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IN VITRO FERTILIZATION
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Today every one couple out of six is unable to conceive and seek solution for this. Infertility can affect anyone whether female or male or sometimes both of them. The treatments available for this trauma are based on its causes. The most considerable treatment option when all others have failed is IVF or In Vitro Fertilization. IVF enables infertile women to have their own children, which imposes new ideals to a culture in which fostering children is seen as both natural and culturally important.

Objectives to study:

- 1 the methods used in IVF
- 2 statistics of successful IVF
- 3 risks of IVF

In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) is a process by which an egg is fertilised by sperm outside the body: in vitro ("in glass"). The process involves monitoring and stimulating a woman's ovulatory process, removing ovum or ova (egg or eggs) from the woman's ovaries and letting sperm fertilise them in a liquid in a laboratory. The fertilised egg (zygote) is cultured for 2–6 days in a growth medium and is then implanted in the same or another woman's uterus, with the intention of establishing a successful pregnancy. IVF techniques can be used in a different types of situations. It is a technique of assisted reproductive technology for treatment of infertility. IVF techniques are also employed in gestational surrogacy, in which case the fertilised egg is implanted into a surrogate's uterus, and the resulting child is genetically unrelated to the surrogate.

In Belarus In Vitro Fertilization and Embryo Transfer is carried out by our specialists since 1995. At present In Belarus about 14% of married couples in need of treatment of infertility. In vitro fertilization efficiency is over 42%, which goes on level with foreign clinics.