1st ASFP (Ho Chi Minh City)

The necessity of sperm cryopreservation for fertility preservation

Kyono ART Clinic
Yusuke Nakamura, Yukiko Nakajo, Nobuya Aono, Masakazu Doshida, Tomoko Hashimoto, Hideki Igarashi, Koichi Kyono.

Introduction

In recent years, while the number of young cancer patients has been rising, the number who survive the cancer has also been rising, thanks to advances in medicine. Anti-cancer agents and radiation therapy significantly reduce the reproductive function of people of reproductive age. At present, in some cases, we are concerned about the patient's quality of life (QOL) but sperm cryopreservation for fertility preservation is not performed. Here, we examined cases of sperm cryopreservation for fertility preservation.

Materials and Methods

We analyzed 173 cases of men who visited our clinic to have their sperm frozen for fertility preservation between January 1, 1997 and May 31, 2016.

Results

The average age of the subjects was 30.1 years. At first visit, 61 (35.3%) were married, and 112 (64.7%) were single. 119 patients (68.8%) came pre-chemotherapy, 40 (23.1%) post-chemotherapy, 9 (5.2%) before systemic radiation therapy (prior to bone marrow transplantation), and 5 (2.9%) for other reasons.

Of 26 people who received ART treatment at our clinic after their cancer treatment had ended, pregnancy after sperm cryopreservation for fertility preservation has been confirmed in 8 cases. In 7 cases after chemotherapy, pregnancy was confirmed after injection of fresh sperm. Pregnancy was also confirmed in 3 cases after chemotherapy through sperm retrieval TESE.

Conclusion

After cancer treatment using drugs or radiation, there is a possibility of permanent azoospermia. We have also seen cases of azoospermia, oligozoospermia, and asthenospermia. We believe that, considering QOL, sperm cryopresevation for fertility

preservation before chemotherapy is essential.