# Beyond "the birds and the bees": fertility facts and the path to pregnancy

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IN AFFILIATION WITH NYU SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
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## About Us



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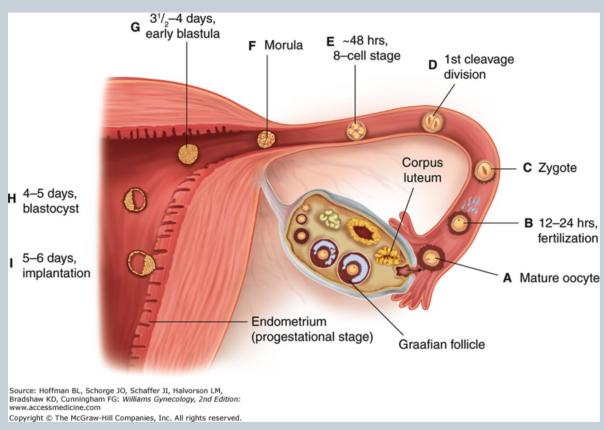


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## Path to Conception



There are many steps required to achieve a healthy pregnancy

# What is infertility?

- The inability to conceive after 12 months of unprotected intercourse
- For women age 35 and over, an evaluation is recommended after 6 months of attempting to conceive
- If there is reason to suspect an underlying disorder, it is appropriate to seek consultation sooner

Infertility affects 10-15 % of all couples

## Reproductive Endocrinologist

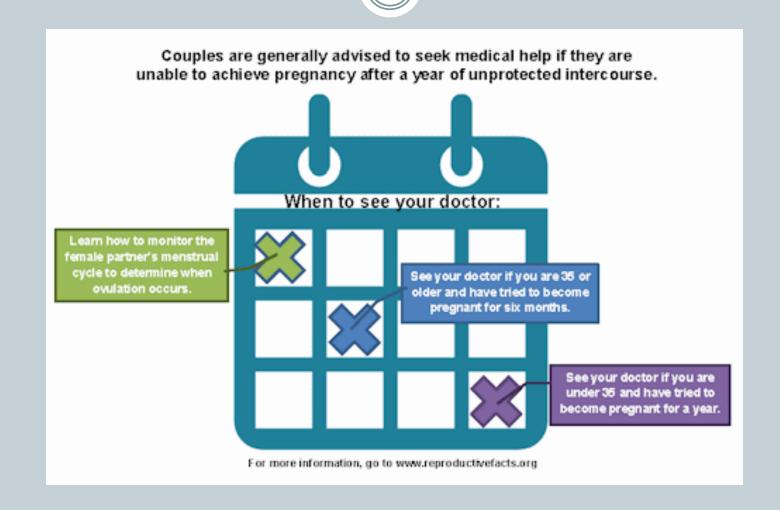


Who is a Reproductive Endocrinologist?



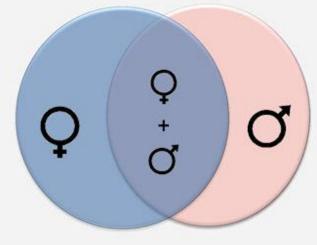
- A specialist in reproductive medicine and the treatment of infertility
- Someone who has completed residency training in Obstetrics and Gynecology followed by fellowship training in Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

## When should I seek fertility care?



# It takes two to tango

#### **Causes of Infertility**

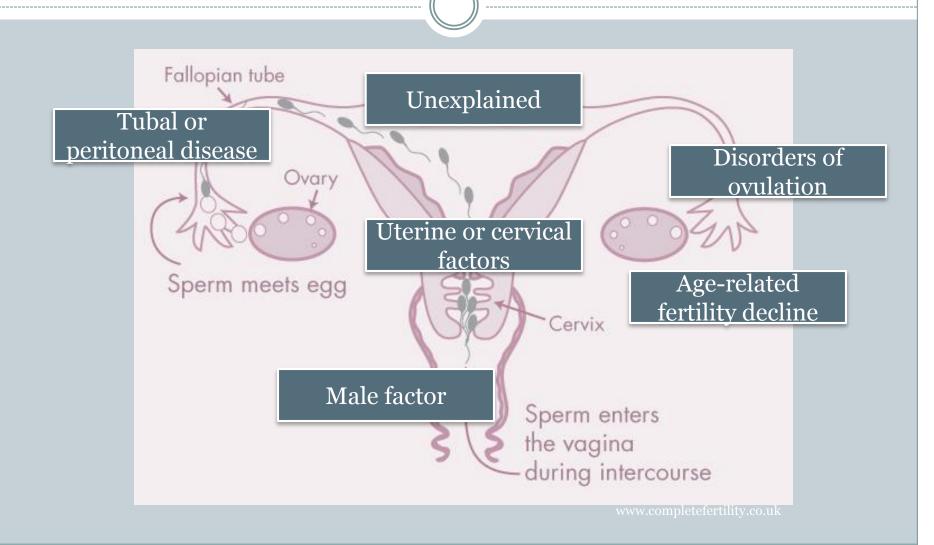




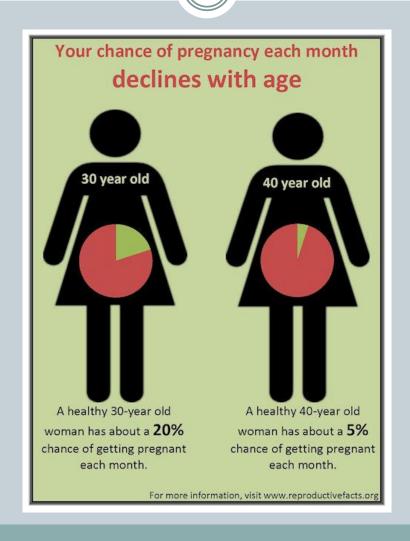
- · One third of infertility cases can be attributed to male factors.
- · One third of infertility cases can be attributed to female factors.
- One third of infertility cases are caused by a combination of factors in both partners.

Find our more at www.reproductivefacts.org

## Causes of Infertility

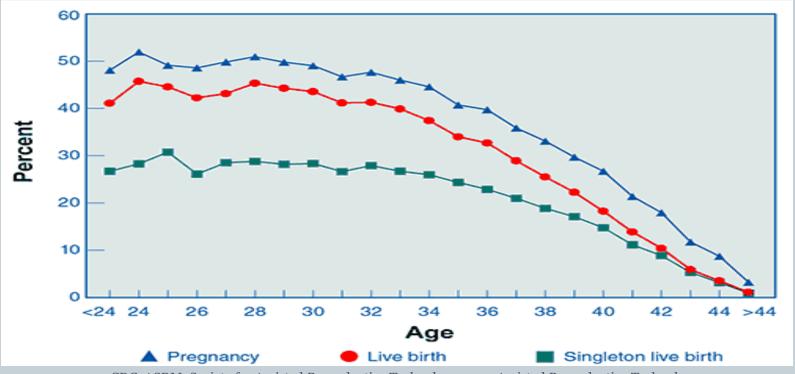


## Age-Related Fertility Decline



## Age-Related Fertility Decline

Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Pregnancies, Live Births, and Singleton Live Births, by Age of Woman,\* 2010



CDC, ASRM, Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology. 2010 Assisted Reproductive Technology

# The Age Factor

Age influences a woman's eggs in two different ways:

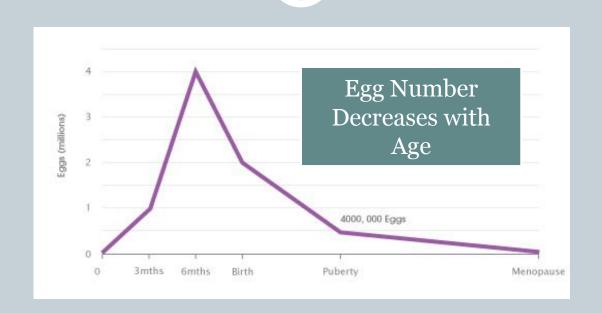




QUANTITY

The Oocyte (egg)

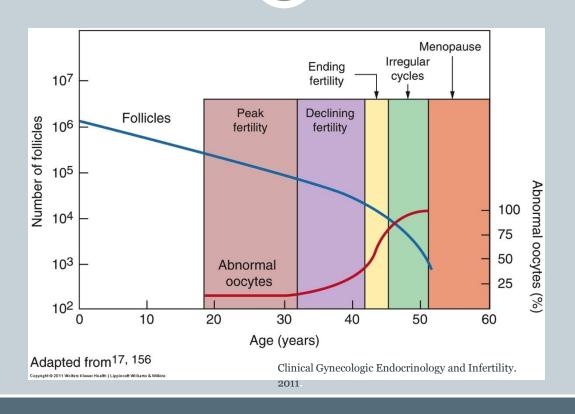
# The Age Factor: Egg Quantity



#### A Woman is Born With All the Eggs She Will Ever Have

- The number peaks during fetal life at 6 to 7 million
- At birth: 2 million eggs remain
- At puberty: 300 to 400,000 eggs
- One egg ovulated per month (over about 400 lifetime ovulations)
- At menopause only about 500-1000 oocytes remain

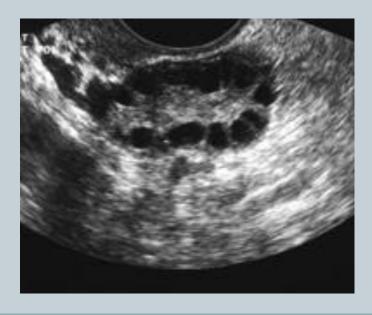
## The Age Factor: Egg Quality



As a woman ages, an increasing percentage of her eggs are chromosomally abnormal

## The Age Factor: Ovarian Reserve Testing

- Anti-Mullerian Hormone Level
- Day 3 FSH level
- Antral Follicle Count on ultrasound



## **Tubal Infertility**



#### Common Causes of Fallopian Tube Damage

- Endometriosis
- Pelvic inflammatory disease
- Prior abdominal surgery
- Prior ectopic pregnancy

## **Tubal Infertility: Testing**

#### Hysterosalpingogram

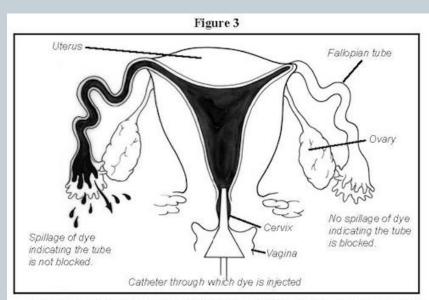
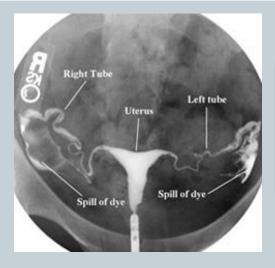
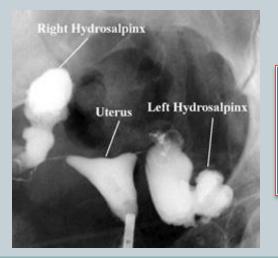


Figure 3. Hysterosalpingogram, a procedure to determine if the fallopian tubes are open or blocked.

asrm.org

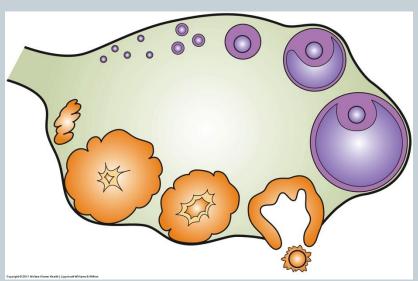


Normal anatomy



Blocked Fallopian tubes

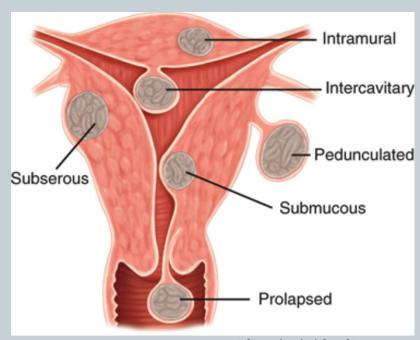
### **Ovulation Disorders**



Clinical Gynecologic Endocrinology and Infertility. 2011

- Women with regular periods are usually ovulatory
- Progesterone levels can confirm ovulation
- Thyroid and prolactin hormones may affect ovulation

## Uterine/cervical factors



Schwartz's Principles of Surgery 2014



- Scar tissue, polyps, fibroids, and uterine anomalies can interfere with embryo implantation or increase the risk of miscarriage
- Cervical factors are rarely the sole cause of infertility

## Uterine/cervical factor testing

#### Hysterosalpingogram: Fibroid

# Sonohysterogram: polyp





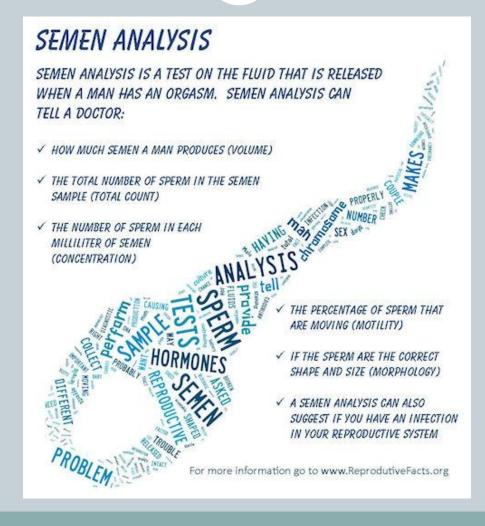


Submucous leiomyoma

Source: Hoffman BL, Schorge JO, Schaffer JI, Halvorson LM,
Bradshaw KD, Cunningham FG: Williams Gynecology, 2nd Edition:
www.accessmedicine.com
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Hysterosalpingogram or sonohysterogram can be used to visualize the uterine cavity

## Male factor



## **Unexplained Infertility**



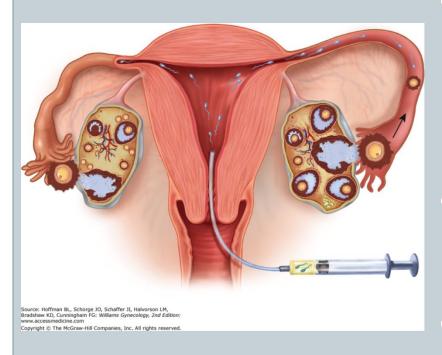
- The inability to conceive within a year despite normal fertility test results
- May have problems with egg quality, fertilization, genetics, tubal function or sperm function that cannot be readily diagnosed
- Many will respond well to treatment

## **Treatment**

#### Depends on the etiology of infertility...

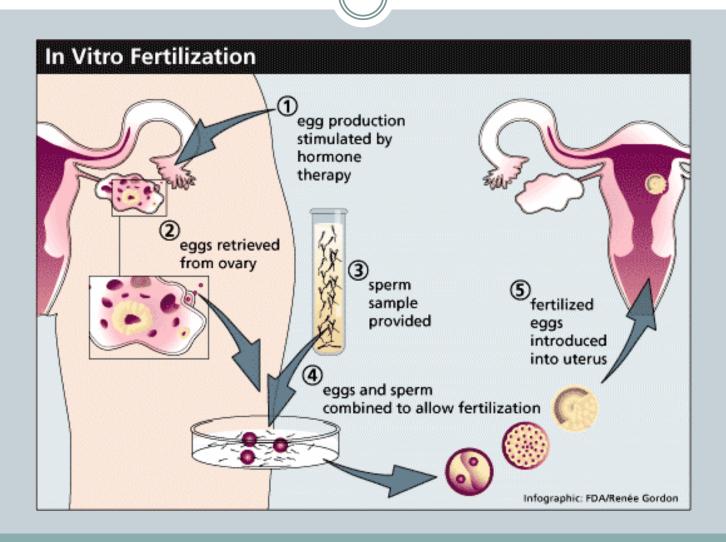
- Often start with oral medication and intrauterine insemination (IUI) if the patient has open fallopian tubes and does not have severe male factor infertility
- Consider In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) in patients who have failed multiple IUI cycles, have blocked fallopian tubes, or severe male factor infertility
- Donor sperm or donor egg treatment is an option for appropriate candidates

## Ovulation induction/IUI

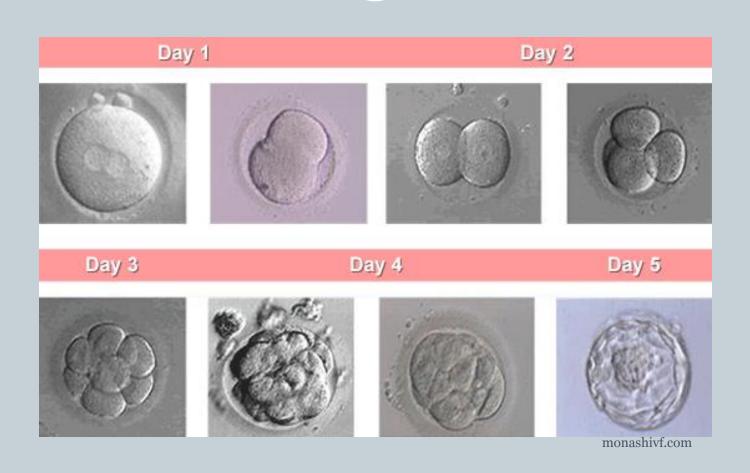


- A woman takes oral or injectable medications during her cycle and is monitored with periodic bloodwork and ultrasounds
- Around the time of ovulation, a semen sample is produced and processed in the andrology lab
- A catheter is used to place the sperm into the uterine cavity

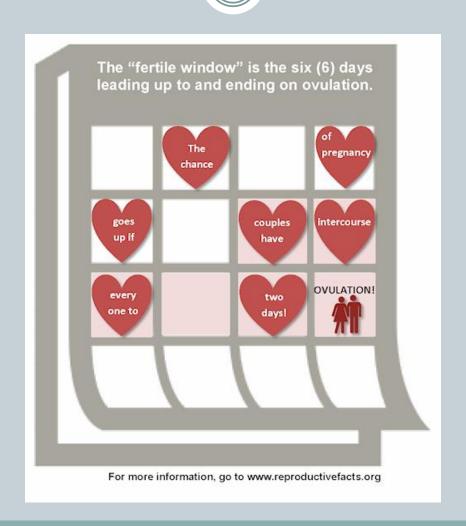
## In Vitro Fertilization



# IVF: Embryonic Development



# Steps for Maximizing Fertility



## Steps for Maximizing Fertility









## **Fertility Preservation**



- Egg freezing allows women to preserve their eggs in a frozen state until they are ready to become parents
- Slow freezing vs. vitrification

## THANK YOU!!

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#### **Resources:**



