

STEM CONNECT

The science of in vitro fertilization (IVF) started at the latter part of the 1800's. After scientists understood that pregnancy occurred because of the meeting of the sperm cell and egg cell, the first attempt for an intrauterine insemination was done by Dr. Sims of the Women's Hospital in New York. The procedure resulted to a pregnancy which was naturally aborted early on. The second attempt for IVF was done by Dr. William

Pancoast in Philadelphia on the year 1884 with the "best looking" male medical student donating sperm. The woman who was inseminated was not informed about the procedure as well as the husband. This insemination was successful and bore a child after 9 months. The success of Dr. Pancoast [redacted] after two decades because of it having [redacted] couple.

In the 1900's scientists concentrated [redacted] their relationship with fertility. Several [redacted] IVF-like researches but were not accepted [redacted] the early part of this century. But [redacted] Baltimore, USA and Dr. Edward [redacted] was able to successfully fertilize a human [redacted] was published in Nature scientific magazine [redacted]

Though United States was the first [redacted] on IVF, the first IVF involving embryo transfer [redacted] in England by Dr. Edwards and Dr. Steptoe [redacted] on 1975, they were able to have egg and sperm [redacted] (outside the human body) and implant [redacted] uterus. The first IVF born baby was named Louise Joy Brown by her mother Leslie Brown.

After the successful European IVF procedure, United States and Australia followed. Because of the many regulatory concerns

in the United States, Australia [redacted] IVF baby on
the year 1980 while United States [redacted] Carr was
born 1981.

This quantum leap in reproductive [redacted] fertilization
paved the way for other concerns [redacted] be
addressed. IVF has given new [redacted] fertility
drugs, intracytoplasmic sperm [redacted] transfer and
many others. Currently, technology has found a way to mingle
with genes and mutations, and using this to prevent inborn
abnormalities.