Objective: Since the first successful application in Europe in 2004, cryopreservation of ovarian tissue to preserve fertility in young cancer patients has resulted in over 20 births. While on the other hand, in JAPAN, the ovarian tissue cryopreservation has started in 2008, and now only seven facilities can perform this method under permission of Institutional Review Board (IRB). In addition, JSFP (JAPAN Society for Fertility Preservation) was established in 2012 to promote fertility preservation for young cancer patients in JAPAN. The association intends to create network of fertility preservation and disperse the knowledge of ovarian tissue cryopreservation in JAPAN. Right now, vitrification is the standard method of ovarian tissue cryopreservation in Japan. The present study, we would report the current status of ovarian tissue vitrification of our facility and affiliated institution of JSFP.

Methods: We investigated about the number of patients and clinical indication and the result of ovary tissue transplantation on our facility. This study was approved by the ethics review board at our hospital.

Results: Between January 2010 and July 2013, 84 patients were received ovarian tissue vitrification at our facility (breast cancer: 21, uterine cervical cancer: 2, collagen disease: 2, primary ovarian insufficiency: 59). 34 POI patients were received ovary tissue transplantation, and a healthy baby was obtained from POI patient for the first time in the world using vitrified-ovarian tissues at St. Marianna University.

Conclusion: We needs to expand this method in our country, and assess about efficacy of ovarian tissue vitrification in near future.