

# OPTIMIZING FERTILIZATION AND EMBRYO CULTURE

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## LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1) Criteria for gamete selection
- 2) Insemination technique
- 3) Embryo culture conditions



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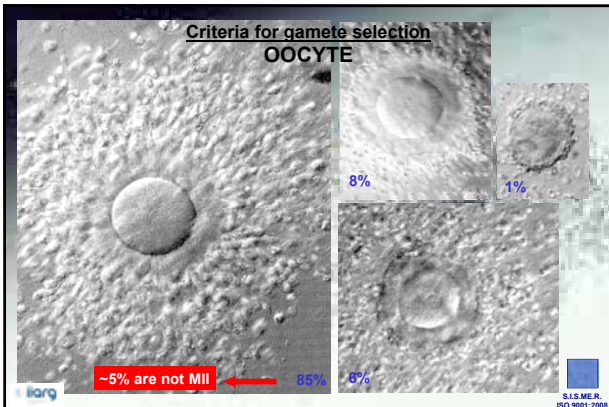
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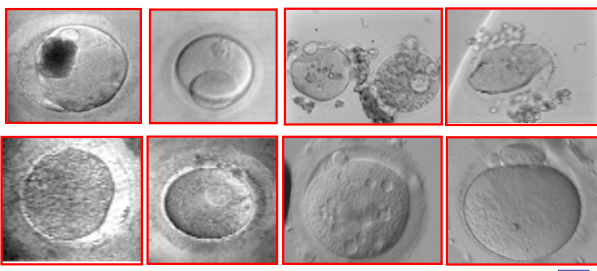
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**Criteria for gamete selection**  
**OOCYTE**



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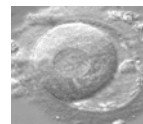
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**Criteria for gamete selection**  
**OOCYTE**

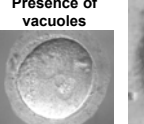
**Enlarged perivitelline space**




**Presence of vacuoles**



**Hairy zona**




**Dark cytoplasm**



Decreases by 83% good quality embryos (Ten et al., 2007)

**Granular cytoplasm**



50% aneuploid (Kahraman et al., 2000)

↓↓↓ **Implantation rate**      ↑↑↑ **Abortion rate**

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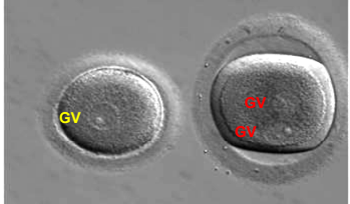
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**GIANT OOCYTES**



23 univalent (chromatid) chromosomes

↓

- Cytokinetic failure  
- Fusion of 2 GV

↓

Tetraploid GV

**Frequency approximately 0.3%**  
**Mean diameter 200 μm (vs. 155 μm)**  
**Contribution to digynic triploidy**

Balakier et al., 2002  
Rosenbusch et al., 2002

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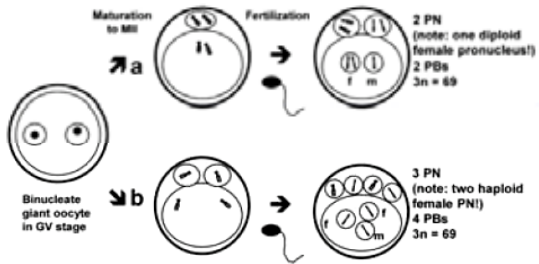
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**GIANT OOCYTES**



Rosenbusch et al., 2002




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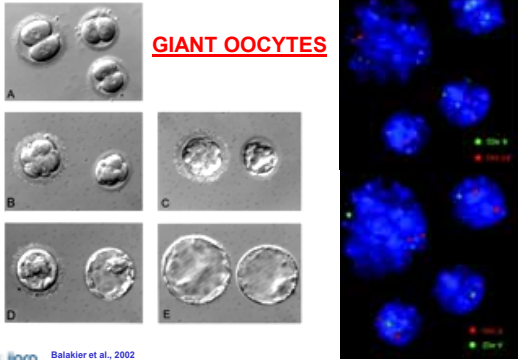
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**GIANT OOCYTES**



Balakier et al., 2002




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**AGGREGATION OF SER**



-6.2 - 9.4% of cycles affected  
- < 2% of oocytes affected (25% in positive cycles)

Ebner et al., 2008;  
Otsuki et al., 2004




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**AGGREGATION OF SER**

<b>IR, PR</b>	<b>no difference</b>
<b>Biochemical pregnancies</b>	<b>58% vs 22% (P&lt;0.01)</b>
<b>Take-home baby rate</b>	<b>42% vs 78.% (P&lt;0.001)</b>
<b>Increase in obstetric problems</b>	<b>33% vs. 5%</b>
<b>Lower birth weight</b>	<b>2500g vs. 3100g</b>
<b>Stillbirths</b>	<b>2/6</b>
<b>(one Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome)</b>	

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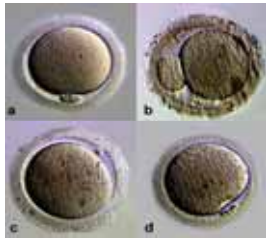
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**Criteria for gamete selection  
OOCYTE**



The presence of an enlarged PB was related to poorer rates of fertilization, cleavage, and top quality embryos but not fragmentation (Navarro et al., 2008)

Fragmented polar body was associated with reduced blastocyst formation rate (Ebner et al., 2006; Balaban & Urman, 2006)-

- A. Normal MII
- B. Large PB
- C. Small PB
- D. Fragmented PB

Correlation to timing of PB1 formation??

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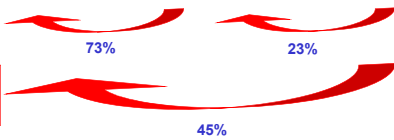
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**NUCLEAR MATURATION**



- MII
- MI → MII
- GV → MII




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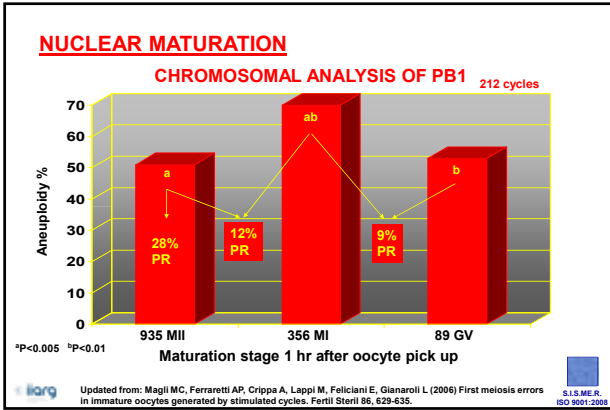
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### NUCLEAR MATURATION

#### DNA FRAGMENTATION

NUMBER OOCYTES	FRAGMENTED DNA	INTACT DNA	
20 IVM	7 (35%)	8 (53%)	P<0.01
44 MII	5 (11%)	3 (95%)	

Updated from: Magli MC, Ferraretti AP, Crippa A, Lappi M, Feliciani E, Gianaroli L (2006) First meiosis errors in immature oocytes generated by stimulated cycles. Fertil Steril 86, 629-635.

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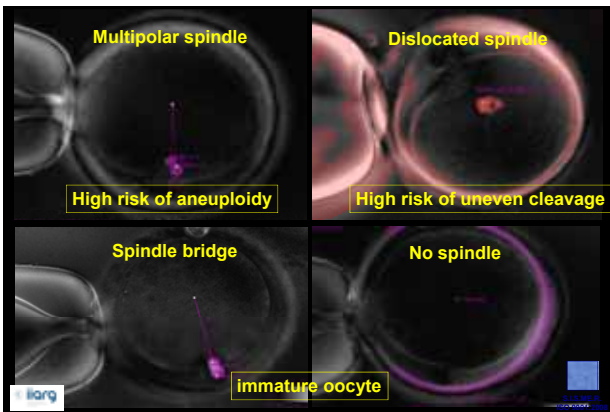
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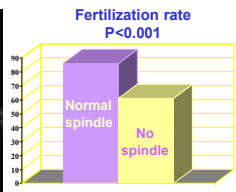
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### OOCYTE MEIOTIC SPINDLE



ICSI PB biopsy	
Analyzed	359
No spindle (%)	23 (6.4)
Abnormal spindles	14 (3.8)
Displaced spindles	59 (16.4)

Clinical pregnancy rate 37%  
Implantation rate 22.2%

57 cycles, 39.1±3.9 yrs




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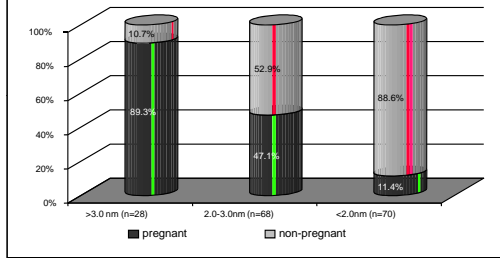
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### OOCYTE ZONA PELLUCIDA

Fig. 4: Quantitative analysis of the first layer of the zona pellucida



(Shen et al., (2005) Hum. Reprod. 20:1896-1898)




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### Criteria for gamete selection OOCYTE

- Do not inseminate giant oocytes
- Do not inseminate oocytes with aggregation of smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- Give second priority to oocytes with cytoplasmic abnormalities
- Give second priority to oocytes with abnormal polar body
- Give second priority to in vitro matured oocytes
- Spindle view (and zona pellucida) under polarized light improves the selection of normal oocytes




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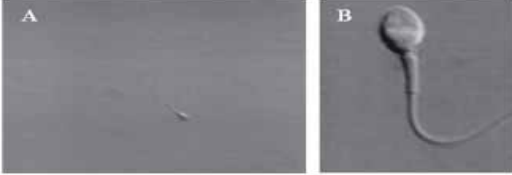
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**Criteria for gamete selection  
SPERMATOZOA**

**IMSSI**

INTRACYTOPLASMIC MORPHOLOGICALLY SELECTED SPERM INJECTION  
MOTILE SPERM ORGANELLE MORPHOLOGY EXAMINATION



Examination performed in fresh samples  
Inverted light microscope  
Equipped with high-power Nomarski optics  
Enhanced by digital imaging to achieve a magnification up to 6300

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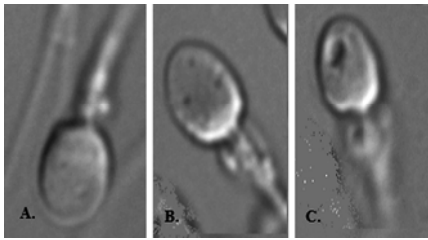
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**Criteria for gamete selection  
SPERMATOZOA**

**IMSSI**



Peer et al. 2007 Fertil Steril 88, 1589-1594

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**Impact of vacuoles on pregnancy and  
abortion rates**

**IMSSI**

Table 1. Outcome of pregnancy in a group of 111 motile spermatozoa with vacuoles in the head.

Characteristic	Group A (n=57)	Group B (n=54)	P-value
No. of patients	54	57	—
Mean age (range ± SD)	37.0 ± 5.0	37.6 ± 5.0	NS
No. of motile spermatozoa × 10 <sup>6</sup>	102.0 ± 4.0	91.0 ± 4.0	NS
No. of ICSI attempts (range ± SD)	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	NS
No. ICSI attempts per spermatozoa × 10 <sup>6</sup>	1.0 ± 0.0	1.0 ± 0.0	NS

Results	Group A (n=57)	Group B (n=54)	P-value
No. of aborted pregnancies	205	48	—
Proportion (No. of motile spermatozoa injected × 10 <sup>6</sup> )	3.6 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.1	NS
Day 3 embryos	11 ± 3	17 ± 3	NS
Good quality day 3 embryos	4 ± 2	7 ± 2	NS
Blowdowns	41 ± 3	41 ± 3	NS
Good quality blastocysts	11 ± 2	7 ± 2	NS
No. of motile blastocysts	8	8	—
No. of motile blastocysts per blast	0.2 ± 0.1	0.2 ± 0.1	—
No. of abortions (%)	35.3	8.9	NS
Implantations per (%)	54.7	61.3	—

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**Criteria for gamete selection  
SPERMATOZOA**

**Physiologic ICSI**

Sperm cells have a receptor for Hyaluronic acid (HA)

Correlation between binding to hyaluran-coated surfaces and:



sperm maturity  
normal morphology  
euploidy

Jakab et al. 2005  
Huszar et al. 2006  
Nasr-Esfahani et al. 2008  
Parmegiani et al. 2010




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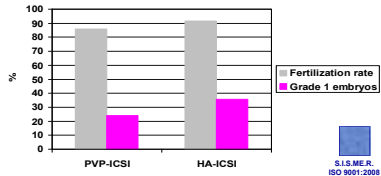
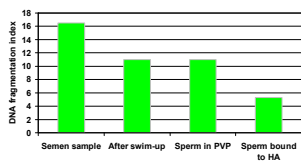
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**Criteria for gamete selection  
SPERMATOZOA**

**Physiologic ICSI**

HA favours the selection of spermatozoa:

- without DNA fragmentation
- with normal nucleus



Parmegiani et al. 2010




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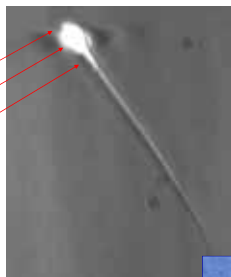
**Criteria for gamete selection  
SPERMATOZOA**

**Sperm head's birefringence**

Human spermatozoa possess characteristics of birefringence due to the anisotropy of their protoplasmic texture.

- mature acrosomal complex
- mature sperm nucleus
- midpiece

protein subacrosomal filaments - longitudinally oriented  
nucleoprotein filaments - arranged in rods and longitudinally oriented




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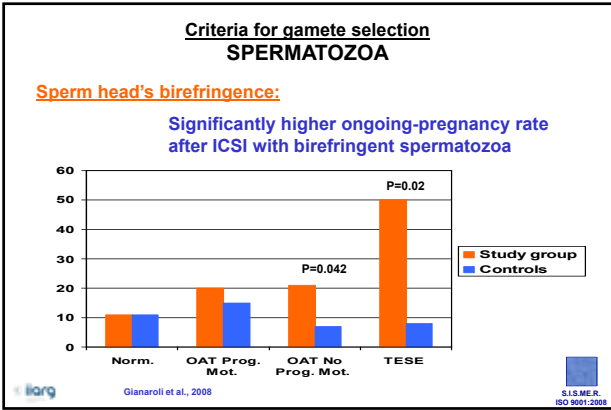
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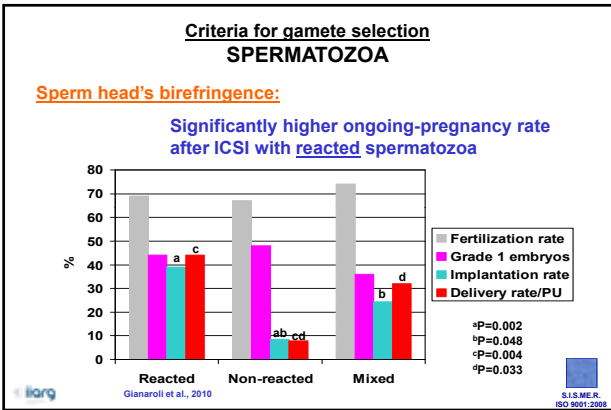
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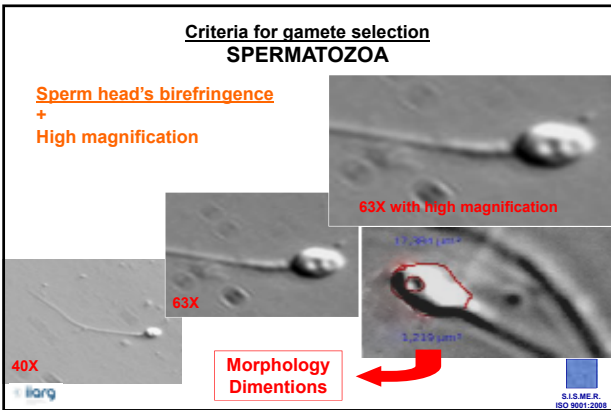
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**Criteria for gamete selection  
SPERMATOZOA**

- Select morphologically normal spermatozoa
  - ▶ High magnification
  - ▶ Birefringence
- Select functional spermatozoa
- In severe OAT samples, in TESE samples
- In all sperm samples?

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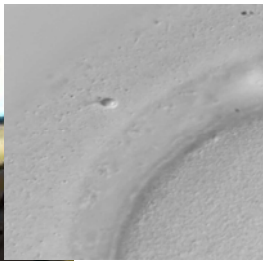
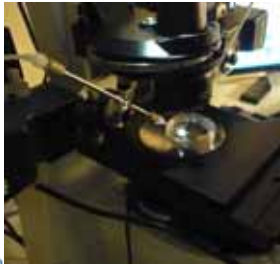
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**Insemination technique  
IVF or ICSI**

- Extensive use of ICSI




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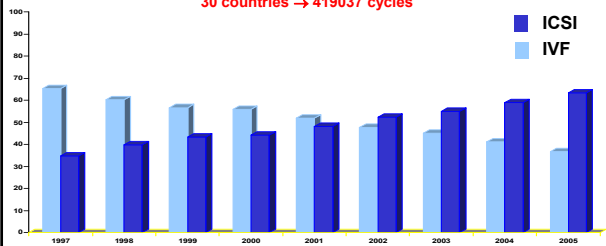
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**Distribution IVF / ICSI (1997-2006)**

EIM  
30 countries → 419037 cycles




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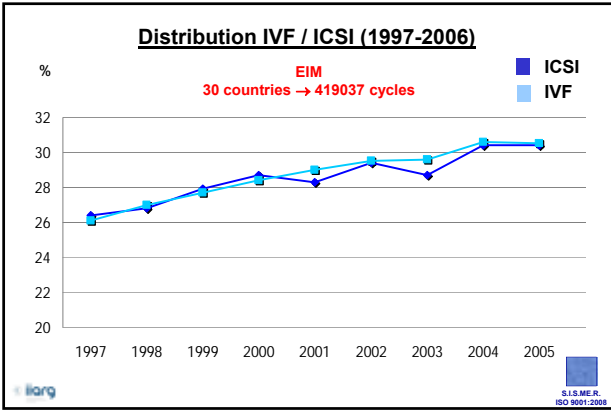
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### Insemination technique IVF or ICSI

- Each center decides its own policy

June 2008

#### Good Clinical Treatment in Assisted Reproduction - An ESHRE position paper

**INTRACYTOPLASMIC SPERM INJECTIONS (ICSI)**

ICSI should be considered in the presence of severe sperm abnormalities or a history of fertilisation failure in conventional IVF attempts. It must be emphasised that ICSI does not represent the most suitable treatment for female pathologies such as poor ovarian response or previous implantation failures.

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### Embryo culture conditions

- Controlled environment

- ▶ Temperature
- ▶ pH
- ▶ air quality
- ▶ Oxygen tension

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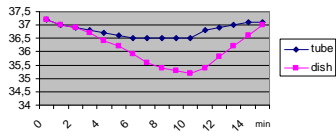
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**Embryo culture conditions**

► Temperature

- Use calibrated thermometers
- Define set points for each block / stage to keep medium at 37°C

Temperature changes in tubes (heating block) and dishes (heating stages) set at 37°C



Courtesy of Ronny Janssen



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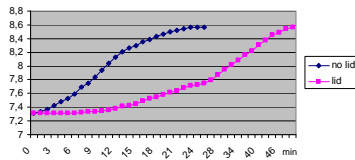
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**Embryo culture conditions**

► pH

- Equilibration of culture dishes: ~4 hours
- Fast rise of pH in ambient air
- Oil → limited protection to pH changes

Evolution of pH in medium under oil out of the incubator



Courtesy of Ronny Janssen



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**Embryo culture conditions**

► pH

- pH ↔ CO<sub>2</sub> concentration

pH measurement

- Difficult (measuring errors - protein deposit on probes, calibration, sampling and equilibration problems)
- Does not detect fast changes in CO<sub>2</sub> concentration
- **Not suitable for routine control**

Courtesy of Ronny Janssen



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**Embryo culture conditions**

► air quality

- **Prevention - Elimination of known/possible sources**
  - Alcohol - disinfectants
  - Anesthetic gasses
- **Detection**
  - VOC meters
- **Removal**
  - Active charcoal absorption
  - Oxydation (Potassium permanganate)
  - Photo-Catalytic Oxidation

CODA filters  
(active charcoal – permanganate)



For more details: [www.eshre.eu>Specialty Groups>Special Interest groups>SIG Embryology>Archive](http://www.eshre.eu>Specialty Groups>Special Interest groups>SIG Embryology>Archive)



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**Embryo culture conditions**

► Oxygen tension

- **Oxygen is necessary for embryo metabolism**
  - consumed in oxydative phosphorylation
  - free radicals are generated from leakage of high energy  $e^-$  as they proceed down the  $e^-$  transport chain
  - reactive oxygen species (ROS) are more abundant as more oxygen is available.



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**Embryo culture conditions**

► Oxygen tension

- **ROS can have a harmful effect for embryos. If ROS escape detoxification by superoxide dismutase, they will react with and possibly harm:**
  - mitochondrial DNA (increased mutations, damage to RNA transcripts)
  - proteins (conformational changes and loss of function)
  - lipids (affects on membrane stability and permeability)



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**Embryo culture conditions**

► **Oxygen tension**

- Culture under reduced oxygen tension



**ADVANTAGES**

- Easy access
- Easy cleaning
- Low gas use
- Fast temperature recovery
- Fast pH recovery
- Space-saving

**DISADVANTAGES**

- Very expensive
- Gas humidification set (once a month)
- Special gas mixture (reduced O<sub>2</sub>)



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**CONCLUSIONS**

1) **Criteria for gamete selection**

- fertilization rate
- embryo viability

2) **Insemination technique**

- customized selection of the most appropriate technique
- high fertilization rate ≠ high embryo viability

3) **Embryo culture conditions**

- important for high fertilization rate
- crucial for embryo viability



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