



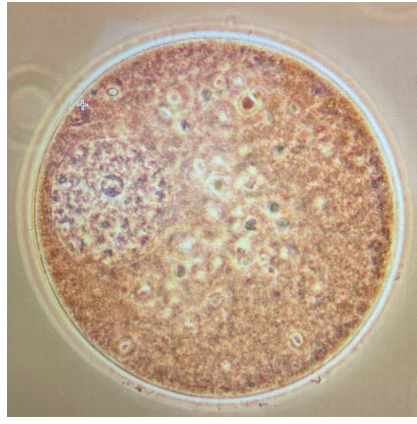
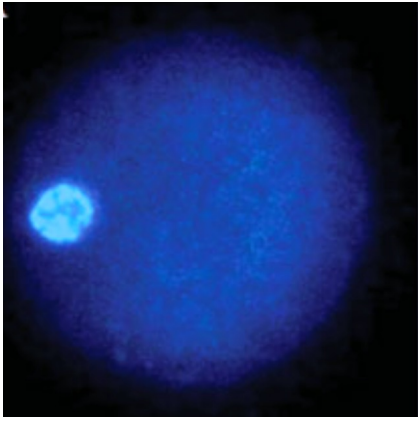
TIME FOR A QUICK REVIEW

**Assessment of the IVM outcomes:
-Nuclear stage classification**

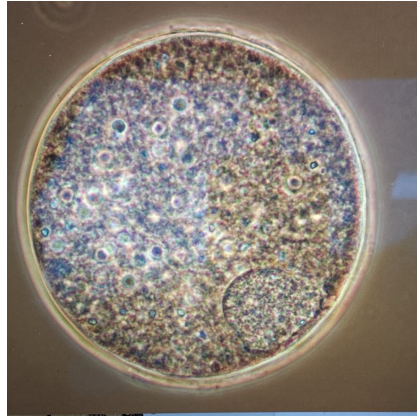
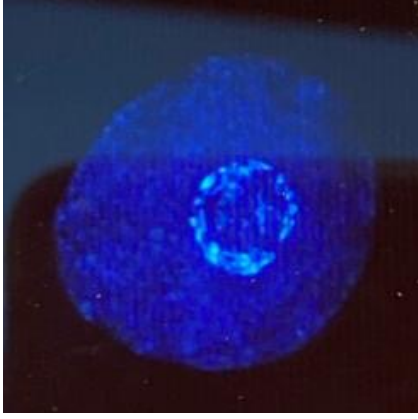
DAPI

LACMOID

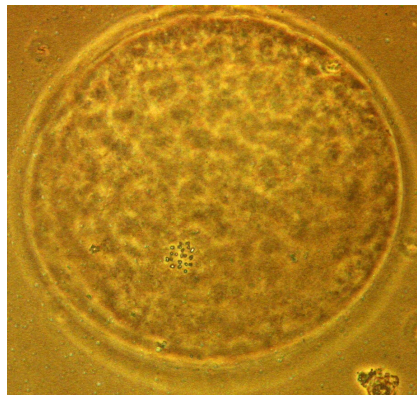
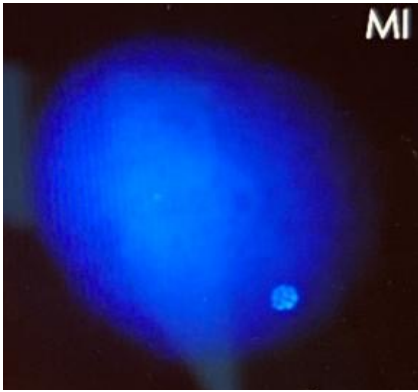
GV



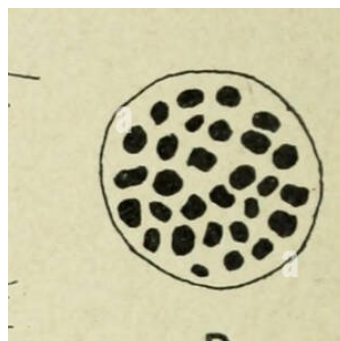
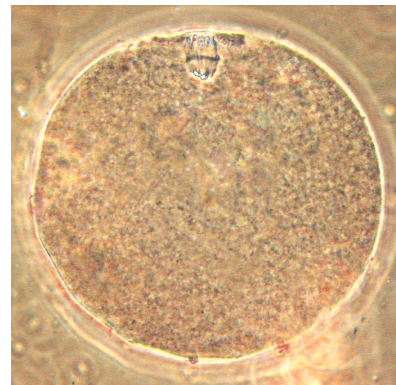
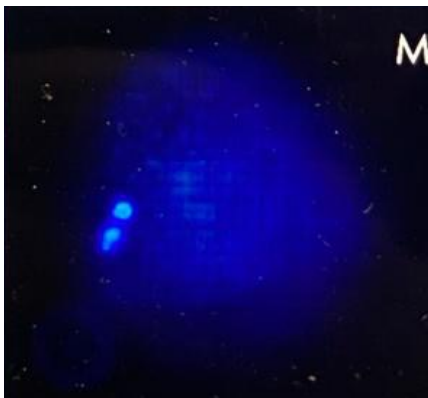
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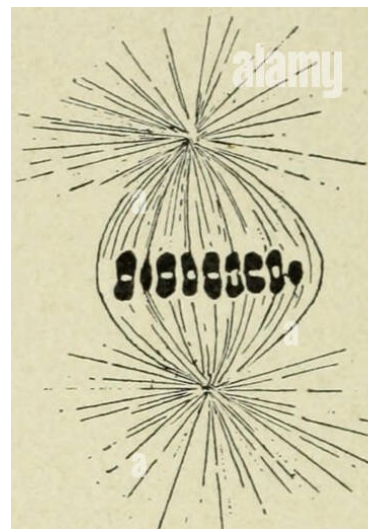
MI



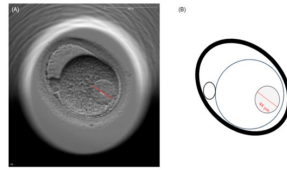
MII



Flat perspective

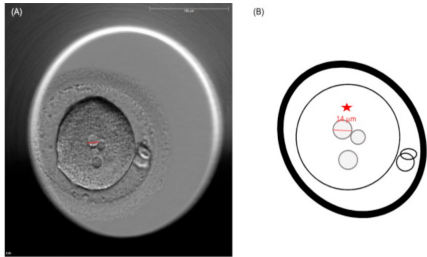


Longitudinal perspective



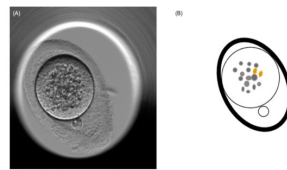
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Fig. 4. (A and B) Large vacuole with 44 μ m diameter, large perivitelline space.



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Fig. 2. (A and B) Multiple vacuoles of various sizes, *vacuole with 14 μ m diameter, large perivitelline space.



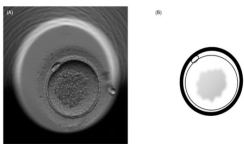
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Fig. 1. (A and B) Centrally located granulation and refractile bodies.

LOW QUALITY MII OOCYTES

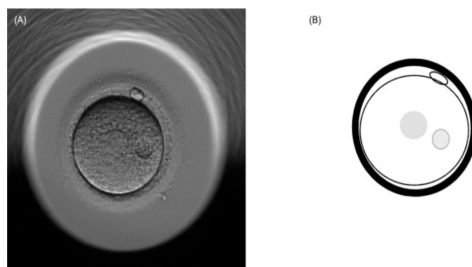
- Optimal oocyte morphology is defined as an oocyte with spherical structure enclosed by a uniform ZP, with a uniform translucent cytoplasm free of inclusions and a size-appropriate polar body (Alpha Scientists in Reproductive Medicine and ESHRE Special Interest Group of Embryology, 2011).

- These are examples of Metaphase II-stage (MII) oocytes with morphological variations that may affect the developmental competence and implantation potential of the derived embryo.



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Fig. 3. (A and B) Centrally located condense granulation.



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Fig. 6. (A and B) Smooth endoplasmic reticulum clusters.