

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Comparative study of implantation rate in cleavage embryo transfer vs blastocyst transfer among couples undergoing in vitro fertilization for treatment of infertility



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Background: In vitro fertilization has conventionally involved transfer of 4–8 cell embryo (also called cleavage embryos) into the uterus. This was considered necessary because culture media and lab systems could not support further growth of embryo. However, new and advanced culture media and laboratory techniques now permit in vitro growth up to blastocyst stage. This has generated a healthy debate regarding optimum stage of transfer of embryos into the uterus post-IVF.

Objectives: To study and compare implantation rates of cleavage embryos with blastocyst embryos and determine which would give better pregnancy outcome.

Materials and methods: One hundred couples reporting for IVF were divided randomly into two groups. Group A comprised fifty couples in whom cleavage embryos were transferred. Group B comprised 50 couples in whom blastocysts were transferred. In both groups couples were in 20–35 year age group. In both groups maximum two embryos were transferred into the uterus.

Results and conclusion: The implantation rates in both groups were similar. The abortion rates were also similar. However, in cases where only one embryo was transferred, the implantation rate with blastocyst embryo was double that of the 4–8 cell stage embryo. Thus blastocyst transfer has the potential benefit of reducing incidence of multiple pregnancies frequently seen in IVF pregnancies.

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Placenta in IUGR: A morphometric study



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Background: Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is a significant public health problem that jeopardizes neonatal health with possible deleterious consequences later in adult life. It may be caused by intrauterine viral infections, eclampsia, and congenital anomalies or idiopathic. This study aims at looking at the anatomical pathology of Idiopathic IUGR placentas using morphometry analytical techniques.

Methods: This case-control study was conducted on placentae from 30 IUGR and 36 normal deliveries conducted in a tertiary care hospital between June 2011 and December 2012. The placentae were compared morphometrically for gross and microscopic features using H&E. Morphometry of placental tissue for various

magnifications were done using a computerized digital photomicrograph system (Dewinter Optical Inc. with Digi Eye 330 digital photomicrography camera and Biowizard 4.2 Image analysis software).

Results/observations: Morphometric analysis showed a statistically significant difference in placental weight, mean vascular density; mean vascular calibre, density of villi, deposition of fibrinoid and presence of syncytial knots.

Discussion/conclusion: Placental pathology plays an important role in the development of Idiopathic IUGR though most of these changes are seen in IUGR with known causes also. More quantitative histomorphometric studies with larger sample size have to be undertaken to come to a definite conclusion regarding placental changes as cause of idiopathic IUGR.

Conflicts of interest

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Dermatoglyphics – The scientific basis to understand personality



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Introduction: Dermatoglyphics has absolute scientific basis, with 200 years of research to its credit. Ridges and human brain are developed from 13th week of gestation and therefore many researches in past suggest correlation between finger printing and intelligence-quotient. But data pertaining to personality trait correlation are limited.

Objective: To derive a co-relation if exist, between dermatoglyphics and personality traits.

Method and methodology:

- Study sample size: 50 medical professionals.
- Sampling: purposive sampling.
- Design: cross-sectional study.
- Place: Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences, Odisha.
- Age: young adults, i.e. 17–35 years.

All approval cleared from Medical Research Committee and Institutional Ethical Committee.

Results: To be discussed during the presentation.

Conclusion: Helpful to the community as a whole mainly in the areas of career counseling and relationship counseling.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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