

Successfully hosted a collaborative masterclass titled

THE OOCYTE

TOO FEW... TOO MANY



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Topic

POR: Prevalence, Causes, Epigenetics & need to screen Healthy Population

Key Highlights

- Poor ovarian reserve (POR) is an irreversible condition, and its prevalence is increasing worldwide. Furthermore, POR accounted for over 26% of IVF cycles, with over 30% of these patients exhibiting poor ovarian response.
- Age, antral follicle count (AFC), and anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH) are the best markers to assess ovarian reserve.
- Lifestyle factors, such as diet and exposure to endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs), can significantly affect ovarian reserve. Additionally, oxidative stress and genetic changes also lead to ovarian aging.
- Lifestyle and environmental factors may alter gene expression related to ovarian function without changes in DNA sequence, impacting ovarian reserve.
- Screening the healthy population is a wise strategy, and ovarian reserve screening should be offered to all women at 30 years of age who potentially seek future fertility. Moreover, personalizing the risk of infertility can be helpful for decision-making.

Click here to watch full Recording

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1za_bdX8qGSnSOe8137fCEXQKcR_d2jzA/view?usp=sharing

The Makers of:

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