Cryopreservation of Oocytes

Citation for published version:

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):
10.1056/NEJMc1515128

Link:
Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:
The New England Journal of Medicine

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THE AUTHORS REPLY: As stated in our conclusion, the overall survival benefit was observed in the entire population receiving ADT and docetaxel. This benefit at the early analysis appears to be driven primarily by men with high-volume disease. Although definitions intended to characterize disease volume have limitations, two other phase 3 trials have yielded similar findings on overall survival when our definitions of disease volume were applied.\(^1,2\) It is also clear that prostate cancer is a heterogeneous disease, and we agree that the development of molecular biomarkers is very important. To this end, we agree that biologic characterization of patients and their tumors, including quality-of-life data, could be of value.

With longer follow-up, the potential benefit of up-front chemotherapy for men with low-volume disease will be better defined. At this time, patient preference and physician judgment should determine who (including those with low-volume disease) receives chemotherapy. However, in a disease with a longer natural history, deaths not related to prostate cancer could affect overall survival. At this stage, there are no data to support the use of progression-free survival as a surrogate end point for overall survival.

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Since publication of their article, the authors report no further potential conflict of interest.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc1511800

Cryopreservation of Oocytes

TO THE EDITOR: In his review on cryopreservation of oocytes (Oct. 29 issue),\(^1\) Schattman recommends that “the possibility of elective cryopreservation of oocytes should be discussed with all women who are in their early 30s.” We question this assertion. Although age-related infertility is of concern to many women, the evidence for successful pregnancy outcomes associated with elective oocyte cryopreservation is still limited, and the procedure carries potential risks for healthy women. The American Society for Reproductive Medicine no longer considers this procedure “experimental,” but it also recognizes the paucity of evidence with respect to safety, efficacy, ethics, emotional risks, and cost-effectiveness of oocyte cryopreservation for nonmedical indications.\(^2\) Elective cryopreservation is expensive, and there is currently little objective and independent information to guide individual decision making. Discussions about oocyte cryopreservation usually take place with service providers who stand to gain a direct financial benefit. We are concerned that this universal clinical recommendation may fuel women’s anxiety about age-related infertility and promote the commercial business of oocyte cryopreservation, without assisting clinicians in providing advice for women who are making complex decisions that affect their reproductive choices.

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No potential conflict of interest relevant to this letter was reported.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc1515128

TO THE EDITOR: With regard to a woman concerned about her future fertility, Schattman describes in detail the indications for cryopreservation of...
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...that their long-term health risks are unknown. That statement specifically refers to an unfortunate case of fatal colon cancer in a woman who previously donated oocytes, and such findings cannot prove cause and effect. Women with infertility have a higher baseline risk of specific cancers even without exposure to ovarian stimulation. A recent meta-analysis of data from 182,972 women who were exposed to ovarian stimulation showed “no convincing evidence of an increase in the risk of invasive ovarian tumors with fertility drug treatment.” Further evidence from a study that linked data from an assisted reproductive technology database to state cancer registries also showed that women treated with assisted reproductive technology had an overall lower incidence of all cancers than women who were never treated with assisted reproductive technology (standardized incidence ratio, 0.78; 95% confidence interval, 0.73 to 0.83). These observations may provide reassurance to women who desire to preserve their future fertility about the long-term safety of undergoing one or two cycles of treatment.

Glenn L. Schattman, M.D.

...Since publication of his article, the author reports no further potential conflict of interest.


DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc1515128

The New England Journal of Medicine

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