

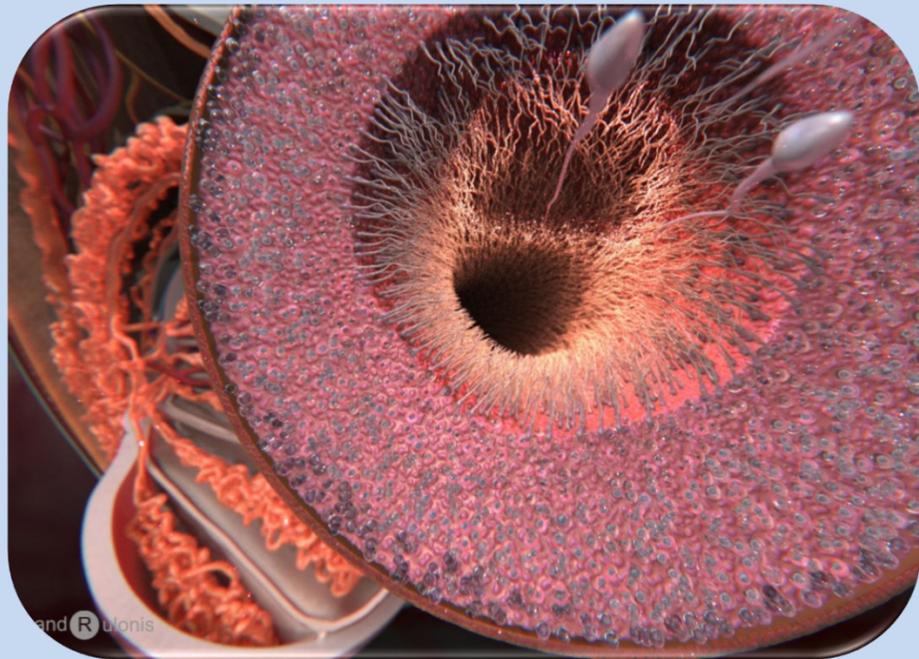


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MEDICAL GROUP

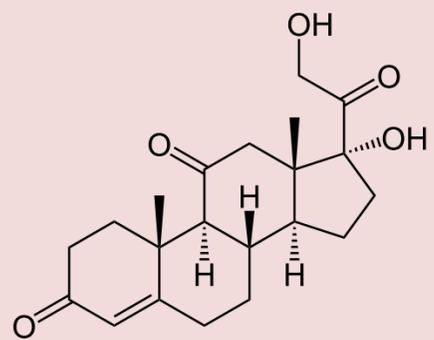
# **PATERNAL AGEING IMPACTS BLASTULATION AND THE OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF MATERNAL AGE: A CLUSTERING ANALYSIS OF 21,960 INJECTED OOCYTES AND 3837 ICSI CYCLES**

Amanda Setti, Daniela Paes de Almeida Ferreira Braga, Patrícia Guilherme, Livia Vingris, Assumpto Iaconelli Jr., Edson Borges Jr.

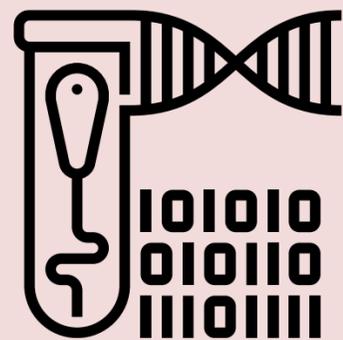
# INTRODUCTION



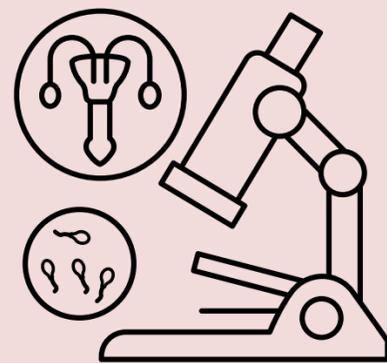
Spermatogenesis



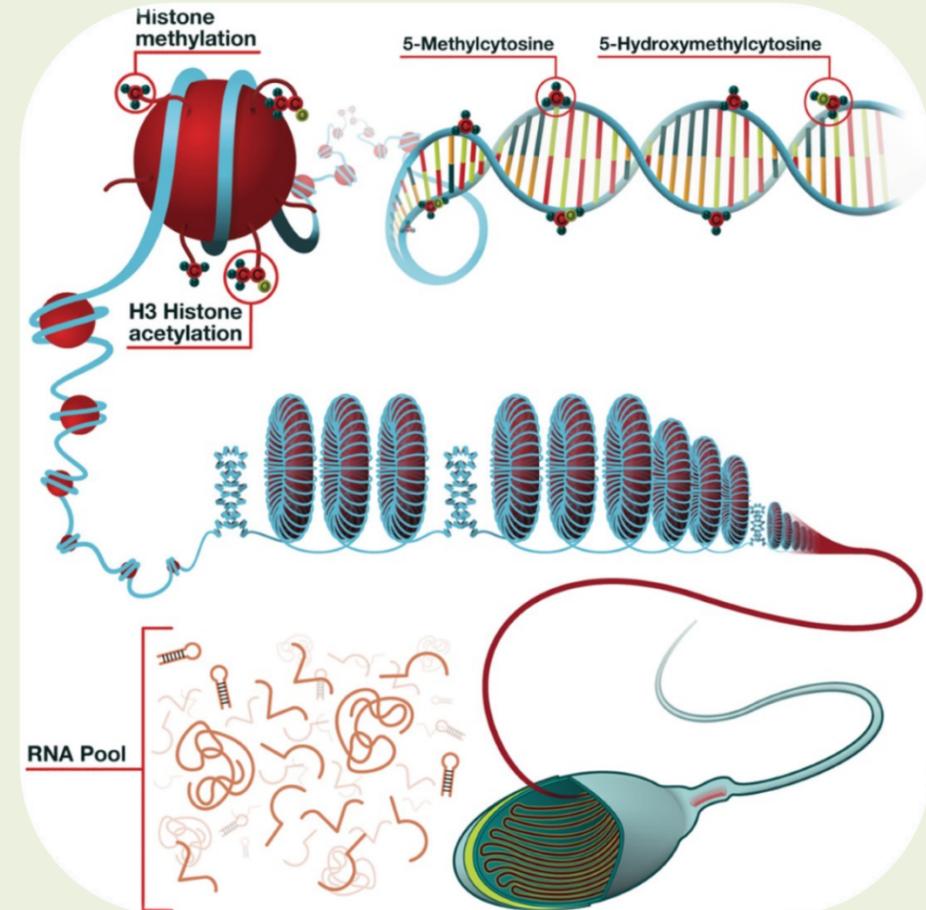
Testosterone



Sperm DNA

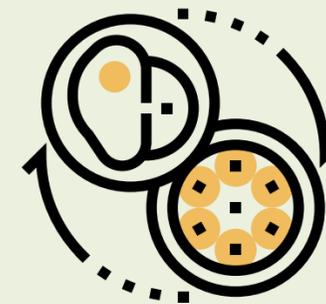


Semen quality



Sperm epigenome

Embryo development



Offspring disease

# INTRODUCTION

Healthy Lifestyle

Change in age at the onset of menopause and duration of fertility

doi: 10.1093/humrep/17.5.1399

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> Fertil Steril. 2006 May;85(5):1420-4. doi: 10.1016/j.fertnstert.2005.11.040. Epub 2006 Apr 17.

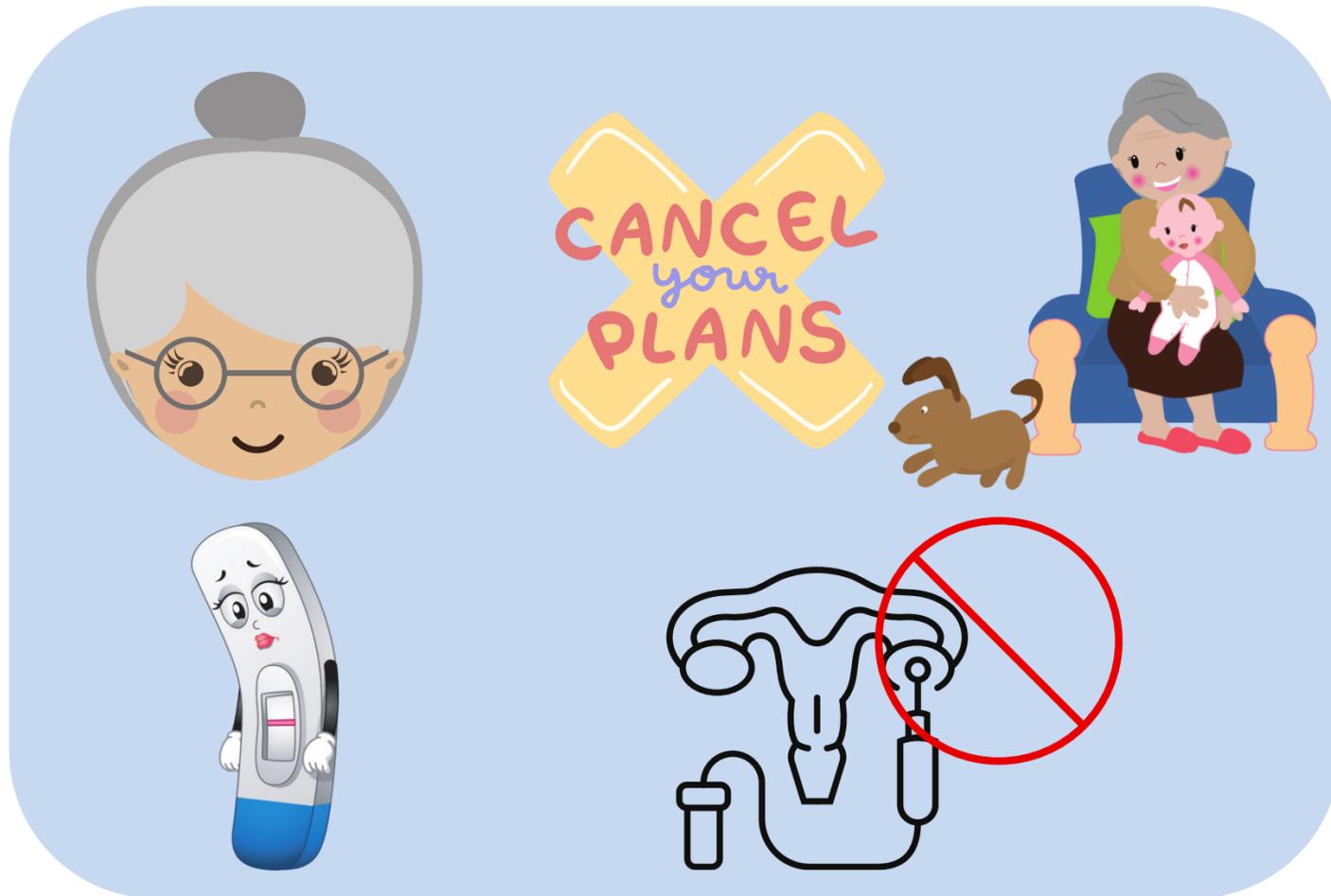
## Fathers over 40 and increased failure to conceive: the lessons of in vitro fertilization in France

Elise de La Rochebrochard<sup>1</sup>, Jacques de Mouzon, François Thépot, Patrick Thonneau, French National IVF Registry (FIVNAT) Association



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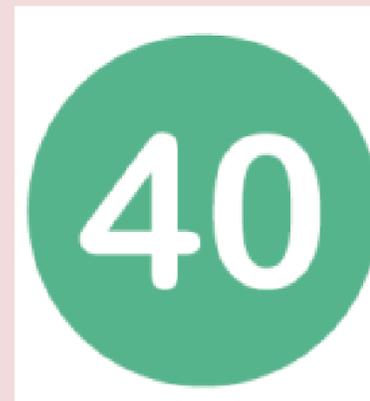
# INTRODUCTION



> Mol Reprod Dev. 2018 Mar;85(3):271-280. doi: 10.1002/mrd.22963. Epub 2018 Mar 1.

## Paternal age: Negative impact on sperm genome decays and IVF outcomes after 40 years

Ismail Kaarouch <sup>1</sup>, Nouzha Bouamoud <sup>1</sup>, Aicha Madkour <sup>1</sup>, Nouredine Louanjli <sup>2</sup>,  
Brahim Saadani <sup>3</sup>, Said Assou <sup>4</sup>, Smahane Aboulmaouahib <sup>2</sup>, Saaid Amzazi <sup>1</sup>, Henri Copin <sup>5</sup>,  
Moncef Benkhalifa <sup>6</sup>, Omar Sefrioui <sup>7</sup>



## OBJECTIVE

To investigate if the effect of paternal age on embryo development and clinical outcomes differs at different values of maternal age, thus creating a rationale for the data to reach physicians, patients, and public health recommendations.

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

## Study design

Cross-sectional study

January 2014 –  
October 2020

Private university-affiliated IVF center

1<sup>st</sup> attempt

3837 ICSI couples /  
cycles

21960 injected oocytes

Culture until D5

Maternal and paternal ages

Embryo development  
Pregnancy outcomes

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

## Elegibility criteria



### Inclusion



- Women 18-45 y-old
- Regular cycles 24-35d
- BMI 17.5-29.9
- Normal uterus / ovaries
- 1st ICSI cycle
- Female or male factor, unexplained infertility
- Fresh ejaculatd sperm
- Male  $\geq$  18 y-old, healthy

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

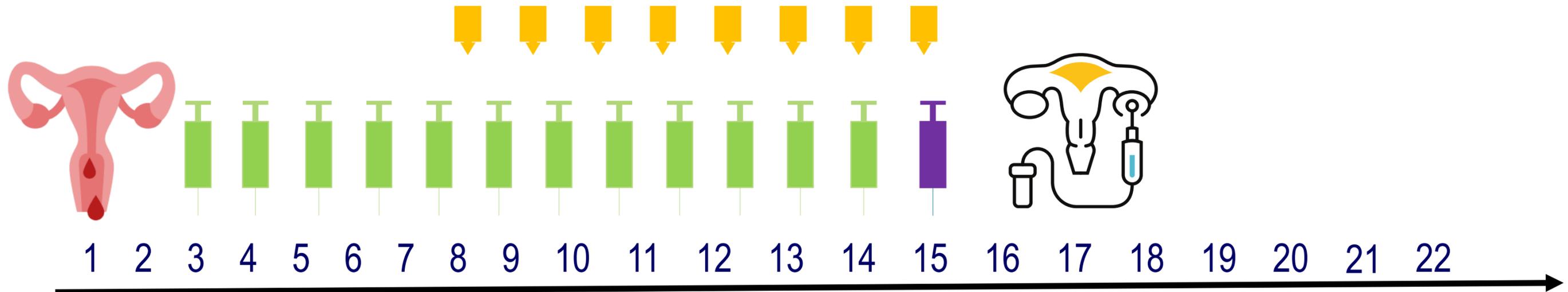
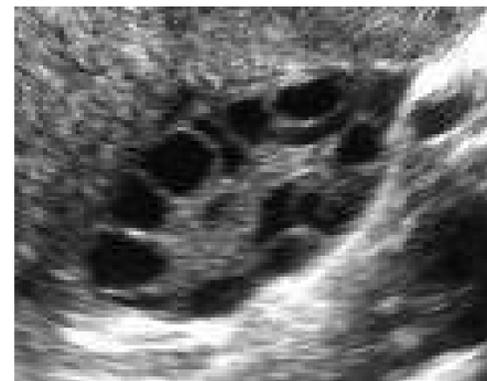
## Controlled ovarian stimulation

GnRH Antagonist

Recombinant FSH

Recombinant hCG

E2

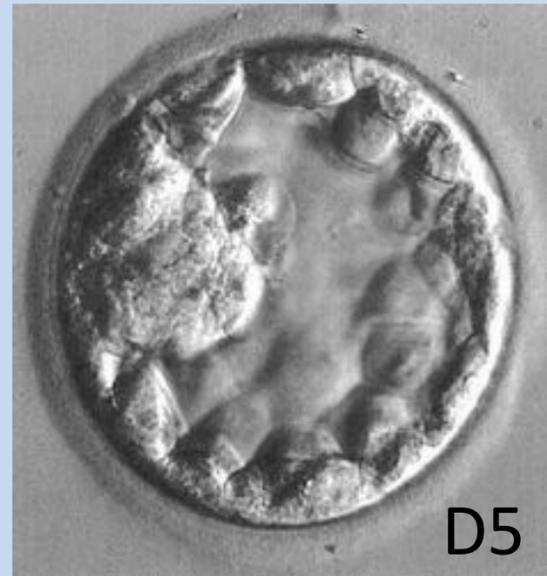


# MATERIAL AND METHODS

## Embryo culture



Conventional culture



D5

# MATERIAL AND METHODS

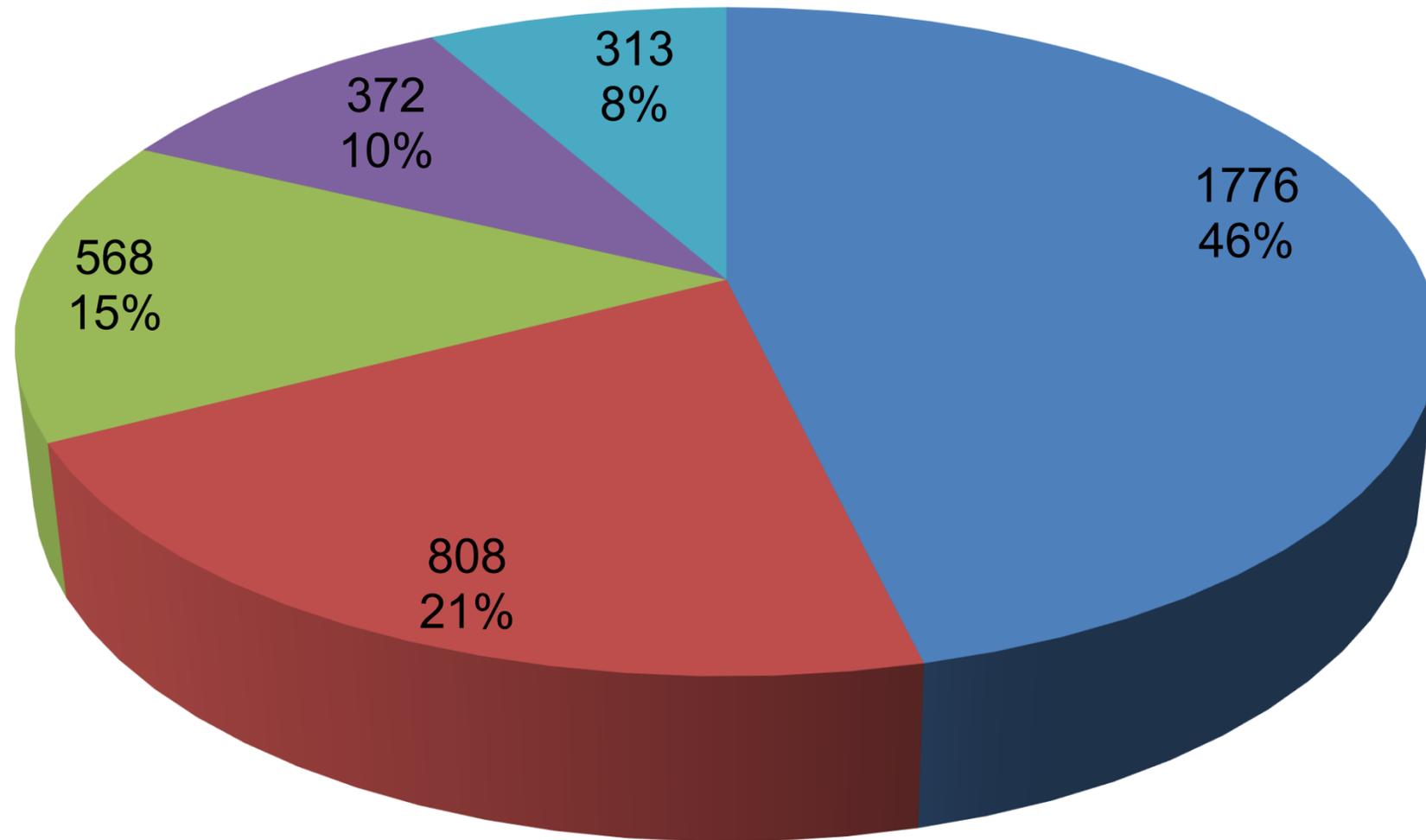
## Data analysis and statistics

Post hoc power analysis	 GPower 3.1	$\alpha$ 5%	 IBM SPSS Statistics	GMM	GzLM
	21960 zygotes	3315 cycles with ET	Main effects: maternal and paternal ages (interaction term)		Single observation/couple
	Effect sizes: blastulation and pregnancy		Embryo quality and blastulation		Pregnancy outcomes
	Superior to 99%				
Random effect – correlation between embryos within the same cycle					
Regression coefficient (B)		OR with 95% CI		p-values (5%)	

# RESULTS

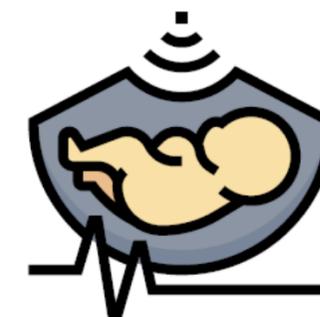
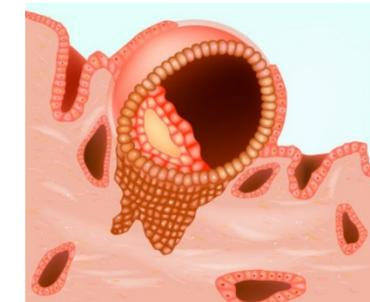
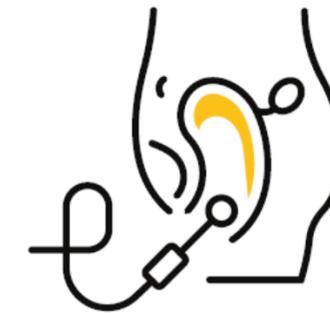
## Factors of infertility

■ Male factor ■ Tubal factor ■ Unexplained infertility ■ Endometriosis ■ PCOS



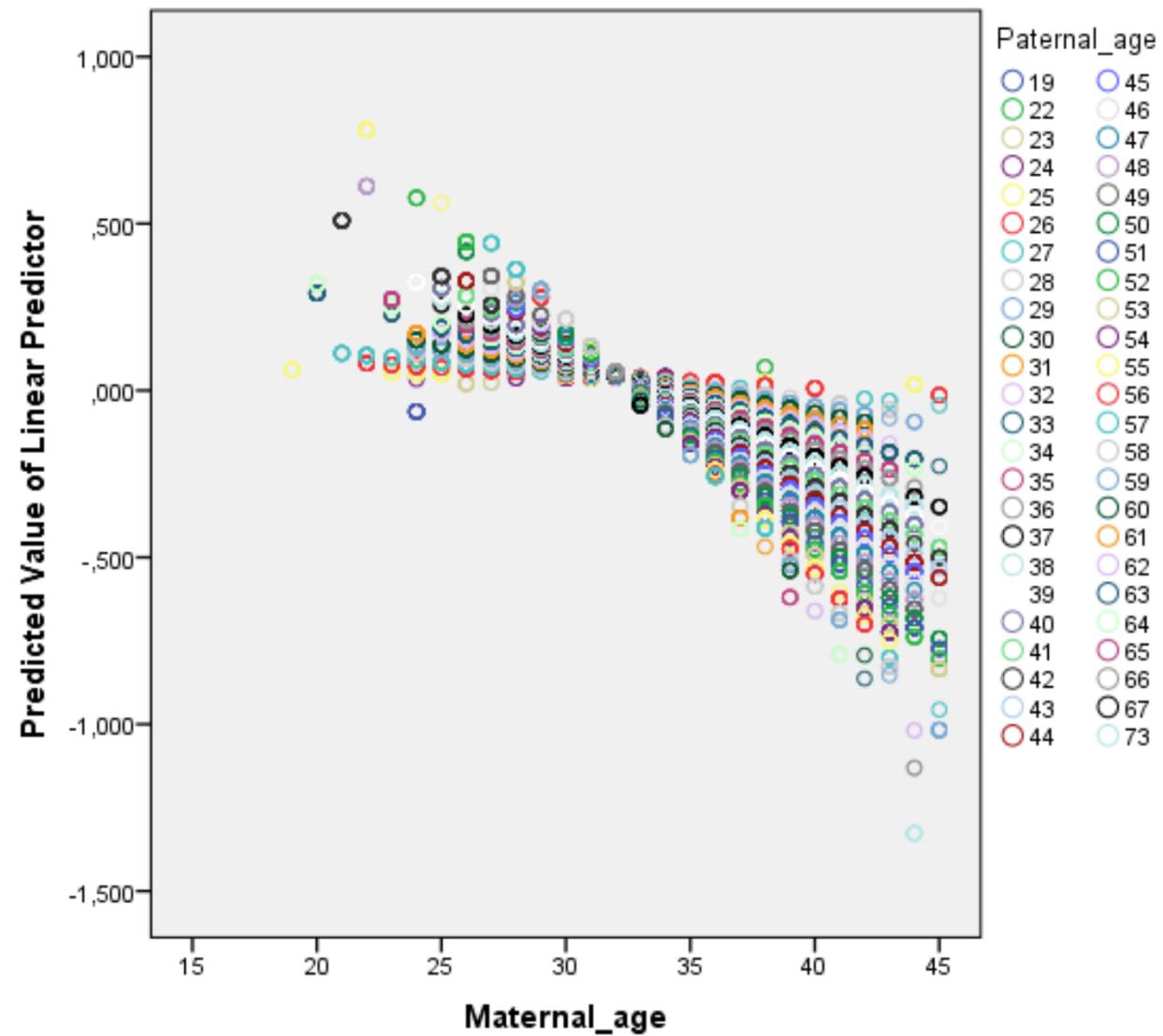
# RESULTS

Variable	Value (n=3837)
Female age (y-old)	35.3 ± 4.5
Female BMI	24.2 ± 3.9
Male age (y-old)	38.0 ± 6.4



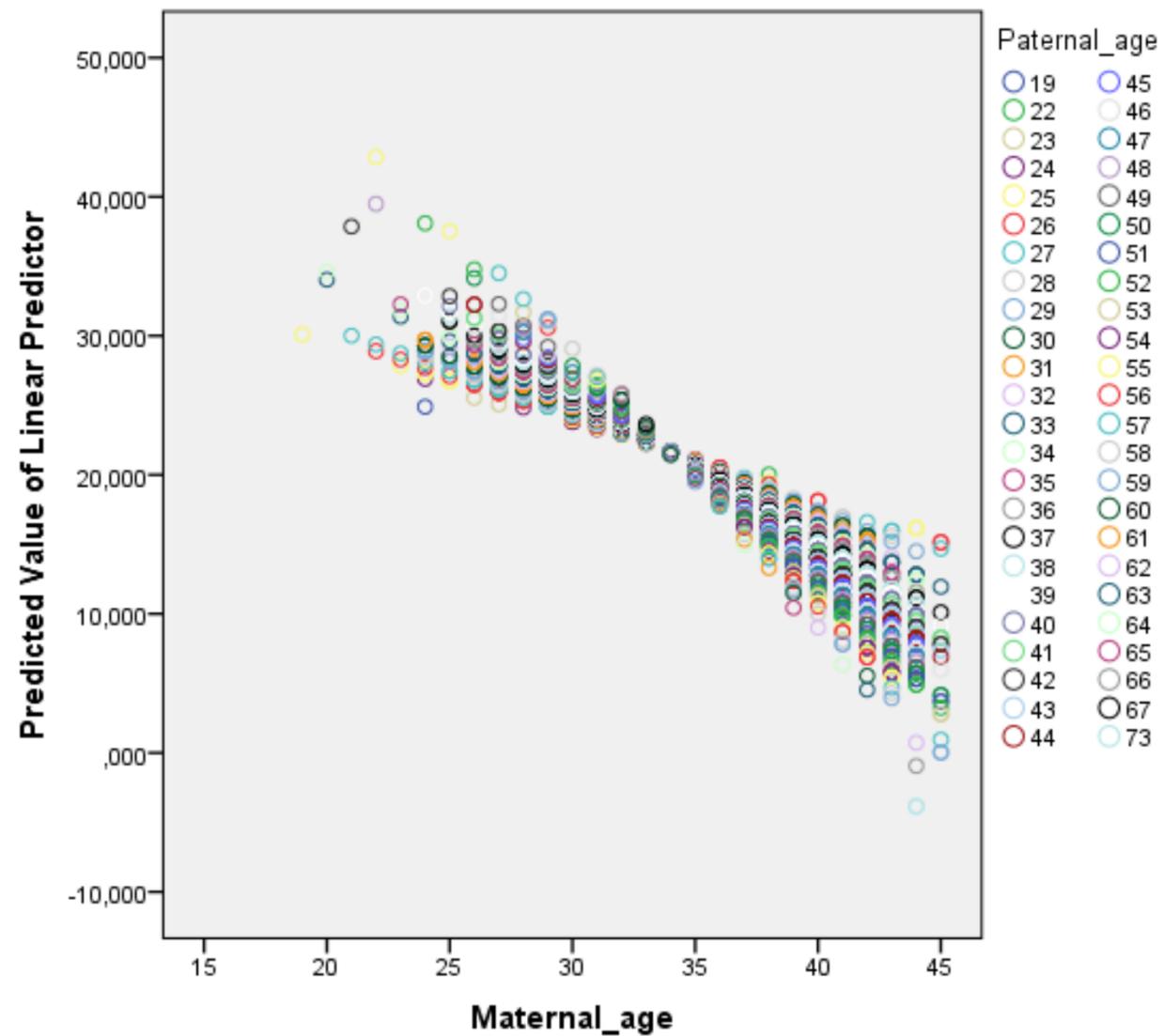
# RESULTS

Dependent variable	B	OR	CI	p-value
Blastocyst development	- 0.005	0.995	0.994 – 0.996	< 0.001



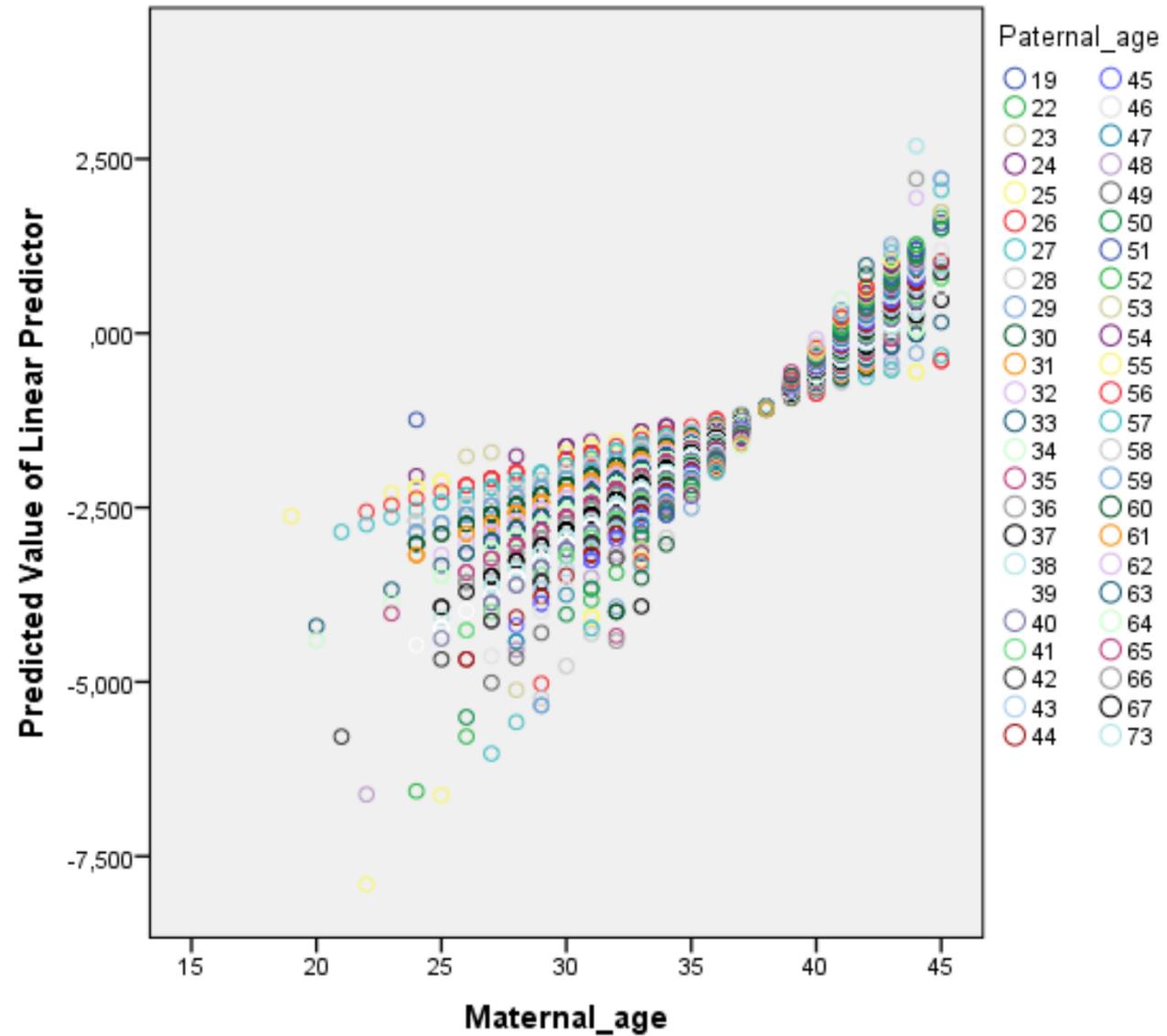
# RESULTS

Dependent variable	B	OR	CI	p-value
Implantation rate	- 0.041	0.960	0.947 – 0.973	< 0.001



# RESULTS

Dependent variable	B	OR	CI	p-value
Miscarriage rate	0.011	1.012	1.005 – 1.018	0.001



# CONCLUSION

The slopes of maternal age on blastulation, blastocyst quality, and implantation, pregnancy and miscarriage rates significantly changed (worsened) for every year increase in paternal age.

There are ongoing pregnancies, but available data indicate the same trend for live-birth rate.

# WIDER IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS

Our results underscore the importance of both maternal and paternal ages for blastulation and successful pregnancy.

Main effects of paternal and maternal ages should no longer be interpreted as the relationship between each independent variable and a given outcome, but rather be conditional on the values of the interaction term.

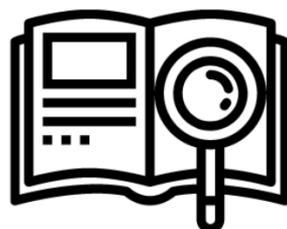
**REVISED**

# STAFF



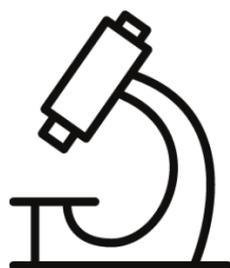
## **Clinical Board**

Assumpto Iaconelli Júnior  
Edson Borges Junior



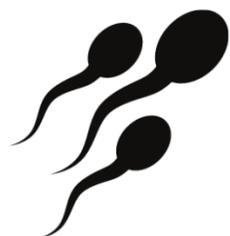
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Dr. Rodrigo Rosa Provenza



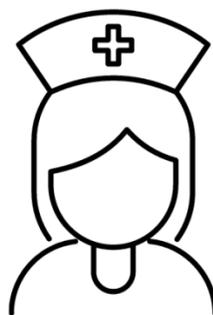
## **Psychology**

Dra. Rose Marie Massaro Melamed



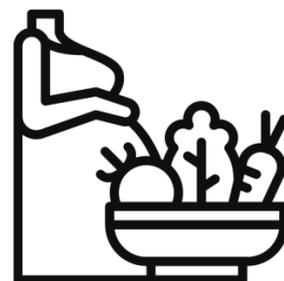
## **Support**

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Katia Rodrigues  
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Lucácio de Souza Anjos  
Marcos Vinícius de Sousa  
Simone de S. Carvalho  
Leonardo S. Lopes



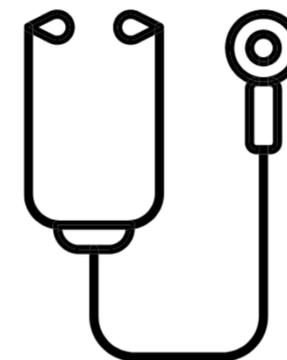
## **Nursing Team**

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## **Nutrition**

Dra. Gabriela Halpern



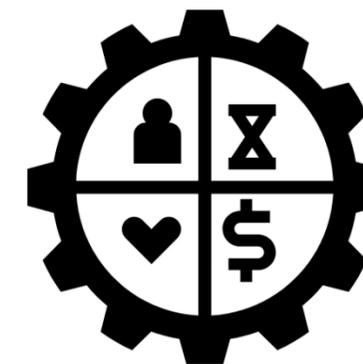
## **Clinical Body**

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## **Administration**

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