difference was observed in the values of length and adjacent myometrial Thickness, and residual myometrial thickness.

Discussion and Conclusion: With the increasing rates of cesarean sections, CSD is becoming more prevalent . Recent studies also show a rise in infertility associated with CSD. Therefore, the current statistical data from our study hold promise for significant findings. This study suggests that the double layer, parallel-to-incision, non-locking suture technique may be potentially effective in reducing the development of CSD.

Keywords: Isthmocele; Caesarean scar defect; Residual myometrium thickness

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DATE AND TIME:17 NOVEMBER 2024 / 08:30-10:00
BLUE HALL

O-06

INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP OF INSEMINATED SPERM PROPERTIES IN ASSISTED REPRODUCTION TECHNIQUES CYCLES WITH EMBRYO MORPHOKINETIC PARAMETERS AND ANEUPLOIDY

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Objective: This study aims to investigate and evaluate the aneuploidy status and morphokinetic relationships of embryos according to the sperm source used.

Methods: In our study, morphokinetic evaluation of embryos formed by testicular and ejaculate sperm was performed. Morphokinetic and PGD results of 1157 blastocysts obtained from 155 patients who applied to Bahçeci IVF center between 2016 and 2020 and had PGD indication were evaluated retrospectively according to ejaculate and testicular sperm usage.

Results: In morphokinetic evaluations, it was understood that the development of testicular sperm was shorter than the development of ejaculate sperm ($p<0.05$). It was shown that female age is effective in the development of aneuploid embryos in patients using both ejaculate and testicular sperm in the evaluation before and after the age of 35 ($p<0.05$). PGD analysis showed that the time lapse process in normal and abnormal embryos was longer in normal embryos, especially at the PN formation and deletion stage was observed ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: As a result, it has been understood that the age of men and women is a factor in the development of aneuploidy; testicular and ejaculate sperm develop aneuploidy embryos at similar rates, time lapse parameters show different processes in the two types of sperm samples, but there are no different rates in terms of aneuploidy, therefore, with this study, it is understood that new morphokinetic models are needed.

Keywords: Aneuploidy; Time Lapse Technology; Different sperm sources

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O-07

MICROFLUIDIC SPERM SORTING ON FRESH AND FROZEN IVF CYCLES

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Objective: The isolation of the motile sperm without DNA fragmentation is essential for in vitro fertilization success. Recently, microfluidic sperm sorting techniques have been used for selecting the progressive motile sperms directly from ejaculate. However, the effect of microfluidic device usage on fertilization and pregnancy rate is unclear. This study aimed to evaluate the microfluidic device usage on the pregnancy rate with fresh and frozen embryos.

Study design: A retrospective study in which 249 participant was included in our In Vitro Fertilization Center has been analyzed between January 2016 and December 2018. Sperm samples from the group consisting of 144 participants were selected using the

TABLE AVERAGES AND COMPARISONS ON BASIC PARAMETERS

	Ejaculate (n=1074)		Testicular (n=83)			
	Average	Standard deviation	Average	Standard deviation	t*	p
Female Age	37,71	4,50	33,99	4,97	7,20	0,001
Male Age	39,86	5,88	39,94	9,35	0,11	0,915
Basal Concentration	36,11	24,50				
Basal Motility	32,63	8,24				