



MP26-11

**Access to Male Fertility Preservation Information and
Referrals at National Cancer Institute Cancer Centers**

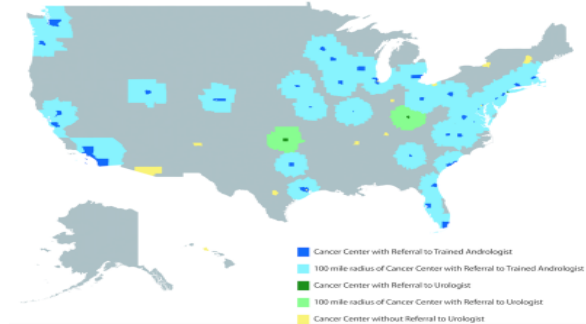
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Identifying Gaps in Access to Fertility and Sexual Health Care

- Future fertility and sexual function are critical quality of life issues for male cancer survivors
- We hypothesize that access to fellowship-trained subspecialists is not uniformly distributed throughout the United States
- Using telephone and web-based surveys, we sought to identify gaps in male sexual health and infertility care at NCI-designated Cancer Centers Across US-Census Regions

Table 1. Access to Online Fertility Preservation Information, Andrology Referrals and Sperm Banking by Region

US Census Region (N)	Overall Fertility Information	Overall Sexual Health Information	Male Fertility Information	Referral to Specific Urologist	Referral to Andrologist	Referral to Sperm Bank	Average number of Andrologists in 5 miles
Northeast (14)	50.00%	42.85%	42.85%	85.71%	78.57%	50.00%	2.2
Midwest (14)	78.57%	56.25%	50.00%	78.57%	78.57%	42.86%	0.8
South (21)	47.61%	33.33%	28.57%	76.19%	66.67%	71.43%	0.5
West (15)	40.00%	26.67%	26.67%	85.71%	80.00%	60.00%	0.8



Results and Conclusions

- Presence of information regarding fertility preservation, sexual health and male-specific fertility preservation was not associated with region
- Presence of fellowship-trained andrologists within 5 miles of a CC was associated with region, favoring the Northeast ($p=0.014$)
- On logistic regression, centers whose websites discuss fertility were more likely to refer patients to sperm banks (OR 3.48 [1.11-12.29])
- Between 16-41% of reproductive aged males live greater than 100 miles from an NCI-cancer center with an established referral pattern for men with infertility
- The association between online information regarding male fertility preservation and referral access to sperm banks suggests that certain centers may greater emphasize fertility and sexual health care compared to others
- Our methods of data collection are tools readily available to patients and can be a focus of efforts to improve access to care in this population