



Single or double embryo transfer? Decision-making process in patients participating in an oocyte donation programme

Roca M^{1*}., Clua E¹., Rodríguez I¹., Tresánchez M¹., Martínez F¹., Boada M¹., Barri PN¹., Veiga A¹

¹ Reproductive Medicine Service. Department of Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Reproduction. Hospital Universitari Dexeus. Barcelona.
*Contact person: Marta Roca *marfel@dexeus.com*

Introduction: In IVF/ICSI programs, it has been demonstrated that, after counselling about success rates and risks, a significant number of patients opt for single embryo transfer (SET) instead of double embryo transfer (DET). Up to date, no comparable studies have been published in oocyte recipients.

Objective: The aim of this study is to evaluate if counselling provided to oocyte recipients influences their preference about the number of embryos to be transferred and to identify relevant factors for this preference.

Study design, participants and methods: ✓ Preference about the number of embryos to be transferred Factor's relevance in the preference 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Partner's opinion (I) Desire for healthy pregnancy (VII) Probability of pregnancy (VIII) Age (II) Previous ART (III) Mother's risk (IX) 3. Counselling 1. Patient referred 2. Questionnaire I Time urgency (IV) Child's risk (X) (oral and written to oocyte donation completion Desire for singleton (V) Cost (XI) information) Desire for twins (VI) Medical recommendation (XII) 38 pairs of ✓ McNemar's test for preference questionnaires changes collected ✓ Comparison of mean scores pre 4. Donor - recipient and post-counselling 5. Questionnaire II matching (phenotypic 6. Statistical analysis completion and immunological)

Results:

Figure 1. Factor's relevance in the initial preference (Questionnaire I)

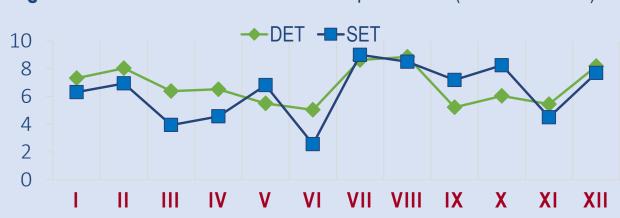
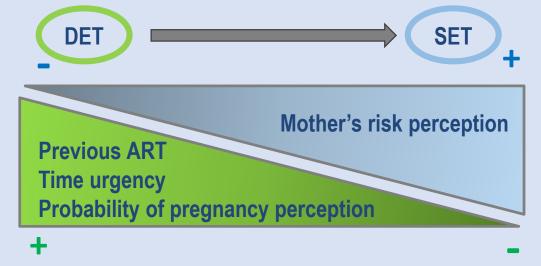
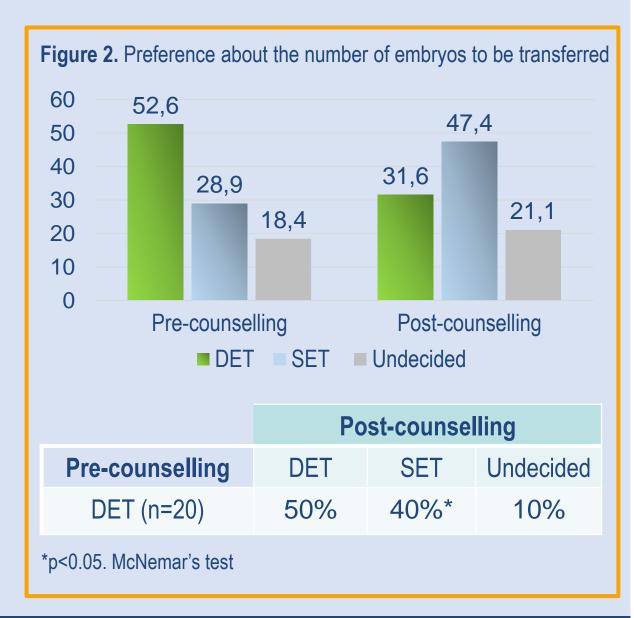


Figure 3. Influencing factors in recipients who changed from DET to SET





Conclusions and wider implications: After counselling, a significant number of recipients changed their preference from DET to SET. In these recipients, the relevance attributed to mother's risks increased while the previous ART, the probability of pregnancy and the time urgency became less important. This study provides valuable information to improve counselling strategy in oocyte recipients, in order to help them make a more reasoned decision.





