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References Category:Data compression softwareIndividualizing Fertility Preservation Strategies in Patients with a BRCA1/2 Mutation. Ovarian reserve, defined as the number of primordial follicles in the ovary, declines with age, as do regular menstrual cycles. The decline in ovarian reserve is primarily due to the age-associated decline in oocyte quality, although a higher rate of apoptosis in the primordial follicles also contributes. Ovarian insufficiency can therefore lead to infertility if women do not have oocytes available to them at the time they require fertility assistance. Oocyte cryopreservation and ovarian tissue cryopreservation can be options that preserve fertility even if oocytes cannot be retrieved for in-vitro fertilization or they are lost after cryopreservation. Oocyte cryopreservation is safe and feasible but has risks and benefits. The risk of ovarian insufficiency after a single thawing of oocytes is reported to be around 14%. Alternatives to cryopreservation include embryo cryopreservation, and small studies have suggested that it may be feasible but also that it has a higher failure rate than oocyte cryopreservation. Experiences and expertise regarding the ovarian reserve assessment in younger women are still needed. The risks and benefits of ovarian tissue cryopreservation have been debated. The protocol currently available for ovarian tissue cryopreservation does not take into account the individual factors that affect the size of the ovarian tissue, and no reports have demonstrated the cumulative effects of multiple tissue transplants. In the present paper we review the evidence for the preservation of ovarian function in women with a pathogenic BRCA1/2 mutation and the factors influencing the ovarian reserve. This review will highlight the potential to preserve fertility in BRCA carriers through ovarian tissue cryopreservation and oocyte cryopreservation.Taurine deficiency alters the regulation of the extracellular pH within the vascular endothelium of the rat aorta. Taurine depletion in the rat results in a vascular endothelial barrier defect and decreased endothelium-dependent nitric oxide-mediated vascular smooth muscle relaxation, suggesting a role for taurine in vascular homeostasis. The objective of the present study was to determine the impact of taurine depletion on the regulation of the extracellular pH (pHe) in the vascular endothelium. Intact and taurine-deficient rats were evaluated in Ussing chambers at pHe

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