

Embryo transfer and preservation

Embryo transfer involves selecting embryo(s) of the best quality for transfer to the uterus under ultrasound guidance. One to three embryos are transferred at a time. If there are more embryos developed than transferred, it is possible, if desired, to freeze the embryos of good quality. The embryos are frozen using a rapid freezing technique called vitrification.

Frozen embryos are stored in liquid nitrogen in stable conditions. The advantage of freezing is that frozen embryos can later be used for embryo transfer without the need to repeat ovarian stimulation, egg retrieval and fertilisation.

Cryopreservation does not affect the quality of the embryo.

The preservation of embryos is regulated by the Artificial Insemination and Embryo Protection Act. Embryos created in vitro can be frozen and preserved in frozen form for up to seven years. After seven years, the embryos can be used for scientific research or must be destroyed.

The preservation of embryos is subject to a fee starting from the 63th day. For more information, see the price list of the Women's Clinic.