

있을 것으로 보여진다.

P-19 Cumulative Delivery Rates after Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection in Azoospermic Patinets

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Background & Objectives: Cumulative delivery rates (CDR) is useful to counsel couples, who have to undergo repeated ICSI cycles. This study aimed to assess the CDR of ICSI in couples with obstructive and non-obstructive azoospermia.

Method: In this study, any delivery after 30 weeks gestation was considered as main outcome, and follow-up lose cycles were excluded. The data from 1,141 ICSI cycles of 675 couples were retrospectively analyzed. The subjects were classified by the obstruction and the age of female and male. The life-table analysis for CDR was performed using Kaplan-Meier product limit procedure, and differences between groups were assessed by log-rank test.

Results: Overall CDR for first to fifth cycle were 14.4%, 25.0%, 35.4%, 45.5% and 48.2%, respectively. There was no difference between CDR of obstructive and non-obstructive azoopsermia (46.3% vs 42.8% at fourth cycle). However, the CDR related to age of female was significantly different ($p < 0.01$). The fourth cycle's CDR of female age groups 21~29, 30~34 and 35~39 years were 60.2%, 46.6% and 35.5%, respectively. Also, the fourth CDR decreased significantly ($p < 0.01$) with increasing male age from 53.5% (< 35 years) to 22.1% (> 35 years) in female age group 21~34 years.

Conclusions: On the basis of our results, the CDR of ICSI in azoospermia increases gradually until 45.5% of the fourth ICSI cycles and shows plateau in the subsequent cycles. Both female and male age play a major factor in achieving a take-home baby. We need more substantiated analysis about the effect of male age on the CDR of ICSI.

P-20 Effects of Cervi Pantotrichum Cornu on the Reproduction and in vitro Developmental Competence of Male Mice

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Background & Objectives: This study was conducted to investigate the effects of Cervi Pantotrichum

Cornu (鹿茸) on the reproduction and in vitro developmental competence in male mice.

Method: We administered the extract of Cervi Pantotrichum Cornu (鹿茸) to 8-week and 18-week old male mice, once a day for 8 days. And we observed the count, the motility and the morphology of epididymal sperm from the male mice and in vitro fertilization and embryonic development of mouse oocytes. And also we examined the pregnancy and delivery of in vitro cultured blastocyst from the mice.

Results: There was no significant difference between the sperm count of treated group and that of control group in 8-week and 18-week-old mice. But the motility and morphology of epididymal sperm of treated group increased more than that of control group in 8-week and 18-week-old mice. The rate of the rate of fertilization in vitro and embryonic development of mouse oocytes of treated group increased more than that of control group in 8-week and 18-week-old mice. But the only morphologic change of epididymal sperm in 8-week old mice is statistically significant. There was no significant difference between the rate of pregnancy and delivery of in vitro cultured blastocyst from mice of Cervi Pantotrichum Cornu (鹿茸) treated group and that of control group in both 8-week and 18-week old mice.

Conclusions: The result of this study had no statistically significance for a few number of experiment mice but shows that Cervi Pantotrichum Cornu (鹿茸) has a effect on the motility, morphology of epididymal sperm from the male mice and in vitro fertilization and embryonic development of mouse oocytes. It is concluded that Cervi Pantotrichum Cornu (鹿茸) has a effect on the improvement of virility in men.

P-21 유방암 치료 후 Tamoxifen에 의한 배란유도와 체외수정을 시행하여 성공한 분만 1례

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Background & Objectives: 우리나라에서 유방암은 지속적으로 증가하는 추세이며, 현재 우리나라 여성에서 암발생율 1위를 차지한다. 유방암 환자는 대개 수술적 치료 후 cyclophosphamide를 포함한 복합화학요법으로 항암치료를 받는다. Cyclophosphamide는 alkylating agent로서 반복적 치료 후 ovarian reservoir의 감소나 조기폐경으로 불임이 될 위험이 있다. 유방암 세포는 estrogen에 의해 증식 및 전이가 촉진되므로 일반적인 체외수정을 위한 과배란유도 방법은 유방암 환자에게 금기시 되고 있다. Tamoxifen은 non-steroidal triphenylethylene 유도체로 estrogen 수용체에 경쟁적으로 결합하여 anti-estrogen 효과를 낸다. 현재 유방암 환자에서 항암제로 널리 쓰일 뿐 아니라, 배란 유도체로서 사용법이 보고되고 있다. 환자는 산과력 G0P0, 33세로 과거력상 불임을 주소로 내원하여 검사 도중에 유방 종괴가 촉진되어 mucinous adenocarcinoma 진단받고 partial mastectomy 및 axillary lymph node dissection을 시행받았다. 동시에 개복수술을 시행하여 양측 난소의 cortex 조직을 채취한 후 미성숙 난자 배양 및 ICSI를 시행하여 6개의 배아와 난소 조직을 동결 보존하였다. 그 후 cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil (CMF)로 6주기의 항암치료 및 방사선 치료 받았다. 2년 5개월 후 유방암의 remission 판정을 받고, 자연주기에서 동결란 용해로 임신을 시도하였으나 임신에 실패하였다. 과도한 난소자극을 피하기 위하여 생리 제 3~7일 동안 tamoxifen 40 mg을 매일 복용하였고, 생리 제 8일째 20 mm 우성