

ВРТ / ИКСИ в позднем репродуктивном возрасте



Доктор Акрам
Шалаби

Главный консультант
по акушерству и гинекологии и
бесплодию

Kemerovo / Russia April 2020

Advanced Maternal Age

- **Definition**

Chronological : Age above 35yrs

Biological Ovarian reserve markers
FSH
AMH
AFC

Response to stimulation

All parameters should be included in the definition



Introduction

- Worldwide tendency to postpone pregnancy until later reproductive life :

 - Building up a career

 - Late marriages & increased divorce

 - Lack of social incentives to support parenthood

 - Misleading idea that ART can overcome fertility decline with aging

- Patients of AMA comprise 10-20 % of IVF population

- ICSI cycles after 40 yrs : Europe 25%
Egypt 10%





- Oocyte pool decreases from 1-2 millions at birth to 300,000 - 500,000 at puberty to few hundred eggs at menopause

Faddy et al. 1992

- 300 - 400 oocytes will be ovulated during reproductive years

- Decline of fertility starts 10 - 13 yrs before menopause & is an expression of accelerated ovarian ageing

Helen S. et al. 2003 HR



How Does Biology Work ?

Aging is associated with fertility decay due to a decline in both ovarian reserve and oocyte / embryo competence mainly as a result of:

Spindle & meiotic errors

Reduced mitochondrial activity

Increased aneuploidy

Pellestor et al. Hum Genet 2003, 2005

- **Oocyte aneuploidy increases with age**

< 35 yrs	10%	40 yrs	30%
43 yrs	40%	> 45 yrs	90%

Capalbo et al 2017, Franasiak JM et al. FS 2014

This explains the sharp increase in chromosomal defects after 35yrs

from 2.5 - 3 / 1000 births to **37**

BJOG International 2010

Infertility Work-up in AMA

- Recommended after 6 months of seeking pregnancy SOGC 2011
- Exclude age related factors : fibroids, endometriosis , polyps
- Multi –marker approach to evaluate ovarian reserve

Broekmans et al. 2006

- TSH, PRL, Tubal patency , HS
- Hypertension, DM
- History of previous radiation / chemotherapy
- Details about previous IVF trials : poor response or cancellation



Ovarian Reserve Markers

- Correlate with egg quantity / not quality
- Predict response to stimulation
- Poor predictors for pregnancy
- Help in determining FSH dose & stimulation protocol

Fauser B et al.2007

FSH : D₃ FSH (> 14 IU /L) : First sign of ovarian aging , usually occurs between 35 & 40 yrs

AFC : FSH sensitive / correlates with primordial follicles number

AMH : Produced by GCs of antral & pre-antral follicles





Ovarian Reserve Tests & Age

	24 - 33Y	34 - 38y	39 y
AMH ng/ml	2.1	1.6	1.1
AFC	11	10	7
FSH IU/L	6.9	7.4	7.9

Imog et al. 2011



Poor Responders

ESHRE Criteria Bologna: at least 2 criteria

Ferraretti et al. HR 2011

- 1- Age > 40yrs presenting with other risk factors for PR
 - 2- Previous POR ≤ 3 oocytes with standard dose stimulation
 - 3- Abnormal ovarian reserve (AFC < 5-7 fol. or AMH < 0.5-1.1 ng/ml)
- Or : Any age + 1 cycle ≤ 3 eggs retrieved + abnormal reserve tests

POSEIDON Groups of Poor Response

Patient-Oriented Strategies Encompassing Individualized Oocyte Number

New measure : Number of oocytes needed to retrieve to obtain at least one euploid embryo

Changed definition of PR to have homogenous population

4 Groups based on:

Age and expected embryo euploidy rate

< 35 yrs 60% , 40 - 42 yrs 30% > 42 yrs 15 %

Ovarian reserve biomarkers (AFC, AMH)

Previous response & oocyte quality

Thor Haahr et al . 2015

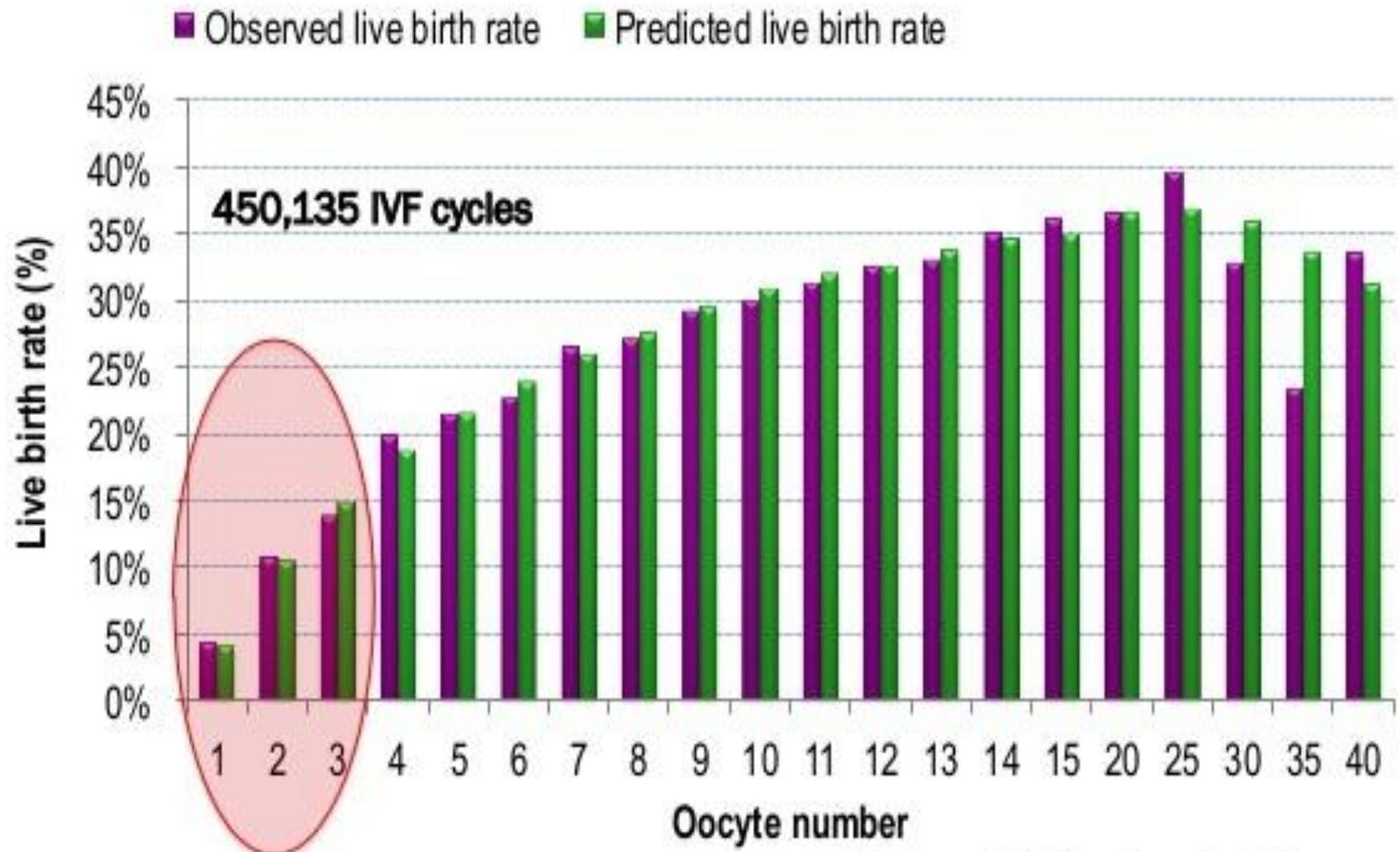


POSEIDON Groups

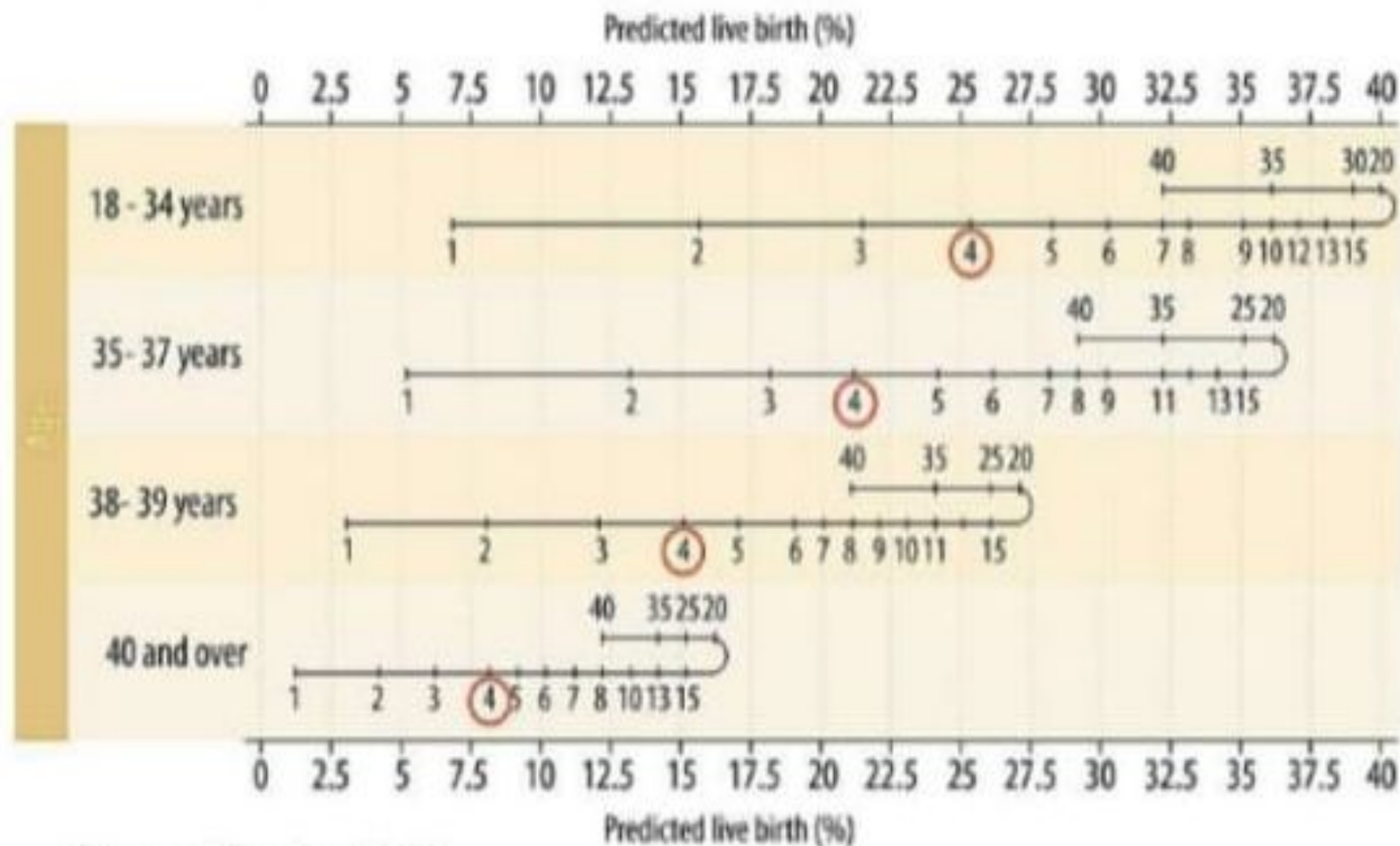
- I < 35 yrs , AFC ≥ 5 , AMH ≥ 1.2 ng /ml , < 9 retrieved eggs
young pt . with unexpected poor/ suboptimal response
- ❖ II > 35 yrs, AFC ≥ 5 , AMH ≥ 1.2 ng /ml , < 9 retrieved eggs
older pts. with unexpected suboptimal response
- III < 35 yrs , AFC < 5, AMH < 1.2 ng /ml , < 5 retrieved eggs
young with poor reserve
- ❖ IV > 35 yrs , AFC < 5, AMH < 1.2 ng /ml , < 5 retrieved eggs
older pts. with poor reserve

This changes the prognosis of women with the same number as well as different oocyte yields

Number of Oocytes and LBR



LBR by No. Oocytes and Age



Treatment Strategies in Practice

Current strategies

- Maximizing ovarian response
 - Natural or mild stimulation IVF protocol
 - Personalized COS
- Freeze - all embryos
- Enhancement of embryo selection via BC – stage PGT-A & frozen single ET
- Endometrial scratching
- Oocyte cryopreservation / medical & social freezing
- Egg donation
- **Future solutions :**
 - Mitochondrial transfer
 - Chromosome therapy
 - In vitro generation of gametes
 - In vitro activation

Ubaldi F J. Frontiers in Gin Endocrinology 2019



Maximizing Ovarian Response

- Keep in mind :

Gns can not generate follicles ex-novo

Max. threshold dose of Gns 300 IU FSH /d \pm 75-150 IU LH/d

Still OHSS can occur

- Antagonist / Agonist protocols are equally effective in PRs

RCOG Guidelines 2019

- hCG trigger at 16mm fol. Size: less premature luteinization , doubles CPR above 43y from 7.7% to 15.5%

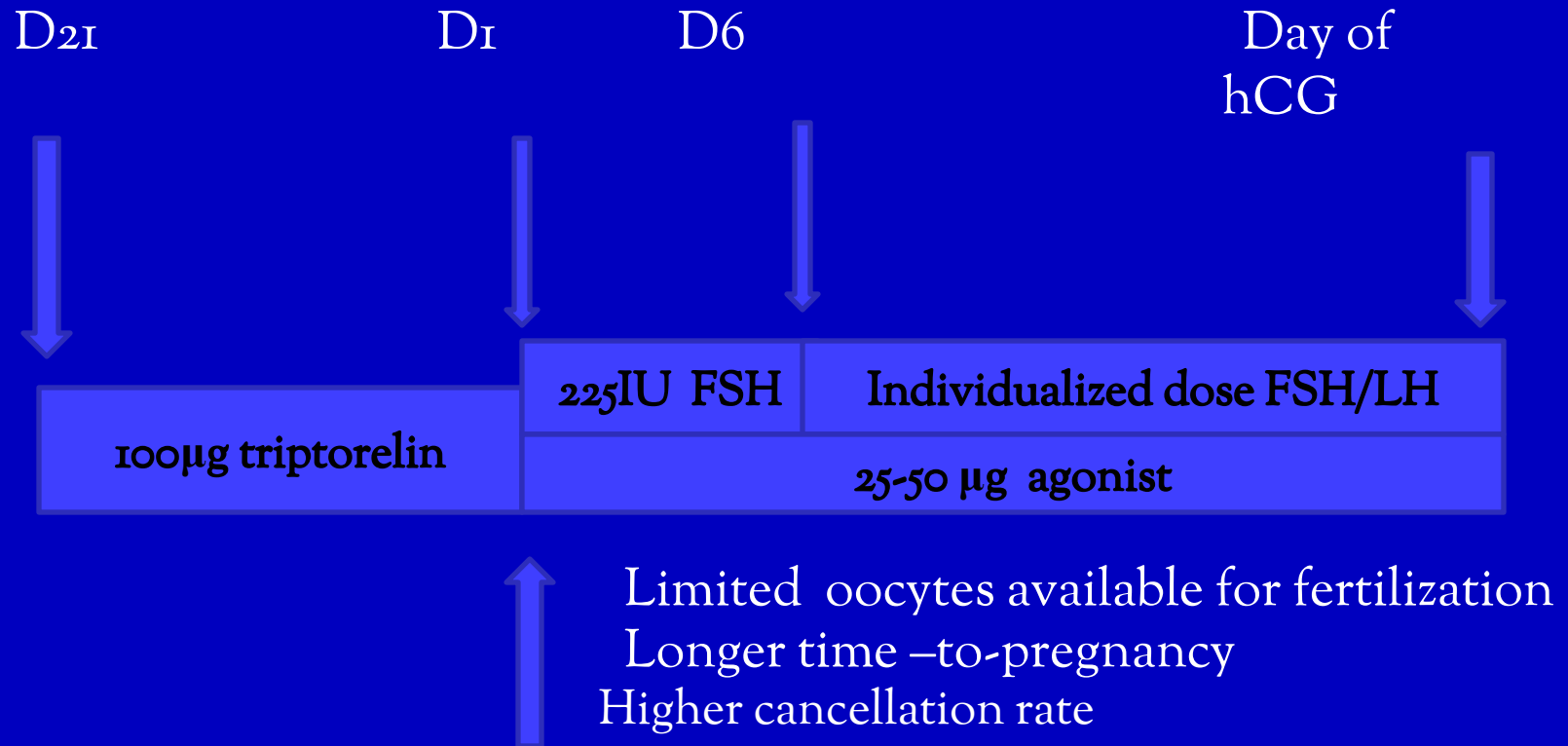
Wu et al.

2015

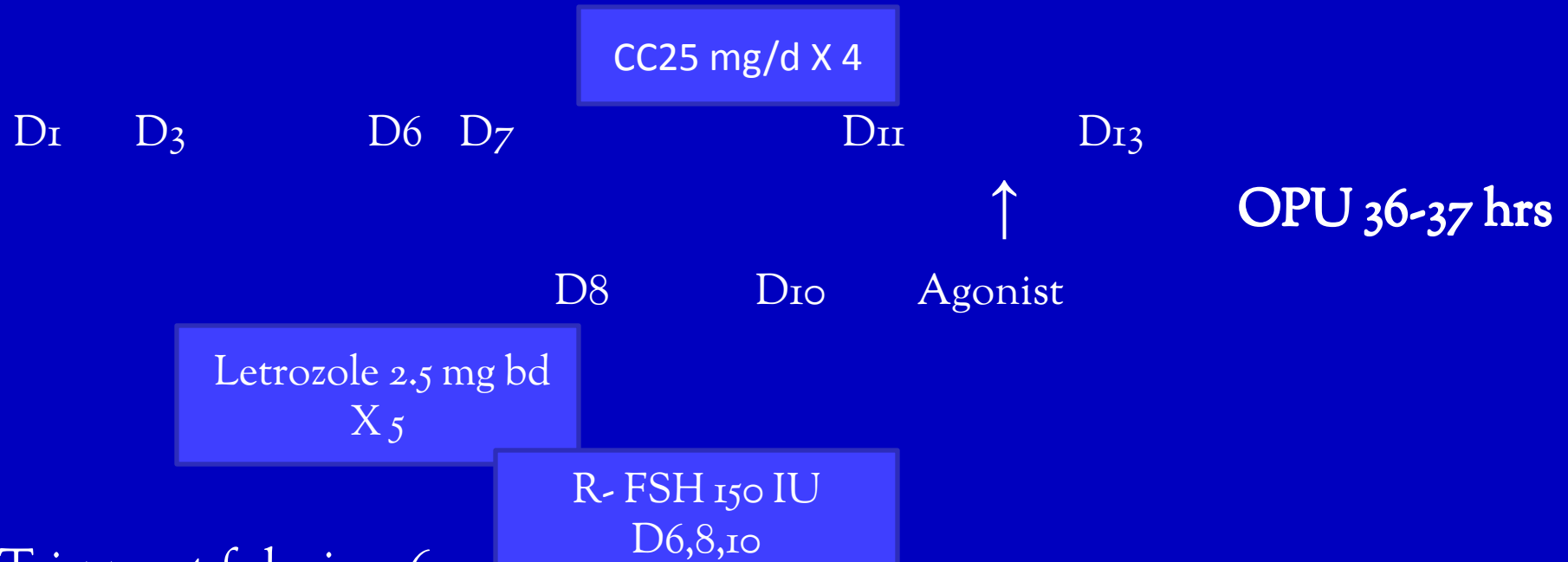
- D₂ transfers give better IVF outcome



Mini-dose Long Agonist Protocol



Minimal Stimulation



Trigger at fol. size 16mm
Ibuprofen 600mg on day of agonist
If LH rise : early OCP
Vitrification : oocytes /embryos
BC freezing
FET : natural / HRT cycle

Modified Dr J. Zhang

Combined r-FSH & r-LH 2:1

Role of LH in folliculogenesis & implantation

- Stimulates the pathway $P_4 \rightarrow$ Androgens \rightarrow Estrogens
- Enhances ovarian sensitivity to FSH leading to final maturation & successful luteinization by hCG
- Increases IR & CPR

Paternor 2007 / Reprod Biomed Online

LH polymorphism (V-βLH) shorter half life

Causes ovulatory dysfunction, POF, ↑PRL, Infertility & Endometriosis

Mafra et al. 2010 / Obstetr Gynecol Reprod Biol.

Greater needs for r-FSH > 2500IU

Alviggi et al 2009

RCOG Guidelines 2019 : Gns dose > 300 IU is not recommended for predicted PRs

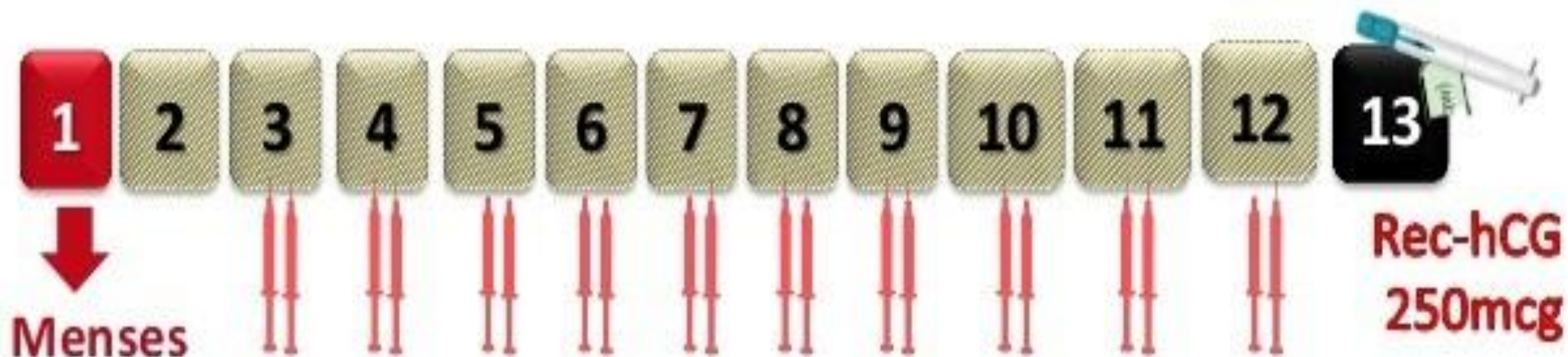


Preferred regimen in expected poor responders (AMH \leq 0.82 and/or history of POR)

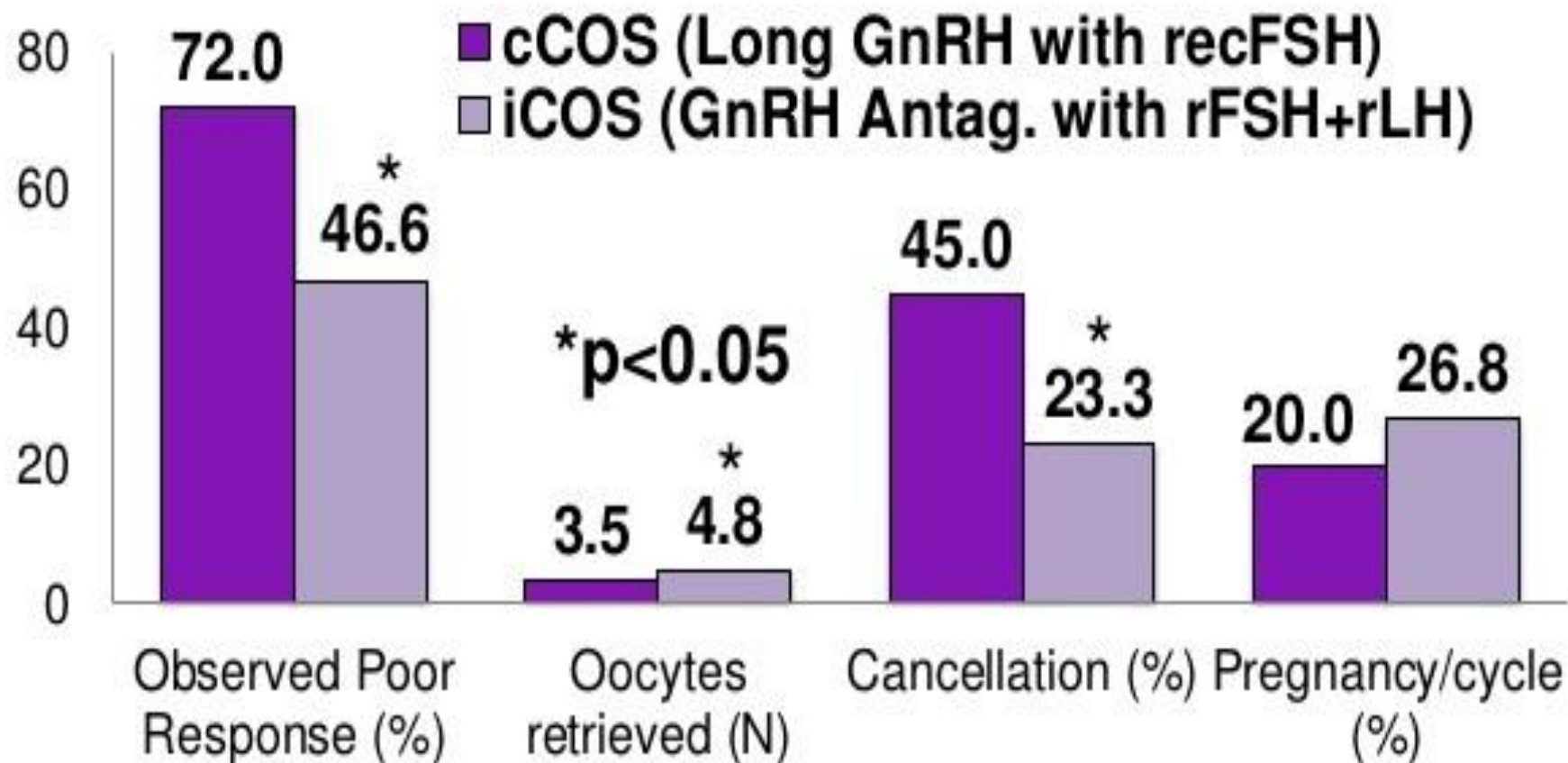
Rec-hFSH + rec-hLH (2:1 ratio) from Sd1

Gonadotropin dose per day 450 IU:
➤ *rec-hFSH 300 IU + rec-hLH 150 IU*

GnRH antagonist (flexible): mean 13mm
LH trigger with rec-hCG (mean 17-18 mm)



Individualized vs. Conventional COS in Expected Poor Responders (N=118)



Expected poor response: AMH<0.82 ng/dL; Observed poor response <5 oocytes retrieved;



Double Ovulation Trigger

GnRH-a with a reduced or standard dose of hCG 40 hrs and 34hrs
prior to OPU respectively Kasum et al 2016

Indications :1- EFS

K. Deepika et al. 2015 / Journal of Human Reprod Sciences
R. Beck-Fruchter et al. 2012 HR

2- Poor responders

Significant increase in number of retrieved eggs , M II eggs, FR, IR , PR
& LBR Oliveira et al 2016 J BRA Assist Reprod

Natural & Modified Natural Cycle

Natural: Less cost & side effects with more natural hormonal environment but, fewer oocytes/ embryos and less success rate

LBR In PRs $\leq 35y$ 2.5% $36-39y$ 2.4% $\geq 40y$ 1% Polyzos et al. 2012

Modified NC

250 μ g Cetrorelix is started concomitantly with 150IU r-FSH when the leading follicle 13-14mm till hCG injection

Cancellation Rate: $12/45 = 26.7\%$ vs $3/45 = 6.7\%$ in antagonist arm

CPR / cycle / ET similar

LBR / ET similar

Total FSH dose less

Kadoch et al .
Segawa et al. Fertil Steril 2009

RCOG Guidelines 2019: Modified NC is probably not recommended over conventional stimulation for expected PRs

Freeze - all Policy



- **Rationale** : Improves endometrial receptivity
 - ↓ OHSS & MPR
 - ↑ Cumulative PR and cost effectiveness in high responders
- **Indications** : OHSS prevention
 - Increased P₄ on day of hCG (>2.5 ng/ml) Xu et al. 2012
 - Dual stimulation in poor responders

Outcome : FAP v Fresh D₃ ET n=530

LBR 46.34% v 35.9% OPR 39.7% v 31.1%

Roque et al 2016 In

AMA No RCTs . 4 small retrospective studies showing no benefit

Freeze - all Policy For Poor Responders

n= 83,000 1st cycle
Cumulative PR

Acharya et al 2018

Fresh ET
32 %

Frozen ET
15 %

LBR

25 %

10 %

Advantages of FAP: Decrease preterm birth & LBW

Pelkonen et al. HR 2010

Disadvantages : Evidence of benefit is limited to high responders
Cumulative outcome is not different in poor responders
Increases time to pregnancy
Questionable cost effectiveness in PRs
Higher risk of LGA (RR1.54) & PET (RR1.29)

Maheshwari et al HR Update 2018





- **Oocyte cryopreservation** : eggs, ovarian tissue , IVM oocytes

Postpone parenthood: Pre-cancer Rx

Social issues (after 37 yrs : **Doyle et al 2019**)

It is a reproductive insurance , reducing the need for egg donation

- **Egg donation** :

Especially after many failed euploid ETs

> 35 % PR in females in their 50s

US data

Associated immunological problems impairing placentation

Preimplantation Genetic Testing of Aneuploidies PGT-A

Aim : Avoid ET of aneuploid embryos & Increase PR /ET especially after SET to prevent multiple gestation , miscarriage & vital chromosomal syndromes

Ubaldi FM et al. HR 2015 , Dahdouh & Chen MA 2015

Types of PGT-A :

Comprehensive chromosome testing	CCT
Comparative genome hybridization array	CGH -a
Single nucleotide polymorphisms - array	SNP-a
Next generation sequencing	NGS

Types of PGT-A :

Cleavage stage biopsy D₃

PBs biopsy D₀₋₁

Tropho-ectoderm biopsy D₅₋₇ (Mosaicism 28-90%)

Embryo Genetic Screening



- **MA & SR Mastenbroek et al 2013 HR Update**

9 RCTs

FISH & D₃ biopsy

PGS significantly lowered LBR for women of AMA 13-23 % vs 26 % without PGS

PGS in good prognosis women & in RIF gave similar outcomes

Technical drawbacks & chromosomal mosaicism underlie this inefficacy of PGS

New PGS approaches should be evaluated carefully

- **Rubio et al 2017 D₂ PGT-A in women 38-41y** : Sign. higher CLBR using

PGT-A 52.9% vs 24.2 % / first ET

36 % vs 21.9% / patient

Dramatically less miscarriage rate 2.7 % vs 39 % in controls

Polar body testing CCT did not increase LBR in 205 women 36-40y 24% with or without testing

Verpoest et al . HR 2018



Endometrial Scratching

Mechanisms :

Induce endometrial decidualization

Timeya T. et al J. Reprod & Infertility 2014

Provokes secretion of cytokines & GFs

Liand Hao 2009

Recruits stem cells to the endometrium

Taylor 2004 , Du & Taylor 2007

How? Biopsy (Pipelle sampler) , scratch , hysteroscopy \pm versa point

Raziel et al 2007, Narvekar et al 2010

Biopsy / Scratch are superior to hysteroscopy

2 SR : Potdar et al 2012, El-Toukhy et al. 2013

Endometrial Scratching



Timing : one week before the treatment cycle

Barash et al 2003 , Raziel et al. 2007, Zhou et al 2008

Immediately before starting ovarian stimulation

In follicular phase of index cycle (no benefit !)

Karimzad et al . 2010. Zhou et al 2008

Before triggering ovulation

Not on OPU day

Cochrane SR 2015, Nastri et al 2012

Can improve IVF outcome

Botdar et al 2012 SR & MA

Doubles LBR 48.9 % vs 22.5%

Barash A. 2003 FS , Zhou L 2008

Doubles PR & LBR 66.7% vs 30.3 %

Timeya T. et al J. Reprod & Infertility 2014

Pipelle study : Same LBR 26.1 %

Sarah Lensen et al 2016

MA & SR 2019 / HR Open n= 2537 : It remains unclear whether we should do scratching prior to IVF

NE Hoogenhuijze et al.

2019

Awaiting results from SCRATCH and Endometrial Scratch Study

Mitochondrial DNA Transfer

Oocyte mitochondria: Functionally immature

6000 in germ cells to 300,000-400,000 in MII

Decrease after fertilization & with embryo

development

Chappel S. 2013

Primarily inherited from the mother

mtDNA susceptible to mutations (has no histones , introns , repair enzymes)

Leese 2012, Bentov et al 2011

Leading to energetic stress in the oocyte or embryo or

Myopathy, encephalopathy, lactic acidosis , stroke later in life

Moont S. et al. 2013



Cryopreservation (vitrification)



Fragmentation of ovarian strips to cubes



PI3K signaling stimulation

Hippo signaling disruption

Ovarian cubes culture (PTEN inhibitor and PI3K stimulator)

Histology

Preparation of ovarian strips



Laparoscopic autologous transplantation (beneath serosa of Fallopian tubes)

Oocyte retrieval

In-vitro fertilization

Laparoscopic ovariectomy

Embryo transfer

POF patients

In Vitro Activation
Tanaka & Kawamura





- **AUGMENT** 3 centers

- Autologous germline mitochondrial energy transfer from ovarian cortex
(less prone to progressive mutations as mtDNA from somatic cells)

Dori C. Woods et al. 20

Steps : Isolation of egg precursor cells by magnet – assisted cell sorting
Extraction of mt.
Injection of mt. into autologous oocytes

- CPR/ cycle 22% CPR/ ET 32 % n = 60
Fakih MH et al. 2015

❖ **AUGMENT**: Might be beneficial in ageing oocytes & RIF **via** in vitro differentiation (IVD) of oogonial stem cells .
Silvestris et al HR 2018

AUGMENT



- E. Labarta et al 2019 FS : Triple blind RCT in PRs .
mean age 36+ ys n= 250 control
n= 253 AUGMENT arm

Conclusion : Mitochondrial injection does not benefit
Developmental capacity of treated oocytes or
Euploidy status of embryos nor
PR

So AUGMENT should not be considered a novel way of ovarian
rejuvenation in poor prognosis pts with bad embryos

Adjuvant Therapy Cont...

- **Androgens** : DHEA / Testosterone
 - Augment FSH receptor expression
 - Promote GCs development
 - Increase pre-antral & antral follicles

Cochrane MA 2015 : 1496 PRs

No evidence of benefit on CPR

Safety ?

Nagels HE et al. 2015 , Sunkara et al. 2011





Anti-estrogen, Aromatase inhibitors :

Better embryo quality, less eggs
↑Endometrial receptivity

Baart et al 2007

Devroey 2004

Letrozole ---- better endometrium & folliculo- genesis

Can be used in mild protocol but probably not recommended by RCOG guidelines 2019

100 mg CC or 5mg Letrozole +150-225IU r-FSH Vs conventional protocol

Comparable results , ↑PR > 37yrs , Less cost

Yoo et al 2011 Clin Exp. Reprod Med

Aromatase inhibitors can be used with high dose FSH

Schoolcraft et al .2008, G Velasco et al 2005

CC alone or with Gn or Gn alone are equally recommended in

Potential Future Approaches to Treat AMA Infertility

- Minimally / non-invasive embryo biopsy : investigate leftover IVF products (proteomics, metabolites, nucleic acids)

Spindle chromosomal complex transfer

Chromosome therapy

Isolation of oogonial stem cells OSCs

Induced (somatic) pluripotent cells

In vitro generation of new gametes : Ovarian cortex

Bone marrow stem cells

Silvisters et al. HR 2018, Kuwamura et al 2019



Age and IVF Outcome

Age	20-30yrs	31-35	36-40	41.....
FR	67%	68%	70%	67%
GI,2 Es	54%	52%	53%	55%
PR	58%	55%	46%	26%
CPR	51%	46%	38%	18%
Miscarriage R	8%	12%	19%	35%

S. Sunkara ,T. El Toukhy 2017



Cycle Cancellation & LBR

≥ 40 yrs



	Initiated cycles	Cancellation Rate	LBR %
Klipstein et al .2005	2750	19.9%	9.7
Tsafrir et al. 2007	1217	16.6 %	4.7
Serour et al. 2010	2386	16%	6.7
ESHRE 2010			8.6

Outcome of IVF in AMA

Number of eggs needed to find one euploid embryo

35-37 yrs	5 eggs
38-40 yrs	7
41-42 yrs	10
> 42 yrs	20

Vaiarelli et al . 2018

- ❖ Implantation potential on euploid BC is independent of maternal age 45-50 %
Cimadomo D. et al. 2018

Implantation Rate as a function of maternal age

25-29 y	18.2 %	30-34 y	16.1%
35-39 y	15.3%	40-44 y	6.1 %

ASRM Practice Committee 2006



IVF Outcome in AMA

- LBR after IVF Canadian ART data
< 35 yrs 37.4% 35-39 yrs 26.5% > 40yrs 11.4%
J. Gunby FS 2011

- LBR /cycle 6.7% (range 10% - 0.5%)
40-42 y 7.4%
> 43 y 1.1%
Serour et al. 2014

HEFA 2014 LBR 38-39y 19.2 /cycle 40-42y 12.7%
43-44y 5.1% **≥ 45 yrs 1.5%**

When to stop IVF in AMA? at ≥ 45 yrs .

Mehmet at al . 2013

Still reasonable LBR up to 44 yrs

Most pregnancies occur within the first 3 cycles

After 45 stop ART procedures using patients' own oocytes



Pregnancy in AMA

Increased risk of spontaneous miscarriage

17% - 28% 25-39 yrs

34% - 52% ≥ 40 yrs

Canadian Data

53% ≥ 45 yrs (10% at 25-29 yrs)

Norwegian data n=421,201 BMJ 2019

- Increased risk of maternal & obstetrical complications :

Maternal death

Ectopic

Hypertension & PET

Gestational diabetes

Prematurity IUGR

Fetal and neonatal death

Operative delivery

Smajdor et al. 2008

Pregnancy in AMA

- Increased risk of aneuploidy & other chromosomal abnormalities

Down's risk 1 : 204 at 35 y
1 : 65 at 40 y
1 : 2 at 45y

Hook et al. Obst Gynecol

Some authors link pregnancy after 35 yrs , usage of fertility drugs & androgens with an increased risk of developing ovarian cancer.

Cochrane review 2019: The risk is slightly higher in nulliparous and for borderline tumors

Age , infertility itself , parity , genetics & BMI should be taken into consideration

So ,What is the Magic Formula ?

- None
- Fertility preservation (oocyte / ovarian tissue freezing)
- Careful assessment of oocyte reserve
- Optimization of ovarian stimulation through individualizing treatment plan: iCOS , oocyte /embryo banking via duoStim protocol and enhanced embryo selection for SET by PGT-A
- Realistic expectations based on proper counseling and the best available practice
- Egg donation





Conclusions

- ATR outcome is adversely affected by AMA
- Launching social campaigns & educating young generations are important to promote awareness of age impact upon fertility
- Properly counsel females regarding risks of pregnancy especially above 40 yrs
- Ovarian stimulation must be tailored individually
- Androgen adjuvant therapy and day 2 ET increase CPR in PRs
- In vitro activation and mitochondrial transfer are developing areas in ART
- Egg donation is the last efficient alternative

Have you Guessed



What FONA stands for ?

Friend of Natalia Artymuk

If you have a friend that's true.

Count your blessings for this gift .

For , she / he will stay with you.

When the rest have gone adrift .

Quoted

THANK YOU

For

Listening



Abbreviations

As they appear in the slides 1, 2,3 etc..

- AMA : advanced maternal age
- TSH :thyroid stimulating hormone
- PRL: prolactin
- HS: hydrosalpinx
- DM : Diabetes mellitus
- AFC: antral follicle count
- AMH: anti- mullerian hormone
- GCs : granulosa cells
- POR : poor ovarian response
- COS : controlled ovarian stimulation
- BC : blastocyst
- PGT-A preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidies
- ET: embryo transfer
- Gns: gonadotropins
- OHSS :ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome
- hCG : human chorionic gonadotropin
- CPR cumulative pregnancy rate
- CC: clomiphene citrate
- OCP: oral contraceptive pills
- FET: frozen embryo transfer
- HRT: hormone replacement therapy
- IR: implantation rate
- POF: premature ovarian failure
- PRs : poor responders
- OPU : ovum pickup
- MII : metaphase II
- LBR: live birth rate ,
- CLBR : cumulative live birth rate
- EFS: empty follicle syndrome
- FR: fertilization rate
- NC : natural cycle
- MPR: multiple pregnancy rate
- OPR: ongoing pregnancy rate
- FAP : freeze –all policy
- LBW
- : Low birth weight
- LGA: large for gestational age
- PET: pre-eclampsia
- RR;Relative risk
- IVM: in vitro maturation
- Rx: treatment PBs ; polar bodies
- MA 7 SR : meta-analysis & systemic review
- PGS: preimplantation genetic screening
- RIF: repeated implantation failure
- CCT: Comprehensive chromosome testing
- GFs ; growth factors
- mt DNA: mitochondrial DNA
- IGF-1 : Insulin growth factor
- DHEA: dehydroepiandrosterone
- ART: artificial reproductive techniques
- IUGR: intra-uterine growth restriction
- i COS : individualized controlled ovarian stimulation