

INFLUENCE OF STRICT SPERM MORPHOLOGY ON THE RESULTS OF CLASSIC IN VITRO FERTILIZATION

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OBJECTIVE: To determine the influence of the concentration of oval spermatozoa according to the strict morphology criterion in men with normal sperm concentration following the World Health Organization criteria on the results of classic IVF.

PATIENTS AND METHOD: Based on review of patient charts, this study included infertile couples presenting with female causes for infertility or unexplained infertility, in whom men presented with normal spermogram values for sperm concentration, sperm motility, volume of ejaculate and total sperm count after semen processing greater than 20 million. Based on the value obtained in strict sperm morphology, patients were divided into three groups: in Group A, patients with values between 0% and 4%; in group B, between 5% and 14%, and in group C, patients with sperm morphology greater than 14%. The outcomes analyzed were oocyte fertilization rate, biochemical pregnancy rate, clinical pregnancy rate and rate of liveborns.

RESULTS: A total of 244 cases met the inclusion criteria, 27 of them in group A, 165 in group B, and 52 in group C. The mean fertilization rate and the rate of liveborns were, respectively: 71.9% and 33.3% in group A; 80.9% and 24.2% in group B, and 78.8% and 28.8% in group C. There was no statistical difference among the groups in any of the outcomes analyzed.

CONCLUSION: The values of strict sperm morphology, as proposed by Kruger and adopted by the World Health Organization, had no influence on the results of classic in vitro fertilization in the studied sample.