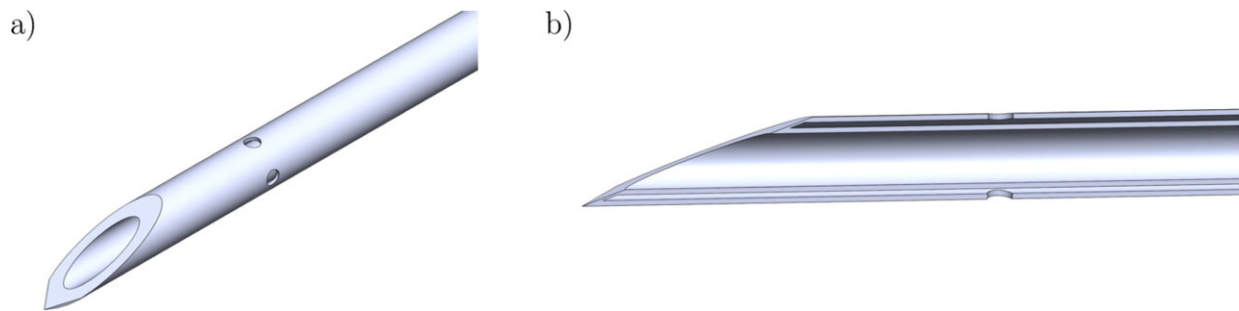


# Mathematicians 'thread the needle' to improve IVF success rates

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Alternative OxIVF needle design illustrating lateral orifices for the flushing fluid traveling through the outer lumen to be redirected outwards with the aim of achieving a similar intra-follicular flow excitation behavior to that induced by the arrow-head OxIVF needle. (a) General three-dimensional view and (b) cross-section view of this design variation. Credit: *Journal of Biomechanics* (2023). DOI: 10.1016/j.jbiomech.2023.111832

Mathematicians are using their expertise to improve IVF success rates, according to a new study.

A team of researchers have redesigned the [needle](#) used in IVF procedures, helping to increase the likelihood of having a baby through this treatment. [The study, published in the \*Journal of Biomechanics\*](#), is a culmination of five years research into fertility.

During IVF, eggs (known as oocytes) are taken from a person's ovaries

and fertilized with sperm in a laboratory. Once fertilized, the egg becomes an embryo—which is then inserted into the womb to grow.

Gathering oocytes is invasive and expensive and, according to computer models, current techniques successfully collect only 60% of available oocytes. The more oocytes that can be harvested, the more chance of a successful pregnancy.

This latest modeling research, led by Radu Cimpeanu, Associate Professor at Warwick Mathematics Institute, University of Warwick, has helped to improve the efficacy of the needles used in [oocyte](#) extraction. The team achieved this through mathematical and computer models, which helped them study the complex flow of liquid through the needles used in IVF.

They showed that in traditional IVF methods, when the needle is inserted into follicles (which contain oocytes) in the ovary, the flow of fluids through the needle can damage the oocytes.

To address this, the team redesigned the needle to have specialized lateral channels, steering [fluid flow](#) inside the follicle to gently move the oocyte towards the hollow tip of the needle. This means that [oocytes](#) are less likely to become stuck or damaged during extraction, improving collected numbers considerably at this early stage of the procedure—thereby improving IVF success rates.

Professor Radu Cimpeanu said, "The study represents a fantastic interdisciplinary undertaking, with [medical practitioners](#), engineers and mathematicians coming together to solve a problem from a completely new direction. The study began in 2018, while I was at the University of Oxford, and quickly developed into an international collaboration. Seeing the models come to life as prototypes used in real-world studies has been an incredibly rewarding experience."

Dr. Ektoras Georgiou, Subspecialist Registrar in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, University Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, said, "Modern IVF is a long and arduous process and its success rate is modest, at best. After leading a [systematic review](#) which demonstrated that the practice of follicular flushing does not improve oocyte yield or IVF outcomes, I found myself wondering how this now outdated process could be improved. It has been so exciting to be able to bring together a team of experts across different fields, who share in my passion to drive innovation in an evidence-based and scientific approach."

Professor Cimpeanu added, "We've also worked with collaborators at the University of Nottingham and the Paragon Veterinary Group to successfully deliver this new type of needle in IVF procedures in cattle. We are currently laying the foundations for human trial studies and are in discussions with manufacturers to try to implement this new model at scale."

"Alongside IVF, the research could have wide-reaching benefits, improving the use of needles in a range of medical treatments."

**More information:** Radu Cimpeanu et al, A new flow-based design for double-lumen needles, *Journal of Biomechanics* (2023). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jbiomech.2023.111832](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbiomech.2023.111832)

Provided by University of Warwick

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