



## Pregnancy outcome in infertile couple following treatment by intrauterine insemination

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### Abstract

The study is in attempt of treatment of patient with infertility who has positive antisperm antibody in their sera. The total number of patient treated were (33) patients by intrauterine insemination, of them (9) cases become pregnant (27.2%). This study shows no side effects of intrauterine insemination.

**Keywords:** pregnant, intrauterine, antisperm

### Introduction

Infertility is defined as the failure to conceive after 1 year of regular unprotected intercourse with the same partner [1]. It is extra ordinarily difficult to provide meaningful figures on the incidence of etiological factors in infertility. There are clear national, cultural and socioeconomic differences in pathology; for example an ovulation and endometriosis are relatively common in higher social classes in developed countries, whereas venereal infection and tubal obstruction are major factors in parts of Africa [2]. Because fertility depends on both male and female factors, fertility in men can only be judged in relation to the same partner. Therefore, a more sensitive and ultimate marker for a couple's fertility is time to pregnancy, which is a measurement made at the level of the couple [3]. For example, a subfertile man can eventually achieve pregnancy with a super fertile woman. The appropriate term "male factor subfertility" puts emphasis on the role of the male factor [4]. Approximately 20% of cases of subfertility are due to a male factor only; in another 27%, causes can be identified in both the man and woman. Therefore, male factor subfertility plays a role in approximately 50% of subfertile couples [5].

### Study Population

Serum

Seminal plasma

Phosphate buffer saline solution pH=7.2 from company of (BDH).

Heat-in activated pre-ovulatory patient serum.

Ham's 10 media from company of (Flow Laboratories).

Teflon intravenous catheter from company of (Falcon USA).

Prednisolon tablet 5 mg from company of (SDI-Iraq)

### Treatment and Protocol

The survey is a community based study carried out in Tikrit from September 1999 to August 2000 to treatment for infertile male and female. In this study 33 couples were treated by-intrauterine insemination and female should be prepared before treated.

### Results

The total number of patients treated was 33; patients were treated by intrauterine insemination. In this study pregnancy developed in 9/33 cases (27.2%) (Table 1). No any side effects occur for those patients.

**Table 1:** Clinical Outcome of Intrauterine Insemination

Sex	Number of patients treated	Number of patients has pregnancy (Pregnancy test +ve) for wives	Number of patients has -ve pregnancy test for wives	Percentage of pregnancy
Males has +ve ASA	33	9	24	27.2 %

### Discussion

In this study 33 couples were treated by intrauterine insemination. From these 9 females got pregnancy these equal to 27.2%. Grigoriou found that 21.2% of females couple became pregnant following intrauterine insemination. But 16.13% of couples got pregnancy by prednisolone with intrauterine insemination. The addition of corticosteroid immunosuppression did not seem to be significantly enhancing the pregnancy rate in couples with male autoimmune subfertility treated with intrauterine insemination as compared to the treatment with intrauterine insemination alone considering the possible side effects of corticosteroid intake. Grigoriou concluded that intrauterine insemination alone might be preferable to the combination of intrauterine insemination with corticosteroid administration

[6]. Agarwal *et al.* found the sperm washing and intrauterine insemination can diminish the level of sperm-bound immunoglobulin and can improve the chance of conception in a selected group of couples with a diagnosis of immunological infertility [7]. Francavilla found no pregnancy occurred in the female when her husband having immunological infertility [8]. Goldberg reported that intrauterine insemination does not induce significant antisperm antibody production in women [9]. From this study intrauterine insemination was more preferable than prednisolone treatment because intrauterine insemination had good result than steroid treatment but steroid treatment less costly [10].

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