

# RESULTS OF A RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL

optimizing success rates in assisted reproductive technology with personalized care based on the endometrial immune profiling



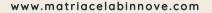
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# OBJECTIVE OF THE RCT

Does endometrial immune profiling combined with precision therapy improve the performance of IVF treatment?





# STUDY DESIGN

### INCLUSION CRITERA

GOOD PROGNOSIS PATIENTS

Infertile patient with planned fresh or frozen ET Younger than 38 years Range of oocyte pick-up with ET <3 No ovarian insufficiency (AMH>1.5 pg/ml; AFC>6) No azoospermia

### **METHOLOGY:**

### THE PRIMARY ANALYSIS:

Focus on demonstrating the superiority of precision care using the modified intent-to-treat (mITT) population, excluding patients without ET

THE PRIMARY ENDPOINT: Live birth rate (LBR) per transfer HYPOTHESIS: A relative increase of 40% of LBR

**Enrolment-Information -consent Endometrial Biopsy Endometrial Immune Profiling** NO Immune Dysregulation Immune Dysregulation Randomisation Conventional-standard **Precision Care according** Care to the profile LBR after Transfer LBR after Transfer

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# THE UTERINE IMMUNE PROFILING (UTIMPRO) PROCESS

- The uterine immune profiling through the quantification of the RNA expression of predefined targets aims to document this very particular immune environment
- All process respect the norm QMS 13485



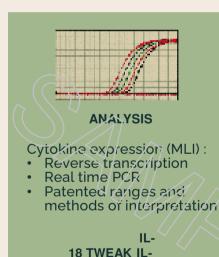
SAMPLE COLLECTION

- An endometrial biopsy at mid-luteal phase
- The sample is sent to us laboratory



PRE- ANALYSIS

- Mid luteal phase
- RNA extraction
- RNA integrity



15 Fn-14 CD56



TARGETED STRATEGY:

" Trigger the mobilisation and activation of immune cells

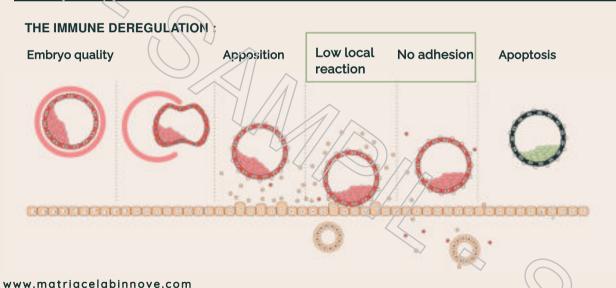
### **TARGETED TREATMENTS:**

- · Scratching mid-luteal phase prior ET
- HCG supplementation luteal phase of ET cycle
- · Sexual intercourse after ET
- Double sequential embryo transfer (D3-D5) if relevant

## **UNDER IMMUNE ACTIVATION**

### **DIAGNOSIS OF UTERINE IMMUNE PROFILING:**

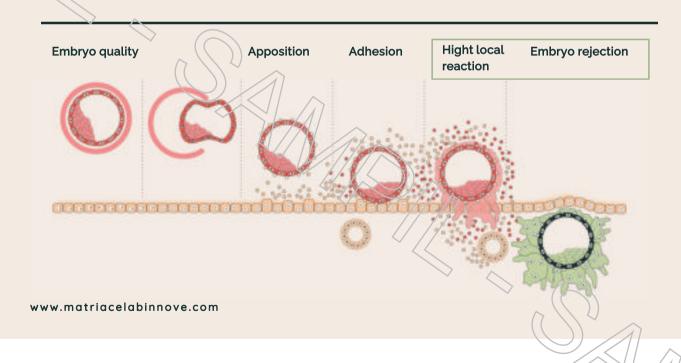
- No Th-2 angiogenic cytokines (IL-18)
  Immature uNK cells (IL-15)
  Absence of uNK mobilisation



# **OVER IMMUNE ACTIVATION**

### **UTERINE IMMUNE PROFILING:**

Excess of Th-1 cytokines
No local immunoregulation
Excessive uNK cells mobilisation





TARGETED STRATEGY :

"To control the activation of immune cells"

### **TARGETED TREATMENTS:**

- No local injury (over)/ scratching (Mixed)
- High dose of progesterone
- Glucocorticoids or Intralipids (test under therapy)

# 7 NO ET ( failures of culture at day 5) 6 protocols abandonment (3 myoma, 1 urologic surgery, 1 azoospermia, 1 8 spontaneous pregnancies 2 consent withdrawal endometriosis 12 loss of follow up 106 patients with no dysregulation 9 non analyzable biopsies/6 degraded RNA, z proliferative phase, 1 criteria of inclusion not 162 cycles scheduled for Embrys transfer (ET) 190 conventional-standard care 155 cycles with outcome 225 dysregulated randomized patients 493 included patients- 2016 to 2023 484 analysable biopsies FLOW CHART OF THE STUDY 155 cycles scheduled for Embryo transfer (ET) 188 precision care 140 cycles with outcome 15 NO ET (13 fallures of culture at day 5, 1/ no ovarian response, 1 failure of thawing) 8 protocols abandonment @ hydrosalpins, 2 myoma, 1 breast concer, 1 azoospermia, 1 premature avarian failure, z thrombophilik 9 spontaneous pregnancies 1 consent withdrawal 15 loss of follow up

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# Descriptive clinical data of randomised patients

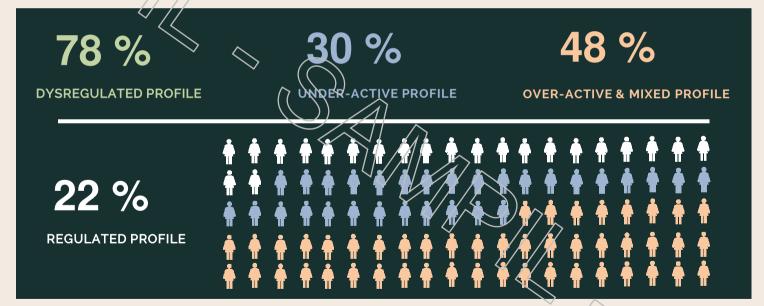
	Total	Precision care	Conventional care
	N=295	N=140	N=155
Age, years (Median, 01-03)	33.4 (31.1;36.0)	33.7 (31.5;36.1)	33.4 (31.0;36.1)
AMH, ng/ml (Median, O1-O3)	3.16 (2.27;4.70)	3.30 (2.40:4.49)	2.95 (2.21;4.86)
Number of previous oocyte pick-ups (Median, 01-03)	1 (0;1)	1 (0;1)	1 (0;1)
Number of previous embryos transferred (Median, 01-03)	1 (0;2)	1 (0;2)	1 (0;2)
Previous ET failure, three levels — no. (%)			
one transfer failed	133 (45.1%)	59 (49.3%) 26 (18.6%)	38 (24.5%)
No previous ET	98 (33.5%)	45 (32.1%)	53 (34.2%)
Type of Embryo transfer — no. (%)	>> > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > > >		
Freezed-thawed	222/290(76.6%)	103/138(74.6%)	119/153(77.8%) 34/153(22.2%)
Number of embryos transferred (Median, 01-03)	1 (1;2)	1 (2:2)	1 (1;1)

# RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

Patients with a history of repeated failed implantations has exactly the same repartition

"We are not documenting endometrial pathology, we are documenting a physiological imbalance"





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# PRIMARY END-POINT OF THE mITT ANALYSIS

AND SECONDARY END -POINT OF THE MODIFIED INTENTION TO TREAT (MITT)

	Total N=295	Precision Care N=140	Conventional Care N=155	Precision Care vs. Conventional care			
				Odds Ratio	p-value <sup>£</sup>	Odds Ratio	p-value <sup>£</sup>
				(95% CI)	p value	(95% CI)	- P value
LIVE BIRTH RATE	35.3% (104/295)	<b>41.4</b> % (58/140)	29. <b>7</b> % (46/155)	<b>1.68</b> (1.04; 2.73) <sup>b</sup>	0.036	1.75 (1.04; 2.92) <sup>b</sup>	0.030
Ongoing pregnancy rate	35.6% (105/295)	<b>41.4</b> % (58/140)	30.3% (47/155)	1.63 (1.01; 265) <sup>b</sup>	0:048	1.68 (1.00; 2.81) <sup>b</sup>	0.043
Clinical pregnancy rate	44.7% (132/295)	50.7% (71/140)	39.4% (61/155)	1.59 (1.00; 2.52) <sup>b</sup>	0.052	1.66 (0.99; 2.70)b	0.041
Early miscarriage rate	20.3 % (27/133)	18.3% (13/71)	22.6% (14/62)	0.77 (0.31; 1.87) <sup>b</sup>	0.543	0,80 (0.31; 2.04) <sup>b</sup>	0.608

<sup>\*</sup> Unadjusted Odds Ratio. Adjusted Odds Ratio for Age class, embryo quality, embryo transfer and Uterine immune profile

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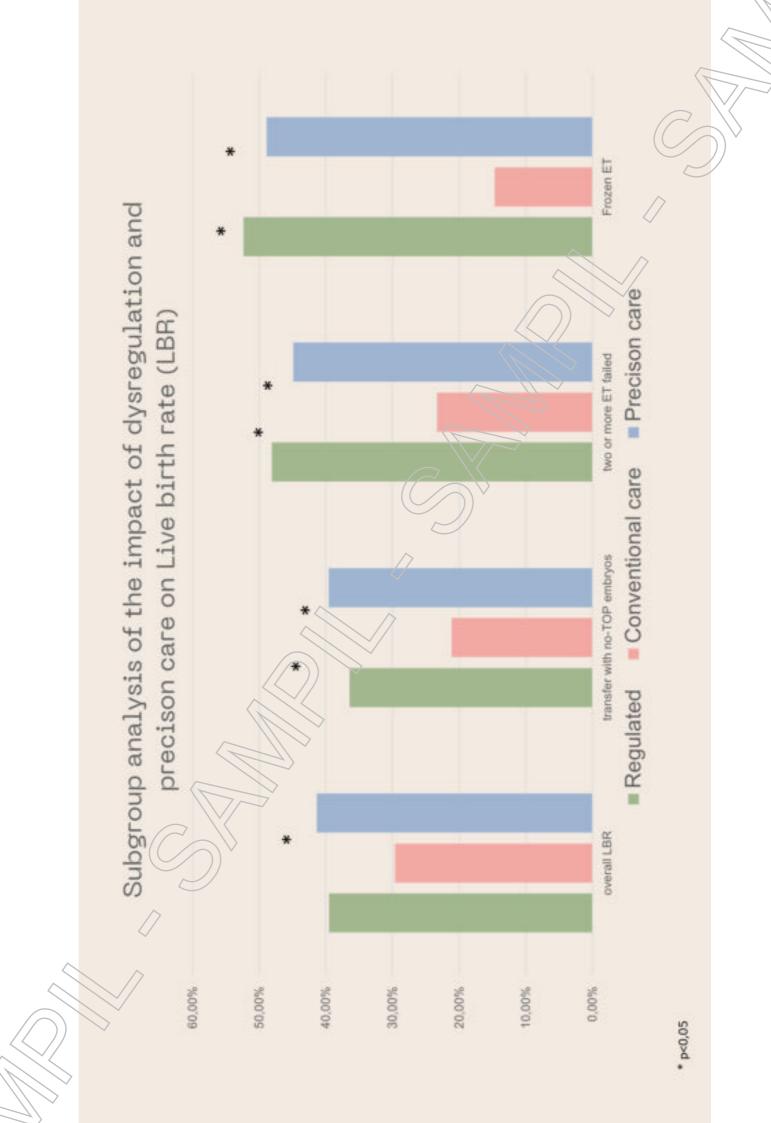
# FOREST PLOT: ODDS OF LIVE BIRTH OUTCOMES

### COMPARING CONVENTIONAL VS. PRECISION CARE APPROACHES

Subgroup	Precision care event/total (%)	Conventional-Standar care event/total (%)	d OR (95%) CI
Overall	58/140 (41.4%)	46/155 (29.7%)	1,68 (1.04 to 2.71)
Age, class			/// ^
≥ 35	18/54 (33.3%)	13/50 (26.0%)	/ 1.4/2/(0.61 to 3.32)
< 35	40/86 (46.5%)	33/105 (31.4%)	1.90 (1.05 to 3.43)
Embryos quality			
No Top	36/91 (39.6%)	21/99 (21.2%)	2.43.(1.28 to 4.61)
Тар	20/47 (42.6%)	25/54 (46.3%)	0.86 (0.39 to 1.89)
Uterine immune profile			
Over activation	33/71 (46.5%)	20/74 (27.0%)	2.34 (1.17 to 4.69)
Under activation	20/46 (43.5%)	21/65 (32.3%)	1.61 (0.74 to 3.52)
Mixt	5/23 (21.7%)	5/16 (31.3%)	0.61 (0.14 to 2.60)
Previous ET failure, two lev	vels		
At least 1 ET failure	39/95 (41.1%)	26/102 (25.5%)	2.04 (1.11 to 3.73)
No previous ET	19/45 (42.2%)	20/53 (37.7%)	1.21 (0.54 to 2.71)
Previous ET failure, three le	evels		
Two or more transfer failed	31/69 (44.9%)	15/64 (23.4%)	2.66 (1.26 to 5.63)
One transfer failed	8/26 (30.8%)	11/38 (28.9%)	1.09 (0.37 to 3.24)
No previous ET	19/45 (42.2%)	20/53 (37.7%)	1.21 (0.54 to 2.71)
Type of Embryo transfer			
Freezed-thawed	17/35 (48.6%)	5/34 (14.7%)	5.48 (1.72 to 17.43)
Fresh	39/103 (37.9%)	41/119 (34.5%)	1.16 (0.67 to 2.01)

**FAVORS PRECISION CARE FAVORS CONVENTIONAL CARE** 

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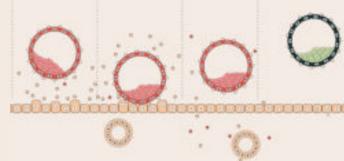




**OVER IMMUNE ACTIVATION** 



UNDER IMMUNE ACTIVATION



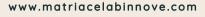
# CONCLUSION

The immune environment of the uterus appears as a fundamental and crucial parameter This RCT indirectly establishes that pregnancy results from a very early balanced immune dialogue between the embryo and the endometrium.

Precision therapy significantly increased LBR after embryo transfer.

Its rebalancing can help 75-80% of infertile patients, even at the beginning of their ART treatment.

Personalization is particularly useful for those with sub-optimal embryo quality; patients with history of only two ET failures and frozen ET.



# FUTURE DIRECTION

- The generalizability and robustness of our findings depend on the replication of our RCT by independent research teams, potentially incorporating optimal embryo by using PGT-A for example.
- It is essential to clarify how restoring the endometrial immune balance can support the development of certain embryos.

REPLICATE CLARIFY GENERALIZE

# TEAM & PARTNER

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