

Advanced Maternal Age



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Fecundity decreases as age increases, with a more rapid decline after the mid-30s. And, as women increasingly delay childbearing, reproductive aging has become an urgent problem. Decreased ovarian reserve, indicating a reduction in quantity and quality of oocytes, also increases with aging and is an important limiting factor for the success

of any treatment modality for infertility. In addition, advanced maternal age is a risk factor for pregnancy loss, fetal anomalies, stillbirth, and obstetric complications. Consequently, reproductive medicine specialists are treating more patients with age-related infertility and recurrent pregnancy loss, while obstetricians are faced with managing pregnancies often complicated by both age and comorbidities. This presentation will review the association between maternal age and aneuploidy, describe the impact of age on infertility and IVF live birth rates, and discuss the obstetrical and fetal risks that are increased with older parenting, as well as provide recommendations for counseling and treatment strategies.