

论文

大Y染色体对体外受精-胚胎移植结局的影响

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摘要:

目的 研究大Y染色体对体外受精-胚胎移植结局的影响。方法 选取2006年1月至2008年12月在山东大学附属省立医院生殖医学中心完成体外受精-胚胎移植的新鲜胚胎移植周期。其中, 男方染色体G显带示为大Y (Y≥18号染色体) 且其妻排除已知的影响体外受精-胚胎移植结果疾病的治疗周期为大Y组 (33例患者, 47个治疗周期), 同期在本中心行体外受精-胚胎移植治疗的其他所有治疗周期为群体对照组 (6620个周期)。结果 大Y组与群体对照组比较, 其受精率、卵裂率、优质胚胎率、种植率、妊娠率、早期流产率等各项指标的差异均无统计学意义 (P>0.05), 但在畸形率、出生性别比例方面, 两组比较差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05), 即大Y组畸形儿出生与女孩出生所占比例有较明显升高。结论 大Y染色体对体外受精-胚胎移植的胚胎发育及近期妊娠结果均无显著性影响, 但在大Y染色体患者的妻子行体外受精-胚胎移植时, 女孩更易出生。

关键词: 染色体多态性; 染色体, 人, 21 22和Y; 体外受精; 复发性流产

Effect of the big Y chromosome on in vitro fertilization embryo transfer outcome

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Abstract:

Objective To study the effect of the big Y chromosome on in vitro fertilization embryo transfer outcome. Methods Patients who completed in vitro fertilization fresh embryo transfer cycles at Reproductive Medical Center of Provincial Hospital Affiliated to Shandong University from January 2006 to December 2008 were selected. In the big Y group (33 patients, 47 treatment cycles), the male chromosome of the patients was a big Y of G banding and their wives had no diseases which might influence the outcome of in vitro fertilization embryo transfer. In the control group, all the other 6620 treatment cycles at the same period were involved. Results There was no significant difference between the big Y group and the control group in fertilization rate, cleavage rate, good-quality embryo rate, embryo imbed rate, pregnancy rate and early abortion rate (P>0.05), but the ratios of deformed babies and females at birth were higher in the big Y group(P<0.05). Conclusion In conventional in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer cycles, there is no significant difference in embryonic development and recent pregnancy outcome between patients with the big Y chromosome and normal patients. Women whose husbands have big Y chromosomes undergoing conventional in vitro fertilization embryo transfer cycles are more likely to give birth to girls.

Keywords: Chromosome polymorphism; Chromosome, human, 21 22 and Y; In vitro fertilization; Recurrent abortion

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