December 2010 were evaluated for maternal age, weight, the cleanliness of endometrial, catheter, and in ultrasound imaging during transfer, the absence of difficulty during transfer, number of embryo transferred, adequacy of vesica ultrasound examination, uterus type, blood on the inner and outer catheter, presence of erosion, difficulty, poly, and masses, and number of embryo reflux. A univariable Chi Square analysis and further multivariate Logistic regression model were to determine factors predicting the successfulness of embryo transfer.

Result: Maternal age, clear endometrial imaging, day of transfer, the absence of difficulty during transfer and blood on outer catheter were significant influencing the outcome in univariable analysis. After regression, clear endometrial imaging (p = 0.035; OR 2.023), day of embryo transfer (p = 0.000; OR 1.920), and the absence of difficulty during transfer (p = 0.035; OR 0.479) were found as independent predicting factors for successfulness of embryo transfer.

Conclusion: These results suggest that clear endometrial imaging during transfer, as well as day of embryo transfer could independently predict the outcome of embryo transfer in assisted reproductive technology.

The Epigenetics of Art
TAMER NAFEEL, WILLIAM LEPGER

Background: Singleton infants born to in vitro conception are at an increased risk of congenital anomalies, adverse pregnancy outcomes, and imprinting disorders compared to those conceived in vivo.

Several animal studies demonstrate altered gene expression patterns, imprinting patterns, and phenotypical differences in animals conceived in vitro compared to those conceived in vivo. MicroRNAs are post-transcriptional regulators of gene expression with an essential role in early embryo development. They are stable extracellularly in exosomes and bound to a stabilising protein. They may have a role in cell-to-cell communication.

Objective: 1) To detect the presence/absence of microRNA in human blastocyst culture media and 2) To compare the microRNA expression profile of individual blastocyst culture media droplets after blastocyst transfer to matched droplets incubated under mineral oil without embryos.

Design: Descriptive study.

Methods: Total RNA was extracted using a hybrid Trizol affinity column method, optimised for very small microRNA yield. Reverse transcription and quantitative PCR was performed using Taqman primers. Nine microRNAs were profiled, including members from the let-7 and miR-92 cluster.

Results: Four microRNAs were consistently amplified from blastocyst culture media. The relative levels of microRNA expression were higher in the post-culture droplets than in pre-culture ones. The effect was not observed in embryo-free incubated droplets, excluding the possibility of evaporation.

Conclusion: This study describes for the first time evidence that commercial blastocyst culture media contains microRNAs and that human embryos can secrete microRNAs during culture.

References:

Friday 2
December 2011
Symposia 12 - Psychosocial/Nursing
1030 - 1200

Nurses in Assisted Reproductive Technology: A Critical Part of the Chemistry
JUDITH APPLEGARTH1-2, TRUDY DWYER1, LORNA MCDANAL1

1 Monash IVE, Hawthorn, Australia
2 Institute of Health & Social Science Research & Faculty of Nursing & Midwifery, CO University Australia, Rockhampton, Australia

Aim: To gain an understanding of factors impacting on Australian ART nursing practice.

Method: In accordance with grounded theory methodology, purposive and later theoretical sampling were used to facilitate data collection. Participants were selected because they could convey their perceptions of their clinical practice.

In-depth, semi-structured interviews were undertaken until data saturation was achieved with fifteen Registered Nurses who were members of the Fertility Nurses of Australia (FNA) professional group. A constant comparative approach was used in data analysis.

Results: This research demonstrated that the ART nurse plays a pivotal role, balancing multiple elements to facilitate effective and efficient patient care and cycle management. The data highlights the complexity of the role and how ART nurses balance these influences as they ensure optimal outcomes and are often responsible for establishing a hierarchy of measures to eliminate or minimize the identified risks.

Conclusion: The data collected contributed to in-depth understanding of ART clinical practice from the nurses' perspective. Risk management is a key consideration in all areas of health care. Given the pivotal role that ART nurses play in the order of treatment cycles it is suggested that it is imperative that strategies are explored to facilitate minimisation of interruptions during critical phases in ART nursing practice.

Midwifery care in the transition from subfertility to motherhood
CATJA WARMEINK1-2

1 Midwifery Academy Amsterdam Groningen, The Netherlands
2 Department of Midwifery Science, AVAG and the EMGO Institute for Health and Care, The Netherlands
congress manager
and fsa secretariat

WALDRÖNSMITH Management
119 Buckhurst Street
South Melbourne VIC 3205
T +61 3 9645 6311
F +61 3 9645 6322
E whr2011@wsm.com.au

Principal sponsors

MerckSerono
| MERCK | MSD

Living science, transforming lives