

Editor's Comment on the Review of the German IVF Register [1] and the Subsequent Discussion [2, 3]

Herausgeberkommentar zu der Übersicht zum Deutschen IVF-Register [1] und der sich anschließenden Diskussion [2, 3]

Author

M. W. Beckmann

Affiliation

Universitätsklinikum Erlangen, Frauenklinik, Erlangen, Germany



Deutsche Version unter:

<http://dx.doi.org/>

10.1055/s-0042-109519

The German IVF Register (D.I.R) is a well-established institution for quality assurance in German reproductive medicine. According to the Board of the D.I.R the aim is to continually improve data collection.

The article by Kadi et al. criticized some of the mechanisms used by the D.I.R for data collection and to represent the results. But an objective portrayal of the situation should also include positive aspects, something the authors unfortunately rather left out. Even if the article was weak in this respect, the editor supported its publication and additionally asked the Board of the D.I.R for a comment on the article which is published in this issue of our journal. Controversial discussions can help improve a project and to come closer to the truth.

The authors Kadi and Wiesing defined a number of requirements for and expectations of the D.I.R. In some respects, the divide between the mission the Register has set itself, the professional policy goals and the aims posited by the authors is blurred.

For example, the (Model) Guideline on the Implementation of Assisted Reproductive Technologies, an amended guideline put forward by the German Medical Association in 2006 and quoted several times by the authors, includes a sentence on the goals of data collection which was not quoted: "The collected data should be regularly evaluated in such a way that it allows physicians to assess their own professional work on an individual basis." This is not about information for patients. And the revised version of Chapter 5.4.1 (Documentation) of the (Model) Guideline on the Implementation of Assisted Reproductive Technologies of 2014 included the identical phrasing [4]. Consequently the D.I.R completely meets the requirements of the German Medical Associations. The passion with which the authors submitted their arguments ignores how unusual the initiative is that is being assessed on these pages. There

are very few fields in clinical medicine where data has been collected and collated by "service providers" over such a long period of time, in such detail and so extensively.

The collection and provision of information for patients was not and is not the real task of the D.I.R. For it to be able to fulfill this requirement would require arrangements which, in other countries, are carried out by governmental or quasi-governmental agencies at far greater expense. In England, for example, a fee of € 100–150 is charged per treatment cycle for documentation, a sum which is usually paid by the couple receiving treatment. Is this additional burden on patients useful? Are there no doubts concerning the system used for data collection in England?

In Austria only data obtained from the "Fond" are published – that means, comparatively speaking, data on couples whose costs are (partially) reimbursed by statutory health insurance companies. Couples who have to pay for their treatment themselves or who are privately insured do not appear in the statistics. Women who are older than 40 years of age are not recorded. No details are published on the children who are born. For more on this, see the article by Prof. Kupka recently published in the journal "Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde" (GebFra) [5].

Thanks to the work of the D.I.R, Germany has been participating in the European data collection (EIM, European IVF-Monitoring Consortium) for more than 10 years and its results compare very favorably with those of more than 30 countries [6].

In this context, the statement that the D.I.R is "the only register which aims to collect and publish data on the outcomes after IVF and related methods for all of Germany" is inaccurate. Data collection by a state-commissioned agency (in this case, the Medical Associations) as demanded by the authors already exists (<https://www.qsrepromed.>

Bibliography

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-109519>
Geburtsh Frauenheilk 2016; 76: 678–679 © Georg Thieme
Verlag KG Stuttgart · New York ·
ISSN 0016-5751

Correspondence

Prof. Dr. med.
Matthias W. Beckmann
Universitätsklinikum Erlangen
Frauenklinik
Universitätsstraße 21–23
91054 Erlangen
Germany
fk-direktion@uk-erlangen.de

de/). The question arises whether this collection of data is better. It is very much to be doubted.

I would like to thank the authors of the article, the authors of the Comment by the Board of the D.I.R and also the reviewers. What all of them share is that they highlight the importance of data collection for the “scientific community, the public, political decision-makers and potential patients” in the field of human reproductive medicine. I hope that by publishing these articles, the suggestions will prompt political decision-makers to shoulder their responsibility and continually improve data collection and the publication of evaluated data in this field.

Conflict of Interest



There is no conflict of interest.

References

- 1 Kadi S, Wiesing U. The German IVF Register as an instrument to document assisted reproductive technologies. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 2016; 76: 680–684
- 2 Krüssel J-S, Tandler-Schneider A, Czeromin U. Comment by the Board of the German IVF Register on the article “The German IVF Register as an instrument to document assisted reproductive technologies” by S. Kadi and U. Wiesing. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 2016; 76: 685–687
- 3 Kadi S, Wiesing U. Response to the comment by the Board of the German IVF Register. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 2016; 76: 688–689
- 4 Personal communication of Prof. Dr. Markus Kupka, Hamburg, former chair of the Steering Committee of The European IVF Monitoring Program (EIM) of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE)
- 5 Kupka M. Informationstechnologie in der Reproduktionsmedizin – Europäische IVF-Register – warum Zahlen nicht gleich Zahlen sind. *Geburtsh Frauenheilk* 2016; 76: 223–227
- 6 Kupka MS, D’Hooghe T, Ferraretti AP *et al.* Assisted reproductive technology in Europe, 2011: results generated from European registers by ESHRE. *Hum Reprod* 2016; 31: 233–248