Immobilisation versus immediate mobilisation after intra-uterine insemination; a randomised controlled trial IM Custers¹, PA Flierman², P Maas², T Cox², HJHM van Dessel¹, MA Gerards⁴, MH Mochtar¹, CAH Janssen⁵, F van der Veen¹, BWJ Mol¹.² ¹Academic Medical Centre, ¹Orze Lieve Vrouwe Gasthuis, ³Antonius Hospital, ¹TwenShaden Hospital, ¹Groane Hart Hospital *Martini Hospital and ¹Máxima Medical Centre **Description** **Descri

Objective

 Assess the effect of 15 minutes of immobilisation versus immediate mobilisation after Intra Uterine Insemination



Study design

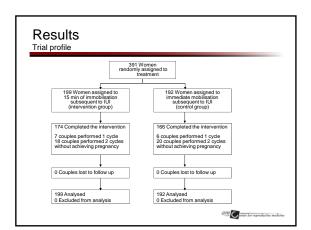
- Inclusion criteria:
 - All patients with an indication for IUI
 - With fresh or cryo-preserved sperm (donor or husband's)
 - With or without controlled ovarian hyperstimulation
 - Anovulatory women: after failed ovulation induction
 - At least one patent tube
 - At least 18 years of age



Intervention

- 15 minutes bedrest
- Immobilisation





Results

Outcome measures, intention to treat analysis

Outcome measures	15 min. Immobilisation (n=199)	Controls (n=192)	RR (95 % CI)	P-value
Ongoing pregnancy (%)	54 (27)*	34 (18)**	1.5 (1.1-2.2)	0.01
Live birth (%)1	53 (27)	32 (17)	1.6 (1.1-2.4)	0.01
Twin pregnancy ² (%)	3 (6)	1 (3)		
Miscarriages (%)	14 (7)	17(9)		
Ectopic pregnancy (%)	1	0		
Biochemical pregnancy (%)	1	0		
Number of cycles performed	2.4	2.5		

"4 spontaneous pregnancies, 1 after escape IVF

"5 spontaneous pregnancies

16 couples still pregnant, considered as live birth in analysis
"Calculated per ongoing pregnancy

