

# Spindle transfer for the treatment of infertility problems associated to poor egg quality: a pilot trial

<b>Submission date</b> 15/02/2018	<b>Recruitment status</b> No longer recruiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
<b>Registration date</b> 20/02/2018	<b>Overall study status</b> Ongoing	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results
<b>Last Edited</b> 04/04/2024	<b>Condition category</b> Pregnancy and Childbirth	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data

## Plain English summary of protocol

### Background and study aims

Assisted reproductive treatments can be performed to help achieve pregnancy. Poor egg quality is one of the main causes of repeated failures in assisted reproduction treatments. The quality of the eggs is mainly determined by small organelles named mitochondria (the energy suppliers of the cells), together with other factors present in the cytoplasm of the eggs. Unfortunately, many times, patients who are dealing with poor egg quality experience several IVF failed attempts due to impaired embryo development, and have to be treated with conventional egg donation programs to be able to have a child. After years of intense work, a new IVF technique has been developed, named spindle transfer, that allows the replacement of the entire cytoplasm of poor-quality eggs. This procedure is based on transferring the nucleus (containing the genetic material) of the egg from an affected woman, into donor eggs with a healthy cytoplasm which had their nucleus removed. The eggs resulting from the procedure with the repaired cytoplasm can then be inseminated by conventional techniques (ICSI) with the sperm of the patient's partner, giving the intended parents a chance of having a child genetically related to them. Studies in animals and in human donor eggs donated for research have shown the potential of this technique for the treatment of infertility. The aim of this study is to assess the feasibility of using the spindle transfer technique in patients with poor egg quality undergoing assisted reproductive treatments.

### Who can participate?

Women under 40 years old, diagnosed with infertility problems due to poor egg quality, who have had at least two previous failed IVF attempts with or without embryo transfer

### What does the study involve?

Participants undergo standard IVF cycle procedures with standard ovarian stimulation. The collected eggs are treated with spindle transfer, inseminated with the patient's partner's sperm, and screened using advanced genetic methods. Those with the correct number of chromosomes are transferred to the patient's womb. Patients who get pregnant are followed up until delivery and the newborns checked up regularly by paediatricians.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants have the opportunity of being treated with a new IVF procedure that may improve the quality of their eggs and increase their chances of pregnancy and having a baby genetically related to them. If there is no pregnancy, patients are offered the possibility of repeating the cycle or being transferred with embryos produced from non-treated donor eggs. Patients are told that this is a pilot study and, despite animal and human research showing evidence of the safety and effectiveness of the procedures, risks are difficult to specify because of the novelty of the treatment. Moving from research into clinical practice always involves some uncertainty. Assisted reproduction techniques that today are routine in IVF laboratories all involved a degree of uncertainty when they were first performed in humans. Scientific reviews convened by the British Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) have also come to the conclusion that there is no compelling reason to think that cytoplasm/mitochondrial replacement techniques, like spindle transfer, are unsafe. In order to reduce risks as much as possible the patients are monitored after the treatment.

Where is the study run from?

The Institute of Life – IOLIFE, Athens (Greece)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

May 2017 to May 2020

Who is funding the study?

The Institute of Life – IOLIFE, Athens (Greece)

Who is the main contact?

Dr Konstantino Kostaras and Dr Panagiotis Psathas  
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**Study website**

<http://www.iolife.eu/>

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**Additional identifiers**

**EudraCT/CTIS number**

Nil known

**IRAS number****ClinicalTrials.gov number**

Nil known

**Secondary identifying numbers**

ET.IL.LI.003

## **Study information**

**Scientific Title**

Spindle transfer for the treatment of infertility problems associated to poor egg quality: a pilot trial

**Acronym**

Cytoplasm donation (CytoDon)

**Study objectives**

Can spindle transfer enhance the potential of oocytes with limited embryo developmental competence?

**Ethics approval required**

Old ethics approval format

**Ethics approval(s)**

1. Greek National Authority of Assisted Reproduction, 23/09/2016, No. 437
2. IRB of the IASO Maternity Hospital, 25/05/2017, ref: 2017-001

**Study design**

Interventional pilot study

**Primary study design**

Interventional

**Secondary study design**

Non randomised study

**Study setting(s)**

Hospital

**Study type(s)**

Treatment

**Participant information sheet**

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a patient information sheet

## **Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied**

Infertility problems associated to impaired embryo development attributed to poor oocyte quality that cannot be overcome with conventional assisted reproduction techniques

## **Interventions**

Infertile patients will undergo through a standard in-vitro fertilization cycle with standard follicular stimulation and oocyte pick-up procedures. The collected oocytes from the patient will then be processed by spindle transfer. This procedure will consist on replacing the cytoplasm of the patient's oocytes by transferring their meiotic spindle into an enucleated oocyte from a donor. After reconstruction, oocytes from spindle transfer and surplus non-manipulated oocytes from the donor will be inseminated with sperm from the patient's couple and cultured in-vitro up to the blastocyst stage. At this moment, the blastocysts from spindle transfer will be biopsied and the samples processed for aneuploidy screening and mtDNA carryover levels. All blastocysts from spindle transfer and controls will be vitrified. Blastocysts from spindle transfer diagnosed as euploid will be warmed and transferred to the patients. After transfer, patients will be followed up until delivery and the newborns checked up regularly by pediatricians.

## **Intervention Type**

Procedure/Surgery

## **Primary outcome measure**

1. Blastocyst formation rates evaluated 5/6 days after the egg pickup using a timelapse incubator to monitor the entire embryo development of each embryo until reaching this stage without disturbing the culture conditions
2. Clinical pregnancies and implantation rates judged by elevation of hCG levels and ultrasound confirmation of a gestational sac by 2/3 weeks after embryo transfer. Pregnancies will be further confirmed 2/3 weeks later with fetal heartbeat

## **Secondary outcome measures**

1. Fertilization judged on the next day of the egg pickup and morphokinetic events associated with embryo development evaluated daily during the following 5/6 days of embryo culture in a timelapse incubator
2. Aneuploidy rates judged in biopsied cells from the blastocysts obtained by spindle transfer and measured using advanced genetic molecular tests for screening the chromosome numbers a few days after the blastocyst biopsy
3. Miscarriage and delivery rates calculated based on the total number of patients that will be diagnosed to be pregnant following the criteria described in the primary outcome

## **Overall study start date**

25/05/2017

## **Completion date**

01/05/2038

## **Eligibility**

### **Key inclusion criteria**

1. Women under 40 years old
2. Diagnosed with infertility problems associated to impaired embryo development attributed to poor oocyte quality

3. At least two previous in-vitro fertilization (IVF) failed attempts with or without embryo transfer

**Participant type(s)**

Patient

**Age group**

Adult

**Upper age limit**

40 Years

**Sex**

Female

**Target number of participants**

25 patients

**Total final enrolment**

25

**Key exclusion criteria**

1. Women over 40 years old
2. Couples diagnosed with severe male factor infertility

**Date of first enrolment**

22/02/2018

**Date of final enrolment**

10/12/2019

## **Locations**

**Countries of recruitment**

Greece

**Study participating centre**

**Institute of Life - IASO**

Kifisias Ave. 37-39 Athens Marousi

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## **Sponsor information**

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**Sponsor type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Website**

<http://www.iolife.eu>

**Funder(s)****Funder type**

Hospital/treatment centre

**Funder Name**

Institute of Life

**Results and Publications****Publication and dissemination plan**

The study protocol, statistical analysis and experimental design will be available after finishing the trial and submitting the results to a reviewed journal. Planned publication of the results in a high-impact peer reviewed journal.

**Intention to publish date**

31/10/2021

**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**

The data sharing plans for the current study are unknown and will be made available at a later date.

**IPD sharing plan summary**

Data sharing statement to be made available at a later date

**Study outputs**

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
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[Results  
article](#)

Technical feasibility of maternal spindle  
transfer

12/02/2023 15/02  
/2023

Yes

No