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]

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. In this context, the statement that the D.I.R is very favorably with those of more than 30 countries. 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.
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

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)