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A Comparison of Fertility Surgery and Fertility Medication

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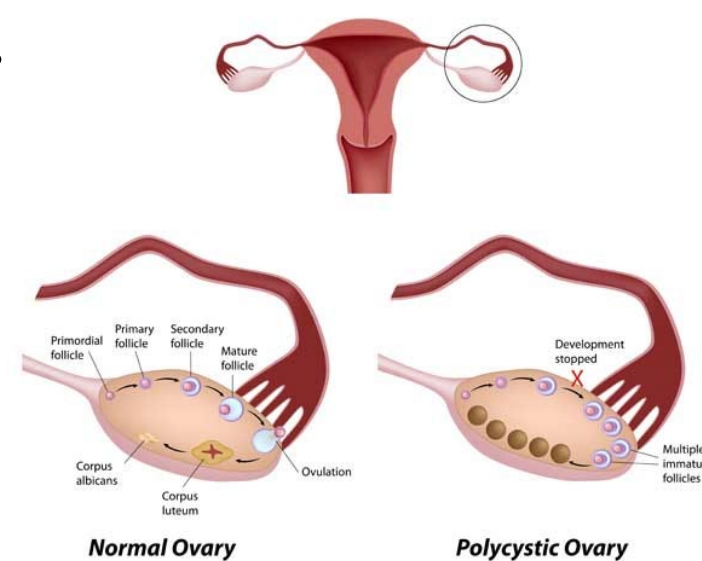
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Background

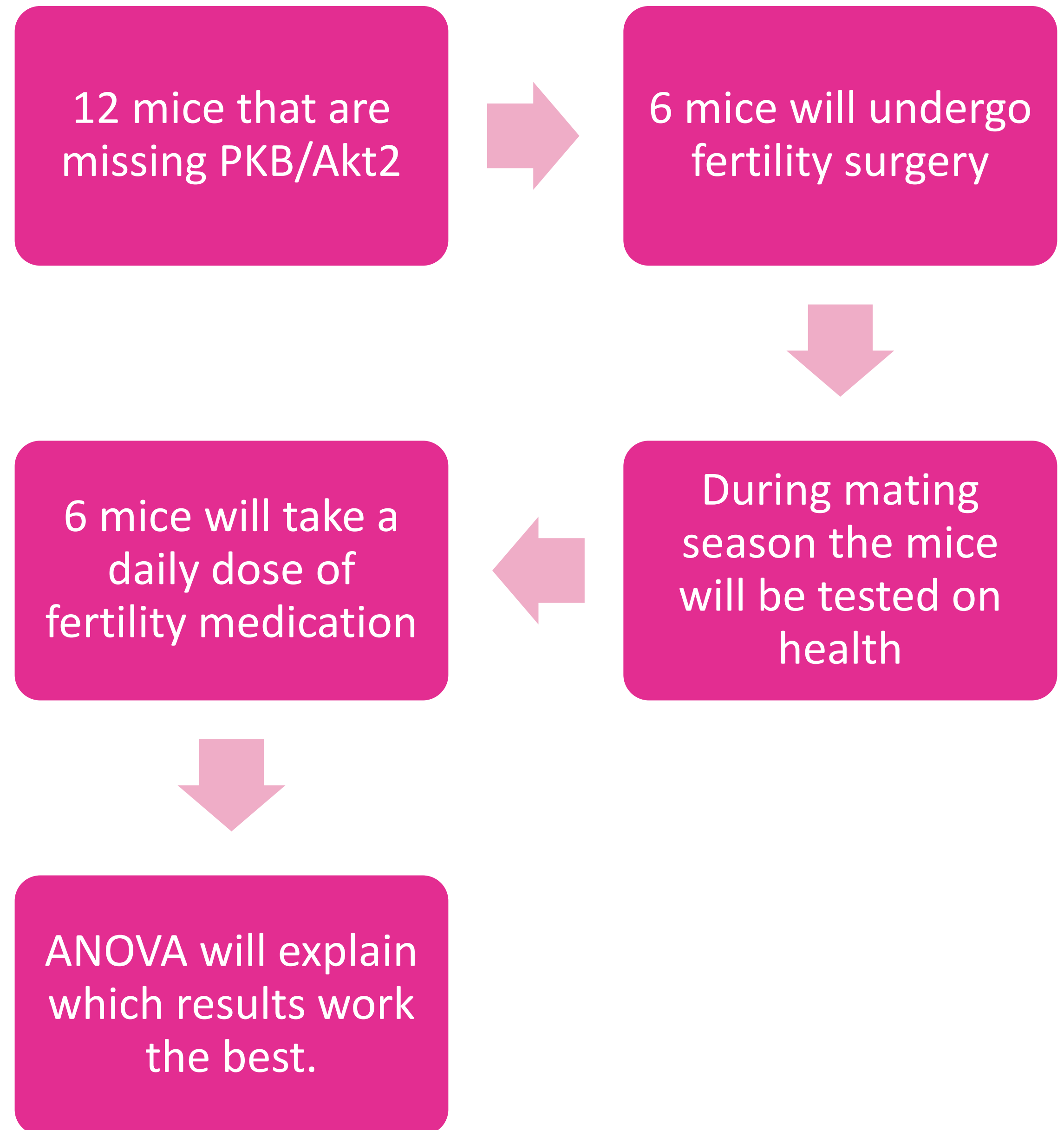
- P.C.O.S.= Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome
- 7% of women are diagnosed between the age of 15-44
- PCOS irregulates menstrual cycles and elevates androgen levels
- Most women find out they have PCOS in their 20's or child-bearing years
- The risk of having PCOS is equal through out races and ethnicities.

Specific Aim

- This study will look at how removing ovarian cysts improve the fertility in women with PCOS.
- This study will also compare removing ovarian cysts and looking at the medication females receive for fertility.



Materials and Methods



Expected Results

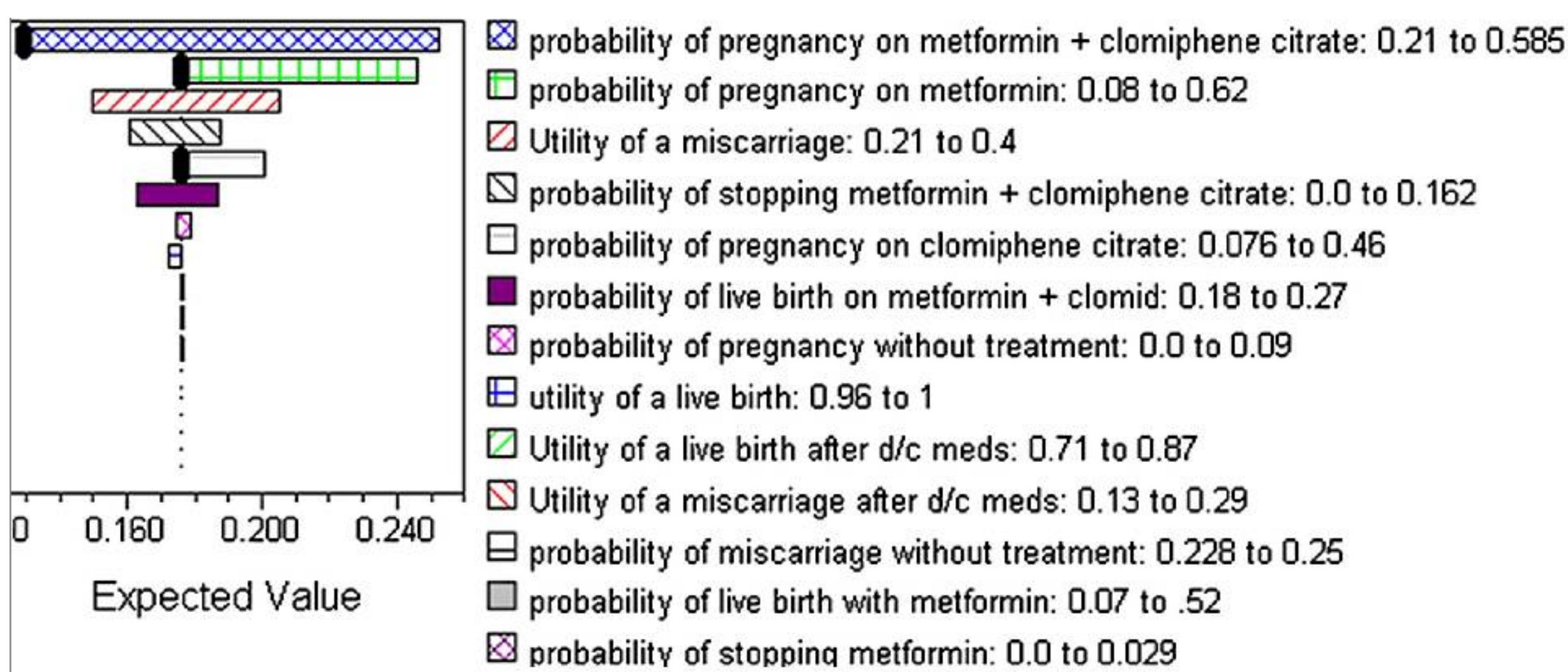


Figure 1. Tornado Diagram of the analysis of ovarian ovulation between the different medication's women with PCOS would have taken.

- Almost half of the mice that went through fertility surgery will become pregnant
- Obese mice will have a harder time getting pregnant even with infertility treatment
- Mice who have taken Metformin will see an increase in pregnancy
- Metformin shows effectiveness when achieving ovulation in mice
- Metformin also reduces the insulin concentration in mice

Conclusion

- Statistics show that fertility medication works well compared to fertility surgery (Figure 1)
- With lifestyle changes (eating habits) PCOS should not be a reason for a woman to not get pregnant.
- Metformin shows effective results on women getting pregnant without surgery
- Mice have proven that the use of metformin works along side with fertility surgery

Future Direction

- Ovarian Tissue freezing would help with infertility for women who are in their late 30's and early 40's.
- Genetic screening will help women have a better chance of having children
- "Three parent" embryos will become more popular because it will help reduce disease

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