

불임 여성의 난소로부터 회수된 미성숙 난자의 체외 성숙과 배양에 관한 연구

마리아 병원¹, 충남대학교 동물자원학부, 형질전환 복제돼지 연구센터²

1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 2 . 1

Study on *In Vitro* Maturation and Culture of Immature Oocytes Collected from Ovaries of Infertile Women

Seok Yoon Lee¹, Won Young Son¹, San Hyun Yoon¹, Won Don Lee¹,
Chang Sik Park², Jin Ho Lim¹

¹Maria Hospital, Seoul, ²Division of Animal Science & Resources, Research Center for
Transgenic Cloned Pigs, Chungnam National University, Daejeon, Korea

Objective: This study was performed to examine the maturation and the development to the blastocyst stage of immature oocytes collected from patients with high risk of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS).

Materials and Methods: Cumulus-oocyte complexes (COCs) were collected following only HCG-priming for non stimulated IVF-ET cycles of the patients. At the time of oocyte collection, COCs were classified into three groups in accordance with their appearance (Group I: oocytes with dispersed cumulus cells; Group II: oocytes with compacted cumulus cells; Group III: oocytes with sparse cumulus cells). The *in vitro* maturation and blastocyst development rates of the COCs were compared among these groups. From August 2001 to June 2002, 48 IVM/IVF-ET cycles from 42 patients (mean age: 32.4±3.8 years) were performed. To prevent the occurrence of OHSS, the patients were primed with 10,000 IU HCG alone 36 h before oocyte collection without gonadotropin stimulation. Oocytes were aspirated on cycle days from 7 to 13. The normal COCs were classified into three groups according to their appearance. The aspirated immature oocytes were cultured in YS maturation medium containing 30% (v/v) human follicular fluid (HFF), 1 IU/ml FSH, 10 IU/ml HCG and 10 ng/ml rhEGF. Fertilization was induced by intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). All zygotes were co-cultured with cumulus cells in 10 µl YS medium containing 10% HFF until day 7 after oocyte collection. Blastocyst transfer was performed on day 5 after ICSI.

Results: The mean number of oocytes cultured in the IVM/IVF cycles was 24.7±10.6. Of 1185 COCs, those assigned to Group I, II and III were 470 (39.7%), 414 (35.0%) and 301 (25.4%), respectively. The maturation rate (94.5%, 444/470, p<0.05) in Group I was significantly higher than those of Group II (62.8%, 260/414) and Group III (73.1%, 220/301). Especially, 30.9% of COCs in Group I (145/470) was matured on the day of oocyte aspiration. There were no differences in the rates

of fertilization and cleavage among the three groups. The development rate to the blastocyst stage in Group I (54.6%, 206/377, $p < 0.05$) was also significantly higher than those in Group II (33.0%, 68/206) and Group III (30.1%, 52/173). Twenty-four clinical pregnancies (50.0%) was obtained and 22 pregnancies (45.8%) are ongoing. Implantation rate in the present study was 24.6%.

Conclusion: These results suggest that there is a positive correlation between the appearance of COCs and the developmental competence of the immature oocytes in non stimulated IVM/IVF cycles.

Key Words: Immature oocyte, Blastocyst, HCG-priming

(*In vitro* Fertilization, IVF) (cytoplasm)
 1 (quality)
 (controlled , 가
 ovarian hyperstimulation, COH) 9,12 (go-
 (exogenous gonadotrophin) nadotrophin)
 가 (atresia) IVM
 COH , Chian
 (human chorionic gonadotrophin, HCG)
 가 (polycystic ovarian syndrome, PCOS)
 , COH (ovarian
 hyperstimulation syndrome, OHSS) 13
 . OHSS 가 HCG
 , COH , Son
 OHSS HCG
 (mild OHSS; 1 2), OHSS (cumulus cell, CC)
 (moderate OHSS; 3 4), OHSS 14 가
 (severe OHSS; 5 6)
 OHSS COH
 IVF (im- IVM HCG
 mature oocyte) (*In-vitro* maturation, IVM)
 COH IVM , IVM (blastocyst stage embryo)
 OHSS 가
 1.
 , 4-11 OHSS가 가 2001 8 2002 6
 IVM OHSS
 , 가
 (IVM/IVF-ET)
 42 (32.4±3.8 years)

48
 2.
 7 13
 36 HCG 10,000 IU (IVF-C, LG chemical, Korea)
 19 gauge (Cook, Eight Mile Plains, Queensland, Australia)
 80~100 mmHg
 40 IU/ml (Choongwae Pharmacology, Hwasung, Korea) 0.3% (bovine serum albumin, BSA) HEPES (H-6147, Sigma) bicarbonate가 Ham's F-10 (N-6635, Sigma) 70 μm mesh (Falcon 1060, Life Technologies) mesh
 10 ml pipette (Becton Dickinson & company, NJ, USA)

3.
 (cumulus-oocyte complexes, COCs)
 1 dispersed cumulus cell (CC), 2 compacted CC, 3 sparse CC
 가
 YS¹⁵
 YS 30% HFF, 1 IU/ml FSH, 10 IU/ml HCG 10 ng/ml rhEGF (Recombinant human epidermal growth factor, Daewoong pharmaceutical Co., Korea) 가¹⁶ HFF Chi¹⁷ HFF

가 18 mm ,
 가 40 ,
 HFF 3,000 rpm 30
 56 30
 HFF 0.22 μm filter (Millex-GV; Millipore, Bedford, MA) filtering 15 ml tube 4 ml -70
 5% CO₂, 5% O₂ 90% N₂
 37 IVM
 1 , 0.03% hyaluronidase (Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA) pasteur pipette (Becton Dickinson & company, NJ, USA)
 1 (first polar body) 가
 (germinal vesicle, GV)
 (metaphase I, MI)

2
 3 가
 4.

가
 가
 50 ml specimen cup (Green cross, Korea)
 30
 , 10% HFF 가 Ham's F-10 3 ml
 가 3,000 rpm 5
 1 ml percoll
 3,000 rpm 20
 2 swim up

5.
 (Intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection, ICSI)
 ICSI가 10% HFF가
 가 YS 5% CO₂, 5% O₂ 90% N₂ 37

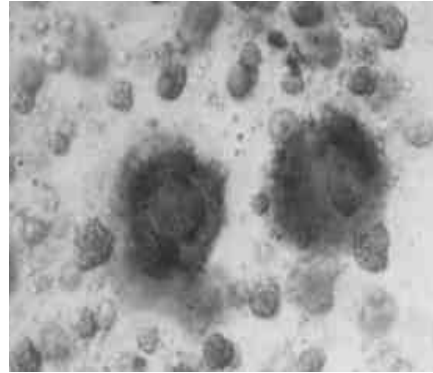
16~20
 , 2
 2 (pronucleus, PN)
 (zygote) 20%
 HFF가 가 YS (monolayer)
 (co-culture) 2
 가 7
 가
 Dokras
 19
 6.
 (endometrium)
 36 HCG 10,000 IU
 . Estradiol (E₂) valerate (Progynova; Schering, Berlin, Germany) 6 mg Progest 100 mg

(fetal heartbeat)

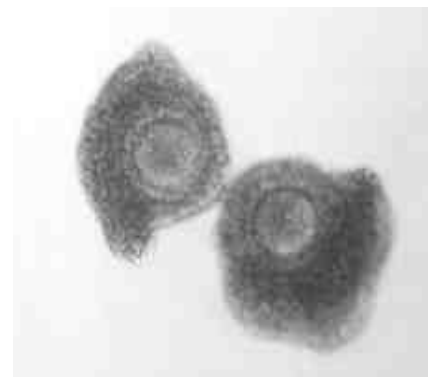
7.
 statistical
 analysis system (SAS) package (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA) χ^2 test

가 ;
 (polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)
 (27), (unexplained) (6), (anovulatory) (2), (tubal factor) (4)
 (uterus factor) (3)
 (Table 1).

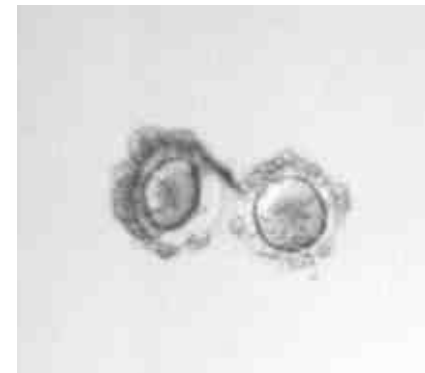
progesterone (Progest, Samil Pharmacology, Seoul, Korea)
 3 가
 1,185 (24.7±10.6)



A



B



C

Figure 1. The morphology of human immature oocytes at the time of oocyte collection. (A) GV-stage oocytes with dispersed CC appearance (group I). (B) GV-stage oocytes with compacted CC appearance (group II). (C) GV-stage oocytes with sparse CC appearance (group III). (Original magnification 200X).

cumulus cell
 dispersed (1), compacted (2), sparse (3

(Figure 1). (260/414), 3 73.1% (220/301), 1 가

(Table 2). 1, 2, 3 470 (39.7%), 414 Table 3 (35.0%), 301 (25.4%)

1 94.5% (444/470), 2 62.8% 1 30.9% 145 2, 3 1 1, 90.2% (424/470), 34.5% 2 1, 94.3% (443/470), 61.4% 2, 3 (254/414), 71.8% (216/301) 1 2, 3 3 1 94.5% (444/470) 2, 3 62.8% (260/414), 73.1% (p<0.05).

Table 1. The distribution of patients according to their infertility factors

Parameter	No. of patients	Percentages
PCOS	27	64.3
Unexplained	6	14.3
Anovulatory	2	4.8
Tubal factor	4	9.5
Uterus factor	3	7.1
Total	42	100

PCOS = polycystic ovary syndrome

Table 2. The maturation, fertilization, and cleavage rates of the oocytes classified according to the appearance of their cumulus cells

Parameter	Group I	Group II	Group III
No. oocytes collected (mean ± SD)		1308 (27.3 ± 11.9)	
No. oocytes cultured (mean ± SD)		1185 (24.7 ± 10.6)	
No. of oocytes cultured	470	414	301
No. of MII oocytes (%)	444 (94.5)*	260 (62.8)	220 (73.1)
No. of 2PN oocytes (%)	377 (85.0)	206 (79.2)	173 (78.6)
No. of oocytes cleaved (%)	358 (95.0)	165 (80.1)	149 (86.1)

*p<0.05, when compared group I with group II or III

Group I: oocytes with dispersed CC; Group II: oocytes with compacted CC; Group III: oocytes with sparse CC

Table 3. Effect of culture period on oocyte maturation rates of the oocytes

Parameter	No. (%) of MII oocytes			
	Day 0	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Group I	145 (30.9)*	424 (90.2)*	443 (94.3)*	444 (94.5)*
Group II	0 (0)	143 (34.5)	254 (61.4)	260 (62.8)
Group III	0 (0)	185 (61.5)	216 (71.8)	220 (73.1)

*p<0.05, when compared group I with group II or III

Group I: oocytes with dispersed CC; Group II: oocytes with compacted CC; Group III: oocytes with sparse CC

Table 4. The developmental rates of the 2PN-stage zygotes derived from the immature oocytes

	Group I	Group II	Group III
No. of 2PN oocytes	377	206	173
No. of blastocysts (%)	206 (54.6)*	68 (33.0)	52 (30.1)

*p<0.05, when compared group I with group II or III

Group I: oocytes with dispersed CC; Group II: oocytes with compacted CC; Group III: oocytes with sparse CC

Table 5. Pregnancy outcome of the transfer of the blastocyst derived from the oocytes in non stimulated IVM/IVF-ET program

	Blastocyst transfer
No. of cycles	48
No. of embryos transferred (mean±SD)	150 (3.12±0.44)
No. of embryos implanted (%)	37 (24.7)
No. of clinical pregnancies (%)	24 (50.0)
No. of ongoing pregnancies (%)	22 (45.8)

(Table 4).

1 54.6% (206/377), 2
 33.0% (68/206), 2 30.1% (52/173) 1
 (p<0.05).
 HCG IVM 48
 , 24 (50%)
 , 22 (45.8%)
 24.7% (37/150) (Table 5).

IVM HCG IVM
 가 . IVM
 , HCG
 , IVM HCG
 (human meno-
 pausal gonadotrophin, HMG)
 HCG
 dispersed HCG

IVM

6,20 Yoon 15
 IVM 63 74.3% (376/506)
 , 72.6% (273/376) , 89.0%
 (243/273) , 17.6%
 , COH
 가 가
 OHSS

IVM

13,20,21 OHSS
 가 IVM
 Chian 13 가 PCOS
 HCG
 IVM , Son 14 가
 OHSS , PCOS

HCG

HCG
 HCG IVM
 가
 HCG
 IVM HCG
 (human meno-
 pausal gonadotrophin, HMG)
 HCG
 dispersed HCG

HCG 가 Barnes MII가

Cha Chian IVF 9 dispersed

GV (germinal vesicle break-down, GVBD) 22 1

80% 12 IVF GVBD가 GV 2 3 IVM

(IE) 가 HCG dispersed

IVF IVF GV , IVM HCG

HCG 가 IVM dispersed

(145/470)가 MII 1 30.9%

2 3 가 1 2 3 1 2

HCG (folliculogenesis) hormone receptor, LHR가 (luteinizing HCG) dispersed

LH 가 HCG (10,000 IU) 2 LH 가 3 가

1. Steptoe PC, Edwards RG. Successful birth after IVF. *Lancet* II 1978; 366.
2. Knox GE. Antihistamine blockade of the ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 1974; 118: 992-4.
3. Schenker JG, Weinstein D. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome: A Current survey. *Fertil Steril* 1978; 30: 255-68.
4. Veeck LL, Wortham JWE, Witmyer J, Sandow BA, Acosta AA, Garcia JJ, et al. Maturation and fertilization of morphologically immature human oocytes in a program of *in vitro* fertilization. *Fertil Steril* 1983; 39: 594-602.
5. Prins GS, Wagner C, Weidel L, Gianfortoni J, Marut EL, Scommegna A. Gonadotropins augment maturation and fertilization of human immature oocytes cultured *in vitro*. *Fertil Steril* 1987; 47: 1035-7.
6. Paulson RJ, Sauer MV, Francis MM, Macaso TM, Lobo RA. Factors affecting pregnancy success of human *in-vitro* fertilization in unstimulated cycles. *Hum. Reprod* 1994; 9: 1571-5.

7. Trounson A, Wood C, Kausche A. *In vitro* maturation and fertilization and developmental competence of oocytes recovered from untreated polycystic ovarian patients. *Fertil Steril* 1994; 62: 353-62.
8. Cha KY, Chung HM, Han SY, Yoon TK, Oum KB, Chung MK. Successful *in vitro* maturation, fertilization and pregnancy by using immature follicular oocytes collected from unstimulated polycystic ovarian syndrome patients. *Proceeding of Annual Meeting of American Society for Reproductive Medicine, Abstr* 1996; O-044.
9. Barnes FL, Kausche A, Tiglias J, Wood C, Wilton L, Trounson A. Production of embryos from *in-vitro* matured primary human oocytes. *Fertil Steril* 1996; 65: 1151-6.
10. Nagy ZP, Cecile J, Liu J, Loccufier A, Devroey P, Sterirteghem AV. Pregnancy and birth after intracytoplasmic sperm injection of *in vitro* matured germinal-vesicle stage oocytes: case report. *Fertil Steril* 1996; 65: 1047-50.
11. Russell JB, Knezevich KM, Fabian KF, Dickson JA. Unstimulated immature oocyte retrieval: early versus midfollicular endometrial priming. *Fertil Steril* 1997; 67: 616-20.
12. Trounson A, Anderies Z, Jones GM, Kausche A, Lolatgis N, Wood C. Oocyte maturation. *Hum. Reprod* 1998; 13: (Suppl. 3), 52-62.
13. Chian RC, Buckett WM, Tulandi T, Tan SL. Prospective randomized study of human chorionic gonadotrophin priming before immature oocyte retrieval from unstimulated women with polycystic ovarian syndrome. *Hum Reprod* 2000; 15: 165-70.
14. Son WY, Yoon SH, Hyun CS, Lee SW, Lee WD, Lim JH. Effect of *in-vitro* HMG or HCG stimulation on IVM/F-embryo transfer outcome of oocytes collected from women with OHSS experience (abstract). 17th Annual Meeting of the ESHRE, Lausanne. *Hum Reprod* 2001; 16: (Abstract Bk 1), O-185.
15. Yoon HG, Yoon SH, Son WY, Lee SW, Im KS, Lim JH, et al. Pregnancies resulting from *in vitro* matured oocytes collected from women with regular menstrual cycle. *J Assist Reprod Genet* 2001b; 18: 249-53.
16. Son WY, Yoon SH, Lee SW, Ko Y, Yoon HG, Lim JH. Blastocyst development and pregnancies after *in vitro* fertilization of mature oocytes retrieved from unstimulated patients with PCOS after *in vivo* HCG priming. *Hum Reprod* 2002; 17: 134-6.
17. Chi HJ, Kim DH, Koo JJ, Chang SS. The suitability and efficiency of human follicular fluid as a protein supplement in human *in vitro* fertilization programs. *Fertil Steril* 1998; 70: 871-7.
18. Yoon HG, Yoon SH, Son WY, Kim JG, Im KS, Lim JH. Alternative embryo transfer of day 3 or day 5 for reducing the risk of multiple gestations. *J Assist Reprod Genet* 2001a; 18: 188-93.
19. Dokras A, Sargent IL, Barlow DH. Human blastocyst grading: an indicator of developmental potential. *Hum Reprod* 1993; 8: 2119-27.
20. Child TJ, Abdul-Jalil AK, Gulekli B, Tan SL. *In vitro* maturation and fertilization of oocytes from unstimulated normal ovaries, polycystic ovaries, and women with polycystic ovary syndrome. *Fertil Steril* 2001; 76: 936-42.
21. Cha KY, Han SY, Chung HM, Choi DH, Lim JM, Lee WS, et al. Pregnancies and deliveries after *in vitro* maturation culture followed by *in vitro* fertilization and embryo transfer without stimulation in women with polycystic ovary syndrome. *Fertil Steril* 2000; 73: 978-83.
22. Cha KY, Chian RC. Maturation *in vitro* of immature human oocytes for clinical use. *Hum Reprod Update* 1998; 4: 103-20.