

Outcome of ICSI in non-male factor infertility

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INTRODUCTION: To evaluate the outcome of intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) in patients with non-male factor infertility, who experience difficulty achieving fertilization of embryos using conventional IVF.

METHOD (S):

DESIGN: Retrospective analysis

SETTING: Private clinic

PATIENT (S): 19 patients (24 cycles) underwent ICSI for non-male factor and 233 patients (351 cycles) underwent ICSI for male factor.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE (S): Fertilization rate, cleavage rate and pregnancy rate were compared between the two groups.

RESULT (S): The mean age was similar in both groups. The mean fertilization rate was significantly higher for the non-male factor group than the male factor group (87.5% and 74.0%, respectively, $P<0.01$). The mean cleavage rate was also higher in the non-male factor group than the male factor group (94.9% and 81.0%, respectively, $P<0.01$). The pregnancy rate of the two groups were (22.7% and 26.0%, respectively) but the difference was not statistically significant. The miscarriage rate was significantly higher in the non-male factor group than the male factor group (60.0% and 18.8%, respectively, $P<0.05$).

CONCLUSION (S): These results strongly suggests that women in the non-male factor group have comparatively low potential fecundity, because, the pregnancy rate is lower in this group, in spite of high fertilization and cleavage rates in vitro culture. This poor outcome in these cases probably reflects intrinsic oocyte defects not bypassed by ICSI.