

CURRENT STATUS AND ISSUES OF THE JAPAN ONCOFERTILITY REGISTRY

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Abstract Body

Purpose: Fertility preservation (FP) is becoming increasingly common among child, adolescent, and young-adult (CAYA) cancer patients. However, Japan has long lacked definite estimates of utilization rates of FP services among CAYA cancer patients, and little is known about disease/FP outcomes among users. In this context, the Japan Society for Fertility Preservation (JSFP) launched the Japan Oncofertility Registry (JOFR) in 2018 and started online registration of information on primary disease and FP, as well as data on prognosis and pregnancy outcomes. This study reports the results of analysis of FP data registered in JOFR as of 2021.

Methods: Data of patients' primary disease(s), treatment courses, cancer and pregnancy outcomes, and specific procedures undergone by patients were extracted from JOFR and analyzed.

Results: In 2021, 1247 patients received counseling or treatment related with FP (540 males, 707 females). While the numbers of males in each age group was approximately equal, the majority of females were between the ages of 31 and 40 years. In total, 490 male and 540 female patients underwent FP procedure(s). Leukemia, testicular cancer, and malignant lymphoma accounted for the majority of male cases seeking treatment, while breast cancer was the primary disease in two-thirds of the female cases. Accumulatively since 1999, 395 experienced subsequent pregnancy.

Conclusions: As of January 2022, over 7000 cases from >100 fertility facilities have been registered in the JOFR. Looking ahead, maintaining JOFR to disseminate information on cancer prognoses, pregnancy rates, and other oncofertility outcomes is expected to drive further expansion of oncofertility services in Japan.