

INHIBIN B AS A PREDICTIVE FACTOR OF PREGNANCY IN INFERTILE PCOS WOMEN.

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Abstract Body

The polycystic ovary syndrome is phenotypically a very heterogeneous group of endocrine-metabolic disorders. It is the most common cause of infertility resulting from ovulation disorders. The PCOS also involves an low quality of oocytes, which is associated with a reduced capacity for fertilization and embryo abnormalities. The assessment of ovarian reserve and the assessment of the likelihood of succeeding in getting pregnant is one of the most crucial elements in the diagnosis and treatment of infertility. The aim of this prospective study was to assess the predictive value of selected biomarkers among the participating women. The study included 44 infertile women (aged 25-44 years) with the polycystic ovary syndrome (ESHRE/ASRM). Other causes of reproductive failures were excluded. The control group (n=20) were fertile women without disorders in the obstetric-gynecological and internal medicine history. According to the assumptions of the study, Inhibin B and other tests were performed on venous blood serum collected from patients between day 3 and 5 of the menstrual cycle. 18 months after the enrollment into the study, a final survey containing questions on the pregnancy and its course was conducted by email among the participants. Significantly higher values of inhibin B were observed in women with the PCOS who became pregnant compared to women with the PCOS who failed to get pregnant ($p=0.002$). It has been shown that inhibin B is a major factor affecting the chance of a clinical pregnancy in women with the PCOS – alongside with the increasing inhibin B concentration by 1 pg/mL, the chance of a clinical pregnancy increased by 3.9% (95% CI 0.7-8.2%). Our results suggest, that high concentration of inhibin B is a favorable prognostic factor, significantly influencing the chance of clinical pregnancy in infertile women with the PCOS.