

USEFULNESS OF A BANK OF OOCYTES IN EGG DONATION PROGRAMS. OUR EXPERIENCE IN IVI MADRID

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Introduction: Oocyte donation facilitates achieving a pregnancy to couples with different indications, advanced maternal age, patients without ovarian function, or previous failed IVF attempts.

Recent advances in oocyte cryopreservation by means of the cryotop method have made possible donor oocyte cryo-banking. The aim of this study is to compare results obtained with fresh and cryopreserved donor oocytes in terms of cancellation, pregnancy and implantation rates in 2009-2010 Egg Donation Program in IVI Madrid.

Materials and methods: Retrospective study including 1946 oocyte recipients undergoing an oocyte donation cycle from anonymous young donors following ovarian stimulation. In 548 cases oocytes were vitrified (V-group) and 1398 cases were fresh donated oocytes (F-group). Chi² and t-test were performed to compare percentages and mean values. $p < 0.05$ was regarded as significant.

Results: There were no statistical differences between groups in donors mean age (V=24.1±3.9, F=24.3±3.9), number of donated oocytes (F=9.64±2.2, V=8.90±2.1 MII), number of embryos transferred (F=1.90±0.3, V=1.89±0.3), pregnancy rate (V=55.23%, F=51.59%), Miscarriage (V=9.46%, F=10.60%) and implantation rate V=37.4%, F=36.2%). Nevertheless, transfer cancellation rate was higher in V-group (12.70% vs. 7.22%; $p=0.0002$), therefore, the pregnancy rate per started cycle were identical in both groups (V=48.17%, F=48.49%).

Conclusion: Vitrification of human oocytes allows new perspectives in our egg donation program, because clinical results are similar to that obtained with fresh oocytes and facilitates the management of the Program when there is not a synchrony between the endometrial preparation of the compatible recipient and the oocyte donor retrieval. It also simplifies treatment with a very simple planning.