

Editor's view point

Fertility preservation is an exciting and challenging field gaining popularity in recent times. It becomes a vital issue in young women with malignancy, planned for chemotherapy / radiotherapy and anticipating premature ovarian insufficiency or failure. Apart from Common fertility preservation methods in female like embryo and oocyte freezing, ovarian tissue cryopreservation (OTC) is an upcoming area. Though still considered experimental, OTC gives benefit over the other cryopreservation method and because of the increasing research in the field of cryo protectants and better freezing equipment have led to the increased use of this technology and promising results in recent years. The editorial on ovarian tissue cryopreservation summarizes the available data from previous studies on OTC, indications for OTC, and its role as fertility preservation method in current scenario.

This issue includes an excellent review article on genital tuberculosis (FGTB) which affects 5-15% case of infertility in INDIA. Both primary and secondary infertility is quite common in FGTB cases. It can cause destruction of ovaries, tubo – ovarian masses, poor ovarian reserve poor quality embryos, endometrial adhesions with reduced implantation and recurrent implantation failure. This article is a clinical topic of great importance and will help clinicians in diagnosing and managing FGTB effectively with knowledge of recent changes in DOTS.

Ovarian reserve is one of the important factors in determining the likelihood of pregnancy in women undergoing ovulation induction. It is affected by various factors and indiscriminate use of ovulation- induction drugs is one of them. An original study conducted to determine the ovarian reserve using FSH, AMH and AFC among infertile women and to assess ovarian response to increasing dose of CC and an important fact emerged from their study that ovarian reserve declined with increasing dose of CC though not significant.

Another interesting study highlighting the increasing trend of subfertility and other gynecological problem like menstrual irregularity, PCOS etc. in Indian women

working in IT sector. The importance lies in utilizing the information for timely counseling, avoiding drug and alcohol over use and reducing stress induced burden and fertility.

Azoospermia often poses diagnostic challenges specially when it is associated with complex etiology. A rare case of adult onset idiopathic hypogonadotrophic hypogonadism, with co- existent posttubercular epididymal obstruction presented as a diagnostic challenge and managed successfully with ICSI using sperms retrieved by PESA.

Finally, This is a special issue as it includes research work presented at Annual conference of Indian Fertility society, which is published as abstract and covers topics of clinical interest.

Comments and suggestions are welcome in the form of letters to editor.

Happy reading.


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