

MAIN CAUSES OF REJECTION DURING EGG DONOR SELECTION PROCESS

Bernabeu, R. MD, PhD^a; Guerrero, J. MSc^a; Ten, J. PhD^a; Giménez, J. MD^a; Llácer, J. MD^a
a: Reproductive Medicine, Instituto Bernabeu, Alicante, Spain.

Introduction

A careful evaluation of egg donors during the selection process is determinant for the final outcome. Here we evaluate the main reasons for non-acceptance of candidates in our donation program.

Results

Only 300 out of 560 candidates (53.6%) completed the selection process. 146 candidates (26.1%) were rejected after their personal and psychological evaluation due to inadequate BMI (54), psychological assessment (32), age and phenotype (22), mental disorder (9) or medical reasons (19) in the donor or relatives, pharmacological treatment (7), lack of family history (2) or previous miscarriages (1). Of the remaining 414 candidates, 46 (11.1%) were not suitable after medical examination. 368 patients continued with the screening, resulting in 68 (18.5%) candidates excluded for their karyotype (36), cystic fibrosis mutation carriers (18), fragile X syndrome (3), alpha-thalassemia (8), and serology (3).

Conclusions

Applying our protocol, only 53.6% of candidates were finally accepted into our program. Interestingly, 18.5% were rejected due to chromosomal or genetic causes. A donation program must have a strict selection process, including clinical, genetic and psychological evaluation to assure the best outcome with maximum clinical safety for both recipients and clinicians.

Material and methods

Study conducted from January 2011 through July 2012 including 560 potential egg donors. The selection protocol developed at Instituto Bernabeu comprises of:

- Personal interview with a clinical psychologist and application of our EMAE Psychological Assessment Questionnaire.
- Evaluation of personal and family medical history, phenotype, clinical and gynecological examination, including vaginal smear and ultrasound scan for follicle count and to rule out presence of gynecological pathology performed by the gynecologist.
- Genetic studies: Karyotype (including chromosomal polymorphisms), Cystic Fibrosis, Fragile X syndrome and alpha-thalassemia. The DNA obtained is stored in a Biobank for 20 years.
- Blood type and Rh factor, syphilis, Hepatitis B and C, HIV serology and coagulation tests.

