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# **CONSISTENCY OF EMBRYO CELL-FREE DNA RESULTS WITH PAIRED TROPHECTODERM BIOPSIES AND WHOLE DAY-6 BLASTOCYSTS IN DIFFERENT CULTURE CONDITIONS**

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## **PURPOSE & OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this study is to determine the robustness of the results obtained by cell-free DNA (cfDNA) released into the culture media compared to paired trophectoderm biopsies (TE) and whole blastocysts (WB) using two different incubator systems.

# **MATERIAL & METHODS**

The study was performed from August 2020 to March 2023, using 317 paired samples of embryos cultured in two different conditions: Group A, which used bench-top incubators (embryo culture in 10-15µl microdroplets), and Group B, which used time-lapse incubators with narrow well shape (embryo culture in 20-25µl microdroplets).

In all cases, embryos were thoughtfully washed in individual drops on day 4 and changed to a new dish with fresh media up to day 6. The media samples were collected on day 6 of embryo development, frozen at -20°C and analyzed using next-generation sequencing (NGS). A total of 240 media were included in group A and 77 in group B. Concordance \*NS differences among groups of the cfDNA with the paired TE or WB was estimated as follows: ploidy concordance was considered as the CONCLUSIONS overall agreement between the cfDNA and the paired blastocyst sample considering them euploid or The study supports the robustness of the analysis of aneuploid. Ploidy concordance included both full embryo cfDNA compared to TE and WB in different concordance (when the chromosomal status for all laboratory settings and culture conditions. Further the chromosomes in both samples is the same) and studies are needed to confirm whether specific partial concordance (the chromosomal status for culture conditions, such as time-lapse, can optimize some chromosomes might differ between samples, test performance and show higher concordance and but they are both aneuploid). lower contamination rates.

### High concordance rate of the cfDNA analysis with either TE or WB was observed in both groups. A summary of the results is shown in Table 1.

Table 1	Bench-top incubators (Group A)			Time-lapse incubators (Group B)			Full Concordance
	TE	WB	Overall	TE	WB	Overall	3.5 3 2.5 2 1.5
Mean female age (SD)	39.1 (5.0)	36.5 (4.8)	37.6 (5.0)	38.1 (3.2)	37.0 (2.4)	37.6 (2.9)	1 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 4.5
No. informative pairs	60	180	240	24	53	77	3.5 3 2.5 2 1.5
Ploidy concordance (%)	52 (86.7)	158 (87.8)	210 (87.5)	24 (100)	46 (86.8)	70 (90.9)	1 0.5 1 2 3 4 5
Full concordance (%)	36 (60.0)	123 (68.3)	159 (66.3)	17 (70.8)	35 (66.0)	52 (67.5)	4.5 4 3.5 3
Partial concordance (%)	16 (26.7)	35 (19.4)	51 (21.3)	7 (29.2)	11 (20.8)	18 (23.4)	
Euploid sex discordance (%)	0	2 (1.1)	2 (0.8)	0	0	0	4.5 4 3.5 3
Presence of contamination (%)	1 (1.7)	12 (6.7)	13 (5.4)	1 (4.2)	1 (1.9)	2 (2.6)	

The study's findings provide important insights about the consistency of non-invasive preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy (niPGT-A), in different culture conditions supporting its applicability in different IVF settings.

### RESULTS

### REFERENCES

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- Navarro-Sánchez L, García-Pascual C et al. "Non-invasive preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidies: an update." Reprod *Biomed Online*. 2022; **44**(5):817-828.



### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

