

of dystrophin either by immunohistochemistry or by protein blotting. Conversely, the analysis of tissue biopsies of animals injected with IDPSC showed denser cell engraftment, as indicated by both the presence of DiI-stained cells and anti-IDPSC antibody positive labeling. Clinical aspects were considered relevant, with the demonstration of significant differences depending on the route of injection and cell type.

The efficacy of arterial injection of pulp dental cells to treat muscular dystrophy demonstrated that canine multipotent stem cells have great potential for cell therapy, promising to become a new trend for therapeutical approaches aiming muscular dystrophy.

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*Corresponding author
E-mail: ceambrosio@usp.br

Improving the pregnancy rate in IVF with pre IVF fluid instillation sonohysterography (PIFIS) and ultrasound guided embryo transfer (UGET)

OA Ashiru*, AA Adewusi, LJ Shittu, M Oladimeji, R Ojugbo

IVF Unit, Medical Art Center, Mobolaji Bank Anthony Way, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria

Objective: A practical effort to improve pregnancy rate in in-vitro fertilization and embryo transfer by the instillation of a fluid cocktail of saline and antibiotics to artificial distend the uterine cavity in the cycle prior to IVF, and the use of ultrasound guided embryo transfer.

Design: Prospective study.

Setting: Private fertility clinic and Academic center.

Patient(s): 5 patients undergoing IVF and ICSI (Intracytoplasmic sperm injection) treatment with prior failed IVF cycle with hydrosalpinx or submucous fibroid and had to go through sonohysterography to exclude uterine abnormalities or evaluation and location of submucous fibroid in the cycle prior to the IVF cycle.

Intervention(s): A saline fluid containing antibiotics cocktails was instilled in the uterine cavity through a plastic intrauterine insemination catheter attached to a syringe. Transvaginal (3-dimensionnal) ultrasonography was performed concomitantly. After IVF and ICSI embryos were transferred with ultrasound guidance ensuring placement in upper uterine cavity.

Main Outcome Measure: Clinical pregnancy.

Result(s): One patient with severe hydrosalpinx distending into the uterine cavity got pregnant and delivered a baby boy, after prior failed attempt, another patient with submucous fibroid and prior failed IVF attempt is currently pregnant. Remaining three patients had ET done and are clinically pregnant.

Conclusion: The use of PIFIS and UGET does appear to improve the pregnancy outcome in IVF.

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*Corresponding author
E-mail: denrele@tigger.uic.edu