

ORIGINAL

Does the bromocriptine-rebound method improve embryo quality?

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Abstract : Aim : To examine whether the bromocriptine-rebound (BR) method improves pregnancy outcomes after previous unsuccessful assisted reproductive technology (ART) attempts. Patients/study design : In this study we retrospectively analyzed data from a total of 121 women with normal serum prolactin (PRL) levels and a history of repeated unsuccessful ART procedures. Pregnancy outcomes and hormonal data were compared between the long protocol and BR method. Both procedures were similar, except that in the BR method, bromocriptine was administered daily from day 5 of the preceding cycle until 7 days before ovarian stimulation. Results : The number of fertilized oocytes, cleaved embryos and transplant embryos were significantly higher with the BR method than with the long protocol even though the numbers of retrieved oocyte were same in both groups. The ratio of the good embryos, the clinical pregnancy rate was higher with the BR method than with the long protocol. The embryo score with the BR method were significantly higher than that with the long protocol. Conclusion : BR method could provide the better embryos and improve the transplantation rate in women with previous unsuccessful ART attempts J. Med. Invest. 58 : 63-66, February, 2011

Keywords : *bromocriptine, prolactin, ovarian stimulation, pregnancy rate*

INTRODUCTION

Through the development of assisted reproductive technology (ART), *in vitro* fertilization and embryo transfer (IVF-ET) and intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) have assumed central roles in the treatment of infertility. However, numerous patients do not conceive even after several cycles of ART. Possible causes of failure after repeated attempts with ART include increasing tendency of getting married at a late age, poor response to ovulation induction,

problems with embryo implantation, and male factors. Various trials have been accomplished for poor responder in each institution. Jinno *et al* proposed that patients with poor IVF outcomes using the long protocol may have low responsiveness of granulosa cell to PRL (1). They proposed the bromocriptine-rebound (BR) method as a possible treatment options (2). The aim of this study was to examine whether the BR method improved pregnancy outcomes in women with previous unsuccessful ART attempts.

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PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients and study design :

In this study we retrospectively analyzed data

from a total of 121 women with normal serum prolactin (PRL) levels and a history of repeated unsuccessful IVF or ICSI procedures at the University of Tokushima from March 1998 to October 2000. IVF/ICSI outcomes and hormonal data were compared between 99 women with the long protocol and 22 women in the BR method. Patient background was shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Patient background

	Long protocol (n=99)	Bromocriptine rebound method (n=22)
Average age(y)	35.1± 4.3	35.4± 3.7
LH(mIU/ml)	4.7± 2.4	4.8± 2.7
FSH(mIU/ml)	7.9± 2.5	7.9± 3.0
PRL(ng/ml)	7.5± 8.3	5.9± 3.3

Values are presented as the mean± S.D.

Ovarian stimulation regimens :

In the long protocol, we initiated administration of buserelin acetate (600 micro g/day ; Suprecur, Hoechst, Tokyo, Japan) on the 7th day of high phase of basal body temperature before treatment. After menstruation started, ovarian stimulation was started with 150 IU of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH ; Fertinom P®, Serono, Tokyo) for 4 days and then 225 U of human menopausal gonadotropin (HMG ;

Humegon®, Organon, Osaka, Japan) for 5 days, followed by administration of human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) 5,000 IU. Oocytes were collected 36 h after hCG administration. In the BR method, bromocriptine (2.5 mg/day, Teluron®, Bayer pharma, Osaka, Japan) was administered orally daily from day 5 of the preceding cycle until 7 days before ovarian stimulation (Figure 1).

IVF-ET procedure :

Motile spermatozoa were collected by the swim-up technique. Oocytes were cultured in human tubal fluid medium (Irvine Science, Santa Ana, CA, USA), to which 10% of the patient's serum was added for 2-4 h, and inseminated at a concentration of 50,000/ml motile spermatozoa. Oocytes were considered to be fertilized when 2 pronuclei were observed 14-16 h after insemination. Embryos were transferred 40-48 h after insemination. At 38-40 h after insemination, we evaluated embryos according to the criteria shown in Table 2. Embryo transfer

Table 2 Embryo evaluation method at the University of Tokushima

Point	0	2	3	5
The number of the blastomeres	1	—	2~3	4≤
Fragmentation (%)	≥ 50	25≤ < 50	< 25	0
Demerit mark item -2 points	Zona pellucida transformation, Cytoplasm black Vacuole denaturation, Blastomere big things and small things inequality			

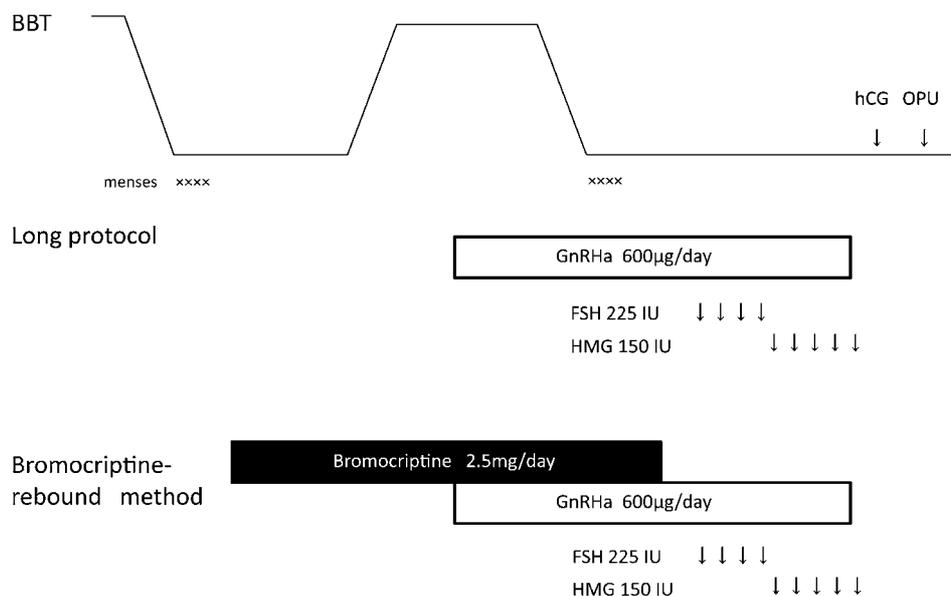


Figure 1 Ovarian stimulation regimens

OPU : oocyte pick-up

BBT : basal body temperature

of 1-3 embryos was performed according to the recommendation from the Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology. We administered hCG 1,500 U/day 3 times every 3rd day from the embryo transfer day.

Statistical analysis :

Data were analyzed using Student's *t*-test and the chi-square test. *P* < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Results are presented as mean ± S.D. unless otherwise stated.

RESULTS

The peak value of estradiol was 2,125 pg/ml with the BR method and 1,790 pg/ml with the long protocol, and the differences were not significant (Figure 2). The results of the long protocol and the BR method are summarized in Table 3. The number of fertilized oocytes, cleaved embryos and transplant embryos were significantly higher with the BR method than with the long protocol (4.0 ± 3.5 vs. 5.4 ± 3.7, 3.8 ± 3.3 vs. 5.0 ± 3.6, 2.3 ± 1.1, 2.7 ± 1.0, respectively ; *P* < 0.05) even though no significant differences were observed in the number of retrieved oocytes between the long protocol and BR method. The clinical pregnancy rate was significantly higher with the BR method than with the long protocol. The mean embryo score with the BR method was significantly higher than that with the long protocol (6.0 ± 1.4, 5.2 ± 2.5, respectively ; *P* < 0.05) (data was not shown). The ratio of the good embryos (> 6 points) was higher with the BR method than with the long protocol (*P* < 0.05).

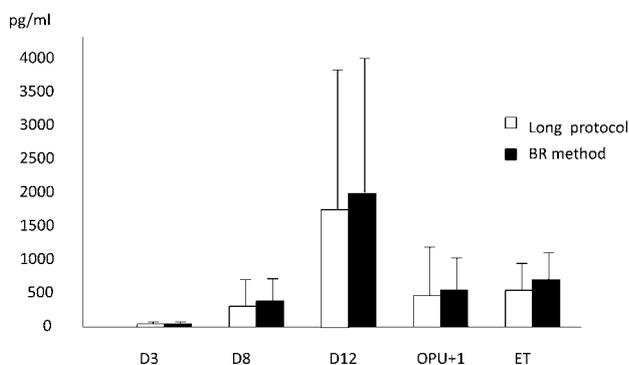


Figure 2 Serum estradiol concentration
Estradiol levels are higher with the BR method compared to those with the long protocol, but the differences are not significant. Data were analyzed by unpaired *t* test.

Table 3 *In vitro* fertilization outcomes for long protocol and Bromocriptin-rebound method

	Long protocol (n=99)	Bromocriptin rebound method (n=22)
Retrieved oocytes	7.5 ± 4.9	8.2 ± 5.0
Fertilized oocytes	4.0 ± 3.5	5.4 ± 3.7 ^a
Cleaves embryos	3.8 ± 3.3	5.0 ± 3.6 ^a
Transplant embryos	2.3 ± 1.1	2.7 ± 1.0 ^a
Clinical pregnancies	10.1%(10/99)	27.2%(6/22) ^b
Total embryo quality*	24.4%(180/738)	32.8%(59/180) ^b

Values are presented as mean ± S.D.

*Good embryo : > 6 points in Tokushima University's criteria

^a*P* < 0.05 compared with the long protocol (*t*-test, unpaired)

^b*P* < 0.05 compared with the long protocol (χ^2 -test)

DISCUSSION

In our study, morphologically better embryos can be transplanted using the BR method in woman with previous failed ART attempts. PRL is known to play a significant role in regulating ovarian functions, including folliculogenesis, steroidogenesis, ovulation, and corpus luteum function (3, 4). PRL levels are generally high in patients with ovulation and steroidogenesis disorders. It is reported that in the hypoprolactinemia, the rate of cleavage embryo and pregnancy rate was low. In addition, serum PRL levels after hCG administration are higher in pregnant women than in non-pregnant women after IVF (5). In a study of rabbit oocytes, addition of PRL to the culture fluid was found to promote oocyte maturity (6).

The serum PRL levels with the BR method continuously increased 4 days after the end of bromocriptine administration to the day hCG was administered (2). A follicular PRL receptor has been reported in connection with human IVF (3, 7, 8), and a high concentration of PRL in the follicular fluid was associated with maturation of the oocyte-cumulus complex, resulting in successful fertilization and pregnancy (9). Jinno *et al.* proposed that the granulosa cells in patients with poor IVF outcomes after the long protocol may show low responsiveness to PRL, possibly in the postreceptor pathway, thereby causing compensatory increases in the levels of serum PRL. They suggested that in such patients, the BR method probably improves oocyte maturation by restoring postreceptor responsiveness of the granulosa cells to PRL during the hypoprolactinemic period and increasing the serum PRL concentration through a rebound phenomenon after

discontinuation of bromocriptine (2).

In our study, serum PRL levels in BR method and long protocol showed no significant difference. However, the embryo quality was significantly improved in cases with BR method. Application of the BR method in women with previous unsuccessful ART attempts appears to increase serum PRL values during ovarian stimulation and promote oocyte maturation through the presence of PRL receptors in the granulosa cells even in normal PRL patients. An increase in the number of normal embryos can be expected to result in improved pregnancy outcomes (10). These factors increase the fertility rate and improve embryo quality, but the underlying mechanism is still unclear.

In conclusion, the BR method could provide the better quality in retrieved oocytes and improve embryo quality and number of developing embryos, then improve the transplantation rate in women with previous unsuccessful ART attempts

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