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Evaluation of activated protein C resistance in women undergoing in-vitro fertilization treatment

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PhD students' day

Friday September 10,2021



Evaluation of activated protein C resistance in women undergoing in-vitro fertilization treatment



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INTRODUCTION

- Ovarian stimulation prior in-vitro fertilization (IVF) causes a significant increase in serum estradiol levels which may influence hemostasis.
- Activated protein C (APC) resistance is a sensitive coagulation biomarker to the use of hormonal therapies (e.g., combined oral contraceptives (COC))

AIM

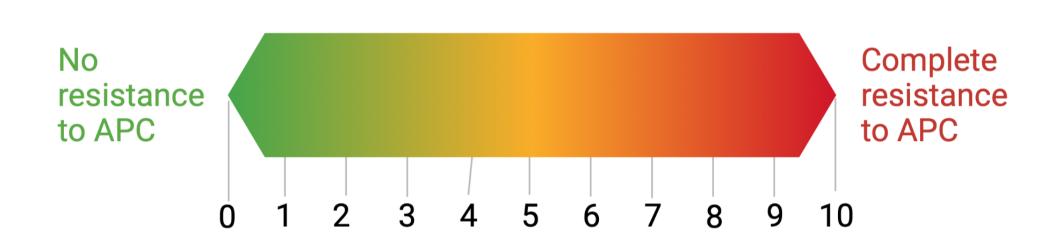
To assess the resistance towards the APC in women undergoing ovarian stimulation for IVF, using the endogenous thrombin potential (ETP)-based APC resistance assay .



METHOD

- Resistance to APC was assessed on the Calibrated Automated Thrombogram (CAT) with Thrombinoscope software (version 5.0), using commercially available CE-marked thrombin generation dedicated kit reagents from Diagnostica Stago.
- Ten women undergoing ovarian stimulation for IVF were enrolled and displayed the following characteristics (Table 1):
- The investigated thrombin generation parameter was the endogenous thrombin potential (ETP), corresponding to the area under the thrombin generation curve.
- Resistance to APC was expressed in normalized APC sensitivity ratio (nAPCsr) computed as following: Sample ETP (+APC)/Sample ETP (-APC)

 $\frac{Reference \ plasma \ ETP \ (+APC)}{Reference \ plasma \ ETP \ (-APC)}$



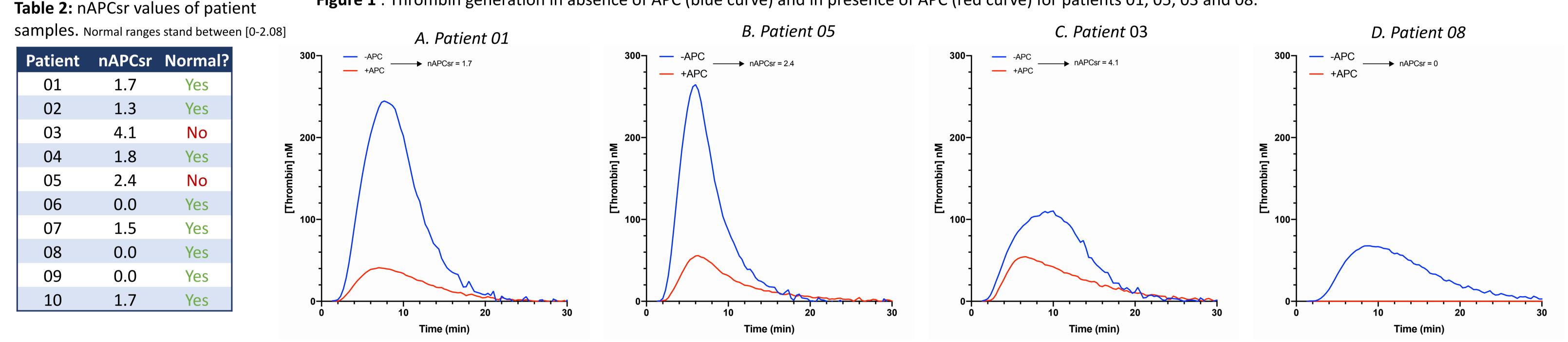
| Patient | Age | BMI | Genetic mutation ? | Hormonal treatment | Composition | Treatment duration |
|---------|-----|------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 01 | 33 | 24,7 | n/d | Menopur 150 | Menotropin (HMG) | 12 days |
| 02 | 38 | 16,1 | NO | Meriofert 150 | Menotropin (HMG) + hCG | 20 days |
| 03 | 29 | 15 | FVL hetero | Puregon 100 | Follitropin beta (recombinant FSH) | 10 days |
| 04 | 34 | 16,9 | NO | Menopur 150 | Menotropin (HMG) | 12 days |
| 05 | 31 | 20,5 | NO | Gonal F 300 Progynova | Follitropin alpha (recombinant FSH) Estradiol valerate 2 mg | 10 days |
| 06 | 38 | 20 | NO | Progeffik 100 Prontogest 100 | Progesterone Progesterone | 10 days |
| 07 | 36 | 16,3 | G20210A hetero | Gonal F 300 Ovitrelle | Follitropin alpha (recombinant FSH) Choriogonadotropine alfa (hCG) | 12 days |
| 08 | 31 | 17,1 | NO | Progeffik | Progesterone | 10 days |
| 09 | 36 | 19,4 | G20210A hetero | Gonal F 300 Menopur 75 | Follitropin alpha (recombinant FSH) Menotropin (HMG) | 15 days |
| 10 | 37 | 16,3 | NO | Progeffik 200 | Progesterone | 10 days |

nAPCsr value

Table 1: Characteristics (age, BMI, genetic mutation, hormonal treatment, its composition and duration of treatment) of patients included.

RESULTS

Figure 1 : Thrombin generation in absence of APC (blue curve) and in presence of APC (red curve) for patients 01, 05, 03 and 08.



DISCUSSION

- Ovarian stimulation appeared to have little impact on APC resistance. The majority of results were within the normal ranges of 0 to 2.08 (Figure 1A and Table 2)
- A resistance to APC was expected for patient 03 as she is carrier of a heterozygous factor

PERSPECTIVES

- An anti-Xa activity test will be performed for patient 08.
- Dosage of FII, FVIII, protein S and

V Leiden mutation (Figure 1C).

- The slight resistance to APC observed for patient 05 could be related to the use of estradiol (Progynova)(Figure 1B)
- The patient 08 had an abnormally low thrombin generation curve without APC. This could be explained by the use of an anticoagulant drug (Figure 1D)

CONCLUSION

This pilot study showed that ovarian stimulation with FSH agonist (HMG or follitropin) had little impact on APC resistance. On the the other hand, estradiol seemed to induce a slight APC resistance, which has already been observed in women using estradiol-containing COC. However, further investigations are needed to confirm these results. protein C will be performed for all samples

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