

PATIENT INFORMATION

Omnitrope

Adjuvant therapy

What is adjuvant therapy?

Adjuvant therapy, also known as 'add-ons', adjunct, complementary or alternative therapies, are recognised as an addition to standard assisted reproductive treatment and may be recommended to you with the intention to increase your success during your fertility treatment. There are numerous options available to you when accessing adjuvant therapies, including but not limited to the technology in laboratories, medical procedures, prescribed medications, nutritional supplements, and traditional medicines such as Chinese medicine, including acupuncture.

At present, the effectiveness of many adjuvant therapies is unknown, with little to no evidence that they will increase the success of your treatment or improve live birth rates. However, your health care provider may recommend adjuvant therapy when considering your medical history and tailoring your treatment plan.

It is important to consider the effectiveness, risks and financial costs of adjuvant therapies.

What is omnitrope and how it is normally used?

Omnitrope is a form of human growth hormone. It is identical to the body's own growth hormone which occurs naturally and is associated with the growth of muscles and bones. In addition to its use in IVF cycles, Omnitrope is prescribed to adults with low levels of growth hormone and children diagnosed with growth hormone deficiency such as Prader-Willi Syndrome, Turner Syndrome, and Idiopathic Short Stature.

Why is omnitrope recommended, and will it increase the success of my treatment?

Your fertility specialist may recommend Omnitrope if you have a history of poor ovarian response in previous IVF cycles. Growth hormone is an important regulator of ovarian hormone production, follicular development & oocyte maturation. Therefore, Omnitrope is commonly prescribed with the aim to not only accelerate follicle maturation but also to improve oocyte quality. The use of Omnitrope is not expected to increase the response to medication however the eggs retrieved may be of higher quality. It is important to note that larger trials are needed to support this theory and that Omnitrope will have no effect in some patients.

What are the common side effects?

Common side effects can include:

- Local reactions at the site
- Headache
- Swelling/fluid retention
- Muscle or joint pain
- Tingling and numbness in hands and extremities

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- High blood sugar (hyperglycaemia) and sugar in your urine (glucosuria)
- Hypothyroidism

Regarding any additional side effects or contraindications for Omnitrope, please refer to the Consumer Medicine Information (CMI) sheet.

Please notify your fertility specialist if you:

- Have had heart or stomach surgery, trauma or serious breathing problems.
- Have or have had cancer or any tumour
- Have diabetes
- Are pregnant or breastfeeding
- Have thyroid disease
- Have had a kidney transplant

Are there risks to using omnitrope during pregnancy?

Omnitrope is considered Pregnancy Category B2. There have been no studies of Omnitrope in pregnancy therefore it is not known whether Omnitrope can cause harm to a foetus. Therefore, Omnitrope should not be taken in pregnancy. It is unknown whether Omnitrope can affect reproductive capacity.

What are the costs?

Cost of Omnitrope: The cost of Omnitrope is approximately \$420 per 10iu.

Is Omnitrope included in the cost of my cycle: Omnitrope is an additional expense and is not included in the cost of your cycle.

The information provided above is intended for educational purposes only and should not be used as a substitute or replacement for medical advice received from a medical professional. It is important to discuss your individual circumstances and situation with your treating doctor.