

Do caffeine and alcohol affect fertility treatments?

October 19 2022



Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

A recent analysis published in *Acta Obstetricia et Gynecologica Scandinavica* found no association between women's caffeine consumption and pregnancy or live birth rate after fertility treatments,



but women's alcohol consumption was associated with decreased pregnancy rate after treatments when weekly consumption was greater than 84 g (approximately 7 standard drinks).

Also, men's alcohol consumption was associated with decreased live birth rate after fertility treatments in women when weekly consumption was greater than 84 g.

The analysis included all relevant studies published before July 15, 2022. A total of 7 studies on <u>caffeine consumption</u> and 9 studies on <u>alcohol</u> <u>consumption</u> were included, with a total of 26,922 women and/or their spouse who underwent fertility treatment.

Compared with abstainers, the chance of achieving a <u>pregnancy</u> after fertility treatment decreased by 7% for women who consumed 84 g alcohol per week, and the chance of partners achieving a live birth decreased by 9% for men who consumed 84 g alcohol per week.

"Couples should be aware that some modifiable lifestyle factors such as drinking habits may affect their fertility treatment outcomes. But how these factors impact the <u>reproductive system</u> still needs more research to elucidate," said corresponding author Yufeng Li, MD, of Tongji Hospital, in China.

More information: The association between caffeine and alcohol consumption and IVF/ICSI outcomes: A systematic review and dose–response meta-analysis, *Acta Obstetricia Et Gynecologica Scandinavica* (2022). DOI: 10.1111/aogs.14464

Provided by Wiley



Citation: Do caffeine and alcohol affect fertility treatments? (2022, October 19) retrieved 19 November 2023 from

https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-10-caffeine-alcohol-affect-fertility-treatments.html

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.