

Autologous Intrauterine Platelet Rich Plasma Versus G-CSF instillation for Improvement of Endometrial Growth and Vascularity in Recurrent in Vitro Fertilization Failure

Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

Background: in vitro fertilization [IVF] is an expensive, cumbersome yet most successful treatment for infertility. In spite of its success, at the most 40% of the procedure only result in good outcome. Often at times which can be very frustrating and disappointing journey for the couple as well as the clinicians who despite of strict adherence to treatment protocols fail to produce result, it is mostly attributed to implantation failure, which is mostly due to poor receptivity of the endometrium. Several treatments ranging from chinese acupuncture to hormones to endometrial injury all have been treated with not definitive treatment. Autologous platelet rich plasma (PRP) and G-CSF have come up to be exciting new therapy in that aspect. In neutrophilic granulocytes, platelet-rich plasma (PRP) has been shown to increase endometrial development and receptivity, whilst G-CSF has been shown to promote the growth of stem cells and progenitor cells. This study offers an intriguing perspective on the two medications in comparison.

Materials and Methods: It is a prospective, cross-sectional, single blind study, conducted over a period of 6 months in 25 women who had failed to conceive after one or more embryo transfers with high-quality embryos. Women having a poor endometrial pattern, as defined by an endometrial thickness of less than 7mm despite conventional treatment with estradiol valerate (up to 12 mg/day), or suboptimal endometrial vascularity, defined as < zone 2 as determined by Applebaum's criteria, success of which was measured in number of clinical pregnancies resulted.

Results: The mean PRP endometrial thickness was 5 mm which significantly increased to 7.34 mm post platelet rich plasma, against post-G-CSF endometrial thickness was 8.02 mm from 6.03mm pre infusion. Out of 10 cases who were infused with PRP, 7 of them showed good vascularity (more than or equal to zone 3) out of 10 of those were given G-CSF, 5 of them showed good vascularity. Number of clinical pregnancies resulted after instillation of PRP were 4 while 3 in case of G-CSF group.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that although both PRP and G-CSF are equally effective in increasing endometrial thickness but endometrial vascularity is better improved with platelet rich plasma, clinical pregnancy rates were also better with PRP but being a small sample study it was not significant statistically.

Keywords: PRP, G-CSF, Embryo Transfer, Endometrial Receptivity, In-vitro fertilization

1. INTRODUCTION

In spite of more than 35 years of practice of In vitro fertilization, its success is still limited, mainly the interplay between mother's endometrium and embryo is responsible for its favourable

outcome. Implantation is a complex and poorly understood process which involves various factors and requires a positive interaction between the embryo and the endometrium. One of the major variable factors for good implantation remains a good endometrial

thickness and its vascularity. Several methods such as blastocyst transfer, pre-implantation genetic screening (PGS), assisted hatching, co-culture system, sequential transfer, hysteroscopy, endometrial scratching, salpingectomy for tubal disease, extra number of embryo transfer transferred, natural cycle, oocyte donation, intra tubal embryo transfer, immune therapy, and endometrial receptivity array (ERA) have been used for successful embryo implantation and pregnancy but there [1].

Testing of adjuvant therapies such as use of growth hormone, androgens, and glucocorticoids to enhance oocyte number and quality, use of sildenafil, low-dose aspirin, heparin, corticosteroids and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), endometrial injury, intrauterine injection of human chorionic gonadotropin[hcg], antioxidants, complementary and alternative medicine modalities such as Chinese herbal medicine and acupuncture; and intrauterine administration of autologous peripheral blood mononuclear cells to improve poor endometrial response In properly conducted randomised controlled trials, assisted hatching and preimplantation genetic screening to correct embryonic factors are rarely used, so potential benefits and risks are unlikely to be clearly presented to patients and clinicians.

It is described that intrauterine infusion of platelet-rich plasma (PRP) promotes endometrial growth and receptivity [1]. Is derived from whole blood, which contains a variety of growth factors and cytokines, including fibroblast growth factor (FGF), platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), transforming growth factor (TGF), insulin-like growth factors (IGF-I,II), connective tissue growth factor (CTGF), and interleukin 8. (IL-8). PRPhas been studied as a potential treatment for a variety of medical conditions, including nerve damage, ocular epithelial abnormalities, alopecia, heart muscle injury, osteoarthritis, and tendonitis. It has also been found to increase intrauterine endometrial growth and vascularity.

Endometrial doppler not only reflects on blood flow of endometrium but also indirectly reflects on angiogenesis required for implantation.

Preliminary research found that G-CSF stimulated neutrophilic granulocyte proliferation and differentiation, acted on decidual cell macrophages, and finally affected implantation. Furthermore, known and reported immune

effects of G-CSF include dendritic cell recruitment, th-2 cytokine secretion promotion, activation of t regulatory cells, and stimulation of various proangiogenic effects [2]. In theory, G-CSF promotes the growth of stem cells and progenitor cells in neutrophilic granulocytes. Because of its proliferative effects on fibroblasts, G-CSF might potentially increase endometrial thickness. However, more research has to be done in this area. Furthermore, it is uncertain how G-CSF accomplishes fast endometrial architectural growth [3].

The rationale behind this study is to assess the potential benefits of PRP versus instillation of G-CSF in intrauterine cavity, since both drugs are have potential effect on endometrial growth and receptivity,yet not study exist so as to compare these two drugs. this study aims at assessing the more efficacious drug depending upon the rate of clinical pregnancy resulted.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study Design: This was a prospective, cross-sectional, single blind study done over 6 month which was conducted in wardha test tube baby centre, sawangi. 25 women who had failed to conceive after one or more embryo transfers with high-quality embryos and were chosen for frozen embryo transfer were evaluated for study eligibility. From march to july 2019, women having a poor endometrial pattern, as defined by an endometrial thickness of less than 7mm despite conventional treatment with estradiol valerate (up to 12 mg/day), or suboptimal endometrial vascularity, defined as < zone 2 as determined by applebaum's criteria, were included in the study.

Participants gave their informed, valid, written consent.

Transvaginal ultrasonography measured endometrial thickness as the maximum distance between the echogenic surfaces of the myometrium and endometrium in the plane along the uterine body's central longitudinal axis. Endometrial doppler zones were classified on the basis of blood flow reaching maximal endometrial depth-

If one divides the endometrial and periendometrial areas into the following four zones [4].

Zone 1: A 2 mm thick area surrounding the hyperechoic outer layer of the endometrium.

Zone 2: The hyperechoic outer layer of the endometrium.

Zone 3: The hypoechoic inner layer of the endometrium.

Zone 4: The endometrial cavity.

The study also included women who had more than two cancelled cycles or recurrent implantation failure owing to a weak uterine lining. Any other known reason of implantation failure, such as low embryo quality, ashermann syndrome, or congenital uterine defects, was ruled out. inclusion criteria.

1. Women aged 22–45 years.
2. Women who had previous cycles cancelled because of thinly formed and poorly vascular endometrium in spite of treatment.
3. Implantation failure in previous cycle.
4. Normal shape and size of uterine cavity as confirmed by office hysteroscopy.

2.1 Exclusion Criteria

1. Women with history of any hematological and/or endocrine and/or renal disorder, history of any chronic medical disease.
2. Presence of uterine structural abnormality [congenital uterine anomalies/fibroid/polyp/asherman's disease, septum, etc.]

Baseline TVS was done using Voluson P 8 machine IC9-RS endovaginal probe with a frequency of 2.9mhz, operator bias was minimized by performing of transvaginal sonography by same sonologist on day 2 of cycle. Administration estradiol valerate orally throughout the cycle, 1 mg of estradiol valerate was given on days 1 to 5, 2 mg on days 6 to 9, 6 mg on days 10 to 13, 2 mg on days 14 to 17, 4 mg on days 18 to 26, and 1 mg on days 27 and 28 [5] to all the participants, low-dose aspirin 150mg per day and vaginal sildenafil 25 mg per day were administered for endometrial preparation as well. Endometrial thickness, pattern, vascularity and flow indices were assessed by TVS on day 10 in accordance with the slightly modified version of applebaum uterine scoring system was used. This uterine scoring system included all the following parameters: endometrial thickness, endometrial morphology, endometrial blood flow within zone 3, myometrial echogenecity, uterine artery pulsatility index (pi), end diastolic blood flow, and

myometrial blood flow internal to the arcuate vessels seen on gray-scale examination [6]. If endometrial thickness was <7 mm, G-CSF (300 mcg/1 ml) was instilled slowly into the uterine cavity using an intrauterine insemination (IUI) canula under transabdominal ultrasound guidance following all aseptic precautions. Patients were asked to continue the estradiol preparation in the same dose as before. Endometrial thickness was assessed after 48 h and decision was made accordingly. If endometrial thickness was <7 mm, either a second infusion of G-CSF was given or cycle was canceled, and if endometrial thickness was >7 mm, progesterone was started and embryo transfer was done on day 3.

In other group, after obtaining written informed consent, intrauterine infusion of autologous PRP was instilled, in participants who failed to achieve endometrial thickness of 7 mm despite optimal dose of estradiol valerate for 10 days and poor vascularity. 7.5 ml of blood was drawn from patient in a syringe containing anticoagulant. PRP was obtained using sequential centrifugation soft spin at 1200 rpm for 10 minutes, which separated the specimen in 3 layers, which then is given hard spin of 2000 rpm for 10 min, to obtain supernatant which is used for instillation in intrauterine cavity using an intrauterine insemination IUI canula under transabdominal ultrasound guidance following all aseptic precautions. Patients were asked to continue the estradiol preparation in the same dose as before.

The same observer performed a repeat ultrasound 48 hours later and noted the endometrial thickness, pattern and vascularity. In a few patients who did not achieve the desired results, a second sitting of PRP infusion was performed.

In participants who had a good endometrium, frozen embryo transfer [with embryo of 2aa or 3aa quality] with a transfer of exactly one embryo, we excluded the number of embryos transferred as a variable.

There are two embryos. In addition, we kept embryo variability to a minimum was performed (et of 7mm with moderate-to-excellent vascularity pattern). Appropriate luteal phase support was given, and 2 weeks later, the serum beta hcg level was assessed. Data was collected, tabulated and analysed.

2.2 Statistical Analysis

Data analysis software system, statistical package for social sciences (spss version 20) was used for statistical analysis. The mean sd of continuous data was used. For the continuous data, the paired t test and the wilcoxon rank sum test were used. A statistically significant p value of 0.05 was used.

3. RESULTS

Table 1 depicts, the age group included in this study was from 22-45 years. Out of 25 patients 5 patients were excluded out of this study, 20 women were to be analysed who were further divided in two groups of 10 women each.

In PRP group out of 10 participant 3 participants were infused with single intrauterine PRP and rest of them required 2 sittings of PRP infusion.

Out of 10 participants with G-CSF infusion, 5 required single sitting and rest 5 required double sitting.

As depicted in Table 2, the mean pre PRP endometrial thickness was 5 mm which significantly increased to 7.34 mm post platelet rich plasma, against post-G-CSF endometrial thickness was 8.02 mm from 6.03mm pre infusion.

Table 3 depicted there was a significant increase in vascularity, seen by the number of vascular zones on color doppler, reaching the zones 3 and 4 of the endometrium on both the groups.

Out of 10 cases who were infused with PRP, 7 of them showed good vascularity (more than or equal to zone 3) out of 10 of those were given G-CSF, 5 of them showed good vascularity.

Table 1. Basic parameters of women in both the groups

Basic parameters	PRPgroup	G-CSF group	P-value
Age	32.25±4.6	33.28±4.48	<0.17
Bmi	26.5±6.6	27.8±8	<0.72
S. Fsh	5.9±2.3	5.9±1.7	<1
S.lh	2.71± 3.4	2.89± 3.1	<0.22
Previous in vitro fertilization attempts	7.5±4.9	7.09±4.1	<0.51
Primary infertility	8	9	-
Secondary infertility	2	1	-

Table 4 shows that the number of clinical pregnancies resulted after instillation of PRP were 4 while 3 in case of G-CSF group. although biochemical pregnancies were in 5 cases in PRP group as to 4 in G-CSF group.

4. DISCUSSION

PRP contains a high concentration of growth factors and cytokines, such as pdgf, tgf, vgef, egf, fibroblast growth factor (FGF), insulin-like growth factor I II (IGF I II), interleukin 8 (IL-8), and connective tissue growth factor (CTGF). [7] for the first time, Chang studied the effectiveness of PRP intrauterine infusion for endometrial development in women with thin endometrium. During the frozen embryo transfer cycle, PRP was given into five women with insufficient endometrium who had a poor response to conventional treatment. All of them reported a

positive reaction to therapy, and four of them reported a normal pregnancy [8].

Vora et al concluded in patients with thin endometrium, G-CSF instillation was found to be more efficient than intrauterine PRP instillation in enhancing endometrial thickness, with a p-value of 0.0001. Chemical and clinical pregnancy rates were found to be comparable, with p values of 0.77 and 0.37, respectively [9] Indicating that they were not statistically significant. Despite the fact that patients who received injection G-CSF had a slightly higher clinical pregnancy rate (44%) than those who received intrauterine PRP, which had a rate of 28 percent, patients who received injection G-CSF had a slightly higher clinical pregnancy rate (44%) than those who received intrauterine PRP, which was in contrast to present study where clinical pregnancy rate was higher in PRP group at 40% while was 30% in who had G-CSF.([9]

Table 2. Endometrial thickness

Study group	Pre infusion et [mean]	Post infusion et [mean]	Improvement in et	P value
Platelet rich plasma	5.96+/- 0.58mm	6.68+/- 0.84mm	0.72	<0.01
G-CSF	6.03 +/- 0.53mm	6.85+/- 0.42mm	0.82	<0.01

Table 3. Vascularity

Study group	Poor vascularity	Good vascularity	Improvement in vascularity	P value
Platelet rich plasma	2.16 +/- 0.80	3.68 +/-0.23	1.52	<0.01
G-CSF	2.19 +/-0.35	3.47 +/-0.02	1.28	<0.01



Fig. 1. Before instillation of platelet rich plasma

Table 4. Clinical pregnancy rate

Study Group	Total Number of Cases	Number of Biochemical Pregnancies	Number of Clinical Pregnancies	% Clinical Pregnancies	P value
Platelet rich plasma	10	5	4	40%	<0.3
G-CSF	10	4	3	30%	<0.22



Fig. 2. 48 hrs after instillation of Platelet Rich Plasma, endometrial vascularity and thickness increased

- transfer of two blastocyst-stage embryos. *Fertil Steril*. 2007;87:53–59.
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