

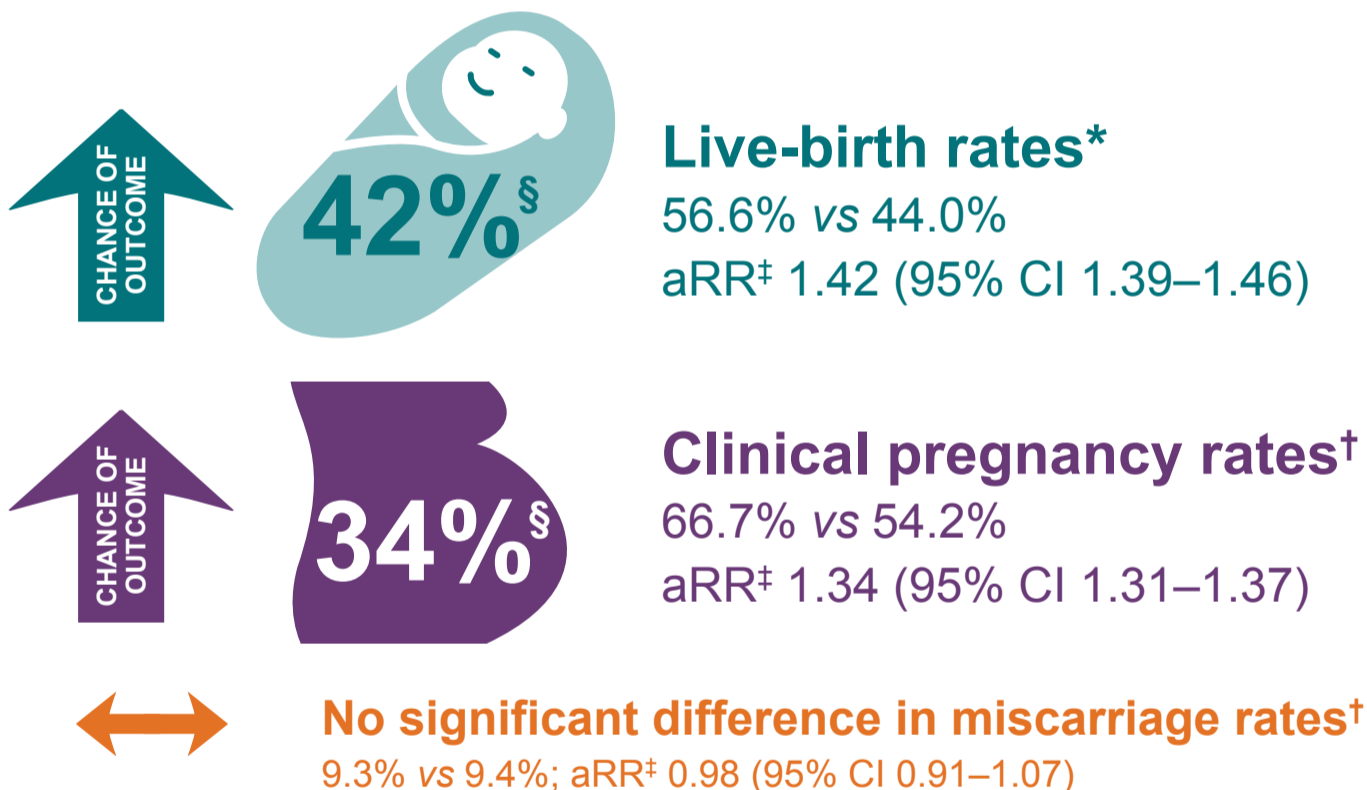


Did you know?

...that embryo transfer method may impact obstetric outcomes in women receiving fresh donor oocytes?

A retrospective cohort study of 33,863 women undergoing ART using freshly retrieved donor oocytes reported that live-birth rates* were significantly higher in those receiving fresh embryos vs cryopreserved-thawed embryos¹

Fresh embryos (n=15,308) vs cryopreserved-thawed embryos (n=36,634)¹



Similar results were found when PGT-A was performed

*primary endpoint; †secondary endpoint. Due to the potential for type 1 errors due to multiple comparisons, findings from analyses of secondary endpoints should be interpreted as exploratory. ‡adjusted for donor age, day of embryo transfer, use of a gestational carrier, and assisted hatching; §percentages calculated from the aRRs and reflect increased likelihood of achieving outcomes with fresh embryos vs cryopreserved-thawed embryos.

These results suggest that the cryopreservation-thaw process may lower the implantation potential of an embryo derived from a fresh donor oocyte¹

The interpretation of these findings is limited by the potential for selection and confounding bias.

aRR, adjusted relative risk; ART, assisted reproductive technology; CI, confidence interval; PGT-A, preimplantation genetic testing for aneuploidy.

1. Insogna IG *et al.* JAMA 2021;325(2):156–63.

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