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Assisted reproduction

Assisted reproduction progressively gained ground as a mean of conception and has helped at least 10 million couples conceive through IVF and other types of ART. Fertility treatments are intricate, with multiple processes involved in each ART cycle. The stakes are very high if one of these steps is done wrong since conception might not happen. In light of this, it is critical that solid data from carefully thought-out research underpin each stage of the ART cycle. Novel research is essential to help evaluate factors affecting the quality of transferred embryos and the reasons behind IVF failures.

Awaiting the 2024 ESHRE meeting which will help shed light on various, previously unexplored fields of in vitro fertilization we included in the present issue as a lead article the study of Asarzadeh et al who investigated the association of male-factor related infertility with first-trimester anomalies, aneuploidy, and biochemical markers in infertile patients undergoing ART. The study is based on a large cohort of patients that includes an in depth analysis of several factors accounting for a large number of covariates that may predispose to male infertility and developmental fetal and placental anomalies.

The authors reported that their findings may serve as a ground for future research endeavors but are directly applicable in current clinical practice and must be considered by physicians during patient selection and counseling.