

(Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection) Partial Zona Dissection I

Comparison of Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection and Partial Zona Dissection followed by Insemination in Hamster Oocytes

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Objectives: This study was to investigate the fertilization rate after intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) or partial zona dissection (PZD) of human and hamster sperm into hamster oocyte in in vitro fertilization (IVF). In addition, the possibility of clinical application was evaluated by the comparison of usefulness and difference of these method.

Materials and Methods: Hamster immature oocytes were obtained from oviducts superovulated by PMSG and hCG, and hamster sperms were obtained from epididymis. The freezed human sperms were thawed before use. Fertilization were confirmed by two pronuclei, one pronucleus, swollen sperm head or/and two polar bodies at 7-8 hour after ICSI or PZD.

Results: The fertilization rates after ICSI and PZD of human sperm to hamster oocyte were 3.6%, 64.2%, 73.6%, and 55.6% for negative control, positive control, ICSI, and PZD respectively, suggesting that ICSI only showed improved fertilization rate ($p < 0.01$). The fertilization rates after ICSI and PZD of hamster sperm to hamster oocyte were 11.1%, 51.2%, 39.6%, and 72.7% for negative control, positive control, ICSI, and PZD respectively, suggesting that PZD only showed improved fertilization rate ($p < 0.01$). PZD showed significantly higher fertilization rate than ICSI ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: As for the fertilization rate by ICSI and PZD using hamster oocyte in IVF, ICSI technique was considered to be more useful for human sperm and PZD technique for hamster sperm. Therefore, ICSI technique was considered more appropriate for experimental application using human sperm and hamster oocyte.

Key words :ICSI, PZD, Fertilization rate, Human sperm, Hamster sperm.

¹(microassisted fertilization) Uehara Yanagimachi ²
 가 .
 ,
 partial zona dissection (PZD)³ , subzonal sperm insertion
 (SUZI)⁴⁻⁶ , intracytoplasmic sperm injection
 (ICSI) ⁷ , ⁸ , ⁹ ICSI ¹⁰ PZD ICSI
 , ¹¹ ¹² ICSI
 Lanzendorf ¹³ PZD ,
 Hewitson¹⁴ Sutovsky¹⁵ ICSI , Ongnuki ¹⁶ cynomolgus
 ICSI PZD SUZI Ng ⁴ , PZD
 Malter Cohen³ ICSI Palermo ¹⁷ 가
 ,
 SUZI PZD 가
 가
^{18,19} PZD
 SUZI 가
¹⁹⁻²³ , PZD SUZI
 , ICSI
²⁴ .
 가 ,
 ICSI PZD
 가

(1)

0.1% trypsin-EDTA (GibcoBRL, USA)

, ICSI PZD

(2)

6-8

25 IU PMSG

55-56

25 IU hCG

. hCG 15-16

10% SSS가 가 Dulbecco's phosphate

buffered saline (DPBS)

(oocyte-cumulus cell complex)

0.1% hyaluronidase가

(cumulus cell)

ICSI

(3)

30

WHO (1992)

가

Ham's F-10 0.4%

가

2

0.3 Mℓ 가 5% CO₂ 30 - 1

(4)

8-10

(Ham's

F-10) (0.4ml)

mineral oil (Sigma, USA)

19

37 , 5% CO₂

1.5-2

(5) ICSI

(Diaphot 300, Nikon, Japan) 1 (NT-88,
Narishige, Japan), holding pipette 100-120 μm ,
15-20 μm 가, injection pipette 8-9 μm , 4-5 μm
oil 10% polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP,
Sigma), injection pipette
(midpiece) 가 (immobilization)
injection pipette holding pipette 1
가 6 12 injection pipette 3
9 injection pipette
(oolemma), PVP 가
oil
20 μl human tubal fluid (HTF) 5% CO₂

(6) PZD

Malter Cohen(1989) pipette
dissection
pipette pipette
dissection

(7) Insemination

PZD HTF (0.4 M \varnothing) 15-20
10⁵/M \varnothing 가 5% CO₂ 6-7
(Figure 1-4).

(8)

1, 3, 7
cover glass
(methanol:acetic acid=3:1) 24 0.25% acetic

lacmoid

x40, x200

가

(head decondensation)

(male pronucleus)

2

2

가

(Figure 1-4).

(9)

X^2 -test

, p

0.05

1) ICSI PZD Table 1.

ICSI PZD 2PN ICSI PZD 26.4%(24/91), 16.7%(9/54) ICSI가

PZD (p<0.001), 1PN , ICSI, PZD 40%(48/120), 25.3%(23/91), 20.4%(11/54) ICSI

PZD (p<0.001). ICSI PZD 20.9%(19/91), 13%(7/54)

120 77 (64.2%)가, ICSI 91 67 (73.6%)가, PZD 54

30 (55.6%)가 ICSI가 가 (p<0.001).

2) ICSI PZD Table 2.

ICSI PZD 2PN , ICSI, PZD 21.3%(17/80), 7.5%(4/53),

40.9%(27/66) PZD (p<0.001), 1PN ,

ICSI , PZD 22.5%(18/80), 9.4%(5/53), 18.2%(12/66)

, ICSI , PZD 5.0%(4/80), 18.9%(10/53),

13.6%(9/66) ICSI . 80

41 (51.2%)가, ICSI 53 21 (39.6%)가, PZD 66 48

(72.7%)가 PZD가 가 (p<0.001, p<0.05).

1988 가

가 ^{20,23,27}

SUZIGA ^{4,6,17,26,28}

가 가

^{17,29}

^{25,26} PZD

(perivetelline space)

ICSI

8 9 ICSI ¹⁰ PZD ICSI

¹¹ ¹² ICSI

Lanzendorf ¹³ PZD , Hewitson¹⁴

Sutovsky ¹⁵ ICSI , Ongnuki ¹⁶ cynomolgus ICSI PZD

가

ICSI PZD

ICSI가 PZD

Shibahara ³⁰ ICSI

가

ICSI 74.7% ³¹

72.7%

PZD가 39.6% ICSI

PZD 88.7% ³²

51.2% ICSI 39.6% Goud ³³ ICSI 55.5%,

34.7% Gomez ¹²

62%, 30.6%

ICSI

가

PZD

34

15:1 PZD 가 PZD ICSI

가 ³⁵ ICSI 60-70% (insemination)

^{29,36} , 가

³⁷ .

가 ICSI

ICSI PZD

ICSI PZD

ICSI PZD 3.6%, 64.2%, 73.6%, 55.6% (p<0.01),

ICSI PZD , ICSI , PZD

ICSI PZD 11.1%, 51.2%, 39.6%, 72.7% PZD (p<0.01) ICSI

(p<0.05). ICSI가, PZD

ICSI

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Table 1. Pronucleus formation rate in hamster oocytes following ICSI and PZD with human spermatozoa.

Group	No. of oocytes	No. of oocyte survived (%)	No. of oocyte fertilized (%)						
			2PN	1PN	Swollen sperm head	M	Total activation	MII	DG
Control (negative)	56	55(98.2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(3.6)	2(3.6)	53(96.4)	3(5.6)
Control (positive)	120	120(100)	29(24.2)	48(40.0)	0(0)	0(0)	77(64.2)*	43(35.8)	0(0)
ICSI	96	91(94.8)	24(26.4)*	23(25.3)	19(20.9)	1(1.1)	67(73.6)*	25(27.5)	4(4.2)
PZD	59	54(91.5)	9(16.7)*	11(20.4)	7(13.0)	3(5.6)	30(55.6)	24(44.4)	5(8.5)

2PN; oocytes had two pronuclei and two polar bodies.

1PN; oocytes had one pronuclei and two polar bodies.

MIII; oocytes had two polar bodies without pronucleus formation.

MII; oocytes had one polar body. DG; degeneration

* p<0.001

Table 2. Pronucleus formation rate in hamster oocytes following ICSI and PZD with hamster spermatozoa.

Group	No. of oocytes	No. of oocyte survived (%)	No. of oocyte fertilized (%)						
			2PN	1PN	Swollen sperm head	M	Total activation	MII	DG
Control (negative)	30	27(90)	1(3.7)	1(3.7)	0(0)	1(3.7)	3(11.1)	24(88.9)	3(10)
Control (positive)	86	80(93.0)	17(21.3)	18(22.5)	4(5.0)	2(2.5)	41(51.2) ^a	41(51.3)	6(7)
ICSI	71	53(74.7)	4(7.5)*	5(9.4)	10(18.9)	2(3.8)	21(39.6) ^b	32(60.4)	18(25.3)
PZD	67	66(98.5)	27(40.9)*	12(18.2)	9(13.6)	0(0)	48(72.7) ^c	18(27.3)	1(1.5)

* p<0.001, ^{a,c} p<0.001, ^{b,c} p<0.05

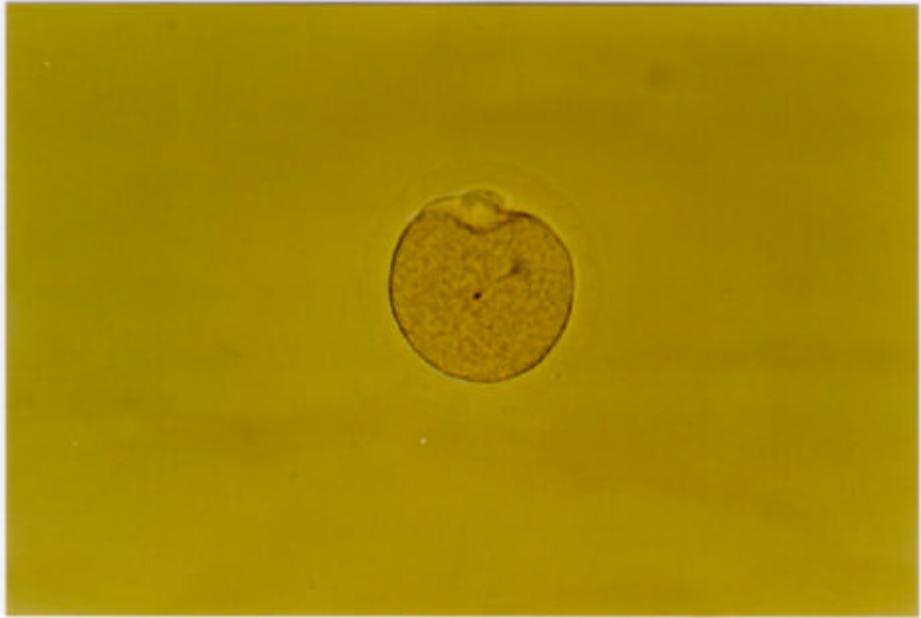


Fig. 1. A human sperm nucleus in early stage of swelling, 1 hour after ICSI. X 200

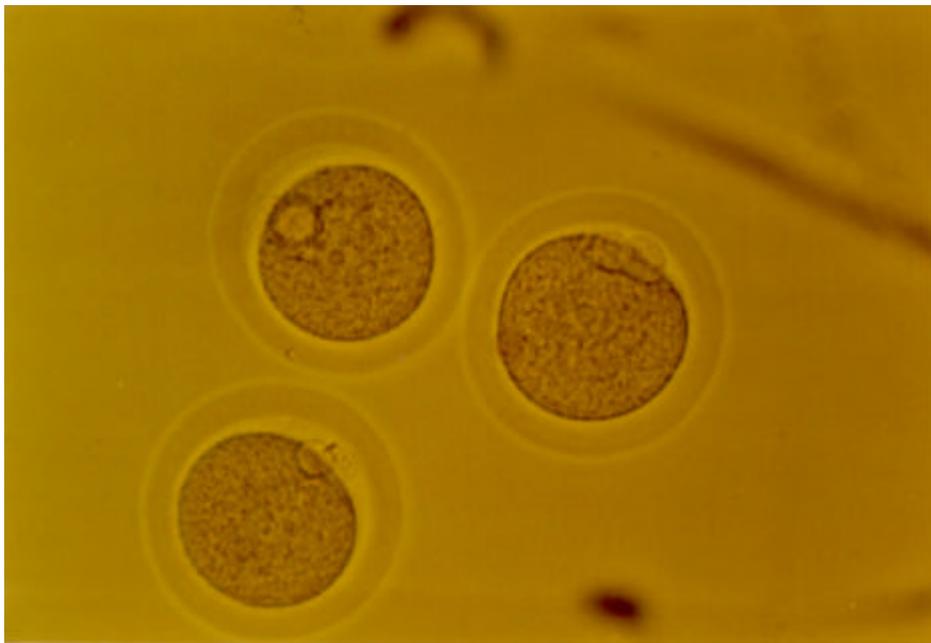


Fig. 2. Hamster eggs with 1 pronucleus(male pronucleus) , 7 hour after ICSI . X200



Fig. 3. A hamster egg with 2 pronucleus, 7 hour after ICSI. X200

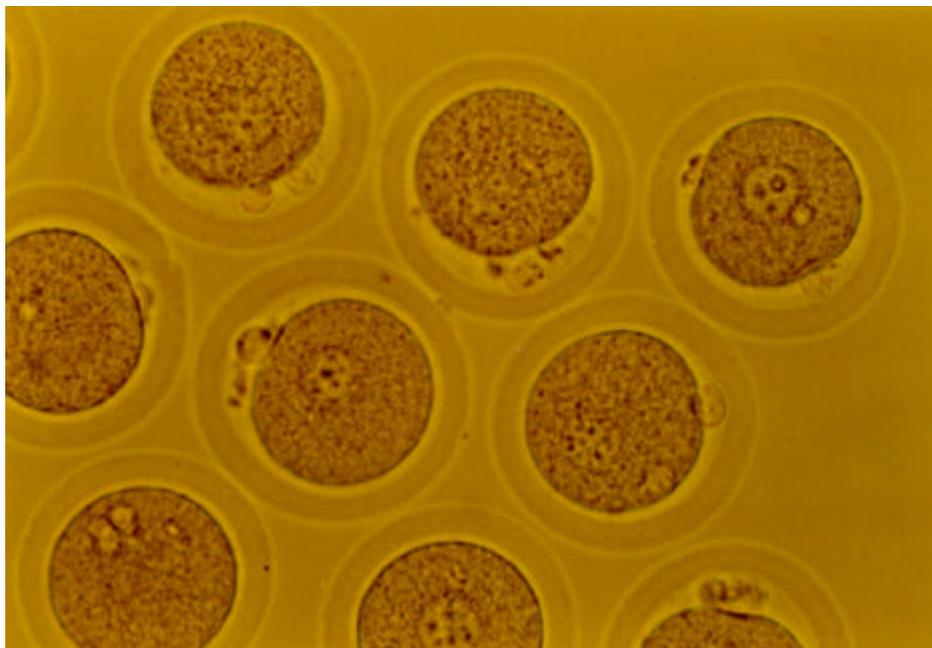


Fig. 4. Hamster eggs with 1PN, 7 hour after ICSI. X200