

## ·临床研究·

# 整倍体胚胎形态动力学参数对单囊胚移植妊娠结局的影响

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**【摘要】目的** 探究胚胎发育过程中的形态动力学参数对整倍体单囊胚移植后妊娠结局的影响。**方法** 回顾性队列研究分析 2019 年 1 月至 2021 年 6 月期间于重庆医科大学附属妇女儿童医院生殖医学中心接受胚胎植入前遗传学检测-整倍体囊胚解冻复苏移植治疗的 394 例患者临床资料。根据妊娠结局分为未着床组 ( $n=153$ )、临床流产组 ( $n=16$ ) 和活产组 ( $n=225$ )。比较各组患者的一般资料、胚胎质量及形态动力学参数的差异。**结果** 未着床组女性的年龄 [ $(32.51\pm4.08)$  岁] 大于活产组患者 [ $(31.34\pm4.23)$  岁,  $P=0.025$ ] , 优质胚胎率 [26.80% (41/153)] 低于活产组 [42.22% (95/225),  $P=0.007$ ] 。与临床流产组相比, 未着床组的体质量指数、优质胚胎率差异均无统计学意义(均  $P>0.05$ )。三组间的形态动力学参数原核出现时间 (time to pronuclei appearance, tPNa)、原核消失时间 (time to PN fading, tPNf)、2-细胞时间 (time to 2-cell, t2)、t3、t4 及 t8 差异均无统计学意义(均  $P>0.05$ )。未着床组胚胎的桑椹胚融合时间 (timing of compacted morula, tM) [ $(86.96\pm7.59)$  h]、开始形成囊胚腔的时间 [ $(96.73\pm7.20)$  h] 均显著高于活产组 [ $(85.00\pm7.00)$  h,  $P=0.010$ ;  $(95.14\pm7.30)$  h,  $P=0.037$ ] 和临床流产组 [ $(82.89\pm6.33)$  h,  $P=0.040$ ;  $(93.02\pm6.10)$  h,  $P=0.048$ ] 。校正年龄和胚胎质量因素后, 二元 logistic 回归结果显示形态动力学参数对着床和活产结局差异均无统计学意义(均  $P>0.05$ )。**结论** 胚胎发育过程中的形态动力学参数不影响整倍体单囊胚移植的妊娠结局, 不能用于预测整倍体囊胚移植的妊娠结局。

**【关键词】** 妊娠结局; 形态动力学参数; 整倍体囊胚; 胚胎质量

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## Effect of euploid embryo morphokinetic parameters on pregnancy outcome of single blastocyst transfer

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore the effect of morphokinetic parameters during embryo development on pregnancy outcome of euploid single blastocyst transfer cycles, and to evaluate the predictive value of morphokinetic parameters for selective euploid single blastocyst transfer strategy. **Methods** A retrospective cohort study was conducted to analyze the clinical data of 394 patients who received preimplantation genetic testing-frozen-thawed embryo transfer (PGT-

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FET) in Center for Reproductive Medicine of Women and Children's Hospital of Chongqing Medical University from January 2019 to June 2021. According to the pregnancy outcomes, the patients were divided into non-implantation group ( $n=153$ ), clinical miscarriage group ( $n=16$ ) and live birth group ( $n=225$ ). The patients' baseline characteristics, embryo quality and morphokinetic parameters were compared among the three groups. **Results** The maternal age in the non-implantation group [ $(32.51\pm4.08)$  years] was significantly higher than that in the live birth group [ $(31.34\pm4.23)$  years,  $P=0.025$ ], and the proportion of high-quality embryos in the non-implantation group [26.80% (41/153)] was significantly lower than that in the live birth group [42.22% (95/225),  $P=0.007$ ]. There were no significant differences in the body mass index and the proportion of high-quality embryos between the clinical miscarriage group and the non-implantation group ( $P>0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the proportion of high-quality embryos between the clinical miscarriage group and the non-implantation group ( $P>0.05$ ). There were no significant differences in the morphokinetic parameters of time to pronuclei appearance (tPNa), time to PN fading (tPNf), time to 2-cell (t2), t3, t4 and t8 among the three groups (all  $P>0.05$ ). The average timing of compacted morula (tM) [ $(86.96\pm7.59)$  h] and timing of starting blastulation (tSB) [ $(96.73\pm7.20)$  h] of embryos in the non-implantation group were significantly higher than those in the live birth group [ $(85.00\pm7.00)$  h,  $P=0.010$ ;  $(95.14\pm7.30)$  h,  $P=0.037$ , respectively] and the clinical miscarriage group [ $(82.89\pm6.33)$  h,  $P=0.040$ ;  $(93.02\pm6.10)$  h,  $P=0.048$ ]. After adjusting for age and embryo quality, the regression analysis showed that the morphokinetic parameters had no significant effect on implantation results (all  $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The morphokinetic parameters during embryonic development do not affect the pregnancy outcome of euploid single blastocyst transfer and cannot be used to predict the pregnancy outcome of euploid blastocyst transfer.

**[Key words]** Pregnancy outcome; Morphokinetics; Euploid blastocyst; Embryo quality

**Fund program:** Chongqing Health Center for Women and Children (2020YJQN09); Chongqing Yuzhong District Basic Research and Frontier Exploration Project (20190143); Chongqing Health Committee (2021MSXM108)

由于多胎妊娠引起的母亲和胎儿健康风险,生殖中心逐渐趋向于选择性单囊胚移植,因此如何选择种植潜能较高的胚胎移植来保持或提高分娩率是具有挑战性的。

胚胎质量一直被认为是辅助生殖助孕成功的重要预测因素。胚胎质量的评估包括胚胎的形态学质量和整倍性。目前,胚胎形态学评估是胚胎选择的一线方法,但其并不能完全代表胚胎的发育潜能,形态学评估具有主观性且无法预测胚胎的整倍性。研究表明,约 50% 的植入前胚胎为非整倍体,且胚胎非整倍性是导致着床失败的主要原因<sup>[1]</sup>。目前选择整倍体胚胎主要依赖于胚胎植入前遗传学检测 (preimplantation genetic testing, PGT) 技术,整倍体囊胚移植对体外受精 (*in vitro* fertilization, IVF) 治疗结局有显著改善<sup>[2]</sup>。然而,研究表明将近 1/3 整倍体囊胚移植后仍着床失败<sup>[3]</sup>,表明除了染色体异常外可能还存在其他影响胚胎种植的因素。

目前,时差成像技术 (time-lapse technology, TLT) 能实时连续记录胚胎从受精、卵裂、囊胚形成的各项细节图像,TLT 记录的时差动力参数越来越多地用于预测卵裂期胚胎发育成囊胚的能力、胚胎染色体整倍性以及着床潜能评估<sup>[4-6]</sup>。当 PGT 后获

得多个整倍体囊胚,如何筛选出种植潜能最佳的整倍体囊胚,缩短成功分娩的时间具有重要意义。因此,本研究比较了不同妊娠结局的整倍体胚胎之间形态动力学参数的差异,并评估了形态动力学参数是否有助于筛选高质量的整倍体胚胎。

## 资料和方法

### 一、研究对象

回顾性队列研究分析 2019 年 1 月至 2021 年 6 月期间于重庆医科大学附属妇女儿童医院生殖医学中心接受 PGT 后冻融胚胎移植 (frozen-thawed embryo transfer, FET) 治疗的患者临床资料。根据妊娠结局分为未着床组、临床流产组和活产组。

**纳入标准:** 胚胎植入前遗传学非整倍体检测 (preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy, PGT-A) 周期,新鲜周期囊胚活检后整倍体单囊胚冷冻复苏移植周期。排除标准:①卵裂期胚胎冷冻复苏后行囊胚培养 PGT 的周期;②双整倍体囊胚移植周期;③夫妻双方中有单基因疾病、染色体平衡易位以及女方有明显的影响胚胎着床的免疫或子宫因素。本研究经重庆医科大学附属妇女儿童医院伦



理委员会批准(伦理审批号:2020-RGI-05)。

## 二、研究方法

1. 促排卵和卵胞质内单精子注射(intracytoplasmic sperm injection, ICSI)授精:根据患者的卵巢反应采用个性化的控制性卵巢刺激方案,包括促性腺激素释放激素(gonadotropin-releasing hormone, GnRH)激动剂方案或GnRH拮抗剂方案。当超声测量至少有3个卵泡直径≥18 mm时,给予人绒毛膜促性腺激素(human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG, 默克雪兰诺,瑞士)注射,hCG注射后36 h超声引导下经阴道取卵。获卵2 h后用透明质酸酶去除卵丘卵母细胞复合体周围的颗粒细胞,置于G1-plus培养液(Vitrolife,瑞典)中培养2 h后选择成熟卵母细胞行ICSI授精。

2. 时差培养及囊胚评估:ICSI授精后所有的卵母细胞转入培养皿中于时差培养箱中培养,培养环境为6% CO<sub>2</sub>、5% O<sub>2</sub>、37 °C。时差培养箱每间隔10 min拍摄一次,连续拍摄至囊胚活检日。通过Embryo Viewer软件记录胚胎特定发育阶段的动力学参数,包括ICSI授精至原核出现时间(time to pronuclei appearance, tPNa)、原核消失时间(time to PN fading, tPNf)、2-细胞时间(time to 2-cell, t2)、t3、t4及t8、桑椹胚融合时间(timing of compacted morula, tM)、开始形成囊胚腔的时间(timing of starting blastulation, tSB)及囊胚完全扩张的时间(timing of full blastocyst stage, tB)。

根据Gardner评分<sup>[7]</sup>进行囊胚形态学评估,包括内细胞团(inner cell mass, ICM)评分(A、B、C级)、滋养外胚层(trophectoderm, TE)细胞评分(A、B、C级)及囊胚扩张程度(3~6期)的评估。本文中将胚胎分为优质胚胎(4~6BA、4~6AB、4~6AA)、中等质量胚胎(4~6BB)和低质量胚胎(4~6BC、4~6CB)。

3. 囊胚活检、全基因组扩增和PGT-A:在ICSI授精后第5天或第6天进行囊胚滋养外胚层细胞进行活检。活检前使用激光皱缩囊胚,活检时在ICM对侧使用透明带激光打孔器(ZIOS-tk, Hamilton Thorne Bio Sciences,美国)以180 μ/s激光脉冲在透明带上打一个约10 μm孔,活检针穿过小孔吸TE细胞向透明带外牵拉,利用激光切割4~5个TE细胞。活检后的TE细胞用SurePlex WGA试剂盒(Blue Gnome,美国)进行全基因组扩增,随后在基因公司(江苏亿康基因)进行二代测序。TE细胞活检后,立即对囊胚进行冷冻保存。

4. 解冻复苏移植及临床妊娠结局:待PGT-A检测结果出来后,患者经过自然周期或人工周期进行内膜准备,整倍体囊胚解冻复苏2~4 h后移植。移植后进行黄体期支持直到妊娠12周。FET 14 d后测定血清β-hCG>5 U/L者于移植后24 d行超声检查孕囊、胚芽,移植后35 d超声检查示心管搏动者确定为临床妊娠。

5. 观察指标:两组囊胚的形态动力学参数、形态学质量及移植后的妊娠结局。优质胚胎率=优质胚胎数/移植胚胎数×100%。

## 三、统计学方法

采用SPSS26.0软件进行统计分析,P<0.05认为差异具有统计学意义。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,三组间均数比较采用单因素方差分析。计数资料以构成比或率(%)表示,组间比较采用χ<sup>2</sup>检验。采用二元logistic回归分析探讨形态动力学参数对整倍体胚胎妊娠结局的影响。

## 结 果

### 一、三组患者的基本资料

本研究共纳入394个整倍体FET周期,其中未着床组153例,临床流产组16例,活产组225例。与活产组相比,未着床组的女性年龄显著较高(P<0.05);与临床流产组相比,未着床组的体质指数(body mass index, BMI)差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。三组间的促排卵助孕次数、抗苗勒管激素(anti-Müllerian hormone, AMH)、基础卵泡刺激素(basal follicle-stimulating hormone, bFSH)、基础黄体生成素(basal luteinizing hormone, bLH)、促性腺激素(gonadotropin, Gn)使用时间、Gn使用总量、子宫内膜厚度、获卵数、双原核(two pronuclei, 2PN)数及整倍体囊胚数差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05),详见表1。

### 二、各组胚胎质量及形态动力学参数比较

与活产组相比,未着床组的优质胚胎占比显著较低(P<0.05);临床流产组与活产组相比,优质胚胎质量差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),详见表2。

三组间的形态动力学参数平均tPNa、tPNf、t2、t3、t4和t8差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。然而,与活产组相比,未着床组胚胎的平均tM和tSB显著较高(均P<0.05);与临床流产组相比,未着床组胚胎的平均tM、tSB和tB均显著较高(均P<0.05),详见表2。



表 1 三组接受 PGT-FET 治疗患者的基本资料比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )**Table 1** Comparison of basic data of patients receiving PGT-FET treatment among the three groups

| 项目<br>Item                         | 未着床组<br>Non-implantation group | 临床流产组<br>Clinical miscarriage group | 活产组<br>Live birth group | F 值<br>F value | P 值<br>P value |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 例数 No. of cases                    | 153                            | 16                                  | 225                     |                |                |
| 女性年龄(岁)Maternal age (year)         | 32.51±4.08 <sup>a</sup>        | 32.31±3.50                          | 31.34±4.23              | 3.74           | 0.025          |
| 助孕次数 No. of previous attempts      | 2.06±1.15                      | 1.94±1.00                           | 2.00±1.17               | 0.21           | 0.811          |
| BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )           | 22.38±2.60                     | 22.98±1.79                          | 22.01±2.77              | 2.33           | 0.099          |
| AMH (μg/L)                         | 3.46±2.16                      | 4.36±2.58                           | 3.59±2.12               | 1.28           | 0.280          |
| bFSH (U/L)                         | 4.91±1.84                      | 4.32±1.61                           | 5.11±1.99               | 1.35           | 0.262          |
| bLH (U/L)                          | 3.50±2.44                      | 3.25±1.98                           | 3.45±2.00               | 0.08           | 0.920          |
| Gn 使用时间(d)Duration of Gn used      | 9.69±1.71                      | 9.31±1.54                           | 9.70±1.80               | 0.36           | 0.695          |
| Gn 使用总量(U)Total dosage of Gn used  | 2 093.22±690.79                | 1 937.50±664.09                     | 2 028.17±685.77         | 0.63           | 0.533          |
| 子宫内膜厚度 (mm)Endometrial thickness   | 8.53±1.31                      | 8.01±1.05                           | 8.62±1.25               | 1.80           | 0.166          |
| 获卵数(枚)No. of oocytes retrieved     | 14.38±6.26                     | 17.25±5.23                          | 14.52±6.03              | 1.63           | 0.197          |
| 2PN 数(枚)No. of 2PN oocytes         | 9.82±4.53                      | 11.88±4.16                          | 10.04±4.88              | 1.37           | 0.256          |
| 整倍体囊胚数(枚)No. of euploid blastocyst | 2.30±1.61                      | 3.00±1.90                           | 2.32±1.59               | 1.40           | 0.248          |

注:PGT-FET 示胚胎植入前遗传学检测-冻融胚胎移植;BMI 示体质质量指数;AMH 示抗苗勒管激素;bFSH 示基础卵泡刺激素;bLH 示基础黄体生成素;Gn 示促性腺激素;2PN 示双原核;<sup>a</sup>示  $P<0.05$ ,与活产组相比

Notes: PGT-FET represents preimplantation genetic test and frozen-thawed embryo transfer; BMI represents body mass index; AMH represents anti-Müllerian hormone; bFSH represents basal follicle-stimulating hormone; bLH represents basal luteinizing hormone; Gn represents gonadotropin; 2PN represents two pronuclei; <sup>a</sup>represents  $P<0.05$ , compared with the live birth group

表 2 三组接受 PGT-FET 治疗患者胚胎质量及形态动力学参数比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )**Table 2** Comparison of embryo quality and morphokinetic parameters of patients receiving PGT-FET treatment among the three groups

| 项目<br>Item                       | 未着床组<br>Non-implantation group | 临床流产组<br>Clinical miscarriage group | 活产组<br>Live birth group | F 值<br>F value | P 值<br>P value |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 例数 No. of cases                  | 153                            | 16                                  | 225                     |                |                |
| 优质胚胎率(%)High-quality embryo rate | 26.80 (41/153) <sup>a</sup>    | 37.50 (6/16)                        | 42.22 (95/225)          | /              | 0.007          |
| tPNa (h)                         | 7.15±1.21                      | 7.12±1.11                           | 7.00±1.17               | 0.83           | 0.437          |
| tPNf (h)                         | 22.47±2.49                     | 22.36±2.04                          | 22.33±2.53              | 0.14           | 0.870          |
| t2 (h)                           | 25.06±2.60                     | 24.82±2.01                          | 24.93±2.46              | 0.16           | 0.855          |
| t3 (h)                           | 35.78±4.66                     | 35.92±2.56                          | 35.37±3.75              | 0.53           | 0.590          |
| t4 (h)                           | 36.81±3.71                     | 36.44±2.42                          | 36.58±3.60              | 0.22           | 0.802          |
| t8 (h)                           | 56.11±7.65                     | 52.09±5.58                          | 55.85±8.22              | 1.87           | 0.155          |
| tM (h)                           | 86.96±7.59 <sup>ab</sup>       | 82.89±6.33                          | 85.00±7.00              | 4.61           | 0.011          |
| tSB (h)                          | 96.73±7.20 <sup>ab</sup>       | 93.02±6.10                          | 95.14±7.30              | 3.33           | 0.037          |
| tB (h)                           | 105.31±8.19 <sup>b</sup>       | 99.86±7.17 <sup>a</sup>             | 104.84±7.97             | 3.34           | 0.037          |

注:PGT-FET 示胚胎植入前遗传学检测-冻融胚胎移植;tPNa 示原核出现时间;tPNf 示原核消失时间;t2、t3、t4、t8 分别示发育到 2-细胞、3-细胞、4-细胞和 8-细胞时间;tM 示桑椹胚融合时间;tSB 示开始形成囊胚腔的时间;tB 示囊胚完全扩张的时间;<sup>a</sup>示  $P<0.05$ ,与活产组相比;<sup>b</sup>示  $P<0.05$ ,与临床流产组相比;"/"示无

Notes: PGT-FET represents preimplantation genetic test and frozen-thawed embryo transfer; tPNa represents time to pronuclei appearance; tPNf represents time to PN fading; t2, t3, t4, t8 represent time to 2-cell, 3-cell, 4-cell, 8-cell, respectively; tM represents timing of compacted morula; tSB represents timing of starting blastulation; tB represents timing of full blastocyst stage; <sup>a</sup>represents  $P<0.05$ , compared with the live birth group; <sup>b</sup>represents  $P<0.05$ , compared with the clinical miscarriage group; "/" represents none

### 三、二元 logistic 回归分析形态动力学参数对着床及活产的影响

女性的年龄、BMI 和胚胎质量作为混杂因素,其可能会影响妊娠结局。校正以上因素后,二元 logistic 回归结果显示形态动力学参数对着床和活产结局差异均无统计学意义(均  $P>0.05$ ),而女性年龄和胚胎质量均是影响整倍体囊胚着床的显著因素(均  $P<0.05$ ),详见表 3。

### 讨 论

本研究是以整倍体胚胎移植周期为研究对象,分析整倍体胚胎发育过程中的形态动力学参数与妊娠结局的相关性,了解其能否为选择性整倍体胚胎移植提供预测价值。本研究结果表明在控制年龄、胚胎质量等混杂因素后形态动力学参数不是影响整倍体单囊胚妊娠活产的高危因素,不能用于预



表3 回归分析形态动力学参数对妊娠结局的影响

Table 3 Adjusted logistic regression analysis of morphokinetics parameters with different pregnancy outcomes

| 模型效应<br>Model effect             | 着床比未着床 Implantation vs. non-implantation |            | 活产比临床流产 Live birth vs. clinical miscarriage |            |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|---|------------|
|                                  | aOR(95% CI)                              | P值 P value | aOR(95% CI)                                 | P值 P value |
| 女性年龄 Maternal age                | 0.936 (0.887~0.988)                      | 0.024      | 1.008 (0.884~1.150)                         | 0.960      |
| BMI                              | 0.944 (0.870~1.024)                      | 0.174      | 0.819 (0.652~1.028)                         | 0.071      |
| 胚胎质量 Embryo quality              |  |            |   |            |
| 低质量比优质 Low vs. good-quality      | 0.235 (0.104~0.536)                      | <0.001     | /   |            |
| 中等质量比优质 Average vs. good-quality | 0.565 (0.350~0.911)                      | 0.024      | 1.403 (0.454~4.332)                         | 0.581      |
| tPNa                             | 0.947 (0.765~1.173)                      | 0.620      | 1.185 (0.667~2.105)                         | 0.400      |
| tPNf                             | 1.003 (0.768~1.310)                      | 0.982      | 1.165 (0.547~2.484)                         | 0.982      |
| t2                               | 1.034 (0.775~1.381)                      | 0.819      | 0.884 (0.392~1.992)                         | 0.793      |
| t3                               | 0.967 (0.896~1.044)                      | 0.392      | 1.530 (0.719~3.256)                         | 0.158      |
| t4                               | 1.047 (0.936~1.171)                      | 0.426      | 0.817 (0.375~1.780)                         | 0.988      |
| t8                               | 0.984 (0.949~1.019)                      | 0.358      | 0.902 (0.790~1.029)                         | 0.062      |
| tM                               | 0.980 (0.935~1.028)                      | 0.410      | 0.979 (0.854~1.122)                         | 0.753      |
| tSB                              | 0.958 (0.889~1.032)                      | 0.254      | 1.189 (0.949~1.491)                         | 0.089      |
| tB                               | 1.052 (0.985~1.123)                      | 0.131      | 0.803 (0.689~1.002)                         | 0.056      |

注: BMI示体质量指数;tPNa示原核出现时间;tPNf示原核消失时间;t2、t3、t4、t8分别示发育到2-细胞、3-细胞、4-细胞和8-细胞时间;tM示桑椹胚融合时间;tSB示开始形成囊胚腔的时间;tB示囊胚完全扩张的时间;“/”示无

Notes: BMI represents body mass index; tPNa represents time to pronuclei appearance; tPNf represents time to PN fading; t2, t3, t4, t8 represent time to 2-cell, 3-cell, 4-cell, 8-cell, respectively; tM represents timing of compacted morula; tSB represents timing of starting blastulation; tB represents timing of full blastocyst stage; “/” represents none

测整倍体囊胚移植的妊娠结局。

2018年Coticchio等<sup>[8]</sup>提出形态动力学参数是筛选胚胎和预测临床妊娠结局的有力工具,然而一项荟萃分析的结果表明动力学参数与传统形态评估相比在预测临床妊娠结局方面无显著差异<sup>[9]</sup>。目前,较多研究表明形态动力学参数可预测囊胚的整倍性<sup>[5,10]</sup>。与整倍体囊胚相比,非整倍体囊胚的形态动力学参数tPNa、tM、t4、tSB、tB、tEB、tHB(受精到囊胚孵出时间)均显著延迟。研究人群差异和胚胎非整倍性可能会影响形态动力学参数对临床妊娠结局的预测能力,因此本研究是在整倍体胚胎中探讨形态动力学参数对妊娠结局的影响。

近年来,研究表明不同形态学质量的囊胚形态动力学参数(tPNf、t2、t4、t8和tB)之间有显著差异,形态学等级越高的囊胚,形态动力学参数时间较短<sup>[11]</sup>。目前整倍体囊胚形态学质量与妊娠结局之间的相关性尚存在争议。Viñals等<sup>[12]</sup>研究表明整倍体囊胚的形态学质量与妊娠结局无关。本研究结果与文献报道的一致<sup>[13-15]</sup>,均表明优质整倍体囊胚的妊娠率显著高于低质量整倍体囊胚,囊胚形态学质量是影响妊娠结局的显著因素。因此,在本研究中将囊胚形态学质量作为混杂因素控制后分析形态动力学参数对妊娠结局的影响。

目前,关于形态动力学参数与整倍体囊胚移植妊娠结局相关性的报道很少,整倍体胚胎形态动力

学参数对妊娠结局的影响尚无定论。尽管有学者认为tM和滋养层质量可有效预测整倍体囊胚移植后的妊娠结局<sup>[16]</sup>,但是此项多中心研究包含不同的囊胚活检策略,主要是透明带打孔时间不同(胚胎发育第3天或第5天)。人工透明带打孔有利于胚胎孵化,第3天透明带打孔可能影响囊胚扩张进程,可能会导致囊胚发育相关的形态动力学参数差异。国内学者郑爱燕等<sup>[17]</sup>的研究表明整倍体胚胎种植组和未种植组形态动力学参数(t2、t3、t4、t5、t8、tM、tSB和tB)均无显著差异,而种植组的tSB-tM显著较高。然而,此结果未纳入整倍体胚胎种植组和未种植组之间形态学质量差异的影响。Tvrdonova等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究表明高质量整倍体囊胚仅t5和tSB对种植结局有显著影响。我们的研究结果与McQueen等<sup>[19]</sup>报道一致,均表明在多因素回归模型中控制囊胚形态学质量后整倍体囊胚的形态动力学参数对临床妊娠结局均无显著影响。此外,近年来大量文献表明在囊胚形态学质量和子宫内膜同步性一致的条件下,受精后第5天和第6天整倍体囊胚的妊娠结局相似<sup>[4,20-21]</sup>。由此侧面反映囊胚发育速度不是影响整倍体胚胎妊娠结局的独立因素。

综上所述,在控制年龄、胚胎质量等混杂因素后,本研究结果表明不同妊娠结局之间的形态动力学参数没有显著差异,不能用于预测整倍体囊胚移植的妊娠结局。本研究中流产组例数太少,且整倍



体胚胎妊娠结局是多因素作用的结果,包括胚胎质量和患者宫腔条件、免疫功能等因素。不同的实验室环境及培养系统之间形态动力学参数可能存在差异,未来更大样本量的单中心前瞻性研究可进一步阐明形态动力学参数在预测选择性胚胎移植策略中的作用。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

**作者贡献声明** 朱家红负责论文撰写、数据整理、统计分析、论文修改;熊顺、武丽红负责技术操作、统计分析;韩伟负责研究指导、论文修改;黄国宁研究指导;刘军霞负责研究指导、经费支持

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