第72回 日本産科婦人科学会学術講演会

ISP-13-5

東京(Web 開催)、2020.04.23-26

Details of delivery about three elderly primiparous women who got pregnant by egg donation

<u>Shinnosuke Komiya</u>:1,2,<u>Tomoko Nakao</u>:1,2,<u>Risa Nukii</u>:1,<u>Naoko Terawaki</u>:1,<u>Yoshiko</u> <u>Asai</u>:1,<u>Takao Himeno</u>:1,<u>Tomoko Inoue</u>:1,<u>Yoshiharu Morimoto</u>:1,<u>Hidetaka Okada</u>:2 1:<u>HORAC Grand Front Osaka Clinic</u>, 2:<u>Kansai Medical University</u>

[Background] In the past ten years, the rate of live birth per oocyte pick up has been decreasing (JSOG ART Databook 2016) and is thought to be due to the aging of the population at the start of infertility treatment. Some elderly primary infertility patients wish to use donated eggs overseas because it is not recognized in Japan. However, the results of fertility treatment using donated eggs and the prognosis of pregnancy are not precise because there are few data in Japan. We herein report the delivery details of 3 women who became pregnant with donated eggs infertility treatment and gave birth in our hospital.

[Cases] In all cases, the infertile patients had been treated in Japan and tried to get pregnant, but they eventually decided to use donated eggs overseas. All of them had live births, two of them were DD twin pregnancies. All patients delivered by cesarean section and one patient required a hysterectomy due to complications.

[Conclusion]

If infertility patients wish to use donated eggs to get pregnant; she should contact an agent herself and travels abroad to receive embryo transplantation. In many cases, multiple blastocysts transplantations are performed in the name of self-responsibility, resulting in advanced maternal age twin pregnancies. Since this situation is a source of pressure on obstetric resources, it is necessary to clarify the whole picture of donated egg pregnancies and to present an opinion.