

عنوان مقاله:

Preservation of fertility with ovarian and artificial ovarian transplants in women with cancer

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خلاصه مقاله:

Every year, millions of women worldwide are diagnosed with various types of cancer, and the prevalence of cancer between the ages of 15 and 30 is 2.7 times higher than it was during the first 15 years of life. Approximately 10% of women with cancer are diagnosed during the reproductive years, and about 90-80% of them survive due to advances in cancer diagnosis and treatment. A common side effect of cancer treatment is gonadal toxicity, which results in irreversible damage to the ovarian follicles, premature ovarian failure, and loss of fertility in more than 80% of cases. Thus, infertility can be a consequence of cancer treatment. The increase in the number of people recovering from cancer with long-term survival in these people means that today it is necessary to consider fertility maintenance as part of the care provided to these patients. Reproductive health has the ability to intervene in all physical, emotional, social and spiritual dimensions of cancer patients and improve a range of issues related to fertility, sexual desire, maternal health, health and family structure. In this article, the latest clinical and research advances in human ovarian and artificial ovary auto transplantation and the advantages and disadvantages of these approaches as options for maintaining fertility in women will be discussed.

کلمات کلیدی:

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