

Research Article

Role of Endometrial Scratching in Implantation Failures

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Received: 14 October 2021; **Accepted:** 26 October 2021; **Published:** 15 November 2021

Citation: Kaberi Banerjee, Bhavana Singla. Role of Endometrial Scratching in Implantation Failures. Obstetrics and Gynecology Research 4 (2021): 214-219.

Abstract

Objective: To assess the role of endometrial scratching in implantation failure cases.

Design: Retrospective analysis.

Materials and Methods: 60 infertile females with at least one IVF failure in the age group of 23 to 35 years were evaluated in a period of 6 months. In the group 1 of 30 females, endometrial scratching was done between Day 21 to 25 of previous periods and in the group 2 of 30 females, endometrial scratching was not done. Controlled ovarian stimulation (COH) was started from day 2 of next period in all subjects with the antagonist protocol. Transvaginal guided oocyte aspiration was done. Day 3 embryo transfer was performed in all subjects.

Results: There was no difference between the two groups regarding demographic variables, egg reserve, sperm parameters, number of embryos transferred and embryo quality. The pregnancy rate was 40% (12 out of

30 cases) in the group 1 that was similar to 36.7% in the group 2 (11 out of 30 cases). The clinical pregnancy rate was 36.7% (11 out of 30 cases) in the group 1 that was similar to 33.3% in the group 2 (10 out of 30 cases).

Conclusions: The local injury caused by endometrial scratching though result in local inflammation and angiogenic environment in uterus but it does not improve the pregnancy rate. Further studies are needed to prove the efficacy of endometrial scratching with larger sample size. This is one of the few studies done in South Asia that showed scratching has no role in implantation failure.

Keywords: Endometrial Scratching

1. Introduction

Embryo implantation is an essential well-coordinated event which require multiple steps and signals between the embryo and endometrium. Successful implantation depends on many factors like egg quality, sperm quality,

high quality embryo, receptive endometrium, and perfect embryo transfer technique [1]. Endometrium is very important for embryo implantation and the endometrial thickness is the marker of receptivity of the endometrium. It is used as a prognostic factor in embryo transfers [2, 3]. The receptive endometrium requires proliferation and thickening of the endometrium, synchronization of the micro architectural changes of the endometrium with the stage of embryo development and the presence of a proper cytokine environment [4]. In most of the cases it can be achieved by using estrogen and progesterone. But in some cases, in spite of all types of medications including hormonal medications, vasodilators, blood thinners, implantation failure occurs. In 2003, Barash et al showed that local injury of the endometrium caused by endometrial scratching (ES) increases the incidence of implantation in IVF failure [5]. The basic concept of ES involves injury to endometrium lead to acute inflammatory reaction, followed by repair, resulting in the release of cytokines and growth factors known to promote implantation. Local stimulation of endometrium induces decidualization with inflammation which significantly increases the level of macrophages, dendritic cells, and proinflammatory cytokines, including TNF- α , growth-regulated oncogene- α , and macrophage-inflammatory protein-1B (MIP-1B) Scratching during the preceding cycle may suppress proliferation and thus optimize synchronicity between the endometrium and the embryo to be transferred [6]. In this study, we assessed the role of endometrial scratching in implantation failure cases.

2. Materials and Methods

The study was conducted at Advanced fertility and gynaecology center, New Delhi from July 2019 to December 2019. Patients with primary infertility between the age group of 23 to 35 years were included in the study. We had evaluated 60 infertile females with at least one IVF failure. In the group 1 of 30 females,

endometrial scratching was done between Day 21 to 25 of previous periods and in the group 2 of 30 females, endometrial scratching was not done. Controlled ovarian stimulation (COH) was started from day 2 of next period in all subjects with the antagonist protocol.

2.1 Protocol

Ovarian stimulation was started on day 2 with gonadotropins, recombinant human FSH (rhFSH, Folisuge; Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd, India or highly purified menotrophin HMG (hpHMG, Menotas; Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd, India) in the dose of 225 to 450 IU, depending on patient profile (age, BMI, AMH, AFC) till day 6 of period followed by transvaginal follicular monitoring and dose was adjusted according to ovarian response. When follicles reached 13 to 14 mm, daily subcutaneous injection of GnRH antagonist, 0.25 mg Cetorelix (Cetrotide, Merck Serono S.p.A, Italy), was added. When follicles reached 18 mm, 10,000 IU HCG (hpHCG, Intas Pharmaceuticals Ltd, India) was given to trigger ovulation. Transvaginal oocyte aspiration was performed before 36 h, under ultrasound guidance, using Cooks OPU needle and Cooks gamete buffer media. Embryos were further cultured in Cooks fertilization & cleavage media. Embryo transfer was done on Day 3 under transabdominal USG guidance (with full bladder). Luteal support was added in the form of vaginal and injectable progesterone. Beta hcg was done after 14 days of the embryo transfer. The efficacy of ES was evaluated by pregnancy rates and clinical pregnancy rates.

3. Results

There was no difference between the two groups regarding demographic variables, egg reserve, sperm parameters, number of embryos transferred and embryo quality (Table 1). The pregnancy rate was calculated using chi square statistical analysis. The pregnancy rate

was 40% (12 out of 30 cases) in the group 1 that was similar to 36.7% in the group 2 (11 out of 30 cases). The clinical pregnancy rate was 36.7% (11 out of 30 cases) in the group 1 that was similar to 33.3% in the group 2 (10 out of 30 cases).

Parameters	Group 1 (With endometrial scratching)	Group 2 (No endometrial scratching)
Number of Patients	30	30
Age (years)	31.6	31.2
Duration of infertility (years)	4.3	4.9
BMI (kg/m ²)	20.8	21
Antral follicle count (AFC)	8.2	7.9
AMH (ng/ml)	2.6	2.5
Sperm count (Million per ml)	38.6	42.5
Sperm motility (%)	27.5%	26.8%
Sperm morphology (%)	3.5%	3.8%
No. of oocytes retrieved	6.7	6.5
No. of embryos transferred	3	3

Table 1: Demographic Profile.

Parameters	Group 1 (With endometrial scratching)	Group 2 (No endometrial scratching)	P Value
Number of Patients	30	30	
Pregnancy rate	12 (40%)	11 (36.7%)	0.56 (NS*)
Clinical pregnancy rate	11 (36.7%)	10 (33.3%)	0.65 (NS*)

*NS – Not significant

Table 2: Pregnancy outcome.

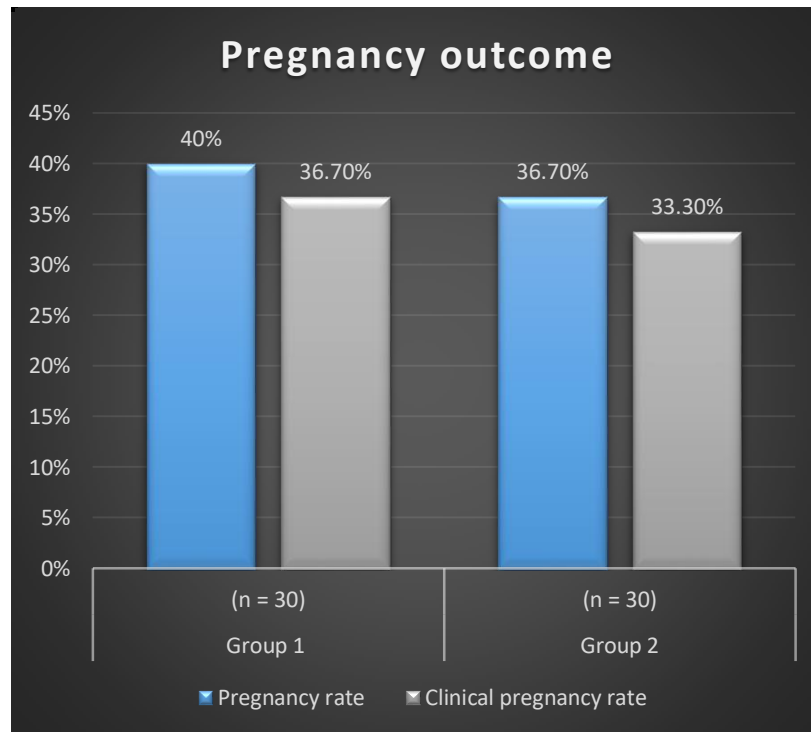


Figure 1: Pregnancy outcome.

4. Discussion

Implantation is rate limiting step in process of IVF. As per proposed mechanism, local injury caused by endometrial scratching result in local inflammation and angiogenic environment in uterus which improves the implantation in IVF failure cases. But as we know number of other pathologies may be responsible for implantation failure which should be corrected on being diagnosed. Many studies were conducted to assess the role of endometrial scratching in repeated implantation failures. Most of the studies had relatively small sample sizes with heterogeneity in statistical analysis. Shohayeb A and El-Khayat W conducted a prospective randomized controlled trial on two-hundred infertile women with a history of repeated implantation failure and showed that single endometrial biopsy regimen (S-EBR) performed during hysteroscopy had statistically significant higher implantation rate, clinical pregnancy rate and live birth rate than hysteroscopy without endometrial scraping. The implantation rate in scratching group

(group A) was 12% while in non-scratching group (group B) it was 7% ($p=0.015$), the clinical pregnancy rate was 32% in group A while it was only 18% in group B ($p=0.034$) and the live birth rate was 28% in group A while it was 14% in group B ($p=0.024$) [7]. Olesen MS et al revealed that women with three or more previous implantation failures had a significant increase in clinical pregnancy rate (31.1% vs. 53.6%; relative risk = 1.72; confidence interval [1.05–2.83]) after scratching [8].

Günther Vn et al reviewed the role of scratching in IVF and found that it is less beneficial in unselected sub-fertile women but scratching appears to be successful in women with repeated implantation failure. Scratching is convenient, easy to perform, and associated with very little pain. So, scratching can be offered to patients with recurrent implantation failure in order to try to enhance pregnancy and live birth rates after informing about the heterogeneous data of results [9]. Lensen S et al

conducted a pragmatic, multicenter, open-label, randomized, controlled trial on 1364 women who were undergoing IVF in next cycle and showed no significant between-group differences in the rates of ongoing pregnancy, clinical pregnancy, multiple pregnancy, ectopic pregnancy, or miscarriage and concluded that scratching does not result in a higher rate of live birth than no intervention among women undergoing IVF [10]. Van Hoogenhuijze NE et al did meta-analysis of fourteen RCTs involving 2537 participants concluded that it remained unclear that endometrial scratching improves the chance of pregnancy. So, it should not be offered in daily practice and large and well-designed RCTs and an individual patient data analysis should be available for further assessment [11]. Moustafa S et al also reviewed the role of scratching in implantation failure and stated that it can be a part of diagnostic evaluation with hysteroscopy or endometrial biopsy but as therapeutic tool more RCTs are needed [12].

In our study, endometrial scratching does not improve the pregnancy rate, though the large sample size randomized controlled trials are needed to prove the efficacy of endometrial scratching in implantation failure. Our study is one of the few studies done in South Asia that showed endometrial scratching has no role in implantation failure.

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