



 **IVF LONDON**
Care • Innovation •  xcellence

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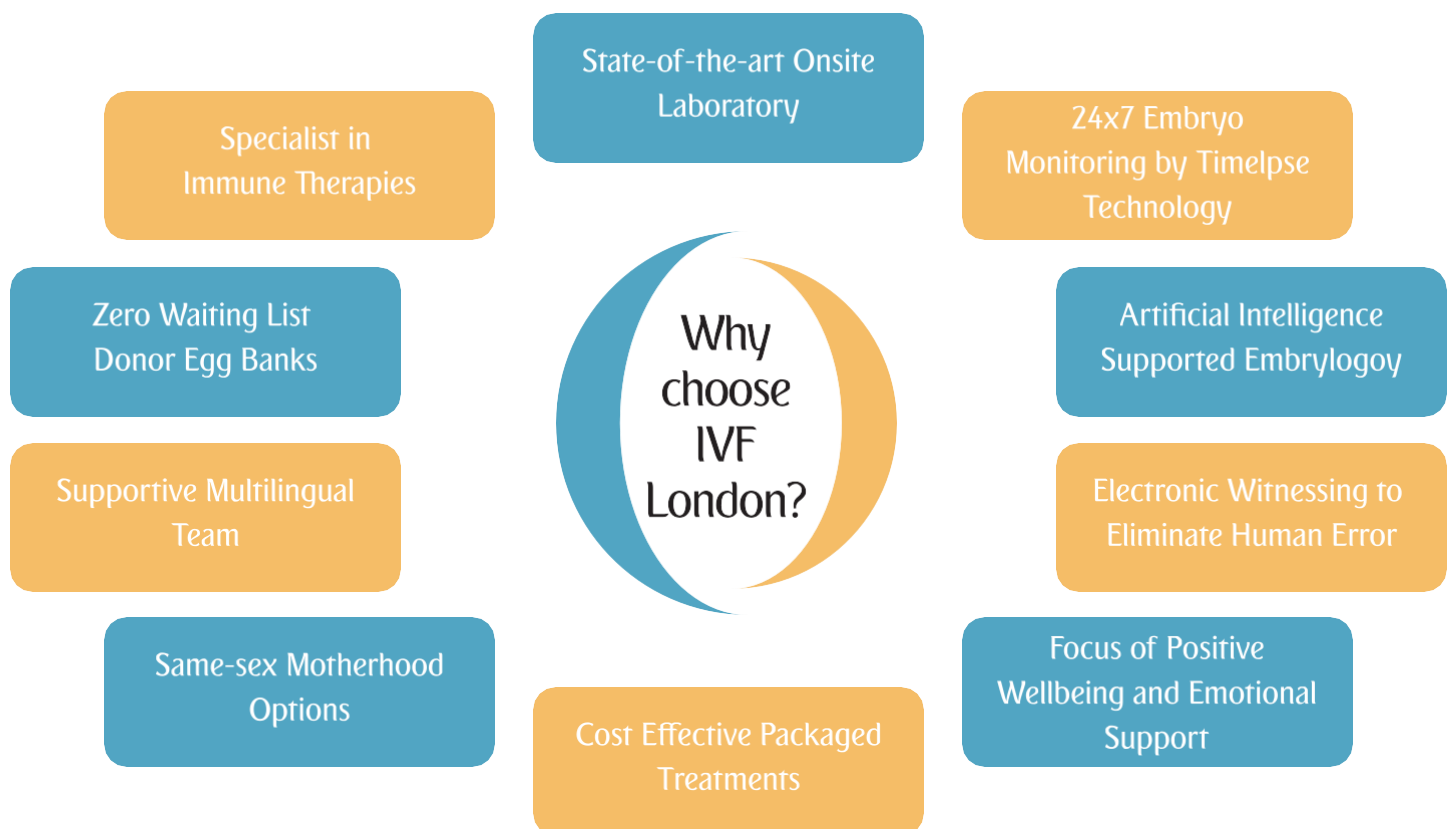
IVF London is built on the pillars of science and technology in reproductive medicine. As a scientist and an entrepreneur, I am passionate about our ethos: 'it's all about the journey'.

Our team pride themselves in living up to this expectation. At IVF London, we believe in offering affordable and personalised patient care, which combines elements of holistic therapies and emotional support to aid you in this journey. We believe very strongly in the mind and body balance which is pivotal in the wellbeing of any individual. Our highly experienced consultants are there to provide a very bespoke treatment plan to suit your needs. IVF London is proud to be a fully inclusive clinic that pledges to make your dream of parenthood a reality. It's the place where dreams are conceived...



Mr Alpesh Doshi

Clinic Director and Consultant Embryologist



Consultants



Mr Alpesh Doshi

Clinic Director/Consultant Embryologist



Dr Muhammad Fatum

Medical Director



Dr Arati Rama Rao

Consultant Fertility Specialist



Dr Baydaa Abdulrahim

Consultant Fertility Specialist



Dr Lisa Stradiotto

Consultant Fertility Specialist



Dr Parijat Bhattecharjee

Consultant Gynaecologist



Dr C P Lim

Endometriosis Consultant



Dr Anand Saggar

Consultant Clinical Geneticist



Dr Tet Yap

Consultant Urologist



Dr Jonathan Katz

Consultant Endocrinologist

The Clinic

IVF LONDON
Care • Innovation • Excellence



Waiting Area



Zen Room



Recovery Ward



Laboratory

IVF



IVF is one of the primary treatments offered for couples experiencing infertility and is a more involved procedure than IUI as it requires stimulating your ovaries to produce eggs, retrieving your eggs, having an embryologist fertilise them with your partners sperm or donated sperm in a laboratory, followed by close observation of any developing embryos, until the optimum time for transfer which ensures only the best quality embryos are placed back into your uterus so that they can continue growing as with a normal pregnancy.

WHY?

If you or your partner have been diagnosed with a genetic, anatomical or hormonal fertility problem, you are likely to be offered IVF treatment as which provides a greater chance of success than other treatments.

Your consultant will advise if an IVF treatment pathway is appropriate for you, particularly if you or your partner have been diagnosed with any of the following;

- Fallopian tube damage or blockage
- Ovulation disorders including premature ovarian failure
- Endometriosis
- Uterine fibroids
- Impaired sperm production
- Unexplained infertility
- A genetic disorder



ICSI

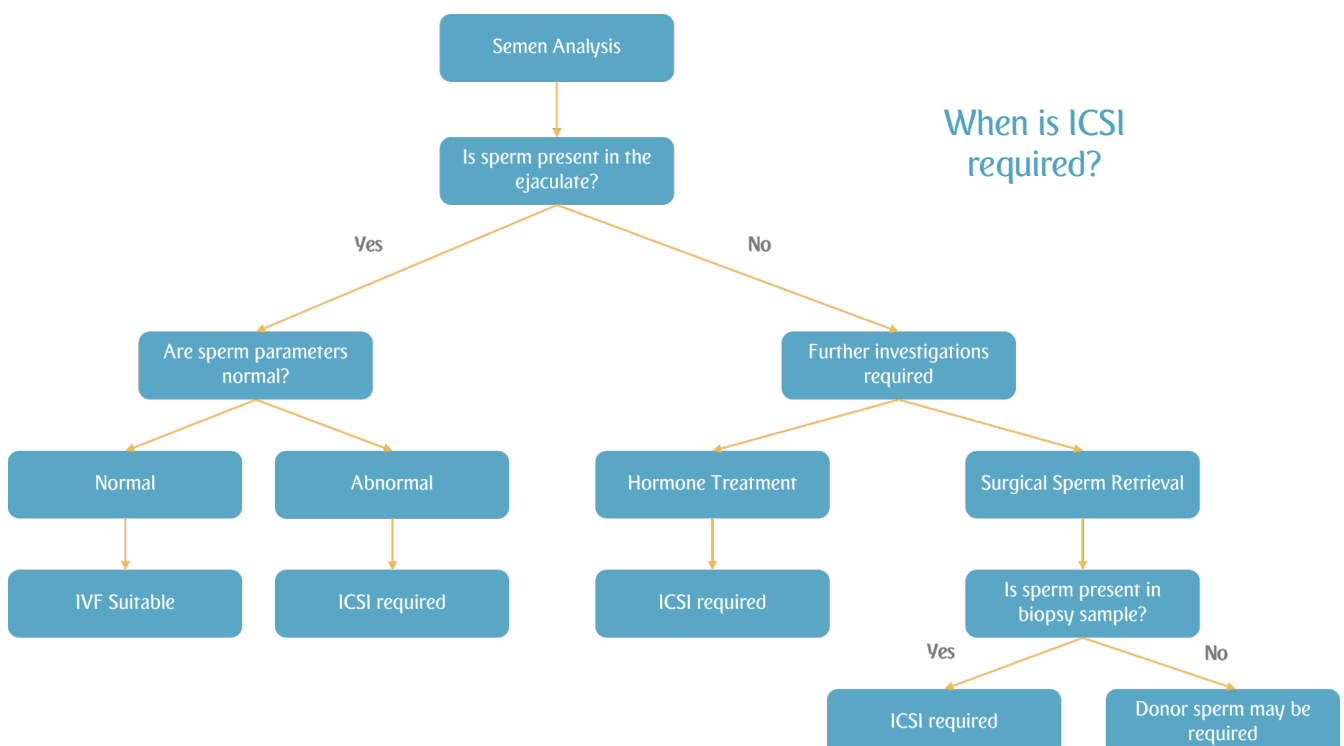
Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) was introduced as a clinical level improvement to conventional IVF treatments. It involves carefully selecting only one single sperm of the best quality for injection into an egg to achieve fertilisation. This procedure is done using a high precision technique called 'micromanipulation'. The resulting embryo is then transferred back into the uterus to continue its development as with a normal pregnancy.

WHY?

ICSI is recommended when there is severe male factor infertility, including low sperm concentration, poor motility, blockages in the male reproductive tract or where there is a desire to get pregnant after having had a vasectomy. It may also be advised when the female has a very low yield of eggs during egg retrieval so as to directly improve the chances of fertilisation by clinical intervention. Your IVF London consultant may also recommend this enhanced procedure if a previous IVF treatment has resulted in a low fertilisation rate of eggs.

HOW?

The woman will be required to undergo ovarian stimulation to prepare her eggs for collection as in a traditional IVF treatment plan. The sperm from the male partner will then be processed, washed and inspected in our laboratory to select only one sperm which will then be carefully injected into a retrieved egg. The aim is to inject the most normal looking sperm with good progressive movement into each mature egg. In cases of surgically retrieved sperm ICSI or IMSI may be recommended to achieve fertilisation.



Initial consultation

Investigations

Nurse consultation

Treatment Pathways

Ovarian stimulation

Egg collection

Eggs frozen

Eggs frozen for future use can be stored for up to 55 years with consent being renewed every 10 years

Egg Freezing

Tablets/hormones given to aid follicle growth

Sperm prepared in lab

Sperm sample inserted directly into uterus

Intrauterine Insemination

Ovarian stimulation

Egg collection and sperm preparation

Fertilisation with IVF/ICSI

Embryo culture

Embryo transfer and/or embryo freezing

IVF/ICSI

Ovarian stimulation

Egg collection and sperm preparation

Fertilisation with IVF/ICSI

Embryo culture

Day 5/6 embryos have 5-7 cells biopsied

Embryos frozen while waiting for results

Cells sent to genetics lab for testing (~ 2 weeks)

Normal/unaffected embryo transferred

IVF/ICSI with PGT

Implications counselling

Donor egg selection

Recipient started on egg recipient cycle

Donor eggs thawed

Sperm prepared in lab

Fertilisation with IVF/ICSI

Embryo culture

Embryo transfer and/or embryo freezing

Donor Eggs

Implications counselling

Surrogate identified

Meeting with lawyer

Commissioning couple screened

Ovarian stimulation

Egg collection and sperm preparation

Fertilisation with IVF/ICSI

Embryo culture and freezing

3-month embryo quarantine

Commissioning couple rescreened

Surrogate prepared for frozen embryo transfer

Embryo transferred into surrogate

Surrogacy

Initial consultation

Investigations

Nurse consultation

LGBTQ+ Treatment Pathways

Implications counselling

Donor sperm selection

Tablets/hormones given to aid follicle growth

Sperm prepared in lab

Sperm sample inserted directly into uterus

Intrauterine Insemination with donor sperm

Implications counselling

Donor sperm selection

Ovarian stimulation

Egg collection and sperm preparation

Fertilisation with IVF/ICSI

Embryo culture

Embryo transfer and/or embryo freezing

IVF/ICSI with donor sperm

Implications counselling

Donor sperm selection

Partner 1 screened as donor

Ovarian stimulation for partner 1

Egg collection and donor sperm preparation

Fertilisation with IVF/ICSI

Embryo culture and freezing

Partner 2 prepared for frozen embryo transfer

Embryo thawed and transferred

Shared Motherhood (ROPA)

Implications counselling

Ovarian stimulation

Egg collection

Egg freezing

Eggs frozen for future use can be stored for up to 55 years with consent being renewed every 10 years

Female-to-Male Transition

Implications counselling

Semen production

Sperm freezing

Sperm frozen for future use can be stored for up to 55 years with consent being renewed every 10 years.

Please note that sperm can only be frozen if hormone replacement therapy has not commenced.

Male-to-Female Transition

Implications counselling

Surrogate identified

Meeting with lawyer

Commissioning couple screened as donors

Egg donor chosen

Eggs thawed and sperm prepared

Fertilisation with ICSI (eggs can be split between male partners)

Embryo culture and freezing

3-month embryo quarantine

Commissioning couple rescreened

Surrogate prepared for frozen embryo transfer

Embryo transferred into surrogate

Same-sex Male Surrogacy

Timelapse Imaging



There is a growing body of evidence time-lapse systems have a significant positive impact on success rates compared to traditional incubators. They generate images of the embryos every 10 to 15 minutes, creating a time-lapse video of embryo development. This enables our embryologists to analyse and identify any potential aberrations in embryo development that would be missed when using conventional incubation techniques. This helps us improve embryo selection for transfer, cryopreservation and biopsy.



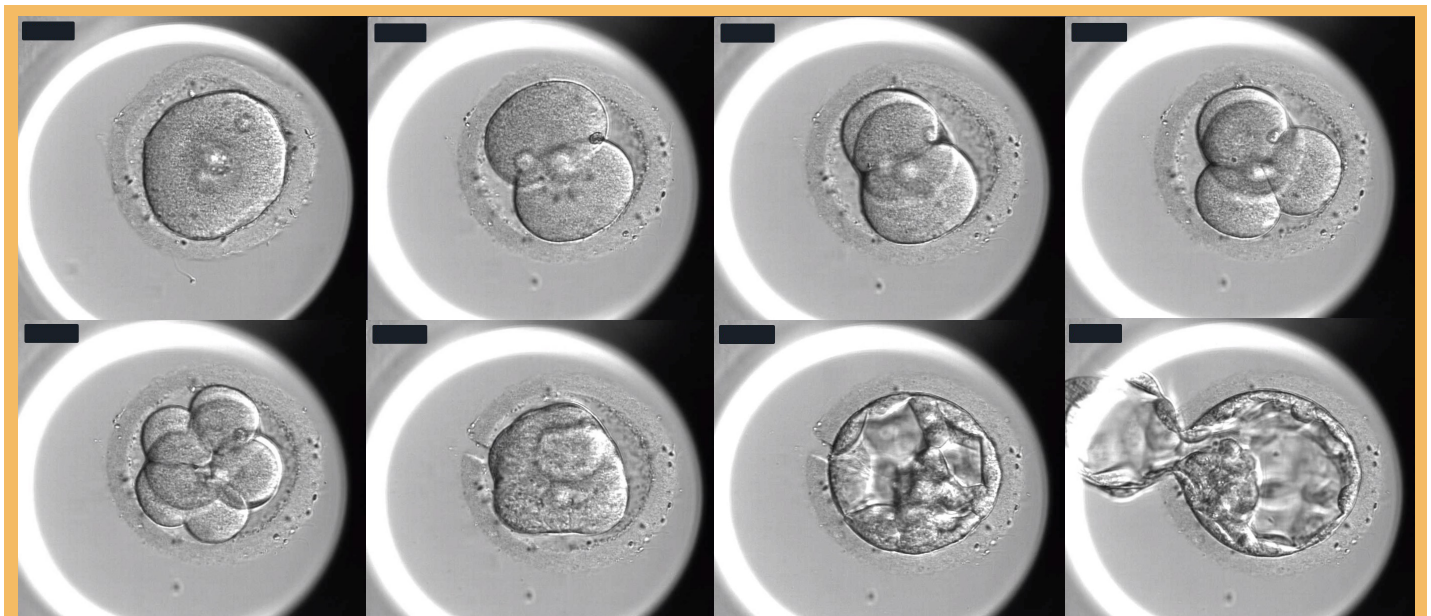
Uninterrupted culture of embryos ensuring stable environment

Allows embryologists to analyse every stage of embryo development

Provides 'real-time' footage of embryos and a continuous overview

Allows observation of key events to aid embryo selection for transfer

Embryoscope works hand in hand with artificial intelligent technology to give embryos a quality score



Embryo Assist AI



IVF London has partnered with Fairtility™ to introduce artificial intelligence into the laboratory. Embryo Assist AI powered by CHLOE™ (Cultivating Human Life through Optimal Embryos) is a transparent AI-based decision support tool. Embryo Assist AI provides clinicians and patients with visibility into the clinical and laboratory data to help improve IVF outcomes.

Patients are able to watch a live feed of their embryos on their phones. The embryologists can then interpret these images for the patients when they receive their embryo updates. The algorithm that powers the AI has been trained on tens of thousands of embryos.

The AI starts scoring embryos from day 2 after fertilisation and provides a running score until blastocyst development. Along with the score, the embryos are also ranked to give embryologists more information on which embryo to select for transfer.



PGT-A

- Also known as aneuploidy screening
- Used to check the number of chromosomes in an embryo. A euploid (normal) embryo should have 23 pairs of chromosomes
- Enables the selection of a chromosomally normal embryo
- Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) is used for the testing of the embryos and is one of the most technologically advanced methods of genetic testing
- PGT-A does not guarantee a chromosomally normal embryo

Who would PGT-A be recommended for?

- Women over the age of 38
- People with a history of repeated implantation failure
- People with a history of repeated miscarriage



PGT-M

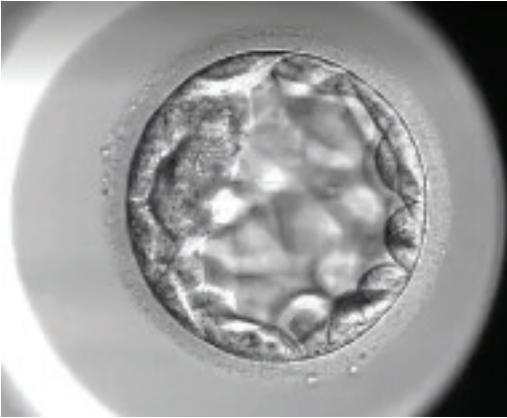
- Also known as PGD
- Recommended for couples who have a history of a genetic disease in their family
- Requires a 'work-up' prior to embryo creation to ensure that condition can be tested for
- Karyomapping used to test for condition
- Process similar to PGT-A



PGT-SR

- Used in patients where there is a chromosomal structural rearrangement
- PGT-SR is appropriate for people who have had a child or pregnancy with a chromosomal rearrangement or if you or your partner are a carrier of any one of these three primary types of rearrangements:
 - Reciprocal translocations
 - Robertsonian translocations
 - Inversions

Treatment Add-Ons

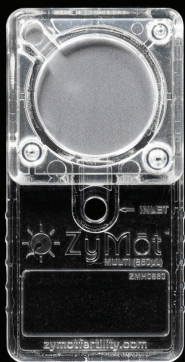
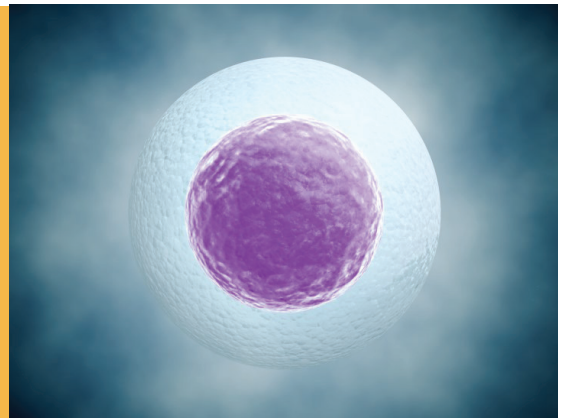


Embryoscope

- Allows uninterrupted culture of embryos
- Image taken of embryo every 10-15 mins creating time-lapse video
- Enables embryologists to analyse every stage of development

Calcium Ionophore

- Used following ICSI to aid egg activation
- Indicated in patients that have had previous low or failed fertilisation
- Can also be used to aid better blastocyst development

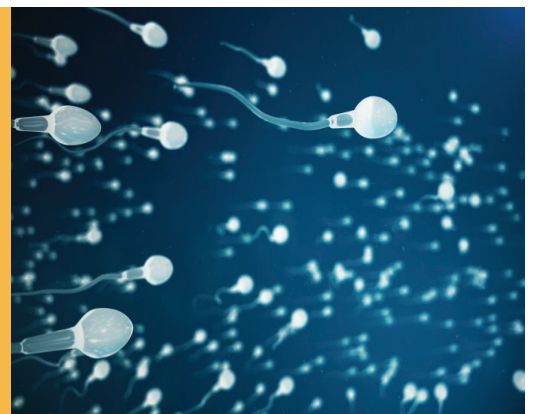


ZyMot

- ZyMot is a device, also called a chip, which can be used in the IVF laboratory to prepare and select sperm for insemination by intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
- ZyMot relies on the sperm actively swimming through the membrane filter in the chip, demonstrating motility

PICSI

- Physiological intracytoplasmic sperm injection
- Involves placing sperm with hyaluronic acid (HA)
- Sperm that bind to HA are selected for injection
- Helps to select mature sperm with better DNA



Treatment Add-Ons

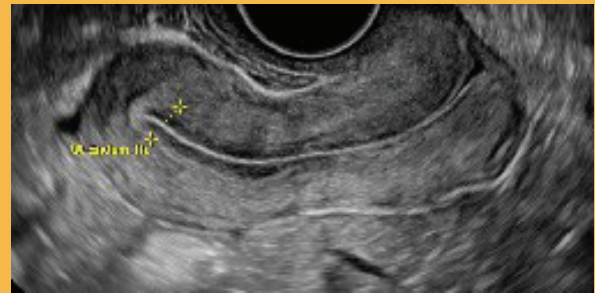


EmbryoGlue®

- Allows uninterrupted culture of embryos
- Image taken of embryo every 10-15 mins creating time-lapse video
- Enables embryologists to analyse every stage of development

Endometrial Scratch

- Lining of uterus gently scratched using thin catheter
- Localised 'injury' can cause uterus to start 'repair reaction'
- May increase chances of embryo implantation



Endometrial Testing (ERA, EMMA, ALICE)

- Biopsy taken from uterus at time of mock embryo transfer
- Cells assessed to determine window of implantation (ERA) Results will determine timings for subsequent embryo transfers. EMMA and ALICE tests focus on the microbiology of the endometrium

Intralipid Infusion

- Raised natural killer cell activity can act against embryo implantation
- Intralipid infusions can help to lower the activity of natural killer cells
- Can also be used in cases of repeated miscarriage/implantation failure



Treatments for same-sex couples



You will be offered support from our counselling team prior to any treatment to help you understand the emotional and legal issues in order that you are completely comfortable and confident with your decision to proceed

Our laboratory team will help you find a suitable donor from our collaborating European, American and UK sperm donor banks. The matching of donors can be done with your specific requirements



If suitable we would always start with the mildest approach to treatment such as Intrauterine Insemination (IUI) using donor sperm. The procedure involves placing donor sperm closer to the egg at the time of ovulation in the hope it is fertilised.

In some cases IVF (using donor sperm) may be more appropriate and offers a higher chance of pregnancy compared to IUI. Any resulting embryos are then transferred into your uterus to continue development as a pregnancy.



If you are in a same-sex relationship and wish one partner to donate her eggs and the other partner to carry the pregnancy then 'shared motherhood' is an option that provides both partners the intimate experience of a shared maternal role when starting a family.

Treatment for Single women



Donor insemination (DI) may be recommended as an effective treatment for single women who desire a start a family.

We will help you get started as a sperm recipient (via donation) process unless you already have a donor in mind. You will begin by reviewing donor profiles which enables you to select which donor may be the best 'fit' for you. IVF London only use donors in accordance with stringent HFEA criteria. This means that donated sperm will usually be provided by men between the ages of 18 and 41. Sperm donors will have been required to undertake a series of health tests/screening, including HIV and hepatitis, to ensure that they do not pass on any serious diseases or medical conditions to you or your baby

Sperm Donation and the Law:

Sperm donor is only able to create 10 families within the UK. The donors identifying information must be given to the HFEA for its confidential register. When a donor-conceived person becomes 18, they are able to contact the HFEA and request the identifying information for their sperm donor







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