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Evaluating the Success Rates of Low-Grade Blastocyst Transfers Using Vitrified-Warmed Reproductive Blastocyst Transfers Analysis

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Abstract

When it comes to assisted reproductive technologies (ART), a low rate of blastocyst transfer is important, especially for patients who do not have many options for high-quality embryos to hear how these transfers successfully undertake with the aim of improving clinical outcomes and provide evidence-based counselling to patients. Evaluating low blastocyst transfer is highly problematic due to potential effects on implantation rates and inherent heterogeneity in embryo quality. A strategy has been proposed to evaluate vitrified-warmed reproductive blastocyst transfers Analysis (V-WRBTA) has been ensured for low blastocyst transfer proposal in the present paper. Comparing implantation rates of grade blastocysts remains to determine important parameters affecting success, which are more relevant to recent transfers and good grade embryos while understanding the impact of V-WRBTA on lower-grade blastocyst transfers well below. It may be possible to develop more sophisticated protocols, potentially increasing the success of less high-profile patients. There is potential to enhance clinical outcomes, decision making and patient counseling. We plan to use a comprehensive simulation model to simulate different scenarios and make predictions on the outcomes based on various embryo characteristics and treatment transfer. This method will allow for an accurate comparison of success rates and identification of optimal protocol for Low-Grade blastocyst transfer this research aims to investigate the success rate of Low-Grade blastocyst transfers by comparing cell type with implantation. The aim is to find out how V-WRBTA can be an effective treatment option.

Keywords: *Success, Rates, Low-Grade, Embryo, Quality, Implantation, Vitrified, Warmed, Reproductive, Blastocyst Transfers*

1. Introduction:

The quality of an embryo and its implantation are highly responsible for the success rate of IVF [1]. Amongst IVF community, there is a growing need to identify embryos that will result in live births due to increasing cases of older mothers with high aneuploidy rates [2]. Picking the embryo with the best chance of developing into a baby increases the odds of becoming pregnant and having a healthy child [3]. This makes it easier to choose embryos for cryopreservation and transfer and shortens the time it takes to become pregnant [4]. In comparison to high-quality, high-transfer-order embryos, low-grade embryos and blastocysts have not garnered as much attention [5]. While the Istanbul consensus generally agrees that low-grade embryos are those with a grade of 3 out of 3, the Gardner and Schoolcraft approach consistently defines LGB as embryos with a grade lower than 3BB [6].

Because the term "poor-quality" implies a value statement that might covertly impact patient choices, it has opted to use the term "low-grade" to characterize these embryos instead [7]. One line of inquiry compares LGE and LGB to good-grade embryos and good-grade blastocysts, while another line of inquiry finds evidence that LGE and LGB may produce live births [8]. Using multiple grades within the LGE and LGB categories has not been well-studied for its effects [9]. A high-quality embryo is a key

component of an effective ART treatment plan [10]. Single embryo transfer has become the standard in ART treatment procedures, with an emphasis on selecting and transferring high-quality embryos with the goal of having a live baby [11]. Embryos of poorer quality are not ideal for transfer or cryopreservation due to their decreased implantation potential compared to embryos of higher grade [12].

The belief that transferring embryos of low-quality causes spontaneous abortion or miscarriage persists despite a lack of proof [13]. However, chromosomal abnormalities were shown to be associated with the cleavage-stage embryo morphological score [14]. While blastocyst-stage embryos with excellent shape have a greater chance of euploidy, the impact of aneuploidy on embryo quality is not well understood [15]. Consequently, a genetic abnormality might be present in an embryo with perfect morphology, and vice versa: an embryo with poor morphology could be euploid [16]. The obstetric and neonatal outcomes of pregnancies following high-quality and low-quality embryo transfers were similar [17]. This might be a great alternative for patients to consider when making a choice, especially because low-quality embryo transfers do not impact the outcomes throughout pregnancy [18].

The main contribution of this paper is as follows:

1. **Improved Knowledge of Low-Grade Blastocyst Transfers:**

   The paper assesses the efficacy of low-grade blastocyst transfers in great detail. The effectiveness of employing low-grade embryos in ART procedures is shown by comparing these rates to those of higher-grade blastocysts.
2. **An Introduction of Vitamin-Warmed Reproductive Blastocyst Transfer Analysis (V-WRBTA):**

   To determine how vitrification and warming affect the success of low-grade blastocyst transfers, the research presents and implements a new technique, V-WRBTA. This method is useful for deducing the effects of these processes on implantation success rates and general results.
3. **Evaluation of proposed method using mathematical equation:**

   The proposed method improves clinical outcomes, patient counselling, protocol effectiveness, predictions and embryo quality and characteristic.

The remaining of this paper is structured as follows: In section 2, the related work of Low-Grade Blastocyst Transfers is studied. In section 3, the proposed methodology of V-WRBTA is explained. In section 4, the efficiency of V-WRBTA is discussed and analysed and finally in section 5 the paper is concluded with the future work.

2. Related works:

The focus has been more on high-quality, high-transfer-order embryos than on low-grade embryos and blastocysts. The purpose of this scoping review is to examine LGB-related literature. How important it is to study outcomes linked to LGB categories and how this might affect live birth rates, even if GGB are virtually always preferred and used with preference. The goal is to show that LGB have been disregarded and treated like any other group, with judgments being based on subjective criteria that are not based on clinical results from studies that have been published.

Frozen Thawed Transfer Method (FTTM):

Some patients are unable to produce high-quality embryos, and the debate over whether or not only low-grade blastocysts should undergo freeze-thaw transfer during the in vitro fertilization/intracytoplasmic sperm injection cycle continues. Fang, Y. et al.,[19] set out to discover what variables could influence

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the live birth. Over the course of seven years, researchers followed up with 662 couples who had willingly consented to freeze-thaw blastocyst transfer at a single reproductive facility and had blastocysts of poor grade. They were split into two groups: one that had a successful pregnancy and another that did not, based on the results following the transfer

Low-Grade Cleavage-Stage Embryos (L-GC-SE):

According to Wan, C. Y. et al., [20] compared to the control group, the QLAH group had significantly higher rates of implantation, clinical pregnancy, and live birth for blastocysts vitrified on day 6, but no difference for blastocysts vitrified on day 5 or day 5/day 6. Clinical outcomes of vitrified-warmed blastocysts are improved by QLAH, according to these studies. This is particularly true of vitrified blastocysts derived from low-grade cleavage-stage embryos, which are more common on day 6 of patients.

Laser – Assisted Hatching (LAH):

Examining how LAH affected the pregnancy outcomes of ET that had been cryopreserved and thawed was the goal of this meta-analysis. The primary goal of this meta-analysis was to determine if laser-assisted hatching improved clinical pregnancy, embryo implantation, multiple pregnancy, live delivery, and other assisted reproductive outcomes. To ascertain the therapeutic relevance of these minor effects, large-scale, prospective, randomized, controlled trials are necessary, since the sample sizes of the included investigations were rather small by Zeng, M. et al., [21].

Follitropin Delta Treatment (FDT):

The new follitropin delta preparation is made using recombinant DNA technology and is derived from a human fetal retinal cell line. It is designed to stimulate the development of new hair follicles. There has been no comprehensive evaluation of the follitropin delta's safety and effectiveness as of yet. When compared to other gonadotropin formulations for ovarian stimulation in IVF and ICSI cycles, Palomba, S. et al., [22] aimed to systematically review the existing literature and provide updated evidence regarding the efficacy-safety profile of follitropin delta.

Fresh Embryo Transfer (FET):

FET improves clinical results by increasing the likelihood of implantation and clinical pregnancy. Even though embryos cultivated to the blastocyst stage may be used in IVF-ICSI, it is not always feasible to conduct new FET cycles for each patient. When patients have shown signs of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome or poor endometrial receptivity, it may be necessary to discontinue new FET cycles by Zhu, D. et al., [23]. Also, extra cryopreserved blastocysts would be transplanted in a later cycle if the first transfer of fresh blastocysts does not result in a pregnancy.

Vitrified Warmed Monopronuclear (VW-1PN):

Multiple investigations have shown that live births were accomplished with the transfer of blastocysts from 1PN zygotes. Neither the blastocyst selection criteria for successful pregnancy nor the potential benefit of morphological grading for predicting 1PN blastocyst viability have been established. Wang, T. et al., [24] aims to evaluate the blastocyst morphology grading system's predictive power for cycles with a single 1PN blastocyst transfer using three parameters: expansion degree, trophectoderm (TE), and inner cell mass (ICM).

ISSN 2394 - 9554

Embryo Grading Morphology (EGM):

Hoover, L. et al., [25] aims to find out whether there is a correlation between two embryo morphological descriptive measures and subsequent pregnancy rates. Parameters included cellular fragmentation level and blastomere evenness, defined as size similarity. Included were 242 embryo transfers totalling 4 embryos each. The number of embryos with grade 1 ranged from zero to four, while all instances included the transfer of four embryos. The number of grade 1 embryos transplanted was not correlated with PR at the statistical level. The success rate (PR) was 33.3% with 4 grade 1 embryo transfers compared to 28.1% with no transfers.

S. No	Methods	Advantages	Limitations
1	Frozen Thawed Transfer Method (FTTM)	Allows for the use of poor-quality blastocysts, potentially increasing pregnancy chances.	Uncertainty remains about the effectiveness of using only low-grade blastocysts.
2	Low-Grade Cleavage-Stage Embryos (L-GC-SE)	Improved implantation, clinical pregnancy, and live birth rates for day 6 blastocysts.	No significant difference observed for day 5 blastocysts.
3	Laser-Assisted Hatching (LAH)	May improve clinical pregnancy, embryo implantation, and live birth rates.	Requires large-scale, prospective trials to confirm therapeutic relevance due to small sample sizes.
4	Follitropin Delta Treatment (FDT)	Utilizes recombinant DNA technology for ovarian stimulation with a new gonadotropin formulation.	Comprehensive safety and efficacy evaluation still needed; limited current evidence.
5	Fresh Embryo Transfer (FET)	Increases likelihood of implantation and clinical pregnancy.	May not be feasible in cases of ovarian hyperstimulation or poor endometrial receptivity.
6	Vitrified Warmed Monopronuclear (VW-1PN)	Enables live births with blastocysts from 1PN zygotes.	Lack of established blastocyst selection criteria and potential grading system for 1PN blastocyst viability.
7	Embryo Grading Morphology (EGM)	Allows for assessment of embryo quality based on cellular fragmentation and blastomere evenness.	No significant correlation between higher embryo grade and pregnancy rates at the statistical level.

In summary, focuses on research that pertains to embryo transfer and in vitro fertilization. Fang et al. investigated whether variables affect the percentage of live births that occur after freeze-thaw blastocyst transfers in women whose embryos have a poor quality. By combining vitrification with laser-assisted

hatching, Wan et al. showed that low-grade cleavage-stage embryos had better clinical outcomes. The meta-analysis conducted by Zeng et al. examined the impact of LAH on the results of pregnancies. The effectiveness of follitropin delta in stimulating the ovaries was studied by Palomba et al. Wang et al. and Zhu et al. also looked at the prognostic efficacy of embryo grading morphology in producing successful pregnancies, as well as fresh embryo transfer.

3. Proposed Method:

At present, the techniques that are most often used for in vitro fertilization include embryonic morpho-kinetics employing time-lapse platforms and conventional morphological assessment. In both approaches, embryo evaluation and selection play a key role. However, TL uses incubators equipped with built-in microscopes to automatically capture images at predetermined intervals and magnification levels, while CMA relies on daily visual monitoring. At later stages, TL technology allows for steady and reviewable video footage for embryo selection, as well as continuous monitoring of the dynamic development event without disrupting the culture environment.

Contribution 1: Improved Knowledge of Low-Grade Blastocyst Transfers

By improving reliability and consistency, the V-WRBTA has transformed embryology laboratories' methods of embryo selection and disposal. Automated embryo grading using non-image data and deep networks is now possible because to this sophisticated model's ability to design its feature extractor on its own. Applications such as blastocyst development prediction and embryo quality standards are supported by this multimodal technique, which enables reliable classification and prediction.

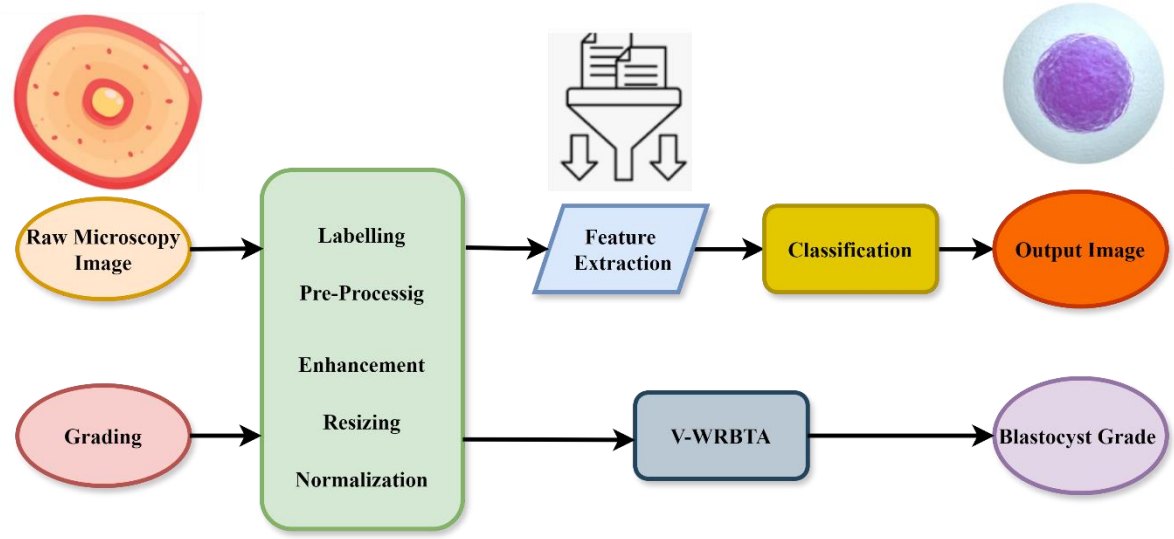

Figure 1: Design of assisted reproductive technology (ART)

The use of V-WRBTA has the capacity to enhance dependability and consistency in embryo selection and disposition, leading to better results in an embryology lab. In addition to serving as input for the classification job, the V-WRBTA has gone the additional mile by autonomously defining its feature extractor, as seen in Figure 1. When used in conjunction with other generic deep networks, the V-WRBTA model may learn non-image data for automated embryo grading, creating a multimodal discriminative model. The development of annotation software, the standardization of embryo quality,

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the prediction of blastocyst development, the validation of image analysis systems for blastocyst selection, the accurate classification of blastocyst quality by experts are just a few of the many applications that have benefited from advancements in image processing. In addition, several ART tools have been created to aid embryologists in rating embryo quality, due to the burgeoning field of artificial intelligence and its application to image processing is shown in figure 1.

$$-P'' + (FR)' = (-\partial y^{b-2} - Dy^{n-1}) = -(\partial + D)(\forall - 1)y^{v-2} \ (1)$$

The above equation 1 appears to be an equation involving differentials with many variables denoting different things, including $-P''$ (which might be a derivation), (FR) (a constants or differentiating operator), and $(-Dy^{n-1}) =$ (which could be a variable $-\partial y^{b-2}$ that is linked to the quality of the embryo $(\partial + D)$ or implantation rates $(\forall - 1)y^{v-2}$). Depending on the circumstances, the equation could represent the unpredictable changes in embryonic traits or implantation rates. In the setting of (V-WRBTA), it helps optimize ART procedures by simulating and predicting achievement rates of low-grade embryonic transfers.

$$||g(y)| \geq D\ mte(y, \varphi\rho)\mu^{q-w} for\ 0 \geq es \geq \varphi - 1 \quad (2)$$

This equation 2 seems to find a relationship between the value of a function $||g(y)|$ (which might be expressing embryo quality or insertion capability) and a sum containing a variation or constant $D\ mte(y, \varphi\rho)$, a multi-term expression μ^{q-w}, and a term $0 \geq es \geq \varphi - 1$. The equation probably represents a conditional success criterion for V-WRBTA placement. This cutoff could be used as a mathematical decision-making tool to guide the improvement of ART techniques for low-grade blastocyst transmissions.

$$v(zv) = B(vp) + \left(\frac{\propto}{vf} - \frac{\forall D(w - qf)}{(m^{k-p})}\right) - \left|||R|\right| - M_{np}(f - p) \ (3)$$

The equation 3, $v(zv)$ (which may represent a rate $\frac{\propto}{vf}$ or velocity associated with embryo transfer) $\frac{\forall D(w-qf)}{(m^{k-p})}$, together with additional variables such as constants $B(vp)$ and $\left|||R|\right|$. The efficacy of low-quality blastocyst transfer using the V-WRBTA technique may be described by this equation, which takes into account embryo quality (via $M_{np}(f - p)$), external circumstances, and treatment parameters. Incorporating many factors throughout its prediction process will help with ART strategy improvement and customization.

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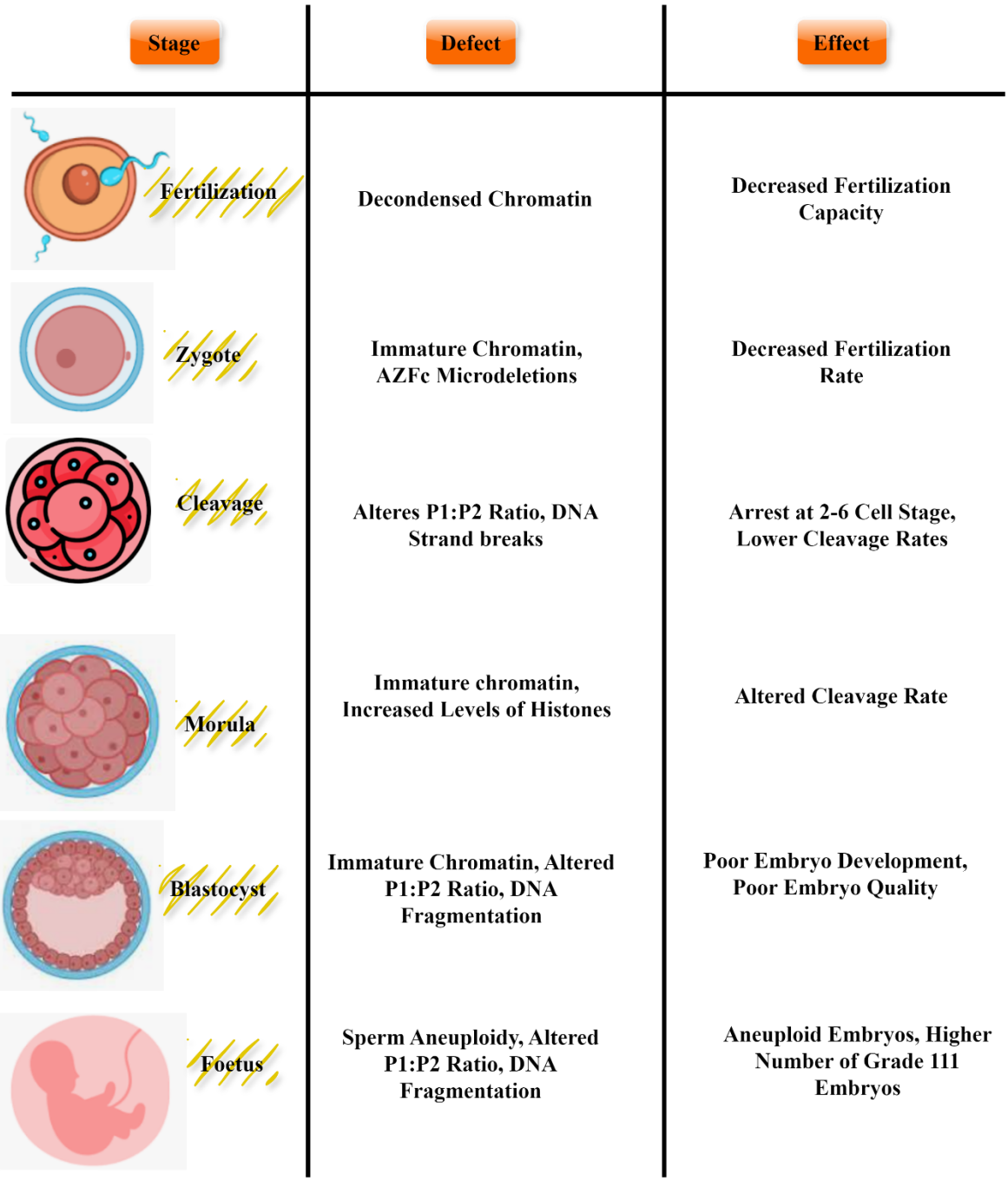

Figure 2: Paternal ancestry-related genetic variables influencing embryo quality

Figure 2, shows the many phases of embryonic development, the symptoms of each possible abnormality, and how they relate to one another. Beginning with fertilization and progressing through the blastocyst and fetal phases, the stages are shown. Abnormal zygote development may occur during fertilization due to problems such polyspermy, in which one egg is fertilized by several sperm. Imperfections such as poor cleavage may cause the embryo to divide cells in an irregular way during the early cleavage phases, which might hinder its ability to grow normally. Problems with the embryo's capacity to implant in the

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uterus might become more serious as it advances through the morula and blastocyst stages, such as asynchronous division or low cell quality. Reduced implantation rates, which in turn lessen the likelihood of a successful pregnancy, may be the outcome of these blastocyst stage abnormalities. These birth problems, if left untreated, may affect the foetus's growth and increase the risk of miscarriage or other birth defects. If want better results from assisted reproductive technologies, the graphic shows that need to keep an eye on embryo quality as it develops.

$$-jpe = \big(B(r-t)\big) + E(wq-p) - mjk\big(vW(y) - P(jp)\big) \text{ (4)}$$

This equation 4 pertains to the embryo transference procedure and might represent energy or potential as $-jpe$. The variables $mjk\big(vW(y) - P(jp)\big)$ may represent the impacts of certain variables, such as embryo features or treatment modifications, while the $B(r-t)$ and $E(wq-p)$ probably represent aspects like time, quality, or circumstances. When applied to V-WRBTA, this model has the potential to measure these parameters affect low-grade blastocyst transmission success rates, which might lead to better procedures by highlighting works.

$$W_{q-1}(bp) = -Pk^{gy+p} + N(y) * W\big(q(vb-q)\big) \quad (5)$$

This equation 5 may stand for a weighted functional or a variable associated with blastocyst potential, where $W_{q-1}(bp)$. While $-Pk^{gy+p}$ adds a multiplicative impact of embryo features $N(y)$ and other therapy variables, the $W\big(q(vb-q)\big)$ probably denotes a quality or time-based reducing factor. Optimizing procedures by understanding different components interact and impact results is possible using the above formula in the setting of V-WRBTA, which may anticipate the reduction or improvement in rates of achievement for low-grade fibroblast implantation.

$$g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} * \left(\frac{\sin(rt - v^2)}{E}\right) + \frac{1}{r(e-g)} + (Cosp(vb)/2nq^{n-1}) \quad (6)$$

Variables $\frac{1}{\sqrt{v}}$ and g are used to describe a complicated function $\frac{\sin(rt-v^2)}{E}$ in the equation 6. Oscillatory behavior, presumably due to periodic variables $\frac{1}{r(e-g)}$ in the transfer of embryos, is indicated by the equation's sine $Cosp(vb)/2nq^{n-1}$ and trigonometric terms. The success rate of poor-quality embryo transfer may be modeled by this equation in the environment of V-WRBTA, where variables like as time, embryo quality, and environmental circumstances are oscillating or changing. By recording and evaluating these complex impacts, it can modify ART techniques.

$$M(jk-p) = e_2 w\left(\frac{fg+r}{mn^2}\right) - bv\, f^{-\frac{1}{2er}} + G(zp^2 + Mw) \text{ (7)}$$

An altered possibility or result depending on factors such as $\frac{fg+r}{mn^2}$ might be represented by the equation 7 where $M(jk-p)$. The inverse exponentially function, the ratio of $bv\, f^{-\frac{1}{2er}}$, and other terms involving complicated relationships might indicate various elements of embryo quality, environmental variables $G(zp^2 + Mw)$, or treatment circumstances. This equation most likely predicts the factors that influence the success of mild fibroblast transfers in the setting of V-WRBTA, which may help in the creation of more accurate and efficient ART techniques.

$$\left(v\frac{(v_1, P_r^e)}{m}\right) = M(vd - gp(f^{g-1}) + xc^2) - Vb(m-n) \text{ (8)}$$

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Normalization of a variable combining $v\frac{(v_1,P_r^e)}{m}$ is probably what the equation 8 is trying to depict. The variables $Vb(m-n)$ which are associated with embryo features xc^2, treatment adjustments, and external influences vd, are balanced with a variable $gp(f^{g-1})$ on the right side of the equation M. In the overall scheme of V-WRBTA, this equation is likely used to assess the impact of these combined parameters on the result of inferior zygote transfers. By objectively evaluating and changing the critical factors impacting success rates, the goal is to improve ART methods.

Table 1: Distribution of Cases by Embryo Grade

Embryo Grade	Fresh ET	Frozen ET
AA	304 (43.3%)	234 (30.2%)
AB	342 (34.0%)	243 (34.5%)
BA	34 (3.4%)	68 (9.5%)
BB	178 (45.67%)	345 (56.3%)
AC	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
CA	40 (3.6%)	60 (6.8%)
BC	4 (0.78%)	67 (78.1%)
CB	34 (48.45%)	23 (34.2%)
CC	7 (1.0%)	56 (4.56%)

This comparative study examines success rates for low-grade blastocyst transplants using both fresh and frozen embryo transfers (ET). According to the research, the AA and AB grade embryos had higher success rates both in fresh as well as frozen ET (see Table 1). For example, AA embryos had a success rate of 43.3% in fresh ET and 30.2% in frozen ET. Interestingly, BB embryos had 56.3% success and BC embryos 78.1% success in frozen ET which show that lower-grade embryos like these have more chances of survival. Hence it further indicates that lower-grade embryos such as BB ones get a better chance at life when compared with BC ones also known as low-grade embryos emphasized by table 1..

In summary, ART embryo grading and selection has been greatly enhanced by developments in image processing and artificial intelligence. To maximize the success of assisted reproductive technology, it is essential to carefully monitor the embryo's quality as it develops. Abnormalities at different stages might affect implantation and the likelihood of a successful pregnancy.

Contribution 2: An Introduction of Vitamin-Warmed Reproductive Blastocyst Transfer Analysis (V-WRBTA):

Cryopreservation is necessary for the embryo's future since it will wait for the related biopsy to be evaluated and decided upon. Moreover, by avoiding sending complete animals, the danger of disease transmission is reduced, and cryostorage enables the preservation of elite embryos. It also enables considerably cheaper long-distance embryo delivery. The last option is to store embryos in case there are no recipients.

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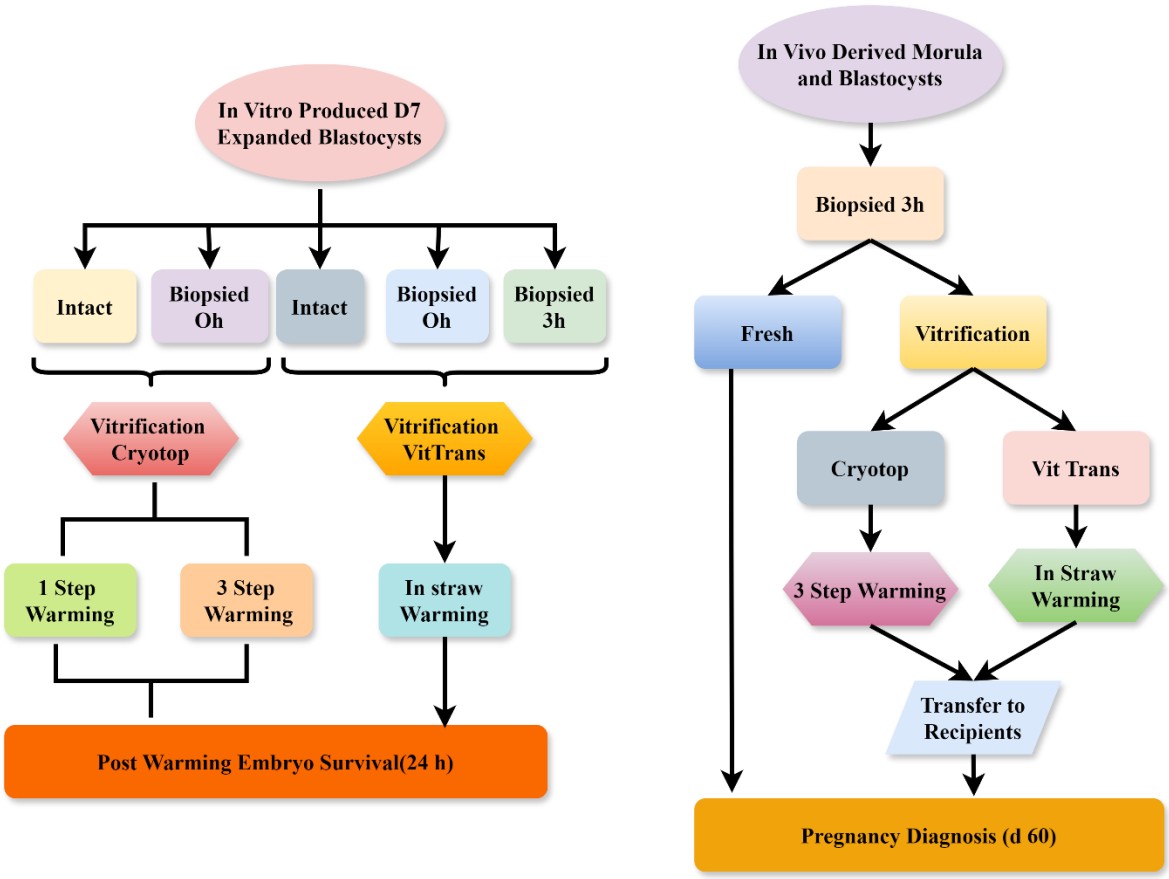

Figure 3: Schematic Representation of Intact and Biopsied Blastocytes

As shown in figure 3, using the Cryotop technique, we evaluated the post-warming survival of biopsied IVP embryos vitrified/warmed using two different warming protocols: one-step and multi-step. Day 7 IVP expanded blastocysts from Grade I embryos were biopsied and vitrified using the Cryotop technique right away. One- or three-step warming procedures were used to accomplish the warming. The percentage of blastocysts exhibiting evidence of re-expansion at 24 hours post-warming was used to represent post-warming survival. In the second experiment, the post-warming survival of biopsied embryos was evaluated in relation to the culture interval between biopsy and vitrification/in-straw warming. following the biopsy, the embryos were vitrified and warmed in a controlled environment using the VitTrans technique; similarly, the embryos that were biopsied were cultured for three hours following the operation and then warmed using the 3-step warming protocol. Embryos that were fresh and not vitrified were transplanted to synchronous recipients three hours after the biopsy. Prior to transfer, the embryos, which were vitrified, were heated. Ultrasound examination or transrectal palpation was used to confirm pregnancy sixty days after embryo transfer. It calculated the pregnancy rate as the number of viable embryos that went on to become pregnant after transfer divided by the total number of embryos that were transplanted.

$$[d_1 Mk, r] = -\frac{1}{F}\left(\frac{jb_v - er_2}{3pv^2}\right) + Fz(j - n[pq]) \quad (9)$$

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It seems like the equation 9 is describing a connection where $d_1 Mk, r$ might stand for a differential or a particular function $\frac{1}{F}\left(\frac{jb_v - er_2}{3pv^2}\right)$ associated with the quality of the embryo or the success of the transfer. This fraction might represent the impact of certain factors on embryo its viability while another component is $Fz(j - n[pq])$. This equation is probably used in the setting of V-WRBTA to simulate certain variables or alterations affect the success percentages of low-grade vesicle implantation. The goal is to learn these factors interact with one another so that ART methods may be fine-tuned and optimized.

$$\left[f_2(M - n) - bv_2\left(\frac{F^{w-1}}{2w}\right)\right] = E\left(M_3 - \left(Rs(t - v)\right)\right) \quad (10)$$

The competing impacts on a critical outcome variable, perhaps linked to the transfer of embryos achievement, are represented by $f_2(M - n)$ and $bv_2\left(\frac{F^{w-1}}{2w}\right)$ in the equation 10. A factor is introduced E, which changes the difference between M_3 and an influenced by time term $Rs(t - v)$. The success of poor-quality endosperm transmissions may be described by this equation in the context of V-WRBTA, taking into account factors including embryo quality, treatment time, and environmental circumstances. Finding and optimizing key factors to improve the effectiveness of assisted reproductive technology clinical outcomes is the goal.

$$V_a = \left[n^{j-p} - jk(ew - jk) + \frac{2}{nmf^2} - {}^{2et}/_{b_{n-m}}\right] \quad (11)$$

The equation 11 stands for V_a, a combination of metrics associated with the quality or success of embryo transfer. It utilizes a fraction containing $n^{j-p} - jk(ew - jk)$, as well as exponential, product ${}^{2et}/_{b_{n-m}}$, and inverse squared terms, as well as $\frac{2}{nmf^2}$, respectively. To assess and balance the several aspects impacting the success numbers of low-grade cell transfers within the framework of V-WRBTA, this model might be used. To get better clinical results, it is necessary to optimize ART procedures by measuring and modifying key relevant factors.

$$M(fr) = {}^{2}/_{W}(gh - kp) - E_{r(m-np)} + \left(Er(v - v_1)\right) \quad (12)$$

A weighted difference might be accounted for using the equation $M(fr)$, a factor depending on embryo treatment variables ${}^{2}/_{W}(gh - kp)$, and an adjustment determined by variation between two values $E_{r(m-np)}$. The one above equation 12 is used in the setting of V-WRBTA to mix together $\left(Er(v - v_1)\right)$and evaluate many parameters that affect the effectiveness of low-grade embryonic transfer. It aids in the fine-tuning of ART procedures by identifying significant factors and their effects on outcomes. Our goal is to lay forth a system for improving clinical tactics by thoroughly evaluating all the aspects that might affect them.

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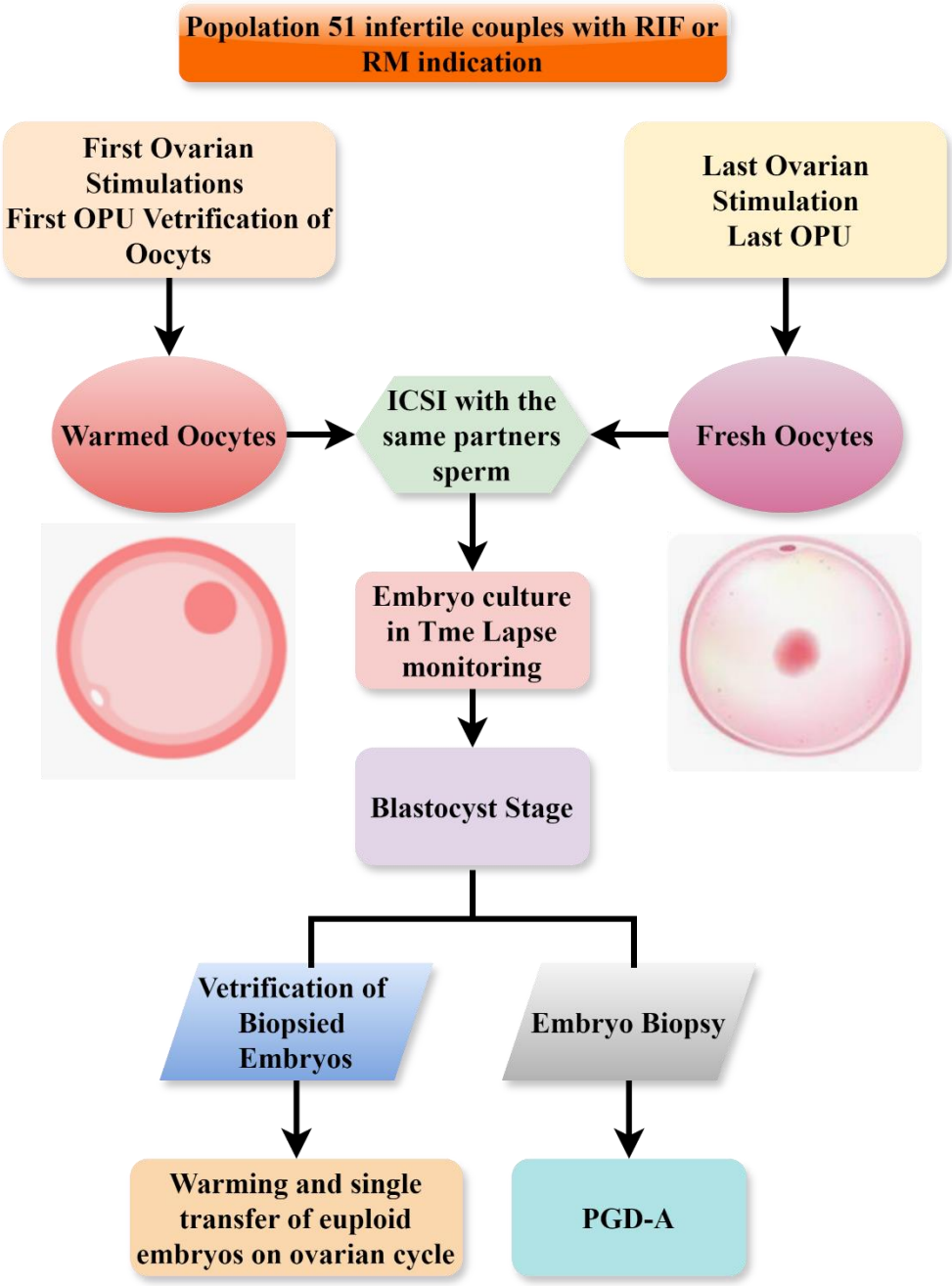

Figure 4: vitrified and fresh oocytes for PGD-Aon blastocysts

Research comprising 51 infertile couples with recurrent implantation failure (RIF) or recurrent miscarriage (RM) indications employed assisted reproductive technology (ART) as shown in Figure 4. First, the ovaries are stimulated and the oocytes are either vitrified (heated) or harvested fresh (OPU). It all starts with ICSI, which uses sperm from the same partner, and then embryo cultivation with time-lapse monitoring. Embryos are biopsied for genetic study when they reach the blastocyst stage of development. Once the embryos have thawed, they undergo a Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis for Aneuploidy (PGD-A) test to determine whether they are euploid. Only those embryos that test positive

are subsequently transferred. To improve the odds of a successful embryo transfer and subsequent pregnancy, one euploid embryo is transplanted during each ovarian cycle. To improve results for couples dealing with infertility, this method combines genetic screening with cutting-edge reproductive procedures.

$$E_3(m)f^2 = 3n_{b-k} + Dp_{3-mp} - \left(\partial_3 + (1 - kd)\right) \quad (13)$$

The component $E_3(m)f^2$ might be associated with embryo quality or transfer success, and the terms $3n_{b-k}$, Dp_{3-mp}, and the additional term $\partial_3 + (1 - kd)$ in the equation 13 reflect this connection. Within the framework of V-WRBTA, the calculation probably incorporates several factors influencing the success of low-grade vesicle transfers, including treatment characteristics and embryo quality. To improve ART procedures by the identification and optimization of critical impacts on the clinical results, it aims to model these aspects thoroughly.

$$G(vm^2) = \sqrt{fj - mk^3} + \left(\partial_1 - {}^{\forall w}/_{qv^2}\right) - M(z^1) \quad (14)$$

In the given equation 14, can see that the function $G(vm^2)$ incorporates the squared term $\sqrt{fj - mk^3}$, which probably indicates a connection between several parameters and another erm that accounts for additional variables,$\left(\partial_1 - {}^{\forall w}/_{qv^2}\right)$. By including variables such as the quality of the embryo and therapeutic conditions $M(z^1)$, this equation may be used to simulate the cumulative effects of variables impacting the efficacy of low-grade embryo transfers within the framework of V-WRBTA. Its goal is to provide forth a comprehensive framework for analyzing and improving ART procedures via the identification, measurement, and manipulation of key variables influencing the effectiveness of transfer.

$$G(e_w v) = \frac{4\sqrt{Dv^2}}{E} + G_{kp}(m - np) - w^2 * Jq \quad (15)$$

In the given equation 15, it can see a function $G(e_w v)$ that incorporates $\frac{4\sqrt{Dv^2}}{E}$, which probably represents the effect of some variables, $G_{kp}(m - np)$ that could stand for adjustments connected to development and therapy factors, and $w^2 * Jq$ that could be additional influences. This equation represents the combined impact of these parameters on the accomplishment of low-grade embryogenesis transfers within the framework of V-WRBTA. It aims to optimize ART procedures by using many aspects to improve clinical choice-making and transfer results.

$$G(zf_1 - nb^2) = E_2\left(fg - m(u - nk)\right) + E_{p2}(j - kp) \quad (16)$$

An extra component $E_2\left(fg - m(u - nk)\right)$ and a term $E_{p2}(j - kp)$may reflect other factors impacting the result, and the equation 16 itself reflects a function $G(zf_1 - nb^2)$ that may simulate the influence of the quality of the embryo and treatment conditions for analysis of clinical outcomes. Several variables impacting the outcome of low-grade blastocyst transplantation are included into this equation within the framework of V-WRBTA. By measuring and balancing these aspects, it aims to optimize ART procedures for better clinical decision-making and more successful transfers.

$$H(j_2, m^{4r}) = \frac{er}{d(m^{2-r})} + R_f(n - bv) - Ew^4 \quad (17)$$

The term $H(j_2, m^{4r})$ in the modeled function $\frac{er}{d(m^{2-r})}$ probably represents the effect of embryo treatment and other variables, whereas the $R_f(n - bv)$ could stand for changes caused by outside forces on analysis of patient counselling. The Ew^4 adds a negative component, which might mean that it has a detractive effect. By recognizing and altering these essential aspects, this equation 17 helps optimize ART procedures for improved clinical results in the setting of V-WRBTA by integrating many variables that impact on the efficacy of low-grade blastocyst transplants.

In summary, Biopsies were taken, blastocysts were vitrified, and then reheated on day 7. Re-expansion at 24 hours was used to measure survival. The effect of the culture gap between vitrification and biopsy on survival was the subject of the second experiment, which used the VitTrans procedure. Recipients received vitrified embryos that were fresh from the lab, and 60 days after the transfer, pregnancy was verified. In an effort to increase the success rate of pregnancy for couples who were previously unable to conceive, modern reproductive technology has begun to include genetic screening.

Contribution 3: Evaluation of proposed method using mathematical equation

Transferring embryos with untreated aneuploidies is the leading cause of clinical pregnancy failures and the take-home baby rate in in vitro assisted reproduction. It is well-established that the likelihood of aneuploidy in the conceptus increases as the mother age climbs. The goal of chromosomal profiling before implantation in preimplantation genetic diagnosis for aneuploidy is to transfer only euploid embryos into the uterus.

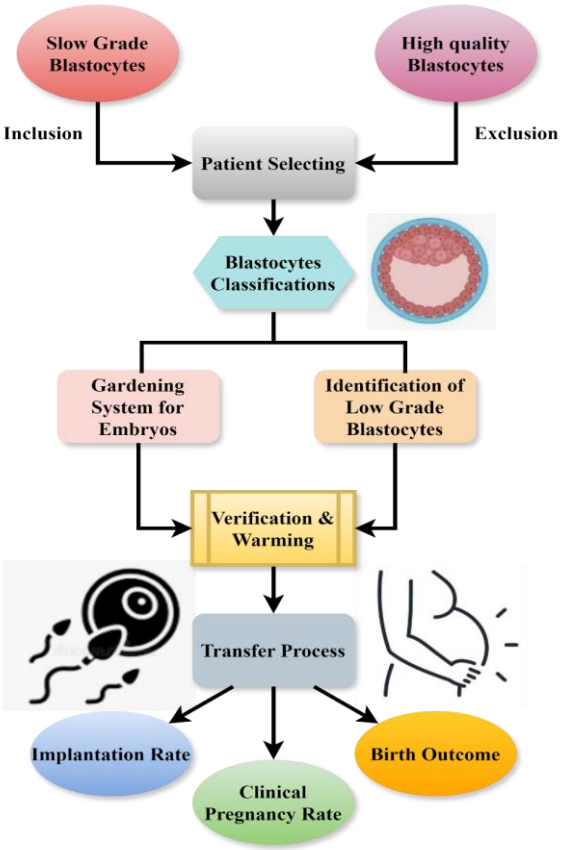

Figure 5: An Overview of vitrified-warmed reproductive blastocyst transfers Analysis

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To maximize the chances of successful implantation, pregnancy, and delivery, the procedure for choosing and managing blastocysts in ART is shown in Figure 5. Sorting blastocysts into slow-grade and high-quality groups is the first step in this process, which helps with patient selection and embryo treatment. Included in the procedure is a "gardening system" that helps embryos grow and finds low-grade blastocysts that might be treated. After that, blastocysts are checked and warmed up to make sure they're viable before being transferred. The end aim is to have better birth outcomes, clinical pregnancy rates, and implantation rates. The goal of this technique is to improve clinical outcomes for patients receiving reproductive treatments by increasing the overall success rates of ART by precise blastocyst classification and management. To increase the chances of having a healthy pregnancy and a live delivery, this technique stresses the need of careful embryo management and selection.

	Embryos with C Rating			**Embryos with no C Ratings**			**P**	
	n	**% of Total**	**% of Previous Success**	**n**	**% of Total**	**% of Previous Success**	**% of Total**	**% of Previous Success**
Positive hCG rates	90	52.4	52.4	345	56.3	56.3	<.001	n/a
Implantation Rates	60	21.2	66.7 (60/90)	467	34.2	24.6 (467/345)	<.001	0.288
Clinical Pregnancy Rates	50	35.3	83.3 (50/60)	867	54.2	85.6 (867/467)	<.001	0.002
Ongoing Pregnancy Rates	40	20.4	80 (40/50)	234	45.2	52.3 (234/867)	<.001	0.345
Live Birth Rates	35	25.3	87.5 (35/40)	453	23.1	23.7 (453/234)	<.001	0.032

Table 2: Test Results Comparing with C Ratings and without C Ratings

The positive hCG rate for embryos rated with a "C" was 52.4%, which was significantly lower than the 56.3% rate for embryos rated without a "C" ($p < .001$). The implantation rate for embryos rated with a "C" was 21.2%, whereas the implantation rate for embryos rated without a "C" was 34.2%, indicating a statistically significant difference ($p < .001$). A little lower than the 54.2% rate for embryos without a "C" grade, the clinical pregnancy rate for embryos with a "C" rating was 35.3%. There was a significant difference ($p < .001$) in the continuing pregnancy rate between embryos with and without a "C" grade, with the former having a lower rate (20.4%) and the latter having a higher rate (45.2%) is shown in table 2.

ISSN 2394 - 9554

$$d_{v1} - E_f(j - kp) = \partial\left(v_2 - {}^{er}/_{2pv^2}\right) + (re_2 - mp) \quad (18)$$

In the equation 18, d_{v1} accounts for modifications to factors and $E_f(j - kp)$ adds another element, while $\partial\left(v_2 - {}^{er}/_{2pv^2}\right)$ and $(re_2 - mp)$ account for certain impacts on embryo transfer success. This equation describes the interaction of many elements that impact the results of low-grade blastocyst transfers in the setting of V-WRBTA on analytics of protocol effectiveness. These factors include embryo quantity, circumstances of treatment, and external influences. With this paradigm, want to refine ART techniques and increase success rates by integrating all of these aspects.

$$Fd^{er} = \frac{{}^{er}/_{w(1-mr^2)}}{rw^{q-1}} + \sqrt[3]{hj - (kjp)e^2} \quad (19)$$

The impact of embryo quality and treatment circumstances is adjusted for in the equation 19 Fd^{er}, which is normalized by $\frac{{}^{er}/_{w(1-mr^2)}}{rw^{q-1}}$. Furthermore, the $\sqrt[3]{hj - (kjp)e^2}$includes other variables that might influence the result of the transfer for the analysis of predictions. The goal of using such an equation in the wider setting of V-WRBTA is to optimize ART procedures by incorporating these complex factors for better clinical results by modeling the aggregate impact of numerous elements on the achievement of low-grade blastocyst implantation.

$$r_1 - r_2 = \frac{-\left(2 - \sqrt{fg}\right)}{r} + {}^{rwq^{w-1}}/_{2kv} \quad (20)$$

Equation 20, ($\frac{-\left(2-\sqrt{fg}\right)}{r}$) uses variables $(r_1 - r_2)$ account for the impact of embryo quality and a normalizing factor, the expression ${}^{rwq^{w-1}}/_{2kv}$ is used. The expression has extra factors that impact the result of the analysis of embryo quality and characteristics. After this, they check if blastocysts are viable before they are transfused into patients' bodies. Ultimately aiming at improving birth outcomes, clinical pregnancy rate sand implantation rates. ART's greater overall success rates can help improve clinical outcomes among reproductive treatments by refining methods through precise classification and management regarding blastocysts. This technique, therefore, illustrates the need for careful selection and management of embryos to increase chances of achieving a healthy pregnancy and live birth.

To improve embryo selection and outcomes systematically. The processes include careful patient selection, embryo handling, verification before transfer, as well as blastocyst classification into slow-grade and high-quality. It is designed to address important reproductive parameters such as implantation rates, clinical pregnancy rates and birth outcome. By employing proper embryo handling and categorization, the strategy aims at enhancing patient outcomes by raising success rates for reproductive treatments.

4. Result and Discussion:

The aim of this paper is to determine if V-WRBTA can improve clinical outcomes among patients undergoing low-grade blastocyst transfers during ART. As a result, the main purpose of this study is to develop better practices; provide more efficient embryology counseling for patients who lack access to good quality embryos; create accurate prognosis tables etc., resulting in more successful deliveries for those with few or no good quality embryos available..

Dataset Description:

The International Society of Data Scientists wishes to invite all college students who are interested in Data Science and other related subject areas to take part in the 4th International Data Science and Artificial Intelligence Competition, commonly known as World Championship 2023. You may be eligible if you have graduated within the past five years. Each team is at liberty to be advised by a lecturer or an expert in information science. Junior data scientists can compete for an online learning platform that they could use as a collaborative tool and career development site. Competition committee consists of globally recognized professors and business magnates.

4.1. Analysis of clinical outcomes:

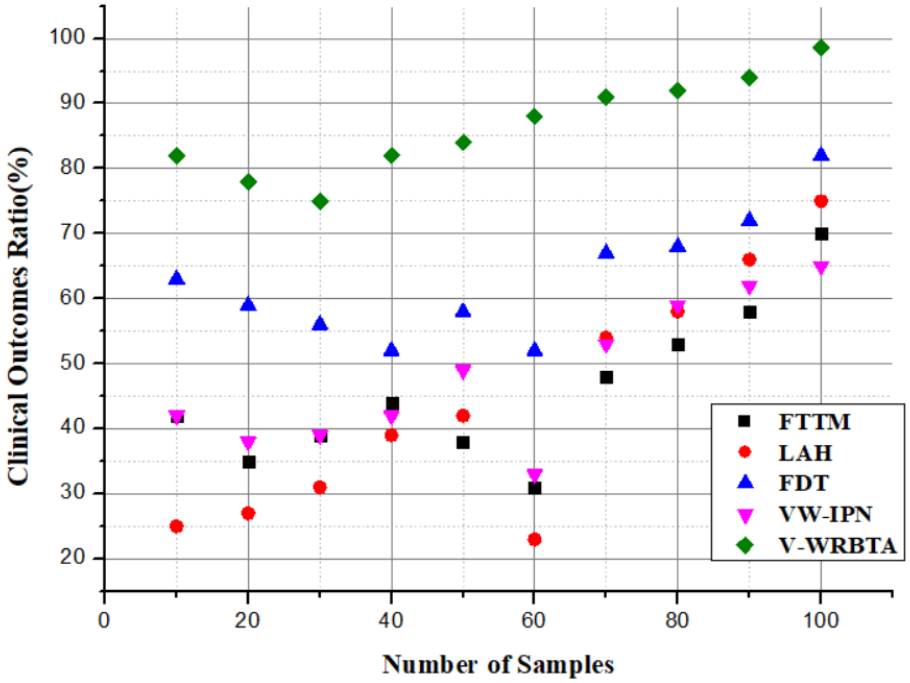

Figure 6: The Graphical Representation of Clinical Outcomes

To increase the success rate of ART, it is essential to analyse the clinical consequences of low-grade blastocyst transfers. This study intends to assess the efficacy of transferring low-grade blastocysts, with a special emphasis on patients who have few alternatives for high-quality embryo transfers, by concentrating on the V-WRBTA. Embryo traits and treatment regimens are considered in a thorough simulation analysis that models several situations in theV-WRBTA is explained in equation 16. The research aims to discover crucial elements that determine success by comparing the implantation rates of various grades of blastocysts. The goal of this strategy is to improve procedures so that patients with lower-quality embryos have a better chance of success. Insights obtained from this study will greatly benefit clinical outcomes, decision-making, and patient counselling; ultimately, they will provide evidence-based recommendations to increase the likelihood of successful pregnancies in difficult ART situations. The clinical outcomes are improved by 98.63% is shown in figure 6.

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4.2. Analysis of patient counselling:

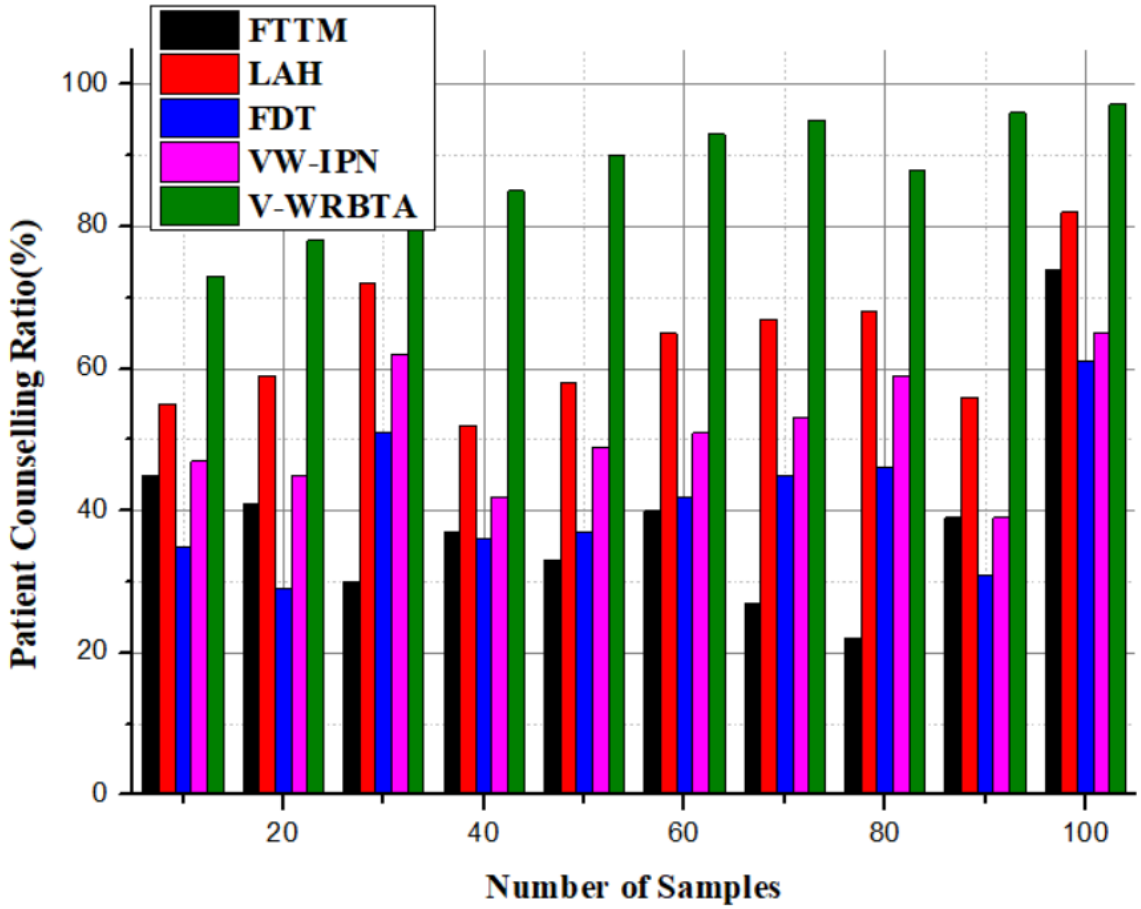

Figure 7: The Graph of Patient Counselling

For patients experiencing low-grade blastocyst transfers in particular, it is crucial to analyse patient counselling in ART for the purpose of controlling expectations and enhancing clinical results is shown in figure 7. Successful counselling requires an in-depth familiarity with the variables impacting success rates, including embryo quality, the consequences of V-WRBTA, and the hazards connected with low-grade transfers is explained in equation 17. Medical professionals may better reflect their patients' chances of success in their individualized counselling sessions by including evidence-based data from clinical trials and simulations. Patients benefit from less worry, better decision-making, and more reasonable expectations as a result of this individualized strategy. Furthermore, patients are adequately informed of the possible results and alternative choices when there is open and honest communication on the intricacies and difficulties of low-grade blastocyst transfers. Patient happiness, informed decision-making, and a more favourable ART experience may all result from better counselling. The patient Counselling ratio is improved by 97.24% in the proposed method of V-WRBTA.

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4.3. Analysis of Protocol Effectiveness:

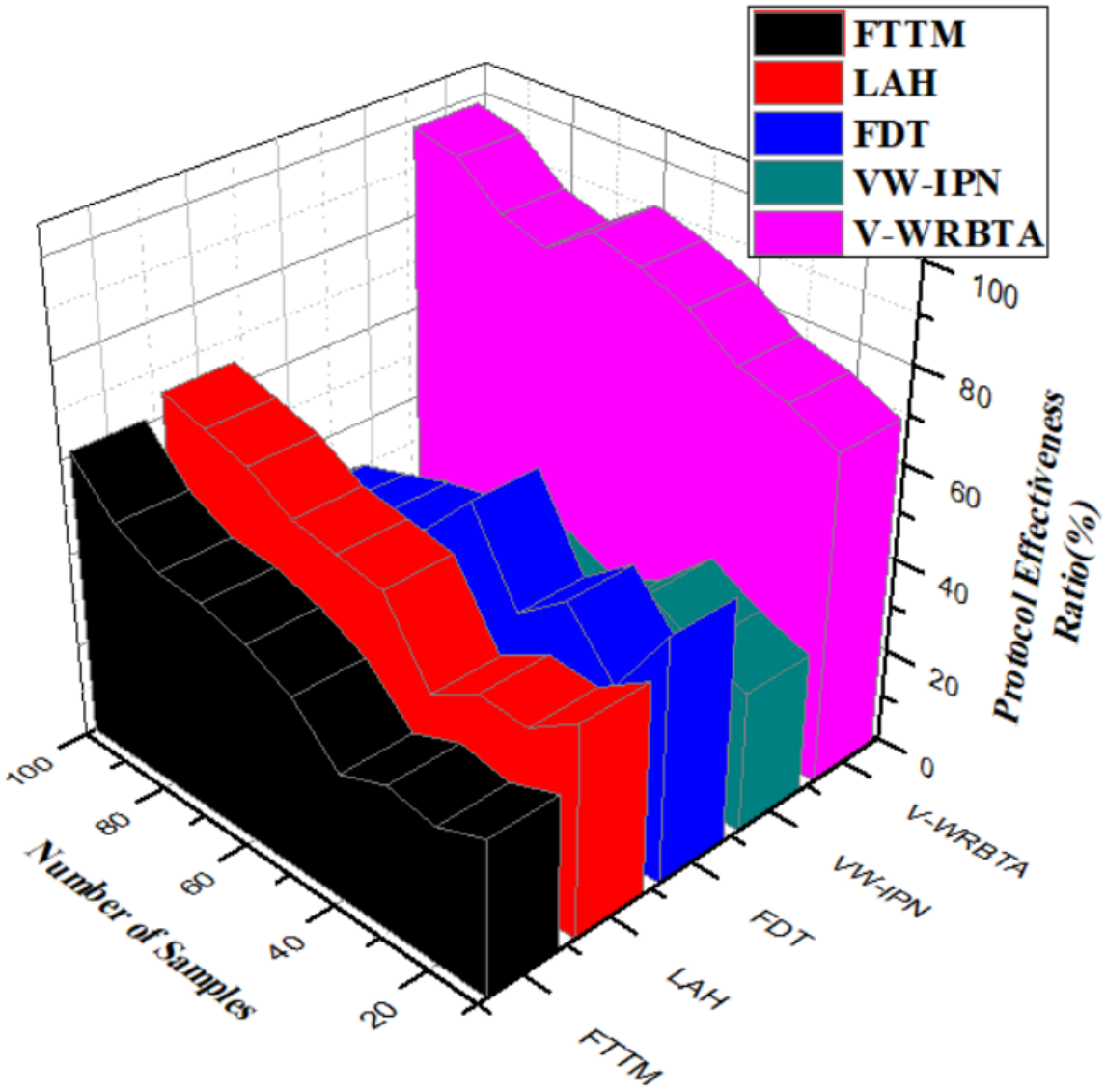

Figure 8: The Graphical Illustration of Protocol Effectiveness

Optimizing treatment results, especially in low-grade blastocyst transfers, requires research of the efficiency of protocols in assisted reproductive technologies. Examining embryo quality, timing, and patient-specific variables are some of the elements that impact success rates when evaluating procedures like the V-WRBTA. Research into improving implantation rates and obtaining successful pregnancies in difficult instances may be advanced by methodically comparing various regimens are derived in equation 18. Modifications, such as changes in culture conditions, shifts in transfer time, or the addition of supplementary medications, are also taken into account in this study. Patients with lower-quality embryos will benefit from improved clinical outcomes as a result of these techniques' refinement. More successful and personalized treatment regimens for ART patients may be achieved via the use of this study, which uses extensive data from clinical trials and simulations to provide light on which procedures produce the

best results. In figure 8, the protocol effectiveness is obtained by 98.41% in the proposed method of V-WRBTA.

4.4. Analysis of Predictions:

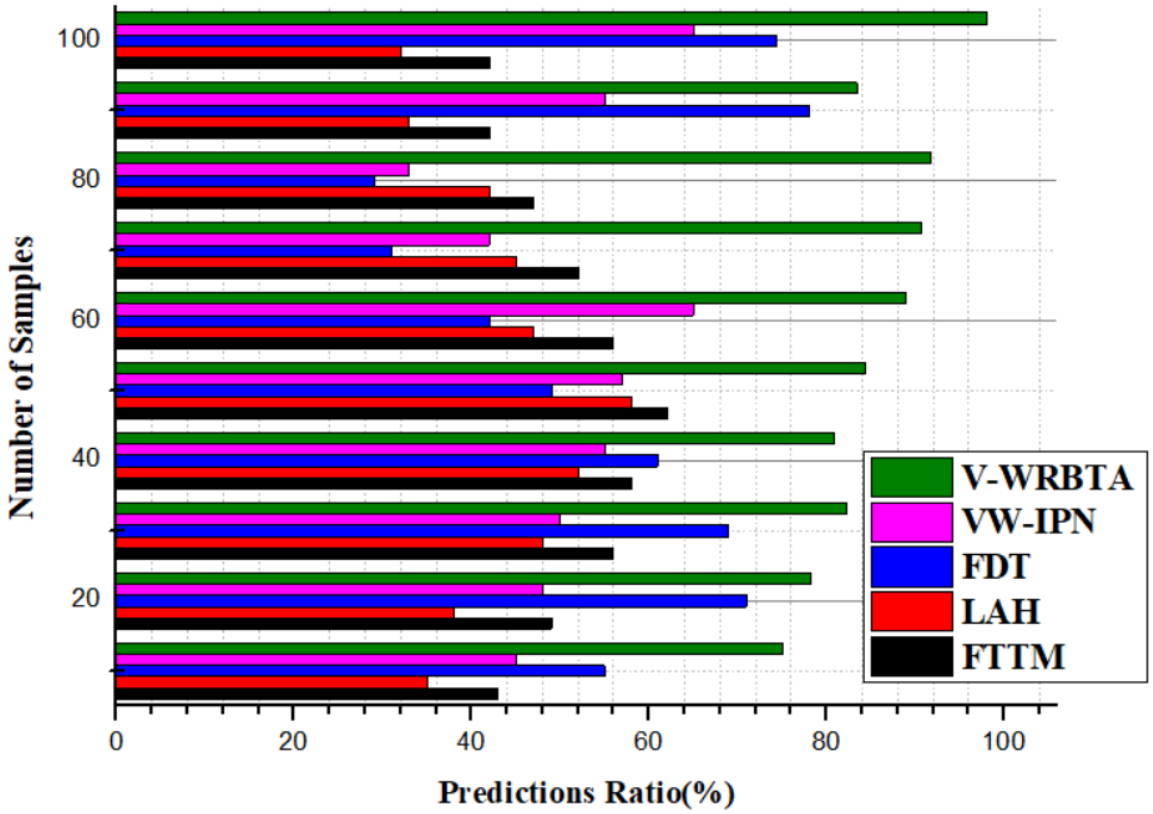

Figure 9: The Graphical Representation of Predictions

Forecasting clinical outcomes based on numerous embryo and treatment features is the main focus of prediction analysis in ART. By incorporating data from V-WRBTA and associated procedures, predictions are created using complex simulation models. For low-grade blastocyst transfers in particular, these models take into account patient demographics, treatment regimens, and embryo quality to estimate success rates are derived in equation 19. Clinicians may make educated judgments on the best course of therapy for each patient by precisely predicting the outcomes of implantation and pregnancy. By highlighting possible hazards and advantages, this predictive analysis paves the way for more tailored patient counselling. The information derived from these forecasts is useful for optimizing ART regimens, which in turn boosts patient satisfaction via the establishment of reasonable expectations and, eventually, the likelihood of positive results. If the ART therapies to be more successful generally, to keep improving these prediction models. In the proposed method of V-WRBTA the prediction ratio is achieved by 98.12% is shown in figure 9.

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4.5. Analysis of Embryo Quality and Characteristics:

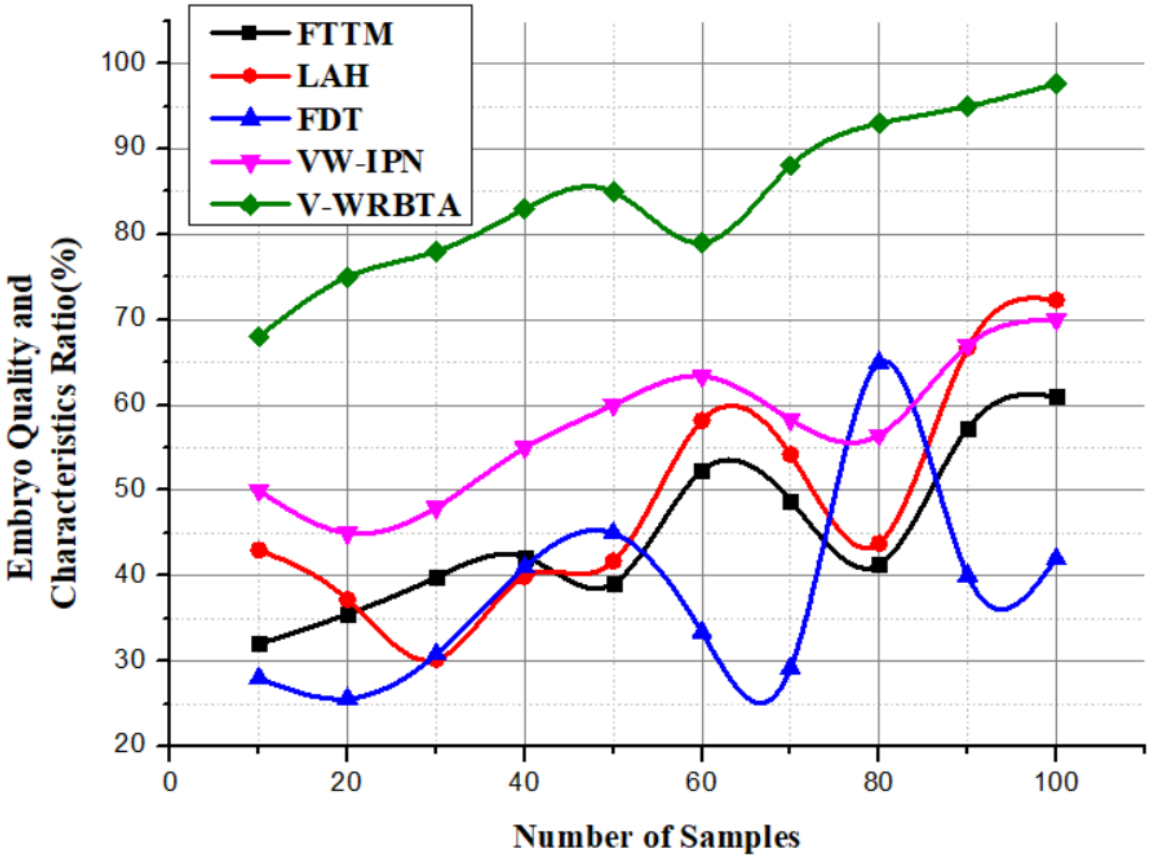

Figure 10: The Graph of Embryo Quality and Characteristics

Figure 10, shows in vitro fertilization and other assisted reproductive technology procedures rely on accurate assessments of embryo quality and traits. It is common practice to evaluate embryo quality according to morphology, which includes characteristics such as blastomere size, cellular fragmentation, and developmental stage. An embryo's viability, implantation chances, and pregnancy success are all heavily influenced by these traits in equation 20. Knowing how certain embryonic features affect results is crucial, particularly when dealing with low-grade blastocysts, and this is especially true when using cutting-edge methods like V-WRBTA. Through the analysis of these traits, medical professionals are able to choose embryos with the best chance of success, regardless of their grade. In addition to directing embryo selection decisions, this data aids in protocol refinement for improved ART efficacy. In the end, better therapeutic results for patients are achieved when more is known about the qualities and qualities of embryos, which allows for more customized treatment strategies. The embryo quality and characteristics are improved by 97.64% in the proposed method of V-WRBTA.

In summary, Assessments of embryo quality, clinical outcomes, efficacy of protocols, patient counseling, and prediction accuracy were all markedly enhanced by the suggested V-WRBTA technique. This research suggests evidence-based ways to improve ART techniques, which could increase success rates for people with difficult reproductive situations and lead to better, more tailored therapies.

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5. Conclusion:

Pregnancies that result from transfers of low-quality embryos have the same obstetric and neonatal outcomes as those from transfers of high-quality embryos, therefore this might be considered a viable choice in cycles when low-quality embryos are the only ones available. It is important to let patients know that although though the chances of becoming pregnant are minimal, if a clinical pregnancy is confirmed, the chances of the baby being born alive are high. Patients whose only procedure was a low-grade blastocyst freeze-thaw transfer had worse results when the father was older and the mother had a high level of baseline luteinizing hormone. It is possible to increase the likelihood of a live birth by selecting blastocysts on day 5 and preparing the endometrium artificially throughout the artificial cycle. Due to improved endometrial receptivity and synchronization and the weeding out of poor-quality embryos through cryopreservation, vitrifying all available blastocysts and transferring them in a subsequent cycle may potentially improve the clinical outcome of ART cycles in some patients. This hypothesis is supported by the observation that the vitrification-warming process entails the blastocoelic cavity contracting and then re-expanding. As part of our regular operating procedure, it only transferred blastocysts to patients if they showed signs of re-expansion of the blastocoelic cavity after vitrification-warming. Previous research confirmed that blastocysts of poor quality that are intrinsically incapable of developing would not be able to display re-expansion of the blastocoelic cavity during vitrification-warming.

The cumulative pregnancy rate may go up and the risk of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome can go down; these are only two of the numerous therapeutic advantages that can result from this. Furthermore, this novel embryo transfer technique has the potential to decrease the danger of multiple pregnancies by allowing for a reduction in the number of embryos transplanted every cycle. In the end, it may strive for less strenuous stimulation regimens if it increases the success rate of each embryo transfer. In a surprising turn of events, the implantation and clinical pregnancy rates were greater with vitrified-warmed blastocyst transfers than with fresh BT. The long-held belief that transplanting newly-formed blastocysts yields the greatest therapeutic results has to be reconsidered. Our goal is to improve the clinical outcome by transferring cryopreserved blastocysts to a subsequent cycle when patients are more prepared and have suitable endometrial receptivity. This allows for better embryo-endometrial synchronization.

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