

Non-invasive prediction of the blastocyst formation by morphokinetics discriminant analysis



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WHAT IS KNOWN ALREADY

Embryonic genome activation (EGA) occurs after the 8-cell stage, followed by the developmental control switching to the nuclear genome. Studies have suggested that morphological grade is not accurate enough to predict the developmental potential. Most embryos reach the cleavage-stage, regulated by maternal factors, and EGA never occurs. Extended embryo culture and transfer at blastocyst stage is an alternative which allows the selection of embryos at more advanced stages, after EGA, increasing the implantation rate and minimizes the multiple pregnancies risk.



RESULTS

563
blastocysts
(46.15%)Discriminant function correctly
classified 76.1% of original cases*Kinetic
markersBlastocystsM* Best predicting blastocyst formation
(95.0%)* Best predicting blastocyst formation
(95.0%)t225.29 ± 3.19.t275.9% of overall embryos were
correctly classified in the cross-
validated classification521.43 ± 2.69s38.48 ± 7.84

Kinetic markers	Blastocysts	Non-blastocysts	Cut-off
t2	25.29 ± 3.19.	27.26 ± 5.33	26.27
t7	54.21 ± 8.40	57.34 ± 11.62	55.78
s2	1.43 ± 2.69	3.24 ± 4.64	2.34
s3	8.48 ± 7.84	13.75 ± 10.05	11.12

Table 1. Significant differences observed in kineticmarkers from blastocyst and non-blastocyst embryos

CONCLUSION

Early kinetic parameters may predict which embryo is able to develop into blastocysts and those failing to blastulate. The identification of markers of the blastocyst formation potential may lead to the benefits of the extended embryo culture without exposing the embryo to the deleterious effects of the in vitro culture for an extended period of time (i.e. epigenetic changes in trophectoderm cells leading to abnormal implantation and placentation).