

Social Egg Freezing FAQs

Q1- what is social egg freezing?

A1- Social egg freezing, also called elective egg freezing, is a procedure in which eggs (oocytes) are retrieved from a woman, frozen, and stored for future use. This allows women to preserve their fertility and plan pregnancy at a later stage when they feel ready.

Q2- Who Should Consider Egg Freezing?

A2- The best candidates for #socialeggfreezing are :

A- women who want to postpone motherhood: Some women delay starting a family due to career ambitions, studies, financial stability, or the absence of a suitable partner.

B- women having a history of Genetic diseases: Women with a family history of early menopause or fertility issues may choose to preserve their eggs early.

C- Women suffering from certain diseases like Endometriosis (undergoing surgery) or autoimmune disorders that decline the ovarian reserve.

D- Lifestyle choices: Women who wish to have reproductive flexibility later in life.

Q3- What are the Success Rates and other considerations regarding future pregnancy?

A3- Egg freezing does not guarantee a successful pregnancy in future.

- The success of egg freezing depends largely on the woman's age at the time of freezing. Eggs collected from women younger (before age 35) have a higher chance of leading to a successful pregnancy.
- Freezing 15–20 eggs is generally recommended to maximise future pregnancy chances

- **Worldwide studies have come out with various parameters regarding social egg freezing-**

Mean age at freezing	37.3 years
Usage rate	12%
Thaw/survival rate per oocyte frozen	82%
Fertilisation rate per injected oocyte	67%
Live birth rate per ET	35%

Q4- How Does the Egg Freezing Process Work?

1. Initial Consultation: A fertility specialist evaluates ovarian reserve through blood tests and ultrasound.
2. Ovarian Stimulation: Hormone injections are given for 10–14 days to stimulate the ovaries to produce multiple eggs.
3. Egg Retrieval: Mature eggs are collected through a minor surgical procedure under sedation.
4. Freezing (Vitrification): The eggs are frozen using a rapid freezing technique called vitrification.
5. Storage: The frozen eggs are stored in specialised fertility labs until needed.

6- When a woman decides to use her eggs, they are thawed, fertilised via IVF (In Vitro Fertilization), and transferred to the uterus.

Q5- What are the risks involved in Social Egg Freezing?

A6- While egg freezing is a well-established procedure with not much risk involved, however, it carries some complications:

- Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome (OHSS): A condition that may occur due to excessive response to hormone stimulation, causing bloating, discomfort, and, in severe cases, fluid accumulation.
- Surgical risks: The egg retrieval procedure carries minor risks such as bleeding, infection, or reactions to anaesthesia.
- Emotional and psychological factors: Women may experience anxiety over whether they will conceive in the future, even with frozen eggs.