

Embryo Sex Identification Through Non-Invasive Artificial Intelligence (AI) Algorithm

Matthew (Tex) VerMilyea

PhD, HCLD/CC (ABB)

Vice President of Scientific Advancement

Ovation Fertility



Industry involvement

FUJIFILM

Value from Innovation



IrvineScientific

Key Opinion Leader

 **OVATION**[®]

FERTILITY

Partner

**EMD
SERONO**

Scientific Collaborator

EMBRYOWN

President

TMRW

Scientific Advisor

 **Alife**

Scientific Advisor



LifeWhisperer

A.I. Enhanced Fertility

Scientific Advisor

Impli

BE SMARTER, FEEL SAFER

Scientific Collaborator

cercle

Medical Advisor



IMT

Matcher

Electronic Witnessing

Scientific Advisor

RSi

**REPRODUCTIVE
SOLUTIONS**

Scientific Advisor

- **Research question:** Is it possible to identify the sex of the embryo via AI-based analysis of morphology at day 5?
- Traditionally, sex selection in the USA is performed by PGT-A
 - 42% of IVF clinics that perform PGT-A use the results for non-medical sex selection (Baruch S, et al. Fertil Steril. 2008 May; 89(5):1053-1058)
- Is it theoretically possible that sex will be identifiable based on embryo morphology at day 5?
 - Evidence that X-chromosome inactivation occurs from 8-cell stage on Day 3 (X-chromosome inactivation: Petropoulos, et al. Cell. 2016 May 5; 165(4):1012-26.)
 - Evidence that Y-chromosome genes are expressed from Day 4 (mRNA) (Y-chromosome genes: Moreira de Mello, et al. Sci Rep. 2017 Sep 7; 7(1):10794)

Computer vision-based artificial intelligence model (deep learning) for identifying sex from single, 2D images of blastocysts at day 5 post-insemination



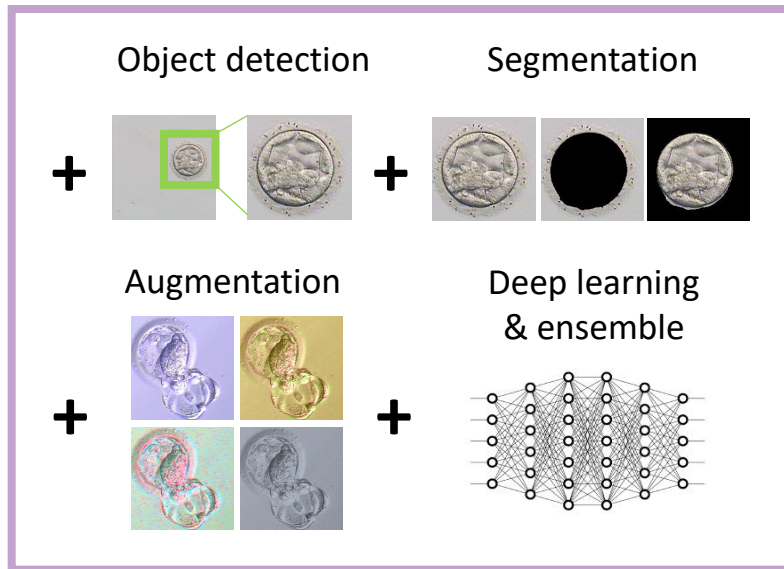
✧ Development of an AI for sex identification

Training Dataset
(~3000 images)



+ Sex ID
Outcomes

Model Training Pipeline



Blind Test Dataset
(~700 images)

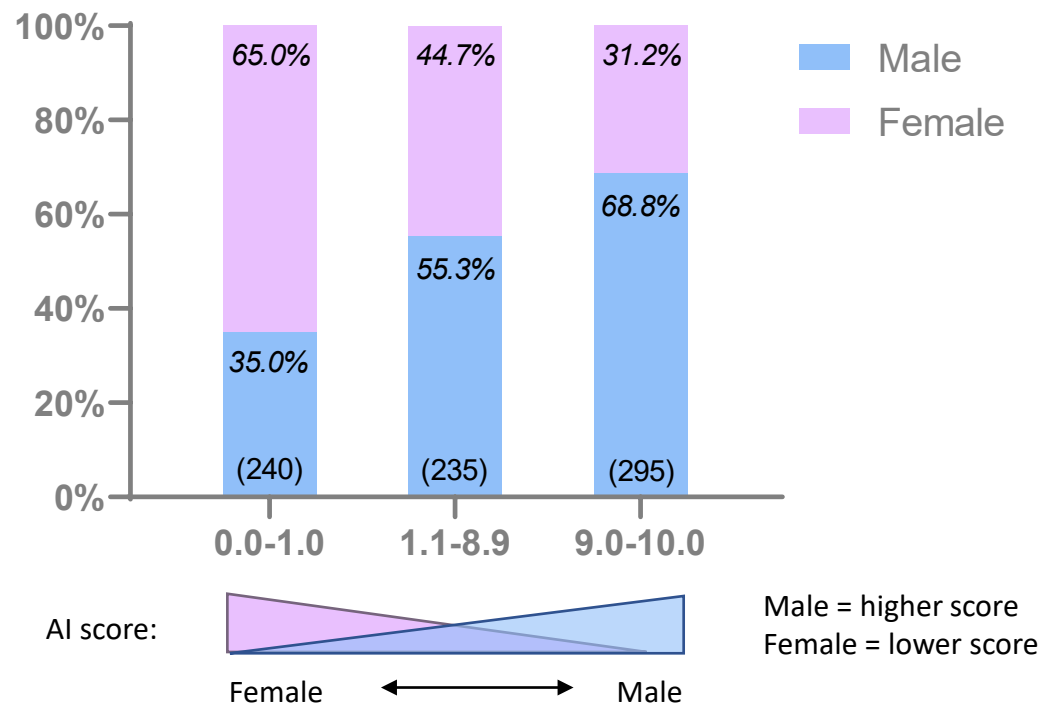


- AI development methods:

- VerMilyea M, et al. *Hum Reprod.* **2020** Apr 28;35(4):770-784. doi: 10.1093/humrep/deaa013.
- Diakiw SM, et al. *Hum Reprod.* **2022** Jul 30;37(8):1746-1759. doi: 10.1093/humrep/deac131.

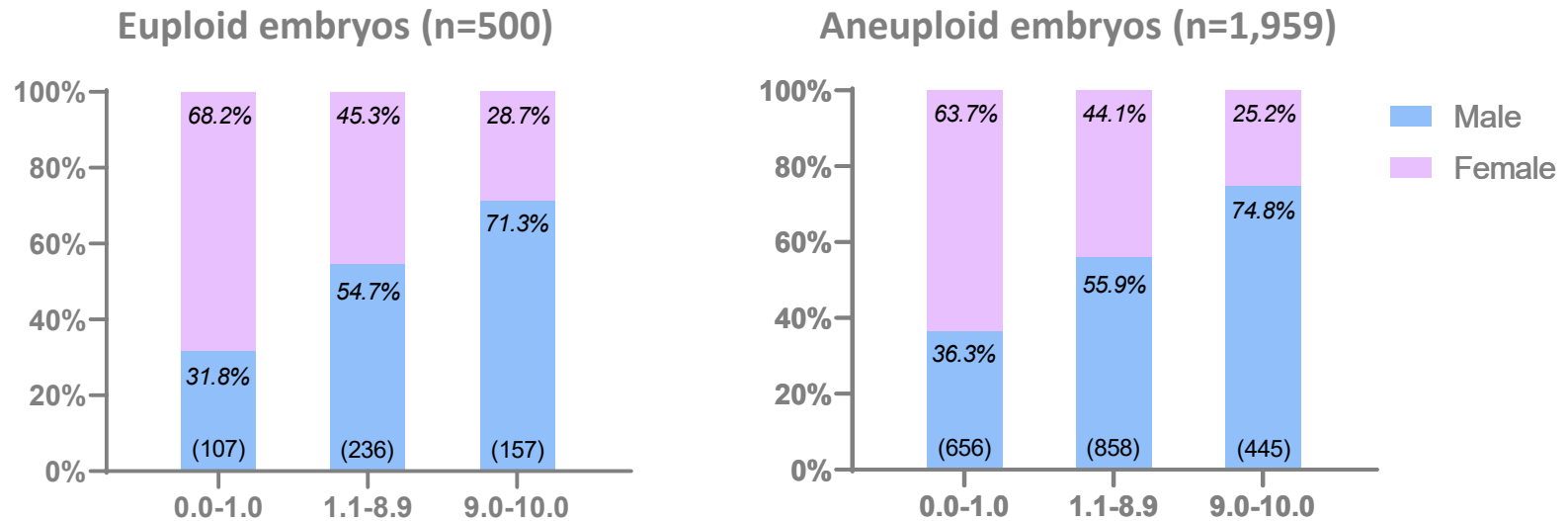
✧ AI score correlates with the probability of sex ID

- AI score from 0.0 (female) to 10.0 (male)
- Images divided by score:
~1/3 embryos in each group
- 65.8% of embryos were FEMALE when scored 0-1 by the AI
- 68.1% of embryos were MALE when scored 9-10 by the AI
- Chi-square $p < 0.0001$



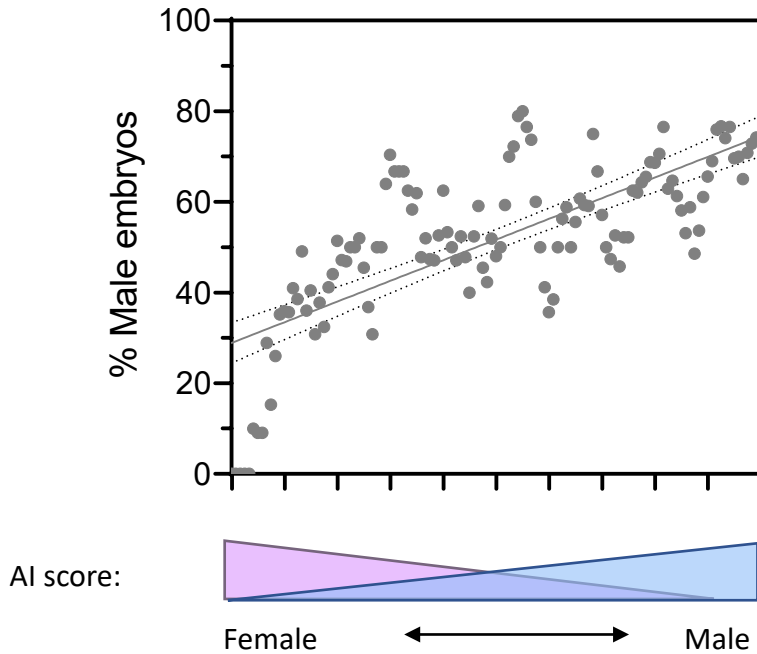


Sex ID AI works on euploid and aneuploid embryos



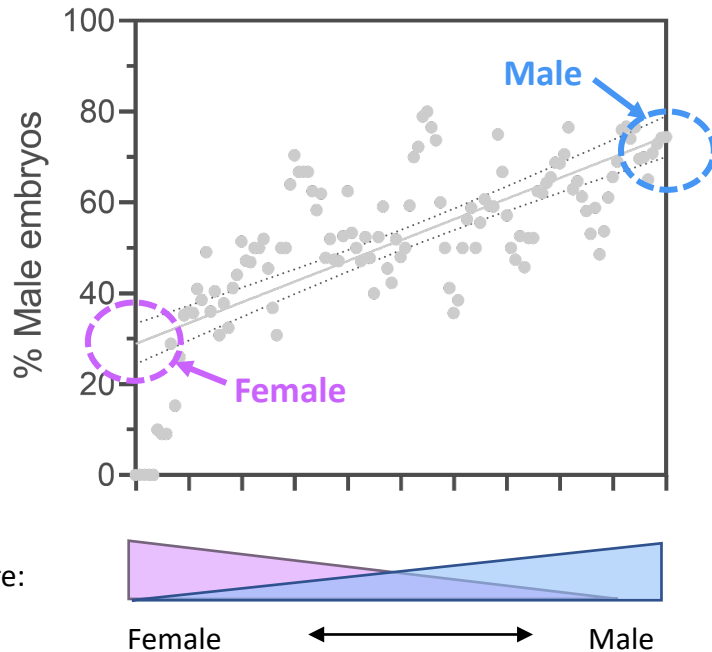
- Significant correlation between score and sex ID on euploid and aneuploid embryos
- Most likely to be applicable when sex isn't known through PGT-A

✧ Linear correlation of AI score with sex ID



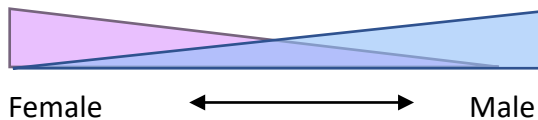
- Significant linear correlation between AI score and sex ID
- Slope = +3.840, $R^2 = 0.5330$

✧ Linear correlation of AI score with sex ID

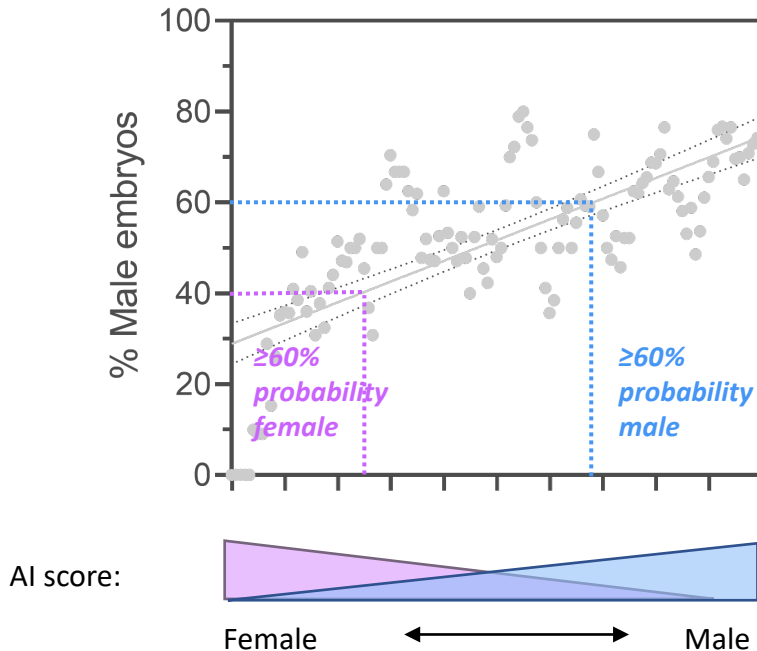


- Significant linear correlation between AI score and sex ID
- Slope = +3.840, $R^2 = 0.5330$
- Minimum score = 71% female (29% male)
- Maximum score = 75% male

AI score:

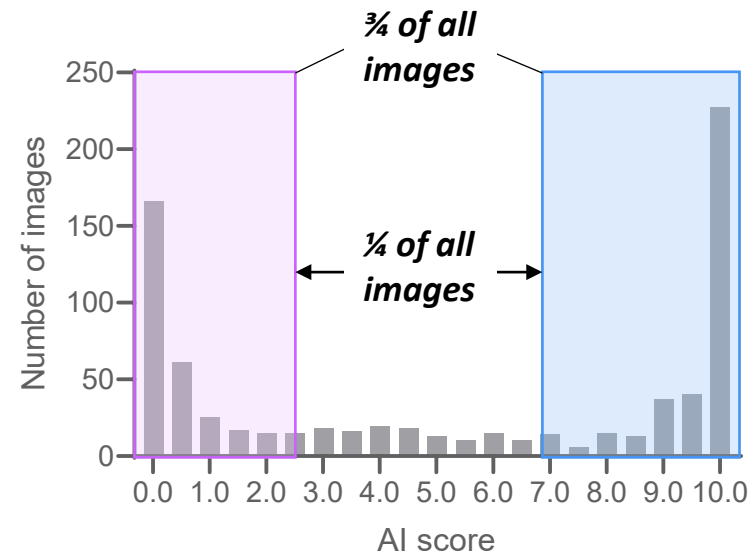


✧ Linear correlation of AI score with sex ID



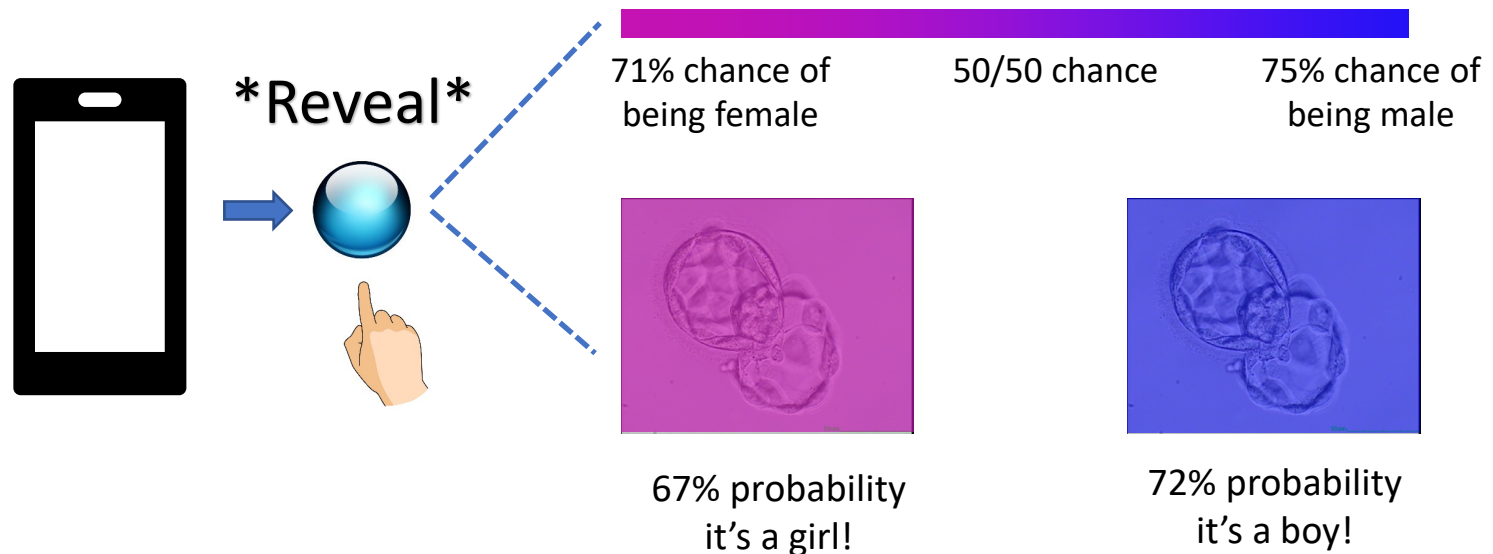
- Significant linear correlation between AI score and sex ID
- Slope = +3.840, $R^2 = 0.5330$
- Minimum score = 71% female (29% male)
- Maximum score = 75% male

- $\frac{3}{4}$ of embryo images have $\geq 60\%$ probability of being either male or female
- $\frac{1}{4}$ images the AI is less certain



✧ Clinical applicability?

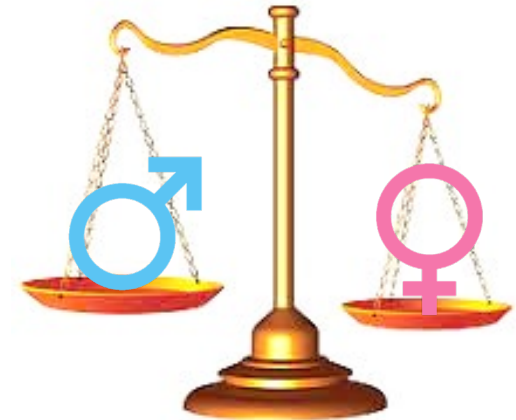
- Sex selection
 - Even at the extreme ends of the AI score scale, there is still a ~25-30% chance that the AI is incorrect
 - Use in countries where genetic testing for sex selection is prohibited?
- Gender reveal
 - Probability of sex ID revealed after embryo transferred (patient app)





Clinical applicability?

- Bias mitigation
 - Male embryos develop faster than female embryos (cavitate earlier, reach blastocyst stage earlier, have a higher number of trophectoderm cells)
 - Is IVF biased towards a higher proportion of males being born? Yes → approximately 55% male to 45% female live births (Dean JH, et al. BJOG. 2010 Dec; 117(13):1628-34)
 - Could an AI for sex ID redress this imbalance?



Journal of Assisted Reproduction and Genetics
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10815-021-02235-9>

ASSISTED REPRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES



Morphology-based selection from available euploid blastocysts induces male-skewed sex proportion in the offspring

Marcos Iuri Roos Kulmann¹ • Carolina Lumertz Martello¹ • Luiza Mezzomo Donatti¹ • Adriana Bos-Mikich² • Nilo Frantz¹

