

## 体外受精周期获卵不多于三枚胚胎移植策略

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**摘要:**【目的】探讨体外受精(IVF)周期获卵 $\leq 3$ 枚胚胎移植策略。【方法】回顾性分析2017年1月至2019年4月于中山大学附属第六医院生殖医学研究中心行IVF/ICSI助孕患者共1 600个周期,分为3组:1组:新鲜周期D3移植(615例),2组:复苏周期D3移植(525例),3组:复苏周期囊胚移植(460例),收集3组患者助孕资料,多因素回归分析比较3组间的生化妊娠、临床妊娠及活产情况。【结果】3组患者年龄、基础FSH、AMH无明显差别, $t$ 检验结果均 $P>0.05$ ,即两组数据总体一般资料无差异。1组与2组相比,1组有更高的生化妊娠率、临床妊娠率及活产率(38.2% vs. 29.3%, 34.5% vs. 25.9%, 18.2% vs. 11.2%),差异有统计学意义。若患者因各种原因取消移植,复苏周期的囊胚移植(3组),生化妊娠率、临床妊娠率及活产率明显高于2组(36.7% vs. 29.3%, 33.4% vs. 25.9%, 13.7% vs. 11.2%),差异有统计学意义。通过多因素回归分析,在控制了年龄、AMH、胚胎移植等级等潜在混杂因素后,1组的活产率仍显著高于2组[OR=1.906 (1.272-2.857),  $P=0.002$ ],3组的活产率仍显著高于2组[OR=3.388 (1.876-6.118),  $P=0.000$ ]。【结论】IVF周期中,若患者获卵 $\leq 3$ 枚,争取新鲜周期D3移植;若取消移植,全胚冷冻建议囊胚冷冻。

**关键词:**体外受精-胚胎移植;新鲜周期;复苏周期;妊娠率

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## Transfer Strategy of Obtaining Fewer than 3 Eggs in IVF Cycle

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**Abstract:**【Objective】To explore the strategy of embryo transfer with  $\leq 3$  eggs in IVF cycles.【Methods】A retrospective study was conducted with clinic-based data in the Reproductive Medicine Centre of the Sixth Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University from Jan 2017 to Apr 2019. A total of 1 600 cycles were divided into 3 groups: fresh D3 embryo transfer (Group 1,  $n=615$ ), frozen D3 embryo transfer (Group 2,  $n=525$ ), frozen blastocyst transfer (Group 3,  $n=460$ ). We compared the general character of patients and clinical outcomes among the 3 groups.【Results】There were no significantly differences found in age, AMH, and basal FSH among the 3 groups. Biochemical pregnancy, clinical pregnancy and live birth rates (38.2% vs. 29.3%, 34.5% vs. 25.9%, 18.2% vs. 11.2%) were significantly higher in group 1 than those in group 2. These differences were statistically significant. When patients canceled fresh embryo transfer due to various reasons, better biochemical pregnancy, clinical pregnancy and live birth rates were achieved in group 3 than group 2 (36.7% vs. 29.3%, 33.4% vs. 25.9%, 13.7% vs. 11.2%). These differences were also statistically significant. Through multivariate regression analysis, after controlling for potential confounding factors such as age, AMH and embryo transfer grade, the live birth rate of group 1 was still significantly higher than that of group 2 [OR=1.906 (1.272-2.857),  $P=0.002$ ], and the live birth rate of group 3 was still significantly higher than that of group 2 [OR = 3.388 (1.876-6.118),  $P = 0.000$ ].【Conclu-

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sions] In patients with no more than 3 oocytes retrieved, fresh D3 embryo transfer achieves optimal pregnancy and live birth rate. If frozen embryo transfer is performed, blastocyst transfer is recommended.

**Key words:** IVF-ET; fresh embryo transfer; frozen embryo transfer; pregnancy rate

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体外受精-胚胎移植(in vitro fertilization-embryo transfer, IVF-ET)技术在突飞猛进的发展,已成为不孕症治疗的最有效手段。IVF过程中,胚胎移植是非常重要的一个环节。在早期的IVF治疗中,基本均为卵裂期胚胎(D3)移植<sup>[1]</sup>。随着囊胚培养技术的完善,囊胚培养(D5、D6)可选择更有发育潜力的胚胎<sup>[2]</sup>,因此囊胚移植成为了更好的移植选择方案。大量研究<sup>[3-5]</sup>证明,囊胚移植有更高的妊娠率和活产率。然而近年以来陆续报道囊胚移植增加了更多的不良妊娠机会<sup>[6-9]</sup>。最重要的是,囊胚培养增加了无囊胚形成及无胚胎移植的风险<sup>[4]</sup>。有学者研究证实,IVF-ET技术新鲜周期移植与复苏周期移植有相似的妊娠率及活产率,但复苏周期移植可有效降低卵巢过度刺激综合征(ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome, OHSS)风险<sup>[10]</sup>。对于获卵少者,有更低的雌激素及体积不大的卵巢,OHSS风险本身都很低,那么,在不考虑OHSS风险情况下,是否有必要胚胎冷冻后复苏周期移植成为一个疑问。随着逐渐增多的卵巢低储备(decreased ovarian reserve, DOR)<sup>[11]</sup>、卵巢低反应(poor ovarian response, POR)<sup>[12]</sup>、高龄<sup>[13]</sup>人群也需IVF助孕。对于获卵 $\leq 3$ 枚患者,无囊胚形成的风险更大。对于少卵者选择合适的胚胎移植方案尤其重要,但是却无相应临床指南或文献报道。本研究针对获卵 $\leq 3$ 枚患者分析其胚胎移植方案,以便指导临床工作。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

本研究为回顾性研究,已取得中山大学附属第六医院生殖伦理委员会批准,批件编号2017ZSLY-EC-0165。本研究获得知情同意。回顾性分析2017年1月至2019年4月于中山大学附属第六医院生殖医学研究中心行IVF/ICSI助孕患者,取卵日获卵 $\leq 3$ 枚,共1600个周期,分为3组。1组:新鲜周期D3移植(615例),2组:复苏周期D3移植(525

例),3组:复苏周期囊胚移植(460例)。收集3组患者助孕资料,多因素回归分析比较3组间的生化妊娠、临床妊娠及活产情况。有以下情况之一者排除:女方诊断为子宫内膜炎、未处理的输卵管积水或免疫性疾病。

### 1.2 助孕方法

所纳入患者采用多种促排卵方案,包括超长方案、长方案、拮抗剂方案、微刺激方案、孕激素作用下方案等,并在扳机后35~38h行超声引导下取卵。根据精子质量对所获得成熟卵子采取常规IVF或卵胞浆内单精子注射(ICSI)方式受精。将正常受精的胚胎放入G1培养液中培养至卵裂期胚胎,并进行显微镜下胚胎形态学评分。卵裂期胚胎评分标准如下<sup>[3]</sup>。1级:细胞大小均匀,形状规则,透明带完整,碎片率小于5%;2级:细胞大小稍不均匀,形状稍不规则,碎片率10%~20%;3级:细胞大小明显不均匀,碎片率为21%~50%;4级:细胞大小严重不均匀,碎片率为50%以上。根据患者情况及胚胎情况将选择继续培养的胚胎放入G2培养液延长培养至囊胚阶段,根据Gardner评分系统对胚胎及囊胚进行评分<sup>[14]</sup>,综合了囊胚扩张状态、内细胞团和滋养层细胞的发育,对囊胚的质量进行全面的评估。选择可利用胚胎进行移植或冷冻,卵裂期可利用胚胎在4.2.2以上,优质胚胎在6.2.2以上,囊胚可利用胚胎在2BB以上,优质囊胚在3BB以上。为了评估胚胎质量对妊娠结局的影响,我们根据胚胎质量对其进行分级。移植了2个或更多优质D3胚胎或囊胚的患者被归类为A级,移植了1个优质D3胚胎或囊胚的患者被归类为B级,移植了1个优质D3胚胎或囊胚和1个非优质D3胚胎或囊胚的患者被归类为C级。移植了所有非优质D3胚胎或囊胚的患者被归类为D级。1组为新鲜周期卵裂期(D3)胚胎移植,2组为复苏周期D3移植,3组为复苏周期囊胚移植。冷冻胚胎采用玻璃化冷冻方式冻存,在适当时间采用自然周期或人工周期准备内膜,自然周期或人工周期的移植日内膜厚度均需大

于8 mm。自然周期即从月经第10天起超声监测卵泡,结合性激素结果判断排卵日,并在排卵后第3或5天行胚胎移植。而人工周期则从月经第2天起予补佳乐(戊酸雌二醇,拜耳医药)3 mg口服,2次/d,根据超声监测内膜情况转化内膜拟定移植时间。新鲜周期自取卵日给予统一黄体支持达芙通(地屈孕酮,雅培医药)10 mg口服,2次/d,安琪坦(黄体酮软胶囊,博尚医药)200 mg阴道塞药,2次/d,自然周期排卵日起予统一黄体支持达芙通(地屈孕酮,雅培医药)10 mg口服,2次/d;人工周期转化内膜日继续补佳乐3 mg口服,2次/d,达芙通10 mg口服,2次/d,安琪坦200 mg阴道塞药,2次/d,均持续17 d。患者于移植后14或12 d行血 $\beta$ -HCG检测,大于50 U/L定义为生化妊娠阳性,临床妊娠则定义为孕7周B超探及孕囊,活产为获得孕28周以上活产胎儿。

### 1.3 资料收集

收集两组患者基本资料,如年龄、基础卵泡刺激素(follicle-stimulating hormone, FSH)、抗缪勒管激素(anti-Müllerian hormone, AMH)、不孕因素、胚胎移植个数等,统计移植周期的妊娠结局,包括是否生化妊娠、临床妊娠及活产。

### 1.4 资料分析

统计分析所有数据采用SPSS 20.0软件进行处理,计量资料采用均数 $\pm$ 标准差表示,组间比较采用方差分析或秩和检验。计数资料均用频数(率)表示,组间比较用卡方检验或确切概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。为了确定可能与妊娠率或活产率独立相关的潜在混杂变量,进行Logistic回归分析,患者年龄、基础卵泡刺激素、AMH、移植胚胎数和移植胚胎等级均纳入多元Logistic回归模型,获得生化妊娠阳性率、临床妊娠率和活产率的调整后的OR值以及与上述各影响因素与活产的关系。

## 2 结果

3组患者一般资料总体符合正态性、方差齐性,年龄、基础FSH、AMH无明显差别,即3组助孕基本情况无差异(表1)。每个组别的校正OR值均是在校正了年龄,基础FSH, AMH, 移植胚胎数及移植胚胎级别后得出结果,1组与2组相比,1组有更高的生化妊娠率、临床妊娠率及活产率(38.2% vs.

29.3%, 34.5% vs. 25.9%, 18.2% vs. 11.2%),差异有统计学意义(表2)。若患者因各种原因取消移植,复苏周期的囊胚移植(3组),生化妊娠率、临床妊娠率及活产率明显高于2组(36.7% vs. 29.3%, 33.4% vs. 25.9%, 13.7% vs. 11.2%),差异有统计学意义(表3)。通过多因素回归分析,在控制了年龄、AMH、胚胎移植等级等潜在混杂因素后,1组的活产率仍显著高于2组[OR=1.906 (1.272-2.857),  $P=0.002$ ;表4],3组的活产率仍显著高于2组[OR=3.388 (1.876-6.118),  $P=0.000$ ;表5]。

## 3 讨论

本研究通过多因素回归分析发现,对于获卵 $\leq 3$ 枚患者,新鲜周期D3移植可以获得更高的生化妊娠率、临床妊娠率及活产率,若因各种原因新鲜周期取消移植,复苏周期囊胚移植更有优势。越来越多POR<sup>[15]</sup>和DOR<sup>[16]</sup>的妇女接受IVF治疗,众所周知,获取卵母细胞数量的减少将对IVF的成功率产生负面影响<sup>[17]</sup>。许多学者对POR和DOR患者的妊娠结局进行了研究<sup>[18-20]</sup>,然而,这些研究都没有关注病人的胚胎移植策略。在卵母细胞数量有限的情况下,得出最佳胚胎移植策略以获得最佳妊娠率是很重要的。很多妇女都在推迟生育<sup>[21]</sup>,但是女性卵巢功能在37岁左右急剧下降<sup>[22]</sup>的现象却没有随着人类的意愿推后,推迟生育或卵巢储备不良的女性仍然期望用有限数量的卵母细胞和胚胎获得最佳妊娠结局。

与新鲜胚胎移植相比,冷冻胚胎移植的优势主要在于降低了OHSS病的发生风险<sup>[23]</sup>,并消除了新鲜周期中激素超生理水平对子宫内膜容受性的不利影响<sup>[24]</sup>,但获卵不超过3个的患者中,OHSS风险较小。从我们的研究可以得出结论,如果没有其他影响胚胎着床的因素,如输卵管积水、宫腔积液等,应该对获卵 $\leq 3$ 个的患者进行新鲜的D3胚胎移植,以获得最佳的妊娠率和活产率,这也可以减少他们怀孕的时间以及节约治疗成本。卵裂期胚胎可能更容易受到冷冻损伤<sup>[3]</sup>,这也可能是冷冻D3胚胎移植的结果比新鲜D3胚胎移植妊娠率低的一个原因。

那么,如果病人不得不取消新鲜胚胎移植呢?我们的研究发现冷冻囊胚移植比冷冻D3胚胎移植有更高的妊娠率和活产率。许多学者研究了冷冻

表1 患者基线资料

Groups	Table1 Baseline characteristics of patients			[( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ), n(%), n]	
	1 (n=615)	2 (n=525)	3 (n=460)	F/ $\chi^2$	P
Age/years	36.9±4.8	37.4±5.1	37.3±4.5	11.019	0.124
Basel FSH/U/L	9.9±5.1	9.8±7.2	9.5±4.3	6.632	0.213
AMH/ng/mL	1.2±1.6	1.1±1.2	0.9±0.8	14.605	0.175
Infertility type					
Primary infertility	235(38.2)	211(40.2)	141(30.7)	10.538	0.005
Secondary infertility	380(61.8)	313(59.6)	318(69.1)	10.538	0.006
Missing	0	1	1		
Etiology					
PCOS+ovulatory dysfunction	7(1.1)	1(0.2)	0		
Recurrent IUI failure	6(1.0)	1(0.2)	2(0.4%)		
Low ovarian reserve	180(29.3)	152(29.0)	132(28.7)	0.043	0.979
Male factor	15(2.4)	9(1.7)	8(1.7)	0.983	0.612
Tubal factor	71(11.5)	34(6.5)	40(8.7)	8.934	0.011
Endometriosis	5(0.8)	4(0.8)	5(1.1)	0.431	0.841
Unexplained infertility	4(0.7)	0	1(0.2)		
Multiple factors	327(53.2)	320(61.0)	269(58.5)	7.405	0.025
Missing	0	4	3		
No. of embryo transferred	1.7±0.5	1.8±0.5	1.2±0.4	271.472	0.000
Grade of embryo transferred					
A	268(43.6)	225(42.9)	31(6.7)	198.392	0.000
B	156(25.4)	99(18.9)	342(74.3)	383.720	0.000
C	119(19.3)	138(26.3)	29(6.3)	68.162	0.000
D	72(11.7)	63(12.0)	58(12.6)	0.204	0.903

1: Fresh D3 group; 2: Frozen D3 group; 3: Frozen blastocyst group; FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone; AMH: anti-Müllerian hormone

表2 新鲜周期/复苏周期D3胚胎移植妊娠结局比较

Table 2 Comparison of pregnancy outcome between fresh and frozen cycles of D3 embryo transfer [n(%)]

	Biochemical pregnancy	Clinical pregnancy	Live birth
Fresh D3(n=615)	235 (38.2)	212 (34.5)	112(18.2)
Frozen D3(n=525)	154 (29.3)	136 (25.9)	59(11.2)
$\chi^2$	9.931	9.801	10.802
Crude OR, P	1.490 (1.162-1.910) P=0.002	1.505 (1.164-1.945) P=0.002	1.759 (1.252-2.470) P=0.001
Adjusted OR, P	1.457 (1.085-1.956) P=0.012	1.596(1.184-2.153) P=0.002	2.059 (1.387-3.058) P=0.000

FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone; AMH: anti-Müllerian hormone

表3 复苏周期D3胚胎移植与复苏周期囊胚移植妊娠结局比较

Table 3 Comparison of pregnancy outcome between D3 and blastocyst transfer in frozen cycle [n(%)]

	Biochemical pregnancy	Clinical pregnancy	Live birth
Frozen blastocyst(n=460)	169(36.7)	154(33.4)	63(13.7)
Frozen D3(n=525)	154(29.3)	136(25.9)	59(11.2)
$\chi^2$	6.101	6.770	1.365
Crude OR, P	1.399(1.071-1.827) P=0.014	1.439(1.093-1.895) P=0.009	1.253(0.858-1.832) P=0.243
Adjusted OR, P	2.147(1.444-3.192) P=0.000	2.319(1.532-3.508) P=0.000	3.271(1.859-5.756) P=0.000

表4 新鲜周期D3胚胎移植与复苏周期活产率多因素回归分析 I

Table 4 Outcome of logistic regression analysis on live birth I

	Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR	95% CI
Constant	0.523	1.146	0.208	0.648	1.687	
Age	-0.140	0.020	47.256	0.000	0.869	(0.835, 0.905)
Basal FSH	-0.022	0.020	1.229	0.268	0.979	(0.942, 1.017)
AMH	0.072	0.053	1.850	0.174	1.075	(0.969, 1.193)
Number of embryos transferred	1.087	0.503	4.679	0.031	2.966	(1.107, 7.945)
Embryo transfer level(A)			5.277	0.153		
Embryo transfer level(B)	0.669	0.414	2.613	0.106	1.953	(0.867, 4.397)
Embryo transfer level(C)	0.543	0.580	0.879	0.349	1.722	(0.553, 5.361)
Embryo transfer level(D)	0.229	0.444	0.265	0.606	1.257	(0.526, 3.003)
Fresh cycle D3 vs frozen cycle D3	0.645	0.206	9.768	0.002	1.906	(1.272, 2.857)

表5 复苏周期D3胚胎移植与囊胚移植活产率多因素回归分析 II

Table 5 Outcome of logistic regression analysis on live birth II

	Coefficient	Standard Error	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR	95% CI
Constant	1.573	1.308	1.446	0.229	4.820	
Age	-0.157	0.023	47.563	0.000	0.855	(0.817, 0.894)
Basal FSH	-0.003	0.019	0.017	0.896	0.997	(0.960, 1.036)
AMH	0.120	0.123	0.949	0.330	0.887	(0.698, 1.129)
Number of embryos transferred	1.194	0.526	5.146	0.023	3.300	(1.176, 9.258)
Embryo transfer level(A)			5.229	0.156		
Embryo transfer level(B)	0.023	0.622	0.001	0.970	1.023	(0.303, 3.461)
Embryo transfer level(C)	-0.589	0.346	2.894	0.089	0.555	(0.282, 1.094)
Embryo transfer level(D)	-0.721	0.502	2.063	0.151	0.486	(0.182, 1.300)
Frozen D3 vs. frozen blastocyst	1.220	0.302	16.364	0.000	3.388	(1.876, 6.118)

D3胚胎移植和囊胚移植的优缺点<sup>[25-26]</sup>,研究已经得出一致结论,冷冻囊胚移植比卵裂期胚胎移植具有更好的妊娠结果。复苏周期冷冻囊胚移植的优点如下:①延长胚胎培养时间是胚胎自我筛选的过程,可发育至胚泡期的胚胎质量优于卵裂期胚胎;②冷冻囊胚移植更接近自然生理状态,子宫内膜容受性更好;③囊胚细胞较多,冷冻保存后胚泡滋养层细胞具有较强的修复能力。然而,对于准备冷冻保存囊胚的患者,在患者不能接受无囊胚形成及冷冻的情况下,需要告知囊胚培养的风险,尤其是对

于获卵少的患者。

我们的研究因是回顾性研究具有一定的局限性,另一个不足之处是由于囊胚培养失败而取消胚胎移植的患者不包括在内。这可能会对冷冻D3胚胎移植和囊胚移植结果的比较产生一定影响。

总之,在获得不超过3个卵母细胞的患者中,新鲜D3胚胎移植实现了最佳妊娠和活产率,若取消移植,全胚冷冻建议囊胚冷冻,复苏周期行囊胚移植。

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