Cross border reproductive care: The facts from the ESHRE study

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Disclosures

I have no conflict of interest to declare



Awareness of a growing phenomenon

 Cross-border medical care is a growing phenomenon. It indicates the movements by candidate health care recipients from one country or jurisdiction where treatment is unavailable for them to another country or jurisdiction where they can obtain the treatment they need

 Avoid the terms 'reproductive' or 'procreative tourism' because of their negative connotations and will use instead the neutral term 'cross-border reproductive care'



Ethics and law TF 2008

Why CBRC: legal restrictions, availability

- **type** of treatment is forbidden by law (i.e. oocyte donation)
- categories of patients not eligible for ART(i.e. lesbian couples, single)
- waiting lists are too long in one's home country (i.e. oocyte donation)
- out-of-pocket costs for the patients are too high (i.e. No funding or insurance)
- technique not available because of lack of expertise or equipment (PGD), or not considered safe enough (ICSI/test sperm; egg freezing)
- personal wishes (i.e. **privacy** considerations)



From awareness to gathering data

- Cross border reproductive care in six European countries, the ESHRE Taskforce on CBRC (Shenfield, de Mouzon, Pennings, Ferraretti, Nyboe Andersen, de Wert, and Goossens); Human Reproduction, Vol.25, No.6 pp. 1361–1368, 2010
- Only 1 previous study with data: Pennings re French (single or same sex couples) women going to Belgium for DI



1230 foreign patients' data in 6 countries

- **1 calendar month** in clinics in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Switzerland, Slovenia, and Spain
- Socio- demographic characteristics (age, country of residence, marital status, sexual orientation, education)
- Reasons for travelling: law evasion (treatment illegal or restricted), access limitations at home, quality of care, previous failure, wish for donation (anonymous, direct,...), related to country of origin and women's age category (≤34, 35-39 and ≥ 40)
- Information received, selection means, reimbursement in country of residence





Estudio sobre el movimiento entre países para tratamientos de

reproducción Datos del paciente

Datos del paciente	
Centro nombre, ciudad y pays	No relienne estas casillas
¿Que edait tiene ?	
¿Coal es su país de residencia?	
Para las siguientes preguntas, marque la respuesta correcta	
/Ex usted ? 🗆 Casada 👘 🔲 Pureja de hecho 👘 Mujer sola 👘 🗖 No procede / Sin respuesta	
¿Es usted ? 🗆 Heterosexual 💿 Homosexual 💿 Bisexual 💿 Sin respuesta	
¿Cual es su nivel de estudios? Primarios 🗅 Secundarios 🗅 Universitarios /superiores 🗇 Otros (profesionales) 🗍 Sán especificar	
¿Cual es el nivel de estudios de su pareja? 🗆 Primurios 🗆 Secundarios 🗖 Universitarios /superiores 🗔 Otros (profesionales)	
Cross border reproductive care study	the man laboration
Questionario Paziente - Italiano Parte da	
Quale è la sun età ?	
Quale è il suo Paese di Residenza ?	
Per le prossime domande, contrassegni la risposta appropriata	
Lei é ? 🗆 Consugata 🔹 Convivente 💷 Single; 💷 Non desidero rispondere	
Lei & ? Eterosessuale Omosessuale Bisessuale Non desidero rispondere	
Quale è il suo titolo di Studio? 🗆 Licenza elementare/media 🗌 Diploma 🔲 Laurea 🗌 Altro 🔲 Non specificato	
Quale è il titolo di Studio del suo partner ? 🗆 Licenza elementare/media 🗖 Diploma 🗔 Laurea 🗖 Altro	
Por favour indique los motives de su viaje (puede marcar más de uno)	
🗌 El tratamiento que usted accesita, no es legal en su país de residencia	
🗆 No paede acceder al tratsmiento debido a: edad, no está casada, no tiene pareja, orientación sexual, etc. Especificar:	and the second second
🗆 No es fácil acceder al tratamiento debido a: Largas listas de espera, distancia al centro, precios, etc.	
Especificar	
Avez vous reșu une information dans votre langue? 🗆 Non 🗆 ? Non satisfaisante 🗆 oui, de manière sutisfaisante	
Avez vous été informée du coût du traitement? 🛛 Oui 🔲 Donación de semen	
Non Domación de ovocitos	
Coût: Monnaie: Donación de embriones	
Ce montant inclut-il aussi les médicaments?	
Noa Oni 🗆 Non spécifié	
Company and consist the second d'unitient)	

General reasons for travelling according to the CBRC patients' country of residence

Patients' residence	Illegal	Access difficulty	Better quality	Past failure	Anonymous Donation	
Italy	70.6	2.6	46.3	26.1	14.1	
Germany	80.2	6.8	63.8	43.5	25.4	
Netherlands	32.2	7.4	53.0	25.5	10.7	
France	64.5	12.2	20.6	18.7	42.1	
Norway	71.6	0.0	22.4	16.4	16.4	
UK	9.4	34.0	28.3	37.7	26.4	
Sweden	Sweden 56.6		24.5	5.7	18.9	
Total n	674	86	531	358	220	
%	54.8	7.0	23.2	29.1	17.9	

Summary of reasons for CBRC

- Legal reasons were predominant for Italian patients (70.6%), French (64.5%), German (80.2%), and Norwegian (71.6%)
- Access was more often noted in UK patients (34.0%) than in the other countries, and quality was an important factor for most patients

Destination countries: vicinity

	Country of treatment							
Country of	Be	CZ	DK	SLO	SPA	SWZ	TOTAL	
Residence	%	%	%	%	%	%	N	%
Italy	13.0	2.6	0.3	1.0	31.7	51.4	391	31.8
Germany	10.2	67.2	11.9	0.0	10.7	0.0	177	14.4
Netherlands	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	149	12.1
France	85.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	107	8.7
Norway	0.0	1.5	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	67	5.5
UK	7.6	52.8	11.3	0.0	28.3	0.0	53	4.3
Sweden	0.0	5.7	92.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	53	4.3
Total n	365	252	154	65	193	201	1230	
%	29.7	20.5	12.5	5.3	15.7	16.3	100.0	

Treatment sought according to the recipient country

		Infertility treatment (total=100%)			D	onation	
Country	Files (n)	ART only	IUI only	ART/IUI	Semen	Oocyte	Embryo
Belgium	359	66.6	28.1	5.3	20.5	6.8	0.3
Czech Rep	251	98.4	1.6	0.0	9.5	52.9	11.9
Denmark	154	43.5	53.2	3.3	40.9	1.3	0.6
Slovenia	64	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	190	94.2	1.6	4.2	4.1	62.2	4.7
Switzerland	196	45.9	40.3	13.8	27.1	1.0	0.5
Total n	1214	886	269	59	225	281	42
%		73.0	22.2	4.9	18.3	22.8	3.4

Age, civil status

- Mean age= 37.3 years (21–51 years)older than home national data(EIM data)
- Women 40 or + = 34.9%, 51.1% for German and 63.5% UK women (32.2% It, 30.2% Fr)
- Civil status: 69.9% married, 24.0% cohabiting and 6.1% single. Most Italian women were married (82.0%), 43% Swedish were single
- Many same sex couples from France, Sweden and Norway

Treatment distribution

- Treatments: 22.2% of patients were seeking IUI only, 73.0% sought ART only, and 4.9% both.
 Majority of IUI/D for French (53.3%) and Swedish (62.3%) patients, and a majority of ART for most other countries
- Gametes and embryo donation: 18.3% of patients were looking for semen donation, 22.8% for egg donation and 3.4% for embryo donation. Often > 1 possibility



Change from 2008 to now (and later)?

- In Sweden: only couples have ART access, which explains the high proportion of single Swedish women (43.4%) seeking treatment abroad
- donor insemination was unavailable to lesbian couples in Norway (Norwegian Law, 1987); changed (thanks to legislation on non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation) in early 2009: 20% of Norwegian participants were lesbian couples *Now different?*
- In France, assisted conception for single or same sex couples is illegal (change @ revision 2018?)



Germany recent case (October 2017)





Selection of centres and destinations

- 2 main sources of information: internet (41.1%) and patients' doctors (41.1%); friends and relatives consulted (24.2%); patients' organizations rarely (5.0%)
- Internet was a frequent source in Sweden (73.6%), Germany (65.0%) and the UK (58.5%);
 patients' doctors more often for Italian women (55.2%), less for French (27%) or Germans (35%)



How common is CBRC?

- The full extent of CBRC in Europe *is not* precisely known because many national treatment registries do not record the patient's country of origin; Estimated: around 5%
- 1230 questionnaires in 1 month represent around 12 000–15 000 cycles, X two as minimum 24 000–30 000 cycles (75% ART, 25% IUI) with 2 ART cycles and 3 IUI
- 11 000–14 000 patients per year .



CBRC = freedom of patient movement

- EU principle(2008 Directive of the European Commission)
- ...But we should balance Freedom v Burden: Patients' (women's) interests: more choice (autonomy) v burden away from psycho-social support; legal conflicts (donor anonymity, surrogacy ...) for now and the future
- Safe and effective standards: the « Good Parctice Guide »



The ESHRE CBRC Good Practice Guide

- 1. Enhance Clinical standards ("good practice") and Lab safety (comparatively easy, in Europe at least with EUTD)
- 2. Reduce multiple pregnancy
- 3. Protect vulnerable collaborators
- **4. Disseminate information** re standards via patients' organisation, etc...
- **Principles:** equity, safety, efficiency, effectiveness (including evidence based care), timeliness and patient centeredness

Shenfield F, Pennings G, De Mouzon J, et al. ESHRE's good practice guide for cross-border reproductive care for centers and practitioners. Hum Reprod. 2011; 26:



Some GPG recommendations

- Patients: provision of accurate succes rates, evidence based treatment or « experimental protocol »
- Donors: establish national registers of donors, application EUTD for std screening
- Surrogacy: single ET
- Children: diminish X, single ET with OD ,(max 2)
- Professional: good communication



Conclusions

 The main reasons for travelling were legal restrictions based on prohibition of the technique per se, or because of inaccessibility due to the characteristics of the patients (like age, sexual orientation or civil

status)

- Consequences: patients cross borders in order to avoid 'unfriendly' legislation
- Possible legal changes: some work in progress (Italy now allows gametes donation, difficult to build up recruitment)
- Continue data collection

