

P-31 Cumulative Ongoing Pregnancy Rates after Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection Treatments in 5 Years Experience

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Probability of successful pregnancy and delivery after consecutive treatments with ICSI is valuable information for infertile couples and physicians. The purpose of this study is to calculate the cumulative ongoing pregnancy rates (COPR) in infertile couples after ICSI treatments in our center. During five years (1994-1998), 1,722 infertile couples underwent 2,654 consecutive ICSI cycles with a maximum of nine treatments per couple. The indications for ICSI were male factor infertility or fertilization failure after conventional insemination. The ongoing pregnancy was defined as a pregnancy for which an intrauterine fetus with a pulsating heart could be detected by ultrasonography. The data were evaluated using life table analysis (SPSS version 6.01). In 2,654 ICSI cycles, the total of 30,097 oocytes was retrieved and then ICSI was performed in 24,257 (80.6%) of matured oocytes. The overall fertilization rate per injected oocytes, pregnancy and ongoing pregnancy rates per embryo transfer were 68.5% (16,606/24,257), 34.6% (879/2,538) and 23.9% (607/2,538), respectively. Ongoing pregnancy per couple was 35.2% (607/1,722). The overall COPRs were 31.9%, 52.4%, 62.5%, 72.0%, 75.4% and 75.4% from first to sixth cycle, respectively. The COPR were constantly increase until the fifth ICSI treatments up to 75.4%, and plateaued in the subsequent cycles. The COPR of couples with male factor was higher than with non-male factor infertility (84.2% vs 54.9%), and the COPR in female's age of under 30 was highest (90.8%) among the other age groups. Therefore, the etiology of infertility and the age of female are important factors in predicting the COPR after ICSI. These data are useful for consultation with infertile couples on the probability of a successful pregnancy following ICSI treatments.

P-32 최근 6년간 남성불임 환자에서 세포질내 정자주입술 (ICSI)의 결과

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목 적: 일반적인 체외수정과 수정률과 임신 성공율을 높이려고 시도한 세포질내 정자주입술 (intracytoplasmic sperm injection, ICSI)는 컷 의도와는 달리 남성불임치료에서 가장 많은 변화를 가져왔다. 본 저자들은 최근 6년간 남성불임 환자 치료에 있어서 ICSI의 효능성을 분석하였다.

대상 및 방법: 본 연구는 1994년부터 1999년까지 삼성제일병원 불임클리닉을 내원한 남