Ongoing pregnancy rates in intrauterine insemination are affected by late follicular phase progesterone levels

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Background  Influence of premature increase progesterone levels in stimulated intrauterine insemination cycles has been less studied, but this information could be useful in order to match the time of the insemination with the window of implantation. Then, our aim was to analyze if progesterone levels on the day of hCG administration affect clinical outcomes in intrauterine insemination (IUI)

Material and Methods  A retrospective study was performed in 2839 patients undergoing IUI cycles with recombinant FSH. Blood samples were obtained on the day of hCG administration for estradiol (E2) and progesterone (P4). Patients were subdivided into six groups depending on P4 concentration: <p10, p10-p25, p25-p50, p50-p75, p75-p90 and >p90. Clinical outcomes of each group were analyzed.

Results

Conclusions  High serum progesterone levels on the day of hCG administration in intrauterine insemination cycles significantly decrease ongoing pregnancy rates