

Editor's view point

Medicine is a rapidly progressing field, with newer concepts and challenges arising in day-to-day practice. Despite the technological advancements, there are various aspects, where there are not many options available. Stem-cell therapy, although still in its nascent stage, has come out with certain options in the management of male as well as female infertility.

Delayed child bearing has become an increasing phenomenon in the current era. Despite tremendous advances in the field of reproductive medicine, there is a major decline in the ovarian reserve as the age advances. There is a battery of tests available to assess the ovarian reserve but still the gold standard needs to be established. This issue has an excellent review article discussing the various aspects of this topic.

Further to add on to this topic is the study of poor responders and comparison of their managements in the diagnosis as well as the management of infertile couples. Another retrospective analysis of the antagonist cycles to assess the ovarian reserve parameters gives an overall view of the clinical parameters assessing the success of *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) cycles.

An interesting analysis was to correlate the interleukin concentrations in the follicular fluid and the pregnancy outcome. According to the study, it serves as a reliable predictive marker of successful IVF/intracytoplasmic sperm injection-embryo transfer (ICSI-ET) outcome in women underwent assisted reproduction.

Comparison of fresh versus frozen embryo transfer in IVF cycles has been a common topic of discussion. The study highlights the utility of frozen embryo transfer cycles in polycystic Ovarian syndrome (PCOS) and hyperstimulated patients, with comparable efficacy.

Intrauterine insemination (IUI) is one of the main initial management strategies in infertility patients. The aforementioned article clearly specifies the use of single versus double IUI in ovulation induction cycles.

The next article would help us to assess the clinical utility of basal anti mullerian hormone (AMH), as a predictor of oocyte quality and IVF outcome. The varying significance of the same with age of the patient has been demonstrated in the study.

Mental and psychological health of patients undergoing treatment of infertility is a topic of paramount importance. This major upcoming issue has been nicely brought in the last study conducted by the author.

All readers are invited to send critical comments and feedback on the usefulness of these articles through Letter to Editor.

Happy reading!

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Conflicts of interest


There are no conflicts of interest.

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