

## ***9<sup>th</sup> Yazd International Congress and Student Award on Reproductive Medicine with 4<sup>th</sup> Congress of Reproductive Genetics***

---

### **Key Lectures**

---

#### **K-44**

#### **Uterine myoma and infertility**

**Parsanezhad ME.**

*Infertility and Reproductive Medicine, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran.*

**Email:** parsameb@gmail.com

Uterine myoma or fibroid is the most common benign gynecological tumors in women of reproductive age. Fibroids are hormone-dependent smooth-muscle tumors with a wide heterogeneity in composition, size, and number. Most women with fibroids are fertile; however, fibroids may affect fertility by distorting the pelvic anatomy and the intrauterine environment. The

way by which myoma result in infertility remains to clearly understood. Besides anatomical distortion, the possible mechanism impairing fertility are; endometrial function alteration (increased uterine contractility and impairment of the endometrial and myometrial vascularization and blood supply, alters the local hormone balance that could affect gamete transport and/or reduce embryo implantation. Submucosal and intramural myomas with pressure effect on uterine cavity are associated with decreased pregnancy and implantation rates after ART cycles. The management method highly depends on the size, number, and location.