

Prof. Abha Majumdar Director, Center of IVF and Human Reproduction Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi, INDIA

President's Medal for best medical graduate of year1970-75

Award from DMA Dr. B.C Roy's birthday: outstanding contribution to medicine1999

Vikas Ratan Award by Nations economic development & growth society 2002 Chitsa Ratan Award by International Study Circle in 2007

Life time Medical excellence award Obs & Gyne by Hippocrates foundation 2014 **Abdul Kalam gold medal** 2015 & **Rashtriya Gaurav Gold Medal award** 2017 by Global Economic Progress & Research Association.

Distinguished teacher of excellence award for PG medical education by ANBAI & NBE 2017 and **Inspiring Gynecologists of India** by Economic Times 2017. Felicitated by highest Merck Serono honor award at times healthcare achievers award 2018

Course director for post doctoral **Fellowship in Reproductive Medicine** by NBE, since 2007, IFS since 2014, ISAR 2014 and by FOGSI for basic & advanced infertility training since 2008.

Member of Editorial board of 'IVF Worldwide', peer reviewer for 'Journal of Human Reproductive Sciences', member advisory board for 'Journal of Fertility Science & Research'.

Field of interest: Infertility, ART, Reproductive endocrinology, Endoscopic surgery for pelvic resurrection.

Preventing and Managing Complications of Controlled Ovarian Hyperstimulation

DR. ABHA MAJUMDAR

MBBS, MS, FICS Director & Head of IVF Department IVF Sir Ganga Ram Hospital

Expertise

Infertility, assisted reproductive techniques, reproductive endocrinology, endoscopic surgery for pelvic resurrection.

Director

Centre of IVF and Human Reproduction

Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi, 110060 Ph: 011 4225 4000/ 011 4225 1800/ 011 4225 1777/ 8375990881 Website: www.ivfgangaram.com



Single oocyte Single embryo Single baby



Evening News

Wide-eyed Louise Brown pictured in hespital 28 hours after she was horn. Today she's doing well. See Page Three





IN VITRO UK PIONEER ROBERT EDWARDS WINS MEDICINE NOBEL.



Of this year's Nobel Prize winners, the work of British physiologist <u>Robert G. Edwards</u> waited longest to be recognized. His award for medicine comes 32 years after he figured out how to create the beginnings of human life outside the uterus through in vitro fertilization.

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2010

Robert G. Edwards

The development of in vitro fertilization



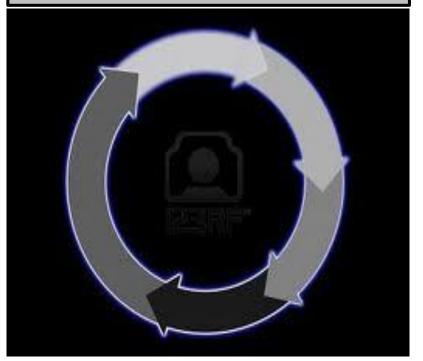
Born 1925, Manchester, UK. PhD, Edinburgh University, worked in London and Cambridge Professor Emeritus, Cambridge University, UK

Jonathan Nackstrand, AFP/Getty Images

IVF started to develop fast with the aim of maximizing pregnancy rates per cycle

- Higher number of oocytes and thus more embryos
- Use of unphysiological high doses of gonadotropins
- Time consuming protocols
- Higher costs
- Patient discomfort
- Higher risk of OHSS
- Very high risk of multiple gestation

Rapid progression of protocols and technology

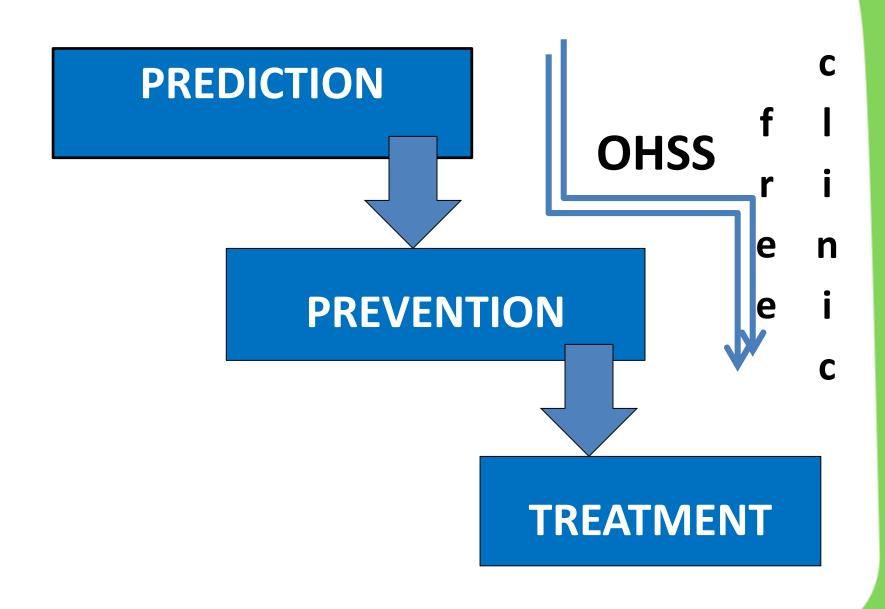


Definition of success in IVF is now shifted from pregnancy rate per cycle towards achieving healthy singleton child per started course of treatment *without complications.*

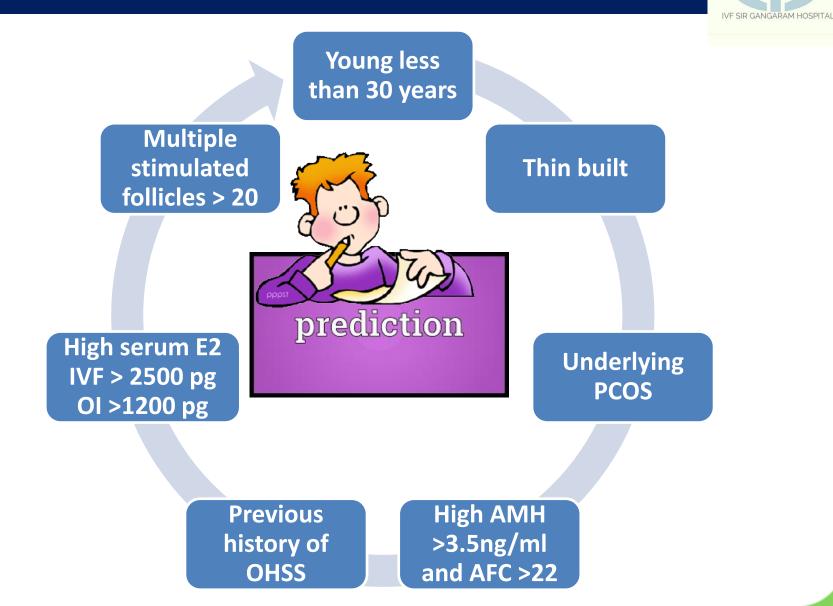
> Further progression of technology aims to **minimize complications** yet maintain optimal pregnancy rates.



Ovarian hyper-stimulation icion OHSS & clinicion A purely clinician tient of iatrogenic life threater pot indition occurs in absolution in absolution in absolution in a solution in the string to have a child



Can we reliably predict OHSS



SGRH

Pre stimulation Metformin before starting OI

Luteal phase Embryo freezing Dopamine agonist albumin/HESS Antagonist I/V Calcium

Prevention

Ovulation Trigger GnRH trigger in antag cycle Low dose hCG (2000)

No trigger



Follicular phase Antag protocol Lower dose gonadotropin Coasting/Cycle cancellation Conversion to IVF

WHO IS THE CULPRIT



Trigger for final oocyte maturation

The Truth is that OHSS MUST BE PREVENTED RATHER than treated

Complication

Morbidity

 Pulmonary edema, pleurisy, complicated pneumonia, hydrothorax, ARD's

•Thrombo-embolism: cerebral stroke, ICH, CVA, paralysis or amputation of forearm

Irreversible hepato-renal failure



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES Due to OHSS

Netherland & UK – 2007

MORTALITY : 3 / 1,00,000 CYCLES

1-5 million IVF cycles / year 500 death (last 10 years)

Grossly Underreported

1 Aboulghar. Fertil Steril. 2012;97:523-6; 2 Confidential Enquiry into Maternal and Child Health, 2007;



Welcome Protocol to manage 'Error' or 'Terror' of OHSS

ction, Vol.26, No.10 pp. 2593-2597, 2011 plication on August 9, 2011 doi:10.1093/humrep/der251

OPINION

An OHSS-Free Clinic by se of IVF treatment

Paul Devroey*, Nikolaos P. Polyzos, and Christo

Centre for Reproductive Medicine, UZ Brussel, Laarbeeklaan 101, 1090 Brussels, Belgium

An **OHSS-Free Clinic** by segmentation of IVF Treatment

OHSS-Free Clinic

by segmentation of IVF Treatment



STEP 1

STEP 3

Cryopreserve embryos

-PR higher

-OHSS ZERO

-Ethical issues of CP of

embryos

STEP 2

GnRH agonist trigger

- -LPD thus lower PR
- -Aggressive luteal support if ET

-Cryo-preserve and subsequent transfer

Antagonist protocol

Patients friendly

- Fewer injection
- Shorter stimulation
- OHSS much lower

-Same PR





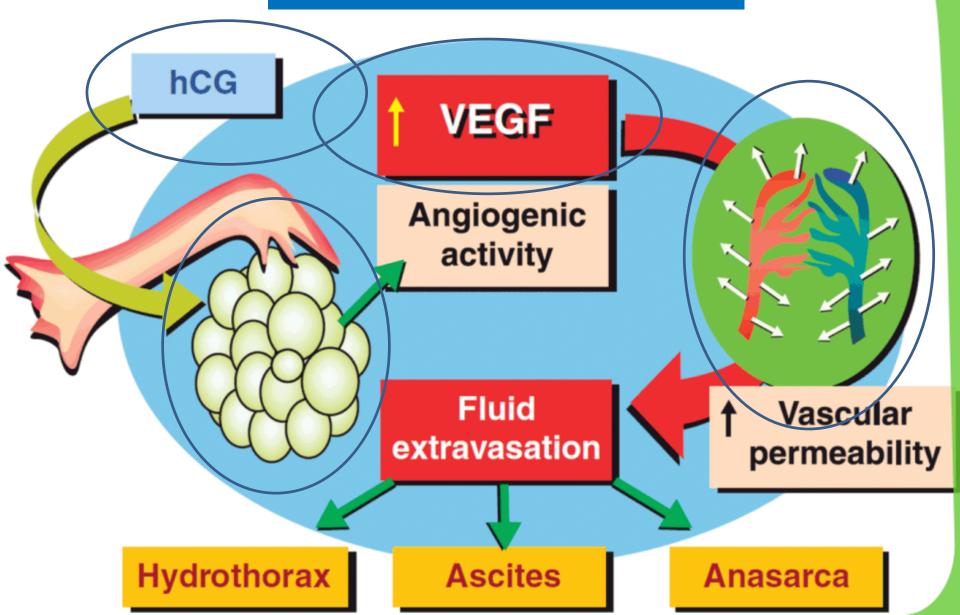


Important strategy is to recognize initiation of OHSS

Prevent progression to severe and critical OHSS

Prevention of full blown OHSS and its consequences even at the cost of failure of ART cycle

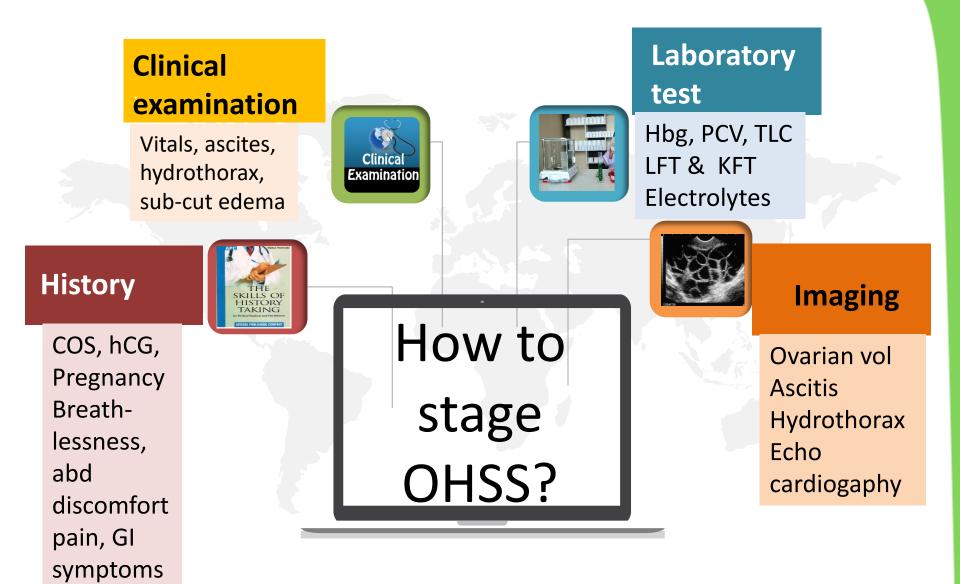
Etiopathogenesis



Staging of OHSS for management

MILD	MODERATE	SEVERE	CRITICAL
Abdominal distension Gl symptoms ovary <8cm	Mod abdominal pain, ascites on USG Ovary 8-12cm	clinical ascites hydrothorax± oliguria, PCV>45%, TLC > 25000 Ovary> 12 cm	Tense ascites hydrothorax PCV >55% WBC>25000/ml, oligo/anuria, embolism ARDS.

RCOG 2016 greentop guidelines



OPD management

Analgesia: paracetamol, codiene derivatives,
NSAID's NO! – may compromise renal function

Avoid strenuous exercise and sexual contact
Fear of torsion or injury to enlarged ovaries.

Light physical activity but strict bed rest avoided to prevent thrombo-embolic phenomenon.

✓ Drink to thirst. Minimize "free water", intake but encourage "sports drink".

When to admit

Severe and critical OHSS

Moderate OHSS with poor pain control

Nausea vomiting not allowing oral treatment

Difficulty in ensuring ongoing monitoring

Moderate OHSS with worsening staging (increasing distension, shortness of breath)

Impression of reduced urine output.

In patient care

Multi disciplinary care requires 3 important areas to be managed

- □ Hemo-concentration and kidney failure
- Ascitis or hydrothorax or pericardial effusion
- □ Thrombo-embolism.

Intensive care in patients with critical OHSS with ARDS and assess daily or more if critical OHSS Level 3 evidence Fluid challenge 1 litre of DNS fast in 1 hour

Resistant hemoconcentration with oliguria urine <0.5ml/Kg/hr

Paracentesis if Tense ascites with oliguria Colloids : albumin 20% 100ml, HESS 500 ml/hr

Tense ascites

Indications of Paracentesis

USG guided 2000 ml at 1 time

Replace protein

Hydrothorax with respiratory distress with ascites Oliguria not responding to fluids

Thrombo-prophylaxis

Incidence 0.7-10% Upper body sites Arterial Unusual neurological symptoms after COS evidence level 3

Thrombo-prophylaxis with LMWH to all admitted with OHSS. Continue till it subsides in early OHSS with no pregnancy or continue through end of first trimester if pregnant. evidence level 3

> Altered coagulation Reduced venous return

warranted, unless H/O thrombosis. evidence level 2b

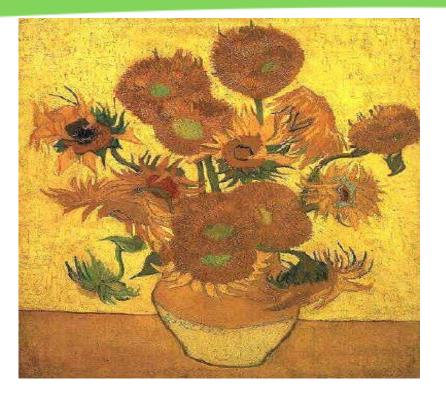


Most scary situation for all infertility clinicians

Grave complications for a young healthy women need to be prevented at all cost

The couple has come to make a family, we can't break it even if we can't help make it!

Complications can be very morbid and be as severe as death



Ovarian stimulation the right way is not only science but also an art

Prevention is better than cure

Thank you

Rwonder