Introduction
Uterine receptivity is a key factor for successful implantation. There is no consensus on the responsiveness of parameters to predict the success. Objective of this study is to find the sensitivity of the Junctional Zone (JZ) to predict the implantation success.

Material
Retrospective study of 19 subjects with implantation success and 19 subjects with failure implantation during assisted reproduction cycle. All subjects underwent 3D-TVUS (Samsung Medison WS80A with V5-9 probe) once every 2 days from initiation of stimulation to oocyte retrieval day.

Pictures
Figure 1 illustrates the JZ thickness measurement at fundus, left and right lateral position in a coronal plane. Figure 2 demonstrate the growth of JZ during stimulation cycle and difference between pregnant and non-pregnant groups.

Results
JZ thickness measured at fundus, right, left, and average show increase during the stimulation cycle. The average rate of growth is $0.16 \pm 0.08$ mm/day. JZ in the pregnant group is significantly thinner than the non-pregnant group measured from day 3 to oocyte retrieval day with $p$-value < 0.05.

Conclusion
JZ changes throughout the stimulation cycle and growth is different in pregnant and non-pregnant groups. The sensitivity of JZ may be associated with implantation success.