Granulosa cells and the oocytes are interdependent, death of one cell
leads to death of the other.

2- Oocyte subcellular organelles are far more complex—and perhaps
more sensitive to thermal injury—than preimplantation embryos.

3- Cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agents are not equally gonadotoxic. Cell
cycle specificity is the key factor in determining the extent of gonadal
damage inflicted by any given chemotherapeutic agent.

(Present thesis)

4- Sperm and embryo cryopreservation are the only recommended
strategies for fertility preservation in cancer patients while all other
options are—at this stage—considered to be experimental.

5- The human ovary is a very forgiving structure; it can withstand
ischemic insults for fairly long durations with preservation of its
histological, molecular and biological features.

(Present thesis)

6- The limited longevity of ovarian function in some human ovarian
transplant cases using non-vascularized grafts may be partially due to
the initial ischemic injury.

(Present thesis)

7- The inferior epigastrics appear to be the most suitable heterotopic
vessels to vascularize ovarian grafts.

(Present thesis)

8- Return of ovarian function has been documented in a small number of
human cases following both fresh and frozen orthotopic as well as
heterotopic transplantation of ovarian cortical strips.

(Present thesis)

9- Breast cancer is currently the most common malignancy in women of
reproductive age that requires immediate thinking of protecting
survivors’ reproductive potential.

10- Being a woman has implications for health.

11- Women have an elaborate reproductive system that is vulnerable to
dysfunction or disease, even before it is put to function or after it has
been put out of function.

12- Female genital cutting is a human rights violation that gynecologists
have a role in eliminating by education of patients and communities.