

nerve stimulation) and those which have no evidence, such as the first-choice antidepressant. Unfortunately, the multidisciplinary approach—the classic treatment for chronic pain—was not evaluated.

*An Evidence-Based Resource for Pain Relief* is a very readable book and contains a minimal amount of jargon. The book is not intended as a textbook, however. Rather, it points out which treatment is more efficacious in a

particular setting and places emphasis on a new direction in pain relief—that of more science and less art.

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## Manual on assisted reproduction

Ed: Rabe T, Diedrich K, Runnebaum B

Springer-Verlag Hong Kong Ltd., 701 Mirror Tower, 61 Mody Road, Tsimshatsui, Hong Kong  
HK\$75, pp 951, ISBN 3 540 61134 7

*Manual on Assisted Reproduction* encapsulates the scientific, clinical, and laboratory aspects of assisted reproduction. The book is divided into two sections. The three chapters in part I are devoted to reproductive physiology and cover the physiological mechanisms involved in human reproduction (with emphasis on follicular development, sperm maturation, and oocyte interaction), as well as the physiology of the menstrual cycle. This section provides a comprehensive review of the scientific basis on which strategies in the clinical management of infertility are established.

Part II comprises 16 chapters that cover a wide spectrum of reproductive technologies—from conventional intrauterine insemination and in vitro fertilisation, to recent developments in microinjection, gamete cryopreservation, in vitro maturation of oocytes, and pre-implantation diagnosis. The use of gonadotrophins and gonadotrophin-releasing hormone agonists and antagonists in assisted reproduction are addressed, as are matters such as the ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome and the luteal phase. The understanding of the various modalities of treatment is greatly enhanced by reference to the theoretical basis of therapy. Towards the end of the book, two chapters are devoted to reproductive surgery; however, the discussion is restricted to surgical management by the endoscopic and microsurgical approaches. It must be recognised that these manipulative procedures require special training, skills, and facilities that may not be readily available in many centres. The book concludes appropriately with a final chapter on the andrological approach in assisted reproduction, which has given new perspectives in the management of male infertility.

The editors have succeeded in assembling contributions from many recognised international experts,

and the practical details featured in some chapters are widely applicable and will be especially valuable to those who are inexperienced in a particular methodology or procedure. However, variations and modifications to the procedures described may be necessary, depending on the circumstances of individual laboratories. All chapters are well and concisely written; they are presented in a consistent format and are appropriately illustrated with clear line-drawings, figures, and colour plates. Salient features and information are summarised in tables and charts; references at the end of each chapter provide a valuable guide for further reading.

*Manual on Assisted Reproduction* is written primarily for scientists and clinicians who specialise in assisted reproduction. The integration of physiological, scientific, and clinical elements into one volume should appeal not only to specialists in the field, but also to non-specialists who wish to have an insight into assisted reproductive technologies.

This manual is highly recommended as an accurate guide to current techniques used in reproductive medicine. Continuous progress is inevitable and revision to take into account the latest advancements may be appropriate in the not too distant future. Considerations may also be given to the inclusion of other aspects such as implantation, assisted hatching, blastocyst culture, and related bioethical issues.

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An Act respecting assisted human reproduction and related research. Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows: Short Title. Marginal note:Short title. 1 This Act may be cited as the Assisted Human Reproduction Act . Principles. Marginal note:Declaration.Â (f) trade in the reproductive capabilities of women and men and the exploitation of children, women and men for commercial ends raise health and ethical concerns that justify their prohibition; and. The main assisted reproduction techniques are 'in vitro' fertilisation (IVF) and artificial insemination. In surrogacy, IVF is applied.Â Surrogacy or surrogate motherhood is a type of assisted reproductive technology known as third-party assisted reproduction, along with egg and sperm donation. For surrogacy to be possible, Intrauterine Insemination (IUI) or In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) is necessary. Additionally, other reproductive technologies like Preimplantation Genetic Diagnosis (PGD) or donor conception may be used in a process of surrogacy. Manual on Assisted Reproduction. 669 Pages Â· 2000 Â· 14.28 MB Â· 145 DownloadsÂ· English. by R. J. Aitken (auth.) & Professor Dr. med.Â . Vitrification in Assisted Reproduction: A User's Manual and Trouble-Shooting Guide (Reproducti Acupuncture for IVF and assisted reproduction : an integrated approach to treatment and management. 432 PagesÂ·2015Â·14.35 MBÂ·1,069 DownloadsÂ·New! therapy, Acupuncture for IVF and Assisted Reproduction enables acupuncture practitioners to provide Textbook of Assisted Reproductive Techniques, Fifth Edition: Volume 1: Laboratory Perspectives. 467 PagesÂ·2018Â·94 MBÂ·1,006 DownloadsÂ·New! of choice are presented by IVF pioneers and eminent international experts. Textbook of Assisted Reproductiv... @inproceedings{Rabe1997ManualOA, title={Manual on Assisted Reproduction}, author={Thomas Elliott Rabe and Klaus Diedrich and Thomas Strowitzki}, booktitle={Springer Berlin Heidelberg}, year={1997} }. Thomas Elliott Rabe, Klaus Diedrich, Thomas Strowitzki. View on Springer. Save to Library. Create Alert. The impact and management of thin endometrium is a common challenge for patients undergoing assisted reproduction. The objective of this Canadian Fertility and Andrology Society (CFAS) guideline is to provide evidence-based recommendations using the GRADE (Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Dev â€¦)Â Management of thin endometrium in assisted reproduction: a clinical practice guideline from the Canadian Fertility and Andrology Society. Reprod Biomed Online. 2019 Jul;39(1):49-62. doi: 10.1016/j.rbmo.2019.02.013.

Whilst assisted reproduction techniques (ART) have become increasingly successful and largely standardized, there is still only a partial understanding of what constitutes a 'true' embryo environment. Replicating the varying physiological conditions of the in-vivo environment that the embryo travels through in the in-vitro culture is still a major challenge in ART. \* Views captured on Cambridge Core between #date#. This data will be updated every 24 hours. Usage data cannot currently be displayed. Assisted Reproductive Technology. Also called: ART, In Vitro Fertilization, IVF. Summary. Assisted reproductive technology (ART) is used to treat infertility. It includes fertility treatments that handle both a woman's egg and a man's sperm. It works by removing eggs from a woman's body. . Vitrification in Assisted Reproduction: A User's Manual and Trouble-Shooting Guide (Reproducti Acupuncture for IVF and assisted reproduction : an integrated approach to treatment and management. 432 PagesÂ·2015Â·14.35 MBÂ·1,069 DownloadsÂ·New! therapy, Acupuncture for IVF and Assisted Reproduction enables acupuncture practitioners to provide ...Â of surgery and assisted reproductive technologies, discussing the rationale for choosing one technique ov Stem Cells in Human Reproduction: Basic Science and Therapeutic Potential, 2nd Edition (Reproductive Medicine & Assisted Reproductive Techniques). 273 PagesÂ·2009Â·3.31 MBÂ·370 DownloadsÂ·New! (Reproductive Medicine & Assisted Reproductive Techniques) Carlos Simon|Antonio Pellicer The term Assisted Reproductive Technology, which medical abbreviation is ART, and is often referred to as medically assisted reproduction, assisted conception of fertility care, can be defined as the set of techniques and procedures that replace the natural process of conception. The types of methods used depend on the what is causing infertility, and the type of infertility the patient suffers from. Broadly speaking, with assisted reproduction we can intervene at any point of the reproductive process, being the following the most common ones: Development of ovarian follicles. Ovulation.Â WHO Manual for standardized investigation and diagnosis and management of the infertile male. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. Zegers-Hochschild F. et al.