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

CW Park, MK Koong¹, IS Kang¹, JT Seo², YS Park³, SJ Song³, JH Jun³

Department of Ob/Gyn¹, Department of Urology², Labaratory of Reproductive Biology and Infertility, Samsung Cheil Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Korea³

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 $21\sim29$, $30\sim34$ and $35\sim39$ 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 $21\sim34$ 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

JS Oh, JH Jo, JB Jang, KS Lee

Department of Oriental Gynecology, College of Oriental Medicine, Kyung-Hee University

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