

Infertility Terms

1. An in vitro procedure in which the zona pellucida of an embryo is thinned or perforated by chemical, mechanical, or laser methods to assist separation of the blastocyst. A. Cryopreservation
2. An embryo, 5 or 6 days after fertilization, with an inner cell mass, outer layer of trophoctoderm, and a fluid-filled blastocele cavity. B. Blastocyst
3. The freezing or vitrification and storage of gametes, zygotes, embryos, or gonadal tissue. C. Assisted hatching
4. The product of division of the zygote to the end of the embryonic stage 8 weeks after fertilization. D. Embryo donation
5. The transfer of an embryo resulting from gametes (spermatozoa and oocytes) that did not originate from the recipient and her partner. E. Ovulation induction (OI)
6. The procedure in which one or more embryos are placed in the uterus or fallopian tube. F. Embryo transfer (ET)
7. The penetration of the ovum by the spermatozoon and combination of their genetic material resulting in the formation of a zygote. G. Impaired fecundity
8. A woman who carries a pregnancy with an agreement that she will give the offspring to the intended parent(s). Gametes can originate from the intended parent(s) and/or third party(ies). H. Implantation
9. Physical difficulty in getting pregnant or carrying a pregnancy to live birth I. Primary infertility
10. The attachment and subsequent penetration by the zona-free blastocyst (usually into the endometrium) that starts 5 to 7 days after fertilization. J. Embryo
11. A disease of the reproductive system defined by the failure to achieve a clinical pregnancy after 12 months or longer of regular unprotected intercourse. K. Gestational carrier
12. Pharmacologic treatment of women with anovulation or oligo-ovulation with the intention of inducing normal ovulation cycles. L. Fertilization