

**Supplementary Table S1 Overview of the 38 statements divided over the four basic ethical themes that formed the basis of this Delphi study. In the first Delphi round 2 new statements were added (statement 39 and 40).**

<b>THEME 1: BENEFICENCE</b>	
1	Infertility in women with Turner syndrome leads to psychological harm.
2	Patients with Turner syndrome rate their own infertility as their primary concern.
3	The risk of infertility in patients with Turner syndrome has a negative impact on their intimate relationships and their chances at marriage.
4	Fertility is an essential element of femininity and is linked to a woman's sense of identity.
5	There are other ways to become a parent besides having genetically own children.
6	Most women prefer biologic offspring.
7	It is more difficult for women with Turner syndrome to adopt a child.
8	Live birth rates are doubled in woman with Turner syndrome who used donor oocytes to become pregnant.
9	Oocyte donation in women with Turner syndrome leads to significantly less chromosomal abnormalities in their offspring
10	Intrafamilial oocyte donation offers woman with Turner syndrome an option for genetically related offspring with reduced foetal risks.
11	Intrafamilial oocyte donation could lead to imbalances in the relationship between patient, donor and child.
12	Cryopreservation of oocytes is an established fertility preservation method for woman and post-pubertal girls, whereas ovarian tissue cryopreservation is still experimental.
13	Cryopreservation of oocytes requires ovarian stimulation with exogenous FSH, whereas ovarian tissue cryopreservation does not.
14	Cryopreservation of oocytes requires transvaginal ultrasound guided oocyte retrieval, whereas ovarian tissue cryopreservation does not.
15	Cryopreservation of oocytes can be performed only in girls who have had a spontaneous menarche, whereas ovarian tissue cryopreservation can be performed in both pre- and post-pubertal girls.
16	Ovarian tissue preservation has been demonstrated as a successful fertility preservation option in other patient groups.
17	The germ cell loss will continue after auto transplantation of cryopreserved ovarian tissue.
18	The attempt to preserve a patient's fertility decreases the patient's psychological distress and promotes her psychological comfort.
<b>THEME 2: AUTONOMY</b>	
19	Most patients diagnosed with premature ovarian insufficiency express a desire for future offspring.
20	Patients and parents are motivated to try experimental fertility preservation methods.
21	Young patients with Turner syndrome might be too immature to give informed consent for experimental fertility preservation methods.
22	Regardless their age, girls with Turner syndrome should be included in the consent process for ovarian tissue cryopreservation.
23	Fertility preservation could create expectations for the child to reproduce.
<b>THEME 3: NON-MALEFICENCE</b>	
24	Pregnancies in women with Turner syndrome show higher rates of foetal complications.
25	Oocyte genetics or pre-implantation genetic screening can be used to screen oocytes and embryos.
26	Pregnancies in women with Turner syndrome show higher rates of maternal complications.
27	Furthermore, pregnant women with Turner syndrome are at risk of severe cardiac complications and mortality.
28	Ovarian tissue cryopreservation requires laparoscopic surgery.
29	Experimental fertility preservation options could create false hope, which could lead to psychological harm in the future.
30	A decisional conflict between the child and the parents could cause harm to their relationship.
31	Performing ovarian tissue cryopreservation in paediatric patients upon parents' consent, may lead to both positive and negative feelings during adolescence of adulthood.

(Continued)

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**Supplementary Table S1 Continued.**

**THEME 4: JUSTICE**

- 32 Reproduction is a fundamental human right.
- 33 Patients at risk of premature ovarian insufficiency should have equal access to counselling and fertility preservation options.
- 34 Fertility preservation is a typical instance of 'medicalization'.
- 35 Ovarian tissue cryopreservation is also performed for non-medical reasons and social indications.
- 36 In some countries, ovarian tissue cryopreservation is already experimentally offered to girls with Turner syndrome.
- 37 Ovarian tissue cryopreservation remains financially out of reach for some patients.
- 38 Girls with Turner syndrome are less likely to get sexual education from their parents, due to their infertility.

**ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**

- 39 Each girl with TS interested in OTC, should be discussed within a multidisciplinary expert team, after psychosocial and cardiologic screening have taken place.
- 40 Fertility preservation options might make us unhappier in the long run, because they contribute to a society where tragedy and human limitations are not accepted and are insurmountable problems.
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