

The Impact of Chronic Endometritis on Infertility, Does Treatment Increase IVF Success Rates?

Ghadeer Aljahdali, Modi Alamer, Yara Alhamad, Norah Alkeneetir, Eman Alzahrani, Naila Shaheen, Mohammed Arabi, Afaf Felemban, Monira Alzahrani

College of Medicine, King Saud Bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh, SA; Department of Biostatistics, King Abdullah International Medical Center, Riyadh, SA; Department of IVF, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh, SA; Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh, SA

Introduction

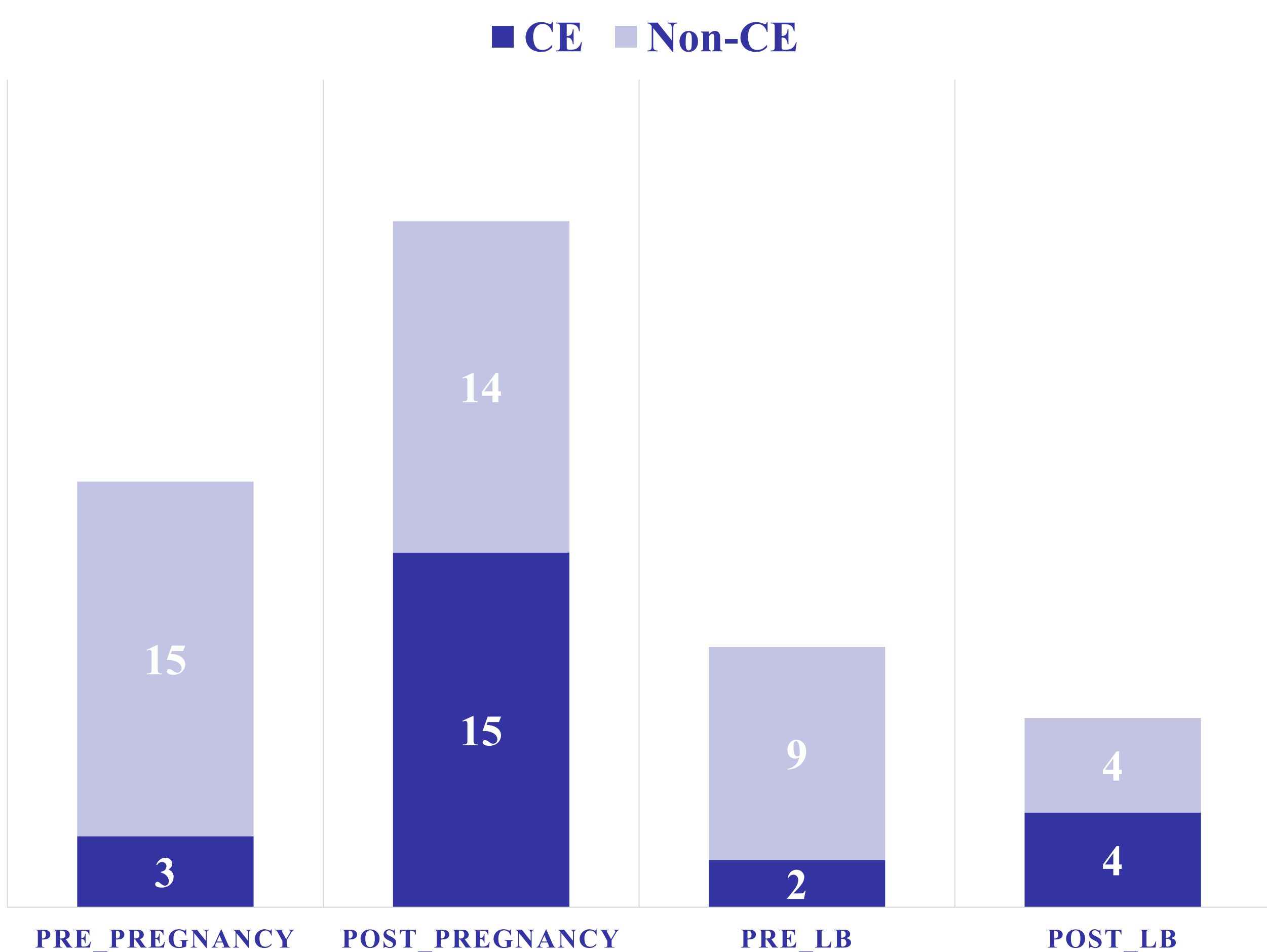
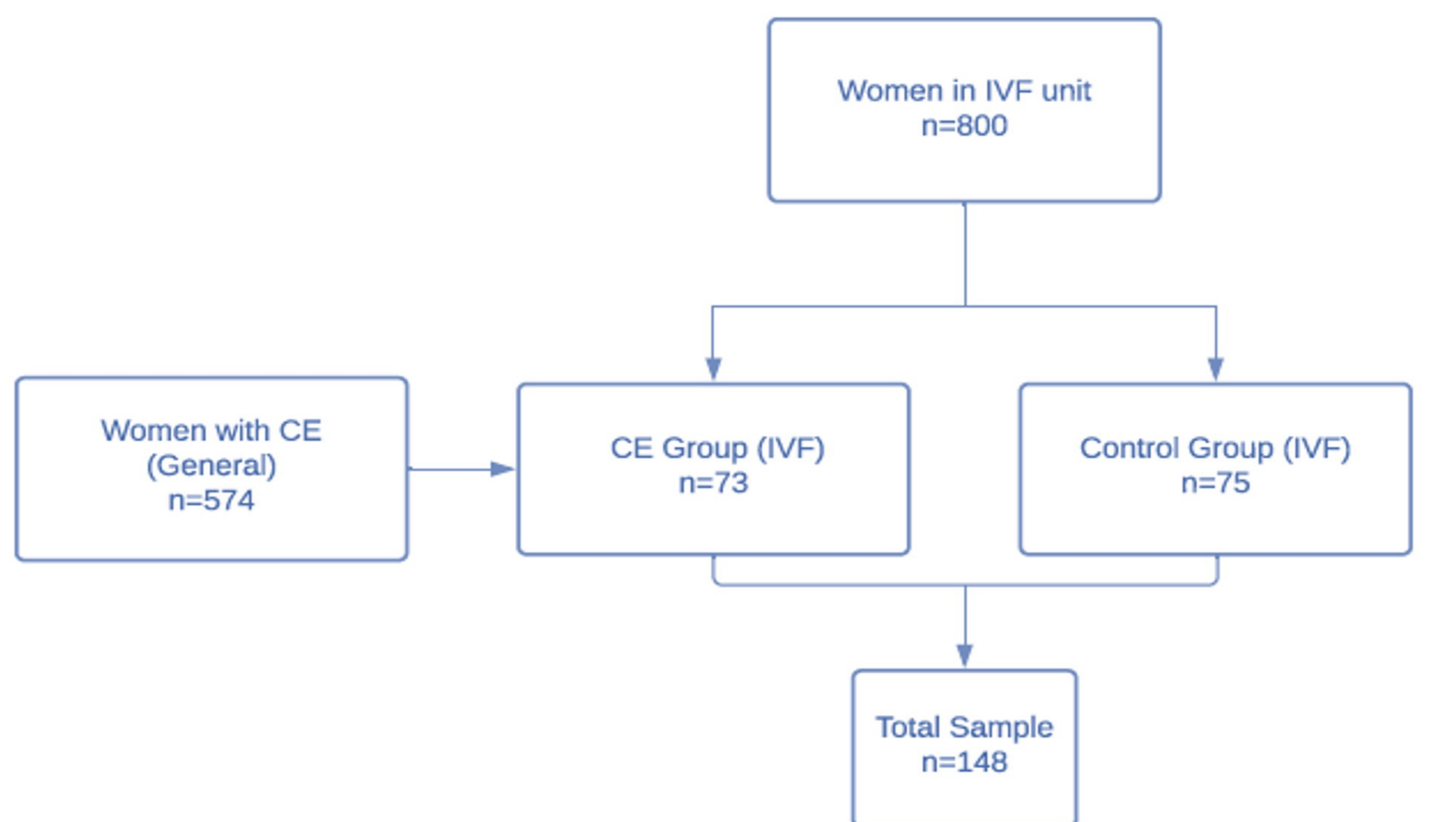
Chronic Endometritis is a serious condition that affects women's fertility and ability to conceive a child. Hereby, we aim to assess the relationship between infertility and CE with taking into account the success of IVF trials.

Objectives

- Explore the association between CE and Infertility.
- Compare the success rates between CE and Non-CE women.

Materials & Methods

A case-control study included women suffering from Chronic Endometritis (CE) and infertility. The study was conducted in an IVF unit at King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh, SA (Jan 2016-Dec 2020). Patients were followed for two cycles pre- and post-treatment. Success Rates were calculated based on special formulas (LBR, PR, and IR).



Results

A total of 148 patients (CE=73 vs. Non-CE=75). The mean age was (CE=37±4.73, Non-CE=36±41). Chronic endometritis patients had the longest infertility duration accounted for 72 months. Majority of CE patients presented with infertility 70 (96%). Doxycycline was given for 44 (60%) of the patients while the rest were given Metronidazole. Pregnancy numbers increased from 3 to 15 after treatment.

Conclusion

Chronic Endometritis affects female infertility, and its management leads to higher pregnancy and live birth rates. We recommend a detailed and comprehensive study tackling the risk factors and efficacy of CE treatment upon fertility and ART.

