

STUDY OF ENDOMETRIAL IMMUNE PROFILE AND ENDOMETRIAL MICROBIOME IN WOMEN WITH IMPLANTATION FAILURE

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Aim: To study the importance of the endometrial immune profile and the endometrial microbiome for the diagnosis and treatment of implantation disorders.

Materials and methods: In the study for a period of 6 months were included 27 women with reproductive problems. The mean age was 38.4 (\pm 6.94 years). The tests were performed at the Medical Center "Clinical Institute of Reproductive Medicine", Pleven. The plasma cells (CD138+) in endometrial biopsy were proven by flow cytometry. The endometrial microbiome was examined by RT-PCR.

Results: Of all 27 studied women, only 4 had a normal endometrial microbiome with no evidence of chronic endometritis. In the others, the following abnormalities were demonstrated: 13 women with impaired endometrial microbiome without evidence of chronic endometritis; 8 women with impaired endometrial microbiome with evidence of chronic endometritis and 2 women with normal endometrial microbiome and evidence of chronic endometritis.

Conclusion: The results from the beginning of this study show that 85% of the tested patients with implantation failure have an endometrial microbial dysbiosis and / or cell markers characteristic of chronic endometritis. These examinations direct the specialist in assisted reproduction to the possible cause of unsuccessful implantation and help to prepare and undertake the correct strategy for subsequent pregnancies.