

Is a lower dose of cetrorelix acetate effective for prevention of LH surge during controlled ovarian hyperstimulation

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摘要

Abstract

PURPOSE: This study was performed to evaluate whether a lower dose (0.2 mg) of cetrorelix would prevent premature LH surge in patients undergoing controlled ovarian hyperstimulation. **METHODS:** Controlled ovarian hyperstimulation was carried out in 45 patients, starting on menstrual cycle day 3 with recombinant FSH (r-FSH), and a cetrorelix of 0.2 mg was administered from day 5 evening of ovarian stimulation until the day before hCG injection. **RESULTS:** There was a statistically significant decrease in serum LH level one day after the first cetrorelix injection and on the day of hCG administration. Serum LH concentrations were maintained constantly low during the follicular phase with no premature LH surge occurring in any of the patients. Clinical pregnancy was achieved for 18 women (40%), with one of these experiencing intrauterine fetal death before 12 week' gestation. **CONCLUSION:** This study demonstrates that a daily dose of cetrorelix 0.2 mg is able to prevent premature LH surge.