P-6 The Effects of Female Age on the Outcome of ICSI Cycles Using Fresh vs. Frozen-Thawed Testicular Sperm Extraction Spermatozoa in Poor Responders to Ovarian Stimulation

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Background & Objectives: To investigate the effect of age on IVF success in fresh vs. frozen-thawed TESE-ICSI in poor responders.

Method: Thirty-three poor responders whose partner underwent TESE-ICSI for obstructive azoospermia from January 2001 to July 2005 were retrospectively evaluated. The poor responder patients were divided into two groups: One group (n=14) had fresh TESE-ICSI and the other group (n=21) had frozen-thawed TESE-ICSI. Patients in each group were subdivided into ages of either younger or older than 40 years old. The testicular spermatozoa were provided for ICSI procedure. Cleaving embryos were transferred into the uterine cavity 72h after the ICSI procedure. The main outcomes of the study were fertilization, pregnancy and implantation rates.

Results: There were no differences between fresh and frozen-thawed groups in terms of age of patients, number of retrieved oocytes and number of transferred embryos. Fertilization rates for the women older than 40 years of age in fresh TESE-ICSI were significantly higher than those of older than 40 years in frozen-thawed TESE-ICSI. Although not statistically different, the pregnancy rates and implantation rates for the women younger than 40 years of age were higher than those of older than 40 years, regardless of fresh TESE-ICSI and frozen-thawed TESE-ICSI in poor responders.

Conclusions: The female age might be a major factor for determining successful implantation in fresh TESE-ICSI and frozen-thawed TESE-ICSI in poor responder patients.

P-7 Expression of Recombinant Survivin Protein and Its Protein Identifying in Bovine Embryo

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Background & Objectives: Survivin is a member of the inhibitor of apoptotic protein (IAP) containing a single BIR (baculoviral IAP repeat) domain and known as a bifunctional protein that suppresses apoptosis and regulates cell division. The aim of this study was to identify survivin protein in bovine embryo using antibody prepared from recombinant survivin protein.