

When Fertility Assistance Helps Make Pregnancy a Reality

HEIDI MAE BRATT

The dream of having a family sometimes eludes a couple when getting pregnant becomes a challenge. There are an estimated 1-in-10 couples in the United States who are facing infertility issues. For a variety of reasons, many women are choosing to postpone childbearing until they are in their 30s or 40s, but the biological clock waits for no one. The rate of infertility increases with maternal age. Experts said about one-third of infertility is attributed to the female partner; one-third to the male partner; and one-third to a combination of issues in both partners or is unexplained.

The Valley Hospital Fertility Center in Paramus, which includes Drs. Ali Nasser, medical director; Dehan Chen, associate clinical director, and Keri L. Greenseid, helps couples make their dreams come true to become families with children.

About Our Children turned to Dr. Greenseid to learn more about the matter.

AOC: When should a woman consult a fertility specialist?

Dr. Greenseid: If a woman is under age 35, she should see a fertility specialist evaluation after 1 year of unprotected intercourse without conception. If a woman is age 35 or older, she should see a fertility specialist evaluation after 6 months of unprotected intercourse without conception. Reasons to seek a workup sooner may include: suspicion that a woman is not ovulating, women at risk for premature ovarian failure or early menopause, history of endometriosis or concern for tubal or uterine disease, or if the couple is concerned their offspring may be at genetic risk based on their background or family history. Reasons to seek a workup

sooner may also include: suspicion that a male partner may not have sperm, have a history of testicular surgery or trauma, experience sexual dysfunction, or have a history of subfertility with a prior partner. With the above being said, if couples are unsure when they have tried for enough time, we never mind couples coming in for consultation, and we can determine if it appropriate to initiate a workup.

AOC: What services are offered at The Valley Hospital Fertility Center?

Dr. Greenseid: The Valley Hospital Fertility Center is a full-service fertility center. We begin with initial consultations and diagnostic workups. We offer intruterine insemination, in vitro fertilization, preimplantation genetic testing, ovum donation, sperm donation, gestational carrier use, and much more, including overall support through this difficult process.

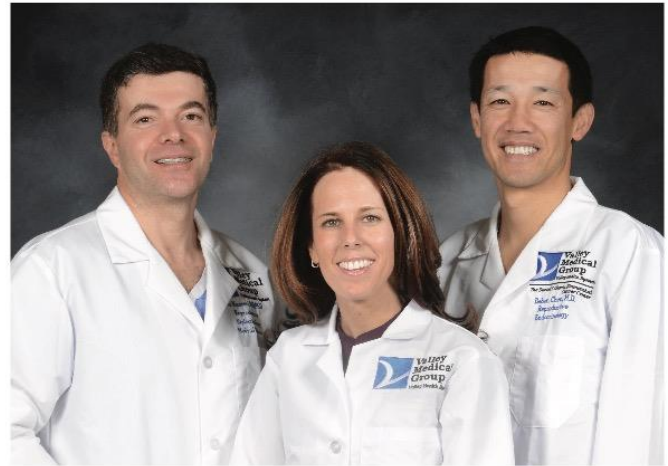
AOC: When standard infertility treatments have failed, what are the other options for women?

Dr. Greenseid: This is truly an individual case-by-case answer. It will depend on the background infertility diagnosis and why we think certain treatments are failing.

AOC: Is there anything else that you would like to add?

Dr. Greenseid: We are here to provide patients the opportunity to achieve their dream of a family. We hope the hardest part of their journey is just getting to us, and once here, we hope to provide confidence, support, reassurance, and outstanding medical care to help them achieve their dreams.

Heidi Mae Bratt is the editor of About Our Children.



The physicians of The Valley Hospital Fertility Center in Paramus, from left, Dr. Ali Nasser, Dr. Keri Greenseid, and Dr. Dehan Chen.

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The Jewish Name Game

What do you call a Jewish baby boy in Israel?

Besides adorable — aren't all babies? — Noam or David, or Ori or Ariel.

A recent report by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Israel listed some of the most popular Jewish names given to boys and girls.

The most popular Jewish name for a boy was Noam, which means pleasantness. Also making the grade was David,

Ori/Uri, Ariel, Yosef, Daniel, Itai, Yonatan and Moshe.

For a Jewish baby girl, the most popular name was Tamar, which means date, date palm or palm tree. Tamar has topped the list in popularity for more than decade and a half. The other popular Jewish girl names were Noa, Avigail, Maya, Yael, Adele, Shira, Sarah, Ayala and Talia.

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