

300 μM 의 H_2O_2 와 함께 처리하였을 때 공배양을 시행하지 않아도 대조군과 유사한 정도의 포배율 및 포배기 배아의 세포수가 관찰되었다.

이상의 결과로부터 과량의 ROS는 배아발생에 치명적이며, 공배양과 GSH는 이들의 악영향을 극복할 수 있으며, 공배양시 세포수의 증가는 공배양세포의 산소소모량의 증가로 산소분압을 낮추어 주는 효과 외에도 배아와 공배양세포간의 역동적인 관계가 배아 발생에 도움을 주는 것으로 사료된다.

P-10 Efficacy and fertilizing ability of spermatozoa recovered from frozen-thawed seminiferous tubule

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Successful fertilization and clinical pregnancies were obtained with TESE-ICSI. But motile sperm retrieval was limited. Also if, pregnancy was not gained, repeated testicular biopsy is required for patient's next cycles. In this study, we investigated the effectiveness of cryopreserve testicular biopsied specimen for avoid repeated testicular biopsies and fertilization ability of frozen-thawed testicular sperm using ICSI. Testicular spermatozoa were obtained from 7 patients. Of these, 5 patients exhibiting motility (shaking) sperm in their testicular biopsied sample. After thawed testicular biopsied sample, recovered sperm exhibiting motility in 3 patients. Forty-seven oocytes were recovered. Thirty-seven oocytes were injected and 18 oocytes had 2 pronuclei (48.6%). 15 embryos were transferred and 4 patients showed pregnancies and ongoing pregnancy resulted in 3 patients (42.9%). Normal fertilization and pregnancy rates were obtained after ICSI with sperm recovered from frozen-thawed testicular biopsied specimen. Therefore freezing of testicular biopsied specimen is a effective treatment for patient's repeated testicular biopsies.

P-11 FISH방법을 이용한 분석에 따른 고령환자정자의 염색체이상에 관한 연구

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Fluorescence in-situ hybridization (FISH)의 기술을 이용하여 정자에 적용함으로써 특정 염색체 DNA 탐침 (probe)을 이용한 염색체이상 (aneuploid)을 보다 간편하고 빠르게 분석할 수 있게 되었다 (Guttenbanch et al; 1990, Andrew et al; 1990, Martini et al; 1995). 학회에 보고되고 있는 정자의 aneuploid 비율을 FISH방법으로 분석한 결과에 따르면 부계의 염색체이