
2- Using preoperative ovarian reserve tests, patients' age and BMI to refine the eligibility criteria for LOD to avoid iatrogenic diminished ovarian reserve

Abstract:

Overview: Polycystic ovary syndrome is one of the most common causes of female infertility. According to Rotterdam Criteria, the syndrome is diagnosed by 2 or more of the following: Oligo/Anovulation, Clinical or chemical hyperandrogenism and Ultrasound features; presence of 12 or more arrested follicles ranging from 2-9 mm and/or ovarian volume more than 10 cc. Treatment options include hormonal ovulation induction and laparoscopic ovarian drilling, (LOD). LOD has been widely used to treat the syndrome. It uses electro cautery power to puncture the ovary at different points for the purpose of reducing number of arrested follicles and thus helping ovulation to resume. Although the hopeful results of the procedure in ovulation induction, a lot of debate about the harmful effects of electrocautery on ovarian reserve.

Aim of the work: This study aims to find the best cutoff value for patients undergoing LOD to avoid insulting their ovarian reserve and thus refining the eligibility criteria for LOD.

Conclusion: ovarian reserve assessed by hormonal levels and sonography seems to be lower in patients with PCOS undergo LOD

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