SIERR Survey Presentation

Clinical embryologists on IVF laboratory practice Cryopreservation

Dimitra Nikiforaki Ph.D.



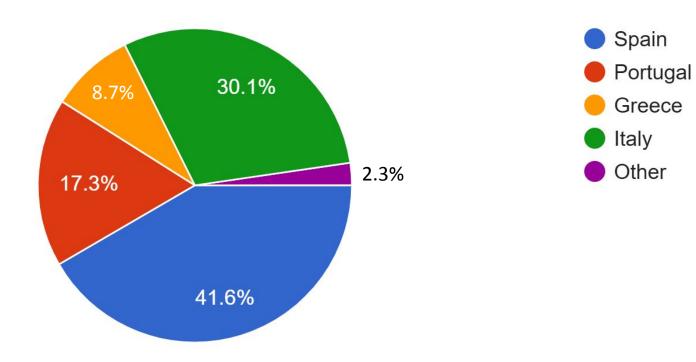


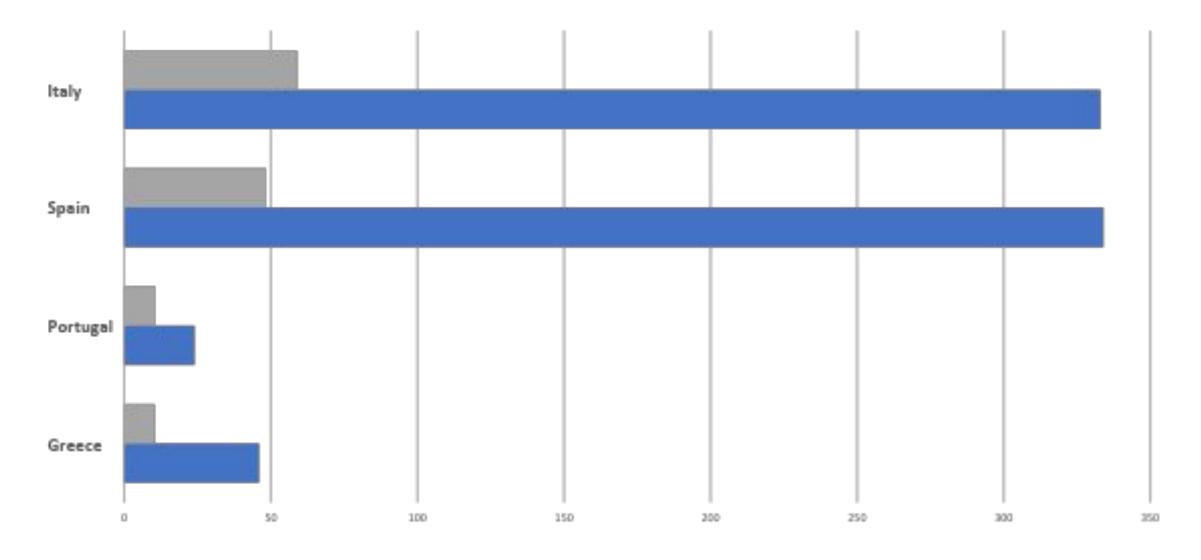




Which country are you from?

173 responses





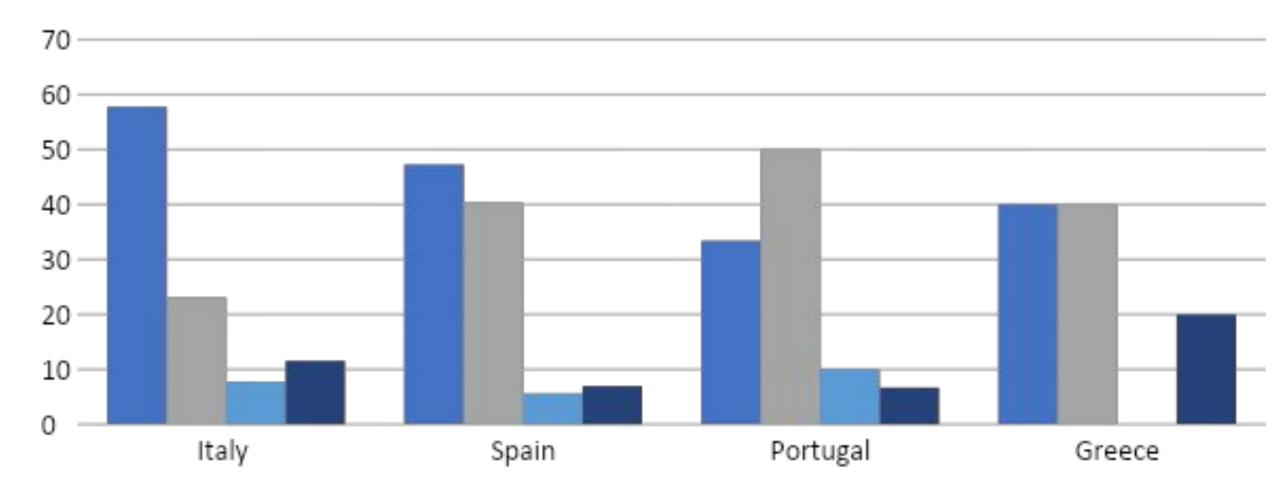
■IVF clinics ■Population



Freeze-all and oocyte freezing cycles rise

- Improved outcomes with FETs
- Reduced risk of OHSS
- Advances in vitrification technology
- Preimplantation Genetic Testing (PGT)
- Flexible scheduling & personalized ET timing
- Legislative reforms enhancing access and autonomy: Increased age limit
 - Extended storage duration
- 7. Social purposes delayed childbearing trends Autonomy in decision-making Increased awareness

Which KPI do you prioritize the most when assessing vitrification and warming outcomes?



post-warming survival "clinical pregnancy rate "fertilization rate "morphological quality

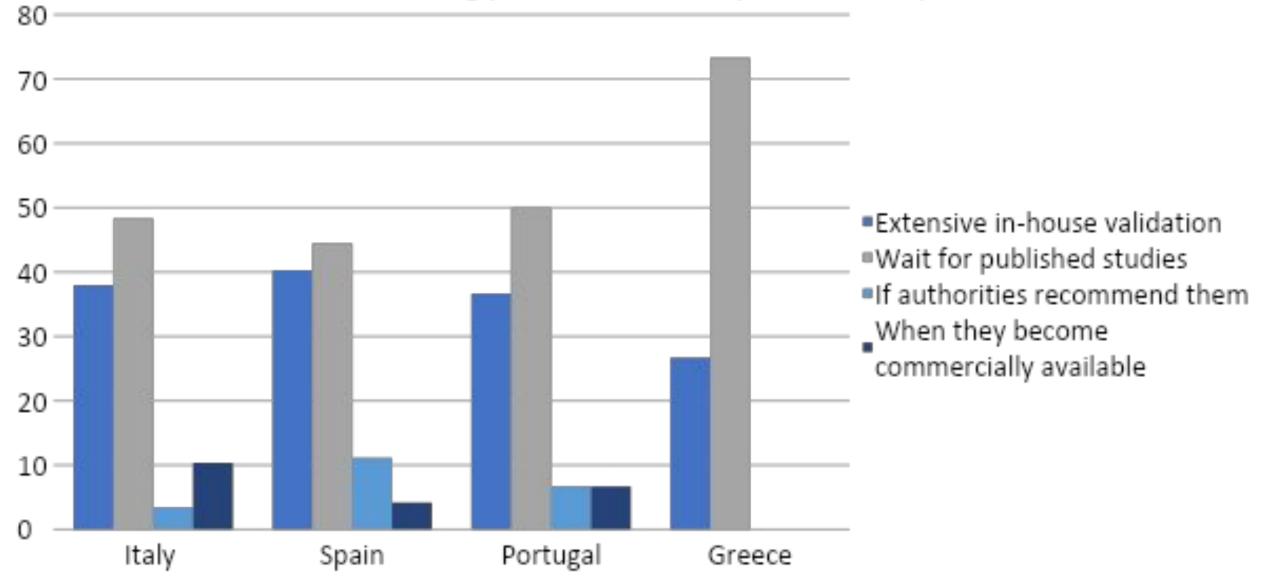
The Vienna consensus: report of an expert meeting on the development of art laboratory performance indicators †*‡

ESHRE Special Interest Group of Embryology^{1,*} and Alpha Scientists in Reproductive Medicine^{2,*}

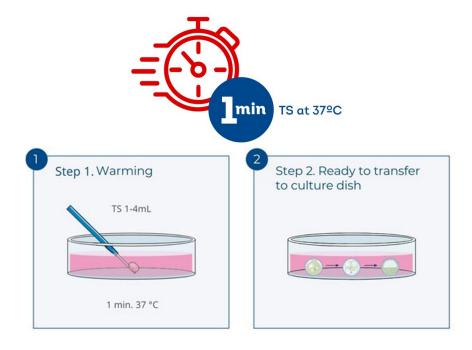
KPI	Calculation	Competency value (%)	Benchmark value (%)
Blastocyst cryosurvival rate	no. blastocysts appearing intact no. blastocysts warmed	≥90	≥99

We need to assess both: the technical success and its clinical outcomes

How does your lab approach the adoption of new, fast vitrification and warming protocols for oocytes or embryos?



- Standard vitrification protocol vs
- Ultra-fast warming in TS
- Ultra-fast warming in culture media
- Ultra-fast vitrification
 Embryos
 Oocytes
- Temperature ?
- Concentration of CPAs ?



Fast and furious: pregnancy outcome with one-step rehydration in the warming protocol for human blastocysts

Juergen Liebermann ^a A M, Kristina Hrvojevic ^b, Jennifer Hirshfeld-Cytron ^a, Rebecca Brohammer ^a, Yuri Wagner ^a, Alexis Susralski ^a, Sue Jasulaitis ^a, Shu Chan ^b, Eden Takhsh ^b, Meike Uhler ^a

Implementing new techniques requires a systematic, evidence-based, and regulatory-compliant approach to ensure safety, efficacy, and quality



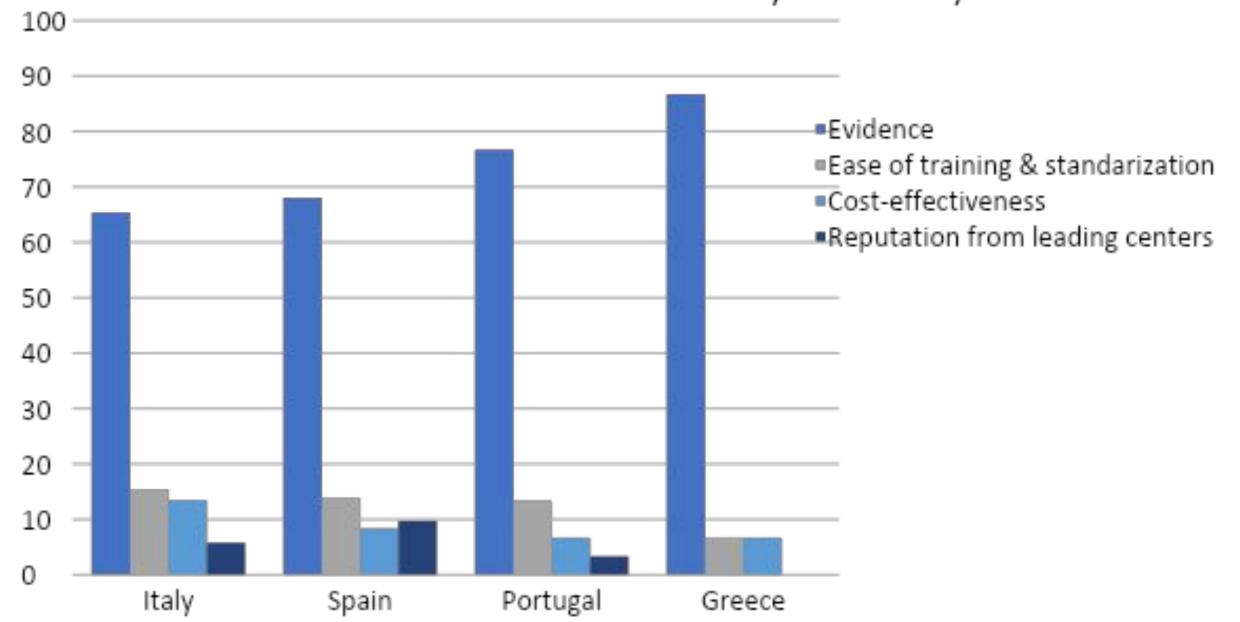
Good Practices

for demonstrating safety and quality through recipient follow-up

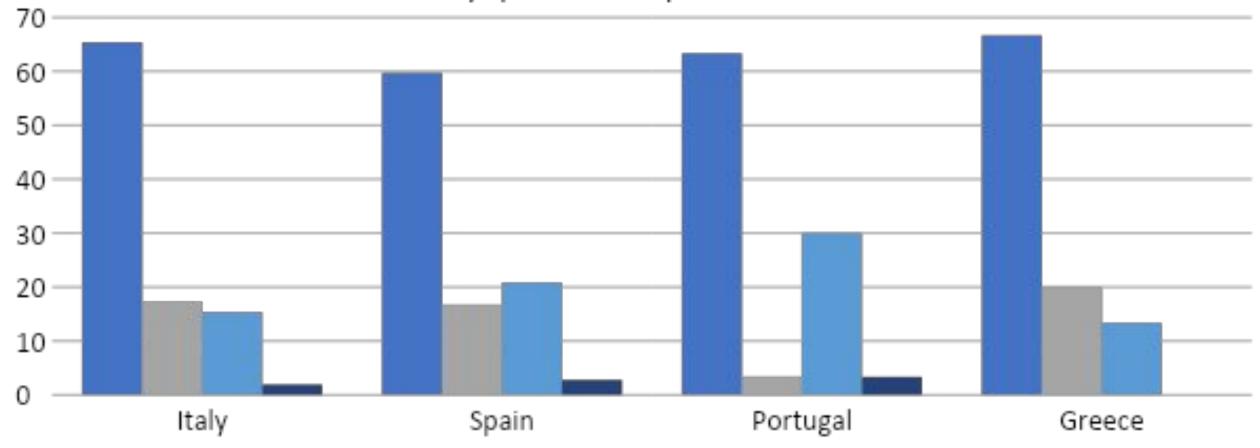


- 1. Risk assessment and justification
- 2. Validation before implementation
- 3. Ethical and regulatory compliance
- 4. Training and competency
- 5. Controlled introduction
- 6. Ongoing monitoring and audit
- 7. Transparent communication

Which factor most strongly influences your lab's choice of a vitrification method for human oocytes or embryos?

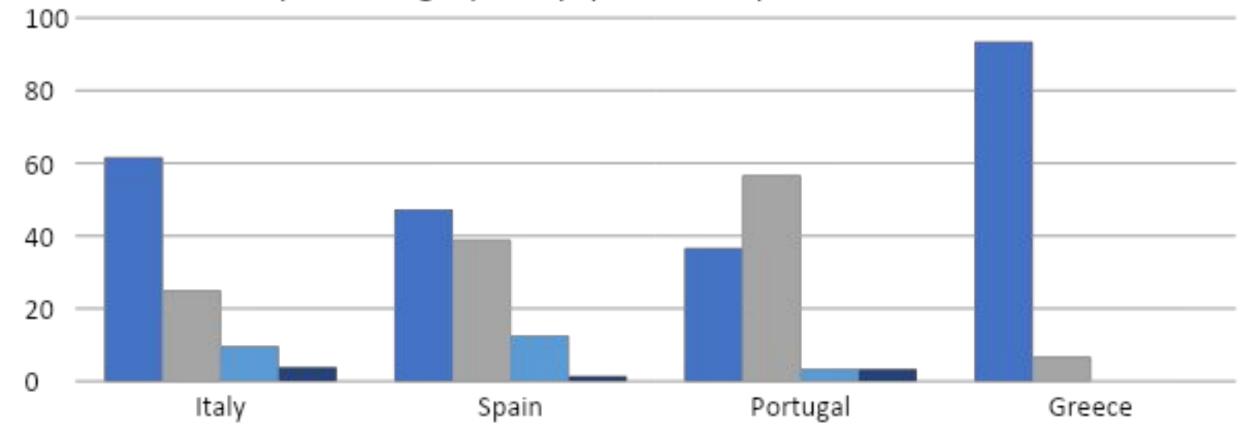


How does your lab ensure accurate inventory and tracking of cryopreserved speciments?



- Hybrid approach (manual logs + basic digital records)
- Digital databases and software with barcode or RFID tracking
- Manual record-keeping (paper logs or spreadsheets) with periodic audits
- Outsourced or centralized storage facility with specialized tracking systems

Which method best describes your lab's strategy for ensuring the safety and integrity of cryopreserved specimens over time?



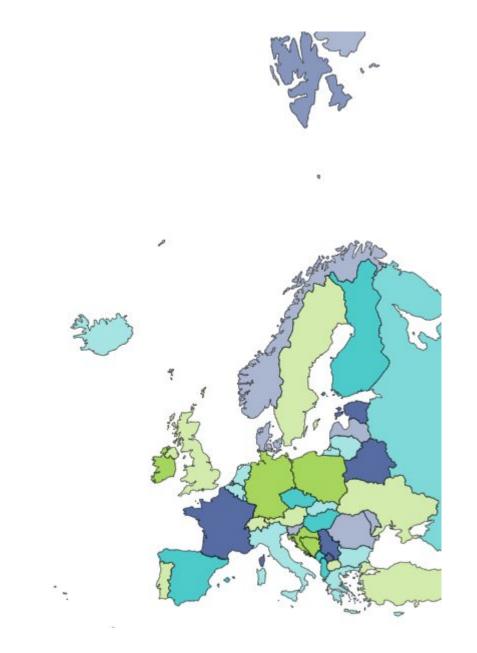
- Real-time automated monitoring with alarms for temperature/level deviations
- ■Frequent manual inspections
- Reduntant storage and emergency power supply
- Third-party inspection or external audits



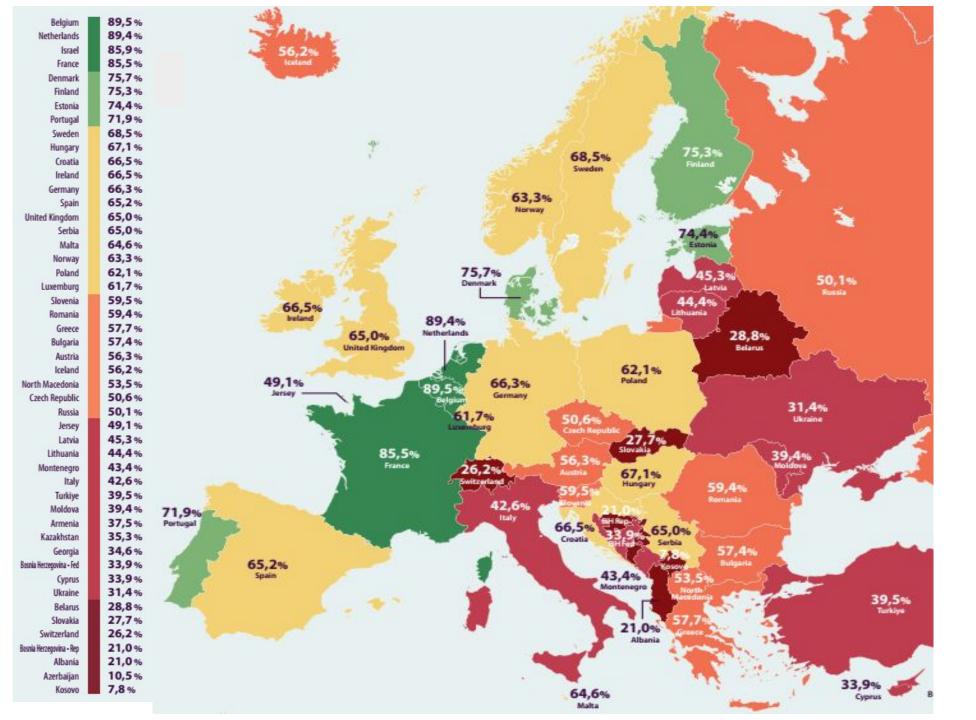
Feature	Notes	
Redundant temp sensors	Critical for safety	
Automated LN2 refill	Reduces human error	
Real-time alerts & alarms	Should include multiple channels	
Manual checks + audit logs	Adds reliability	
Backup power systems	Critical in emergencies	
Regulatory compliance	Required for safety and legal reasons	
Cloud-based remote monitoring	Enhances oversight	







https://www.eshre.eu/Data-collection-and-research/Consortia/EIM/Legislation-for-ART-and-IUI-treatments













In collaboration with:







Focus on details

Continuous improvement in IVF

Naples 7th June 2025 Hotel Royal Continental

Thank you!