In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF)

Dear Colleagues,

In-vitro fertilization has continuously gained in popularity since its first delivery in 1978. This is primarily due to women delaying childbirth later in life and the ease of availability of care in many nations. IVF has changed significantly over the years, starting with clomiphene for ovarian stimulation, followed by human menopausal gonadotropins then recombinant FSH and LH. Techniques have been developed to prevent ovarian hyperstimulation which was once common and has become rare. Preimplantation testing of the embryos can be done to prevent disease and may improve certain outcomes. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection has been used to overcome severe male factor infertility. We can freeze oocytes to prolong fertility later in life in cancer patients and in women without partners. Ingenuity in IVF continues with novel mechanisms to prevent ovulation being developed. We at Clinical and Experimental Obstetrics & Gynecology are developing an issue of our journal focused on novel IVF outcomes and the ingenuity in this field.

Topics covered in this Topical Collection include, but are not limited to:
- IVF
- IVM
- agonist trigger
- ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome
- progestins to prevent ovulation
- fertility preservation
- oocyte freezing

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