The management of a hyper-responder. A Delphi consensus

We recently conducted a Delphi Consensus regarding the definition of a hyper-response to ovarian stimulation. This time we would like to continue with the expert consensus - now addressing the management of the "hyper-responder" keeping in mind both the risks of hyper-response (such as OHSS) and the effects a hyper-response might have on the success rate after fresh embryo transfer.

* Required

Considerations before stimulation

1.	. A gonadotropin with LH activity (rLH/hMG) should be avoided for stimulation of an anticipated hyper-responder in an IVF cycle.				
	Mark only one oval.				
	Yes				
	No				
	Not relevant				
2.	Body weight should be considered to determine daily gonadotropin dosage for an anticipated hyper-responder performing IVF.	*			
	Mark only one oval.				
	Yes				
	◯ No				
3.	I would consider increasing the starting daily gonadotropin dosage for IVF if an anticipated hyper-responder's weight was above kilograms	*			
	Mark only one oval.				
	70 kg (154lbs)				
	75 kg (165lbs)				
	80kg (176lbs)				
	85kg (187lbs)				
	90kg (198lbs)				
	95kg (209lbs)				
	Weight is not relevant for dosing in anticipated hyper-responders				

4.	GnRH agonists should be avoided for pituitary suppression in anticipated hyper- * responders performing IVF.		
	Mark only one oval.		
	Yes		
	No		
	Other:		
5.	My preferred starting dose in the first IVF stimulation cycle of an anticipated * hyper-responder, weighing below my weight cut-off (if one exist) is : IU/Day.		
	Mark only one oval.		
	37.5		
	100		
	<u>125</u>		
	<u></u>		
	<u></u>		
	200		
	225		
	300		
	I do not have a weight cut-off		

6.	My preferred starting dose in the first IVF stimulation cycle of an anticipated hyper-responder, weighing above my weight cut-off (if one exist) is: IU/Day.				
Mark only one oval.					
	100				
	125				
	<u></u>				
	175				
	200				
	225				
	250				
	275				
	300				
	I do not have a weight cut-off				
7.	Do you use any algorithm to estimate the starting dose of gonadotropins for an IVF cycle?	*			
	Mark only one oval.				
	Rekovelle (INN-Follitropin Delta) algorithm				
	In house algorithm				
	Other Published Algorythm				
	I do not use any specific algorithm to estimate the starting dose				
8.	I add metformin before/during IVF ovarian stimulation to anticipated hyper responders regardless of insulin resistance status	*			
	Mark only one oval.				
	Yes for all candidates				
	No for all candidates				
	Only if PCOS and insulin resistant				
	Only if PCOS irrelevant of magnitude of insulin resistant				

9.	For a potential a hyper-responder doing IVF, I would: *				
	Mark only one oval.				
	Aim for a stimulation that would enable a fresh transfer				
	U would rather achieve a hyper response and freeze all.				
10.	In a potential hyper-responder, what is your target number of oocytes to be collected in IVF	*			
	Mark only one oval.				
	10-14				
	15-19				
	20-24				
	>25				
11.	During the IVF stimulation of an anticipated hyper-responder, I would use the following adjuvants from stimulation day 1 (you can select more than one)	*			
	Check all that apply.				
	Letrozole				
	Aspirin				
	None				
	Other:				

Considerations during the IVF stimulation cycle

12. I decrease gonadotropin dosage in the middle of an IVF cycle, if the passeems to hyper-respond based on serum estradiol levels and/or number growing follicles > 10 mm?			
	Mark only one oval.		
	Yes		
	No		
13.	I would add one or more the following adjuvants, in the middle of the IVF cycle if the patient seems to hyper-respond based on serum estradiol levels and/or number of growing follicles > 10 mm? (you can select more than one)	*	
	Check all that apply.		
	LMWH Letrozole Aspirin		
	Nothing		
	Other:		
14.	On the day of ovulation trigger for an IVF cycle, the minimum serum estradiol level that would require the use of GnRH agonist trigger alone is:	*	
	Mark only one oval.		
	2500pg/ml (9178pmol/L)		
	3000pg/ml (11014pmol/L)		
	3500pg/ml (12849pmol/L)		
	4000pg/ml (14695pmol/L)		
	4500pg/ml (16521pmol/L)		
	No minimum estradiol level would require the use of GnRH agonist alone		

15.	On the day of ovulation trigger in an IVF cycle, the minimum number of follicles * > 10 mm that would require the use of a GnRH agonist trigger alone is				
	Mark only one oval.				
	15				
	18				
	20				
	23				
	25				
	no minimum number of follicles> 10mm would require the use of GnRH agonist alone				
16.	Under the risk of hyper-response I would trigger one or two days before the patient reaches my usual trigger criteria for IVF.				
	Mark only one oval.				
	Yes				
	No				
	Sometimes				

17.	After using a GnRH agonist trigger due to a risk of OHSS, I would consider a *luteal phase rescue with hCG and attempt a fresh transfer if the patient has less than oocytes collected. The last question can be answered as well as one of the others or not.				
	Mark only one oval.				
	15				
	18				
	20				
	23				
	25				
	I would never use hCG and attempt at fresh transfer if I had considered the patient to be under risk of hyper-response before or on the trigger day				
	I would always use hCG rescue and attempt fresh transfer regardless of number of oocytes.				
18.	16. I use currently coasting to decrease the risk of OHSS in IVF? * Mark only one oval.				
	Yes No				
19.	IN the case of a hyper response a Dopaminergic agent should be used (* choose the one best answer that fits you practice)				
	Mark only one oval.				
	Only if hCG will be used as trigger (including dual/double trigger) with or without a fresh transfer				
	Only if hCG will be used as trigger (including dual/double trigger) and a fresh transfer will be attempted				
	Only if hCG will be used as trigger (including dual/double trigger) and a fresh transfer will NOT be attempted				
	Only if a fresh transfer will be attempted (regardless of the trigger)				
	Only if a fresh transfer will not be attempted (regardless of the trigger)				
	Always, regardless of the choice of trigger and fresh or frozen embryo transfer				

20.	For maximal effectiveness Cabergoline 0.5 mg for OHSS prevention in a hyper responder should be started on	*
	Mark only one oval.	
	The day of trigger	
	The day of oocyte collection	
	The day of embryo transfer	
21.	Cabergoline 0.5 mg for OHSS prevention in a hyper responder should be continued for	*
	Mark only one oval.	
	3 days	
	5 days	
	7 days	
	8 days	
	10 days	
	14 days	
	Other:	

Considerations after collection

22. In a woman with a hyper response triggered with hCG during IVF, which of the following do you use to prevent OHSS (You can choose more than one answer)				
	Check all that apply.			
	Letrozole Aspirin Restart GnRh antagonist Freeze all Cabergoline LMWH None of the above Other:			
23.	In a woman with a hyper response triggered with agonist alone during IVF, which of the following do you use to prevent OHSS (You can choose more than one answer) Check all that apply. Letrozole Aspirin Restart GnRh antagonist Freeze all Cabergoline LMWH None of the above Other:			
24.	If a hyper-response occurred after a trigger that included HCG for IVF, I would: *			
	Mark only one oval.			
	Monitor for symptoms and consider a fresh transfer if risk for OHSS is low I always freeze all			

25. In cases of freeze all due to a risk of OHSS, I perform a FET cycle:					
	Mark only one oval.				
	In the immediate first menstrual cycle				
	After waiting one entire menstrual cycle to pass				
	After waiting at least two entire menstrual cycles to pass				
26.	Does the fact that a patient is a hyper-responder influence your decisions regarding the FET protocol to select				
	Mark only one oval.				
	I would rather transfer in a natural cycle/modified natural cycle				
	I would rather transfer in a hormone controlled cycle (estradiol and progesterone supplemented)				
	My choice of FET cycle is not influenced by the fact that the patient is a hyper-responder.				
27.	When would you recommend admitting a patient following a hyper-response *				
	Mark only one oval.				
	After the diagnosis of moderate OHSS				
	After the diagnosis of severe OHSS				
	After a diagnosis of critical OHSS				
	Other:				
28.	Do you normally attempt to manage OHSS with significant ascites as an out patient?				
	Mark only one oval.				
	yes				
	◯ No				

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