**fertility**

the essential guide

The West Australian

ADVERTISING FEATURE

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1. Define what constitutes infertility and state what Australia’s infertility rate is. (2 marks)

2. What is considered the ‘normal’ time to conceive? (1 mark)

3. Assisted conception are a group of medical treatments aimed at increasing the chance of pregnancy each moth through a procedural intervention with sperm, eggs or embryos spending some time outside the body. Briefly explain the following techniques. (8 marks)

* IUI
* IVF
* ICSI
* PGD

4. Construct a table of the differences between FISH and CGH. (4 marks)

5. Vasectomy and tubal ligation are no longer considered permanent sterilisation procedures. Discuss what this statement means and give the % success and pregnancy rate for both. Include in your answer why it is the age of the woman that is the most important influence on the chance of pregnancy. (4 marks)

6. Make a list of all the possible reasons and contributing factors of male infertility. (5 marks)

7. Describe what SCSA testing is and the effect a poor result would have on fertilisation, implantation and pregnancy. (5 marks)

8. List some of the issues associated with dealing with infertility? (2 marks)

9. Aneuploidy is a major factor in the failure to establish or maintain a pregnancy.

i What is aneuploidy? (1 mark)

ii What does the new technology 24sure enable scientists to do? (1 mark)

iii List 3 groups of women who would most benefit from this test. (3 marks)

iv How long does 24sure take to do this and why is this an advantage? (2 marks)

10. Both anonymous and known donations are permitted for sperm, eggs and embryos as alternative to IVF in the WA.

i Who can access donor insemination? (3 marks)

ii What is donor insemination? (2 marks)

iii What screens are carried out on donor sperm and eggs? (1 mark)

iv What is one way in which the recipient of donated eggs may differ from the recipient of donor sperm? And why? (2 marks)

v A person born through donor-assisted conception, who reaches the age of 16 on or after December 1, 2020, has a legal right of access to identifying information about their donor (with approve counseling before this information is provided). What about the people who were donor conceived before December 1 2004? Also read advertisement “Have you been involved in donor-assisted conception?” p13 (2 marks)

11. Explain what a surrogacy arrangement is and who is eligible. (2 marks)

12. How does “Home 4 Life” differ from foster carers and adoption? (2 marks)

13. Answer true or false for the following IVF statements. (10 marks)

If a male has problems with sperm count, the sperm can be concentrated and placed into the uterus at the appropriate time.

If a woman isn’t ovulating, she can go through a process to produce eggs and have them taken out of her fallopian tube.

IVF is currently the most commonly practiced treatment for infertile women in Australia.

IVF involves the removal of one egg from the ovary after stimulation.

The resulting embryo is transferred to the womb for implantation within 24 hours.

The egg collection is generally done mid cycle around day 14.

A woman’s own hormones are suppressed when gonadotrophins are taken to stimulate the growth of follicles.

The eggs and sperm are cultured together overnight.

A fine catheter is used to transferred to the fallopian tube.

A blood test is performed every week and at 6-8 weeks an abdominal ultrasound is performed.

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i What is ovulation? (1 mark)

ii What is the ‘fertile window’? (1 mark)

iii Work out the day a woman with a 33 day cycle would most likely ovulate and when her fertile window begins. (2 marks)