Cancers of adolescents and young adults have particular epidemiological specificities. The improvement in their survival should be accompanied by an increased consideration of the treatments’ side effects, among which the potential decrease in fertility. The objective of the study was to describe the access to fertility preservation of these patients at the University Hospital of Clermont-Ferrand over a period of 3 years. During this retrospective descriptive study, various socio-demographic and clinical data were collected. One hundred and fifty new cases of cancers were diagnosed in patients aged 15 to 24 years. Forty-four percent received at least one fertility consultation, 29% for girls and 58% for boys (P<0.001). The number of cases that did not result in fertility preservation was significantly higher for girls than boys (P=0.005). Fertility preservation was mainly achieved by cryopreservation of ovarian tissue in female adolescents, oocytes in young women and sperm in boys. We observed sex disparities in access to fertility preservation. Despite the existence of recommendations, progress remains to be made. The establishment of clinico-biological platforms should allow a better awareness of patients and professionals, and thus promote access to fertility preservation techniques for young patients with cancer.

MeSH: Adolescent|Cryopreservation/statistics & numerical data|Female|Fertility Preservation/methods/statistics & numerical data|France|Humans|Male|Oocytes|Ovary|Retrospective Studies|Sex Factors|Spermatozoa|Young Adult

Mots clés auteurs:
/Adolescents and young adults/Adolescents et jeunes adultes/Cancer/Fertility preservation/Préservation fertilité

DOI: 10.1016/j.bulcan.2020.03.013
PMID: 32387060