blastocyst was incubated in TS2 for 5 min and in TS3 for 5 min. After warming, the blastocyst was transferred to the blastocyst culture medium and cultured for 2–4 h in the incubator to assess its morphological survival. Blastocyst survival rates and clinical outcomes were compared between the two groups. Results There were no statistically differences in blastocyst survival rates (97.40% vs 96.05%, $P > 0.05$) between the two groups. However, compared with group 2, group 1 improved the warmed blastocyst implantation/clinical pregnancy rate (49.82% vs 41.37%, $P < 0.05$), live birth rate (42.43% vs 36.22%, $P < 0.05$) and also increased the monozygotic twin rate (3.17% vs 1.93%, $P < 0.05$). There were no differences in the average gestational weeks (37.63 ± 1.67 vs 37.14 ± 1.55), premature birth rate (8.8% vs 6.69%), average birth weight (3017.89 ± 489.98 g vs 3050.88 ± 524.03 g) and low birth weight rate (10.60% vs 10.13%). Conclusions No significant differences in blastocyst survival rates and neonatal outcomes were observed, while higher warming rate improved the warmed blastocyst implantation/clinical pregnancy rate and live birth rate markedly, there was also an increased risk of monozygotic twin pregnancies.

ID: GORM2018_10009

Title: Telomeres and Female Reproduction

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Abstract:

Reproductive aging involves declines both in oocyte number and developmental capacity. Declining oocyte number alone cannot explain the manifestations of reproductive aging in women. The telomere theory of reproductive aging has proposed to explain the complex phenotype found in oocytes from older women. Telomeres are TTAGGG repeats and associated proteins, which are located at the ends of all eukaryotic chromosomes. Telomeres form loops at the ends of chromosomes to provide structural and genomic stability and protect them from deleterious events such as inappropriate DNA repair, illegitimate recombination or improper segregation of the chromosomes during mitotic or meiotic divisions. However, telomeres gradually shorten primarily due to successive rounds of genomic DNA replication and also as the result of the adverse effects of oxidative stress, genotoxic agents, diseases related to ageing and environmental factors on the nuclear materials of dividing or non-dividing cells. Telomeres mediate biologic aging in organisms as diverse as plants, yeast, and mammals. Shortening of telomeres in human recapitulates the aging phenotype of human oocytes. Fortunately, telomere can maintain its length and integrity via acting telomerase. Studies in mice and women show that telomere shortening in oocytes provides a parsimonious explanation for the effects of reproductive aging on oocyte quality. Measurement of polar body telomere length may predict oocyte quality in women undergoing ART.

ID: GORM2018_10002

Title: The Effectiveness Crocus sativus L. (Saffron) on Sexual Dysfunction in Women at Reproductive Ages

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Abstract:

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