BioSpectrum
the business of Bio & Health Sciences
ASIA EDITION

Precision Convergence in Reproductive Medicine: How Vietnam Is Advancing Assisted Reproductive Technologies

November 1, 2026 | Opinion | By Swati Mishra, Research Analyst, TechVision, Frost & Sullivan

Vietnam is emerging as a regional leader in precision reproductive healthcare, integrating AI-driven embryology, advanced imaging, CAPA-IVM innovation and international quality standards to modernise IVF services and expand access to advanced fertility care.



Over the past few decades, Vietnam has transitioned to a dynamic, middle-income nation, achieving profound transformations in public health. But the country is experiencing declining fertility, which creates significant policy and demographic concerns. According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the total fertility rate fell to 1.91 children per woman in 2024. At the same time, factors such as late marriages and childbearing, infertility awareness, increasing willingness to seek assisted reproductive technologies, rising incomes, and expansion of private healthcare are creating demand for more advanced reproductive services. By embedding reproductive healthcare into its national primary care framework, Vietnam has significantly reduced maternal mortality, improved birth outcomes, and positioned itself as a regional pioneer in advanced assisted reproductive technologies (ART).

Automating the Embryology Lab

As demand for advanced reproductive care intensifies, Vietnam's *In Vitro* Fertilisation (IVF) ecosystems are rapidly modernising their technological infrastructure. The historical reliance on manual morphological scoring for embryo selection is transitioning to automation, driven by the regional penetration of specialised gynecological and embryological hardware.

Leading facilities, such as Vinmec Women's Health Center and IVF PhÆ°Æ¡ng Châu, have synchronised their laboratory pipelines with advanced medical technologies. These integrations include:

- **Time-Lapse Embryo Monitoring:** The deployment of closed multi-room incubators integrated with built-in cameras and artificial intelligence algorithms. This technology records continuous morphological development, allowing embryologists to select viable blastocysts non-invasively without disrupting optimal physiological parameters.
- **Advanced Micromanipulators and Robotics:** The standardisation of high-precision intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) systems sourced from global partnerships between Hong Ngoc General Hospital and Eppendorf, among others.
- **Cleanroom Automation:** Modern specialised labs utilise high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtering structures and antibacterial surface glass configurations. These setups eliminate up to 99 per cent of localised pathogens, protecting sensitive gametes from volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Vietnam as a Pioneer in CAPA-IVM

Vietnam has transitioned from a technology importer to an active contributor to international clinical protocols. The country's most distinct contribution to global reproductive MedTech is its rapid scale-up of Capacitation In Vitro Maturation (CAPA-IVM).

Pioneered regionally by researchers at My Duc Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City, CAPA-IVM bypasses traditional multi-week hormonal ovarian hyperstimulation protocols. Instead, immature oocytes are retrieved and matured *in vitro* using a biphasic culture system that improves oocyte developmental competence.

This clinical innovation yields several distinct advantages within the Vietnamese healthcare model:

1. **Patient Safety:** It eliminates the risk of Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome (OHSS), making it an optimal choice for patients diagnosed with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS).
2. **Economic Access:** By eliminating 15 to 20 expensive hormone injections per cycle, CAPA-IVM reduces treatment costs, expanding access to middle-class demographics.

AI and High-Resolution Adoption for Precision Ultrasound

The Vietnamese reproductive healthcare market is moving rapidly beyond conventional ultrasound toward application-specific platforms that combine high-resolution imaging, automated measurements, and AI-assisted clinical workflows. Historically treated as a baseline screening tool, ultrasonography has evolved into a vital technical layer that dictates the precision of downstream embryological and andrological interventions.

Vietnamese gynecological practice is also incorporating standardised imaging protocols for ovarian disease. At Hanoi Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital, a prospective study of 424 women evaluated ovarian tumors using a GE Voluson S6 ultrasound system and the International Ovarian Tumor Analysis (IOTA) Rules, highlighting the role of advanced transvaginal ultrasound in standardised preoperative ovarian tumor assessment.

Beyond diagnostic imaging, the facility has integrated specialised platforms with advanced reproductive laboratory equipment, intra-uterine fetal laser intervention capabilities, and early-stage gynecological oncology, imaging infrastructure to serve as a comprehensive tertiary care hub.

The next opportunity is the convergence of imaging, diagnostics, and AI

Instead of considering ultrasound, laboratory diagnostics, genetics, and AI as separate, siloed markets, Vietnam's advanced healthcare sector is increasingly moving toward integrated reproductive care pathways. The convergence of distinct diagnostic modalities, such as combining real-time sonography data with pre-implantation genetic testing (PGT) and automated embryology monitoring, is emerging as a key driver of market growth.

According to formal reports from Vietnam's Ministry of Health in 2025, more than 70 assisted reproductive technology (ART) centres were actively operating nationwide. In a clear shift toward upskilling and infrastructure modernisation, nearly 10 of these top-tier hubs have successfully attained demanding international quality benchmarks, such as Reproductive Technology Accreditation Committee (RTAC) accreditation. This national transition highlights the growing adoption of international quality-management systems and digital tracking technologies directly inside modern reproductive laboratories.

Case Study: Tam Anh Hospital's "Lab-in-a-Lab" Model

A particularly interesting development in this convergence space occurred in September 2025, when Tam Anh General Hospital in Ho Chi Minh City received formal recognition for an embryology laboratory designed around a "lab-in-a-lab" framework.

This architectural and mechanical layout nests hyper-isolated ISO 5 mini cleanrooms directly within a broader ISO 6 laboratory environment. By confining gamete manipulation, ICSI, and early-stage embryo culture to these tightly regulated micro-environments, the facility significantly dampens ambient chemical stress.

This model represents the future of Vietnamese reproductive MedTech: an environment where real-time imaging data from point-of-care ultrasound platforms seamlessly updates laboratory workflows, helping clinicians select embryos with optimal implantation metrics and drive higher clinical pregnancy success rates.

Pharma & Supply Chain Realities: International Partnerships

The rapid expansion of Vietnam’s ART capabilities has created a highly lucrative market for global biotechnology and pharmaceutical firms. Because domestic production of advanced reproductive therapeutics remains limited, Vietnam depends on multinational medical supply chains.

Pharmaceutical companies like Merck, whose global fertility portfolio includes gonadotropins and progesterone therapies, operate through Merck Healthcare Vietnam. The company has also expanded beyond fertility pharmaceuticals into fertility technologies and professional education regionally.

The baseline market for high-volume consumables, such as micro-injection pipettes, ovum retrieval needles, embryo transfer catheters, and vitrification media, is driven by imports from Japanese, European, and American manufacturers.

These partnerships are strategically important because the modernisation of ART depends not only on the acquisition of advanced equipment but also on reliable access to standardised laboratory processes, technical support, and clinician and embryologist training. As Vietnamese centers pursue higher quality standards, dependable supply chains can help laboratories maintain consistency across IVF, ICSI, embryo culture, and cryopreservation.

To optimise supply security, public healthcare institutions are shifting away from ad-hoc procurement. Instead, they are developing formalised distribution partnerships with domestic medical tech distributors like Medcomtech to establish stable, hospital-wide access to point-of-care diagnostics and specialised reproductive materials. This combination of global technology partnerships and local distribution capabilities is helping Vietnam move from fragmented procurement toward a more integrated reproductive-health ecosystem, in which advanced therapeutics, laboratory technologies, diagnostics, and professional expertise can be deployed at scale.

Regulatory and Structural Evolution

The rapid growth of the private healthcare sector, paired with modern equipment tracking systems, has driven regulatory updates by the state. Furthermore, clinics across the region actively pursue international benchmarks, such as the RTAC certification. This structural evolution ensures that Vietnam’s reproductive centers maintain success rates that remain highly competitive with mature global markets.

Key Takeaway

Vietnam’s reproductive-health ecosystem is increasingly moving beyond technology adoption toward locally driven innovation. From CAPA-IVM to integrated imaging, AI, and laboratory infrastructure, Vietnamese centers are adapting global technologies to address the country’s specific clinical and demographic needs. As these capabilities scale, Vietnam is positioned not only as a growing market for reproductive MedTech but also as an emerging contributor to the evolution of precision ART in Asia.

Swati Mishra, Research Analyst, TechVision, Frost & Sullivan