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were initiated after EF consultation. Of life goals, changes in financial status, and/or alterations in workplace flex-
tation and in patients consultation pre- and post-pandemic, more EF retrieval cycles were observed pre-pandemic vs 36.6 years post-pandemic). There was 44% growth in pa-
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compared to pre-pandemic despite only a 3% increase in new consultation 

1. Katler Q. Shandley L. Hipp H. Kawwass J. National Egg Freezing
Trends: Cycle and Patient Characteristics with a Focus on Race/Ethnicity. Fertility & Sterility. 2021;S0015-0282(21)00150-3.

TRENDS IN ELECTIVE EGG FREEZING BEFORE AND AFTER THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC. Anne E. Martini, DO, 1 Samad Jahandideh, PhD, 2 Ali Williams, N/A, 3 Kate Devine, MD, 3 Eric A. Widra, M.D., 4 Micah J. Hill, DO, 5 Alan H. DeCherney, MD, 6 Jeanne E. O’Brien, MD, MSc 1 NIH-NICHD, Bethesda, MD; 2 Shady Grove Fertility, Washington D.C., DC; 3 Shady Grove Fertility Center, Rockville, MD; 4 SGI Fertility, Washington, DC; 5 NIH, Bethesda, MD.

OBJECTIVE: To compare trends in and rates of elective egg freezing (EF) cycles before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: We retrospectively identified all ap-
pointments for EF from June 2019-February 2020 (group 1, pre-pandemic) and June 2020-February 2021 (group 2, post-pandemic) for comparison. To-
tal numbers of EF consultation appointments and retrievals, time to first 
EF cycle after initial consultation, as well as patient demographics were collected. Growth rates in EF cycles from pre- to post-pandemic were calcu-
lated as a whole, by time to first EF cycle from initial consultation, as well as by age group (<30, 30-34.9, 35-39.9, 40-44.9 and ≥45).

RESULTS: Post-pandemic retrieval volume for EF increased by 39% compared to pre-pandemic despite only a 3% increase in new consultation appointments seen over the same timeframe. Demographics in patients pur-
suing EF between the two timeframes were similar (average age 36.8 years pre-pandemic vs 36.6 years post-pandemic). There was 44% growth in pa-
tients pursuing EF cycles in 90 days or less, primarily driven by increased numbers of EF cycles in the 30-34.9 year-old age group.

CONCLUSIONS: Post-pandemic stable numbers of patients presenting for EF consultation pre- and post-pandemic, more EF retrieval cycles were observed post-pandemic, notably occurring at earlier timepoints from initial consulta-
tion and in patients <35. This may represent pandemic-related reevaluation of life goals, changes in financial status, and/or alterations in workplace flex-
ibility. Qualitative survey data will provide further insight into the motivators and drivers of EF, particularly during a time of national crisis. Research focused on what factors were most responsible for the increase in EF cycles may enable providers and patients to make accommodations in the future.

IMPACT STATEMENT: Following the COVID-19 pandemic, we observed growth in EF cycle volume and the rates at which EF cycles were initiated after EF consultation.

| Time from consultation to first EF cycle (days) | Group 1 (Pre-pandemic) | Group 2 (Post-pandemic) | Growth rate (%) |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 90 or less                                    | 68                     | 98                     | 44%             |
| 91-180                                        | 73                     | 96                     | 32%             |
| 181-365                                       | 59                     | 66                     | 12%             |
| 366 or more                                   | 65                     | 97                     | 49%             |

OBJECTIVE: The application of telemedicine to fertility preservation services could expand patient outreach and accessibility to specialized care.

IMPACT STATEMENT: Fertility preservation awareness, education, and patient counseling needs to occur early in the management of men with can-
cer. The application of telemedicine to fertility preservation services could improve fertility specialist counseling and enable providers and patients to make accommodations in the future.

CRYPTOPRESERVED SEMINAL SAMPLES FROM PA-
IENTS WITH ACUTE COVID-19 HAVE THE WORST 
POST-THAW QUALITY WHEN COMPARED TO 
OTHER ANTERODOLISTIC DISEASES. Juliana Risso, Pariz, PhD, 1 Heloisa Faguineti, Bsc, 2 Mayara Rodrigues, Bsc, 2 Larissa Namie Chiba, Bsc, 3 Ana Clara Monteiro Barduchi, Bsc, 3 Felipe Saraiva Bernandes, MD, 4 Thiago Teixeira, MD, MSc, 4 Joel Drevet, PhD, 5 Raúl Segundo Sanchez, MD, PhD, 5 Jorge Hallak, MD, PhD, 5 Methodist University of Sao Paulo, Sao Bernardo do Campo, Brazil; 6 Andro-
science, Science and Innovation Center in Andrology and High-Complex Clinical and Andrology Laboratory, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 6 Université Clermont Auvergne, France; 4 Universidad de La Frontera, Temuco, Chile; 7 University of Sao Paulo Medical School, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the impact of COVID-19 in sperm cryopres-
ervation processes, including functional parameters evaluated pre-cryo-
preservation and post-thaw, and to compare post-thaw results from COVID-19 patients to samples from others systemic and andrological diseases.