Dr Datta Research Papers

1. **Add-ons in IVF programme – Hype or Hope?**
   Published in the journal of International Society of Mild Approach Assisted Reproduction (ISMAAR), this review highlighted lack of evidence on the use of most of the empirical co-treatments in relation to IVF. The article intended to find the role of popular interventions like consumption of DHEA, Co-enzyme Q 10, aspirin, steroids and endometrial scratching. [http://www.fvvo.be/assets/563/06-Datta%20et%20al.pdf](http://www.fvvo.be/assets/563/06-Datta%20et%20al.pdf)

2. **Minimal Stimulation In Vitro Fertilization: A Better Outcome**
   This is a commentary on a paper published in the same issue of the journal that describes a type of minimal-stimulation IVF protocol. [http://ijfs.ir/journal/article/abstract/4919#](http://ijfs.ir/journal/article/abstract/4919#)

3. **Can we predict the chance of successful epididymal or testicular sperm aspiration following vasectomy?**

4. **Retrospective comparison of GnRH agonist trigger with HCG trigger in GnRH antagonist cycles in anticipated high-responders**
   This study looked at introducing a different drug to trigger ovulation in IVF cycles. They compared two groups of patients who were at higher risk of developing OHSS. One group took the original drug, a hCG trigger, and the other took a new drug, (a GnRH-agonist) with low dose hCG administered later in the cycle. The results showed that the new drug resulted in a significantly lower incidence of mild-moderate OHSS, with no cases of severe OHSS. It also reduced the need for freezing embryos, which can have an impact on success. To read the full article, follow the link below: [http://www.rbmojournal.com/article/S1472-6483(14)00475-1/fulltext](http://www.rbmojournal.com/article/S1472-6483(14)00475-1/fulltext)

5. **Controlled ovarian hyperstimulation for low responders in in vitro fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection: a low-dose flare protocol**
   This is a retrospective study looking at the clinical outcomes of anticipated low response women on two different treatment protocols. One group were treated using a conventional down-regulation protocol while the other had a low-dose flare (LDF) protocol involving lower doses of stimulating drugs. The researchers discovered that the LDF protocol led to improved outcomes in older women, and women who had already had an unsuccessful conventional cycle. [http://www.fertstert.org/article/S0015-0282(10)02851-7/fulltext](http://www.fertstert.org/article/S0015-0282(10)02851-7/fulltext)

6. **Can the fall in serum FSH during coasting in IVF/ICSI predict clinical outcomes?**
   This cohort study was conducted to see whether the fluctuations in serum FSH and oestradiol concentrations could predict the clinical outcomes of IVF and ICSI cycles. They found that while the results were not statistically significant, there was an apparent link between a fall in FSH and positive clinical outcomes. [http://www.rbmojournal.com/article/S1472-6483(12)00090-9/fulltext](http://www.rbmojournal.com/article/S1472-6483(12)00090-9/fulltext)

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