



T.C
ERZİNCAN BİNALİ YILDIRIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ
TIP FAKÜLTESİ



REVIEW OF FOREIGN RESEARCH ADVISOR

for the PhD thesis of Askar Y., entitled: "**Optimizing treatment and conducting a comprehensive diagnosis of chronic endometritis in women experiencing infertility and unsuccessful attempts at assisted reproductive technology (ART), based on the study of endometrial immunohistochemistry markers**", submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in doctoral program 8D10103-«Medicine».

The optimization of treatment and the thorough diagnosis of chronic endometritis in women facing infertility challenges and unsuccessful attempts at assisted reproductive technology (ART) represent crucial steps toward enhancing reproductive outcomes. The emphasis on studying endometrial immunohistochemistry markers adds a layer of precision to these efforts.

In the realm of reproductive medicine, addressing chronic endometritis is becoming increasingly pivotal, especially for individuals encountering difficulties in achieving successful pregnancies through ART. By optimizing treatment strategies, healthcare providers can tailor interventions to the specific needs of each patient, potentially improving the chances of successful conception and pregnancy.

A comprehensive diagnosis is fundamental to understanding the underlying factors contributing to infertility and repeated ART failures. The study of endometrial immunohistochemistry markers provides valuable insights into the intricate immune response within the endometrial lining. This nuanced approach allows clinicians to identify and target specific markers associated with chronic endometritis, enabling a more targeted and effective treatment plan.

Furthermore, the integration of immunohistochemistry markers into diagnostic protocols signifies a commitment to advancing the precision of infertility care. It not only aids in the accurate identification of chronic endometritis but also facilitates a more personalized and patient-centered approach to treatment. Recognizing the heterogeneity of the condition among individuals, this tailored approach holds the potential to optimize therapeutic outcomes and, subsequently, increase the likelihood of successful ART outcomes.

The research made by Askar Y., has enabled the development of a groundbreaking algorithm for diagnosing and treating chronic endometritis. This innovative approach has resulted in a notable increase in pregnancy and childbirth rates among women with a history of unsuccessful embryo transfers. The newly devised algorithm, rooted in scientific findings, offers a systematic and evidence-based framework for diagnosing and treating chronic endometritis in women who have faced challenges with assisted reproductive technology (ART) programs. This advancement represents a significant step forward in improving reproductive outcomes for individuals who have experienced difficulties in achieving successful pregnancies through ART.

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