



Thawing Cryopreserved Oocytes Consent

INTRODUCTION

Thawing frozen oocytes (eggs) is the reverse process of cryopreservation. The cryoprotectants are carefully removed from the oocytes. The success of the freezing and thawing procedures depend on multiple factors including the quality of the oocytes.

BENEFITS

Thawing and fertilization of cryopreserved oocytes with subsequent embryo transfer into the woman can result in pregnancy.

RISKS

There is a possibility that not all of the oocytes cryopreserved will survive the thawing procedure, and it is possible that no oocytes will survive. As with any mature oocyte, the proportion of frozen-thawed oocytes that successfully fertilize will vary, and it is possible that no oocytes will successfully fertilize. Of those oocytes that fertilize, not all will generate high-quality embryos. There is no assurance that embryos created from the thawed oocytes will implant and lead to a pregnancy. The majority of surviving cryopreserved oocytes appear to fertilize as well as fresh oocytes. The embryos generated from cryopreserved oocytes appear to divide as well as fresh embryos. Other risks associated with the thawing and fertilization of cryopreserved oocytes remain unknown.

CONSENT

Your willingness to participate in having your oocytes thawed will not affect your participation or care in the Assisted Reproductive Program at the University of Michigan Hospitals. You are free to withdraw from the thaw consent without prejudice dependent upon the contract for disposition of the frozen oocytes having been arranged.

This acknowledges that I have read this consent form and discussed the Thawing procedure with members of the Assisted Reproductive Technologies team and hereby give my consent to proceed with the thawing of my cryopreserved oocytes.

Party responsible for oocytes, name printed

Signature

Date

Witness signature

Date

Date Imaged _____

Clerk Initials _____

3/23/15