1995 ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY SUCCESS RATES

NATIONAL SUMMARY AND FERTILITY CLINIC REPORTS VOLUME 1—EASTERN UNITED STATES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Division of Reproductive Health
Atlanta, Georgia

American Society for Reproductive Medicine
Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology
Birmingham, Alabama

RESOLVE
Somerville, Massachusetts

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	James S. Marks, M.D., M.P.H., Director
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Introduction

For many people who want to start a family, the dream of having a child is not easily realized: about 15% of American women have received some type of infertility service. Assisted reproductive technology (ART) has been used in the United States since 1981 to help women achieve pregnancy, most commonly through the transfer of fertilized human eggs into a woman's uterus. However, for many people, deciding whether to undergo this expensive and time-consuming treatment can be difficult.

The goal of this report is to provide some of the information needed to make informed decisions about ART. The report addresses two questions that potential ART users frequently ask:

- What are my chances of having a child by using ART?
- Where can I go to get this treatment?

The Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART), an organization of ART providers affiliated with the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM), has been collecting data and publishing annual reports of pregnancy success rates for fertility clinics in the United States and Canada since 1989. In 1992, the U.S. Congress passed the Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act, which requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to publish pregnancy success rates for fertility clinics in the United States.

This report of pregnancy success rates is the first to be issued under the law. It is co-authored by CDC; SART/ASRM; and RESOLVE, a large national consumer organization that helps infertile couples and individuals. This 1995 report is based on data annually collected by SART. A system to confirm the accuracy of the ART information reported by fertility clinics was tested on the 1995 data and will be implemented on the 1996 data. CDC considers this first report to be transitional.

The 1995 ART success rate report is published in three volumes based on geographic regions. Each volume has three parts:

- A national report that uses information from 281 U.S. fertility clinics to provide an in-depth national picture of ART.
- Fertility clinic reports that provide ART success rates for each clinic in the geographic region that agreed to publish its data.
- An appendix containing a glossary of terms used in the national and clinic reports, an explanation of how the age-standardized rates were calculated, and the names and addresses of the reporting clinics in the geographic region.

Many factors can influence a woman's chances of having a child by using ART. The national report presents overall success rates and shows how they are influenced by certain patient and treatment characteristics. This information is based on cycles that started in 1995 and is organized according to the type of ART procedure used. Because the national report contains data from 281 fertility clinics, it can give people considering ART a good idea of what the average chances are of having a child by using this procedure.

Success is also related to the expertise of a clinic's staff and the quality of its laboratory. The clinic reports provide results of ART procedures from the U.S. fertility clinics that agreed to publish their data. A list of clinics that do not report their ART success rates to CDC will first be published in the 1996 report, as required by law.

Success rates can be reported in a variety of ways, and statistics are not always simple to interpret. As a result, information about ART success rates is very complex. This report is intended for the public and has been written so as to present the information in an easily understandable form. A more detailed statistical analysis of the national data will be available in a subsequent publication.

CDC, SART/ASRM, and RESOLVE hope that this report is informative and helpful to people considering an ART procedure. We welcome any suggestions for improving the report and making it easier to use.

1995 National Report

1995 National Report

Data provided by U.S. clinics that use assisted reproductive technology (ART) to treat infertility are a rich source of information about the factors that contribute to a successful ART treatment: the delivery of a live-born infant. However, no single clinic treats a sufficient number of patients to allow a comprehensive analysis of probable success rates. Pooling the data provides an overall national picture that could not be obtained by examining data from an individual clinic.

A variety of factors outside a clinic's control can affect a woman's chances of having a pregnancy and a live birth by using ART. Some of the factors covered in this report include the woman's age, the cause of infertility, and the number of children that the woman has already had. Other factors for which data were not available may also be important; examples include the length of time that infertility has been a problem and the number of previous unsuccessful ART attempts.

The national data are useful because they can give potential ART users an idea of their average chances of success. Average chances, however, do not necessarily apply to a particular individual or couple. People considering ART should consult their physician to discuss all the factors that apply in their particular case.

The data for this national report come from the 281 fertility clinics that provided information about the outcomes of all ART cycles started in their clinics in 1995. All of these clinics are members of the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART). Although we believe that these 281 clinics represent almost all clinics in the United States that use ART, data for some clinics or practitioners may not have been included in this report. We will make every effort to provide a list of all clinics and practitioners providing ART services in future reports.

The national report consists of figures (graphs and charts), based on 1995 data, that answer specific questions related to ART procedures. These figures are organized according to the type of ART procedure used. Some ART procedures use a couple's own gametes (nondonor eggs and sperm), and others use eggs donated by another woman (donor eggs). In some procedures, the embryos that develop are transferred back to the woman within a day or two of fertilization (fresh transfer); in others, the embryos are frozen (cryopreserved) for transfer at a later date.

- Section 1 (Figures 1 and 2) presents information from all ART procedures reported.
- Section 2 (Figures 3 through 14) presents information on the 45,906 ART cycles that used only fresh embryos from nondonor eggs or, in a few cases, a mixture of fresh and frozen embryos from nondonor eggs.
- Sections 3 and 4 (Figures 15 through 17) present information on the 13,236 ART cycles that used only frozen embryos or donated eggs.

Technical terms are defined in the glossary in the appendix.

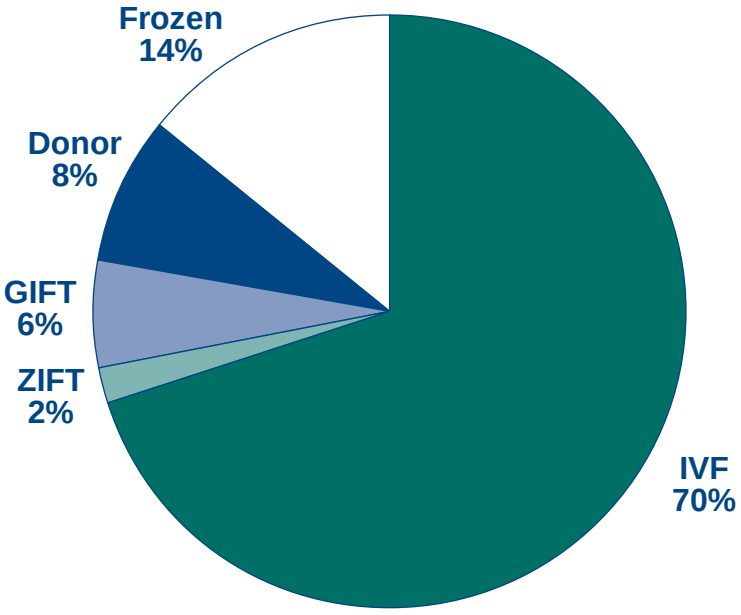
What type of ART procedure is most often used?

In 1995, 59,142 ART cycles were carried out in the United States. As Figure 1 shows, most of these cycles (78%) used fresh embryos developed from a couple's own egg and sperm and one of the following ART procedures:

- **IVF (in vitro fertilization)**, used in 70% of procedures in 1995, involves extracting a woman's eggs, fertilizing the eggs in the laboratory, and then transferring the resulting embryo(s) into the woman's uterus through the cervix. Approximately 11% of the ART procedures carried out in 1995 also included intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). This procedure, which involves injecting a sperm directly into an egg, is most often used in cases of male infertility.
- **GIFT (gamete intrafallopian transfer)** was used in 6% of procedures. In GIFT, a fiber-optic instrument called a laparoscope is used to place the unfertilized eggs and sperm (gametes) into the woman's fallopian tubes through a small incision in her abdomen.
- **ZIFT (zygote intrafallopian transfer)**, used in only 2% of procedures in 1995, involves fertilizing a woman's eggs outside her body and then using a laparoscope to transfer the fertilized eggs (zygotes) into her fallopian tubes.

Fourteen percent of all ART cycles used frozen embryos from nondonated eggs that had been thawed and then transferred into the woman's uterus, and 8% used donated eggs.

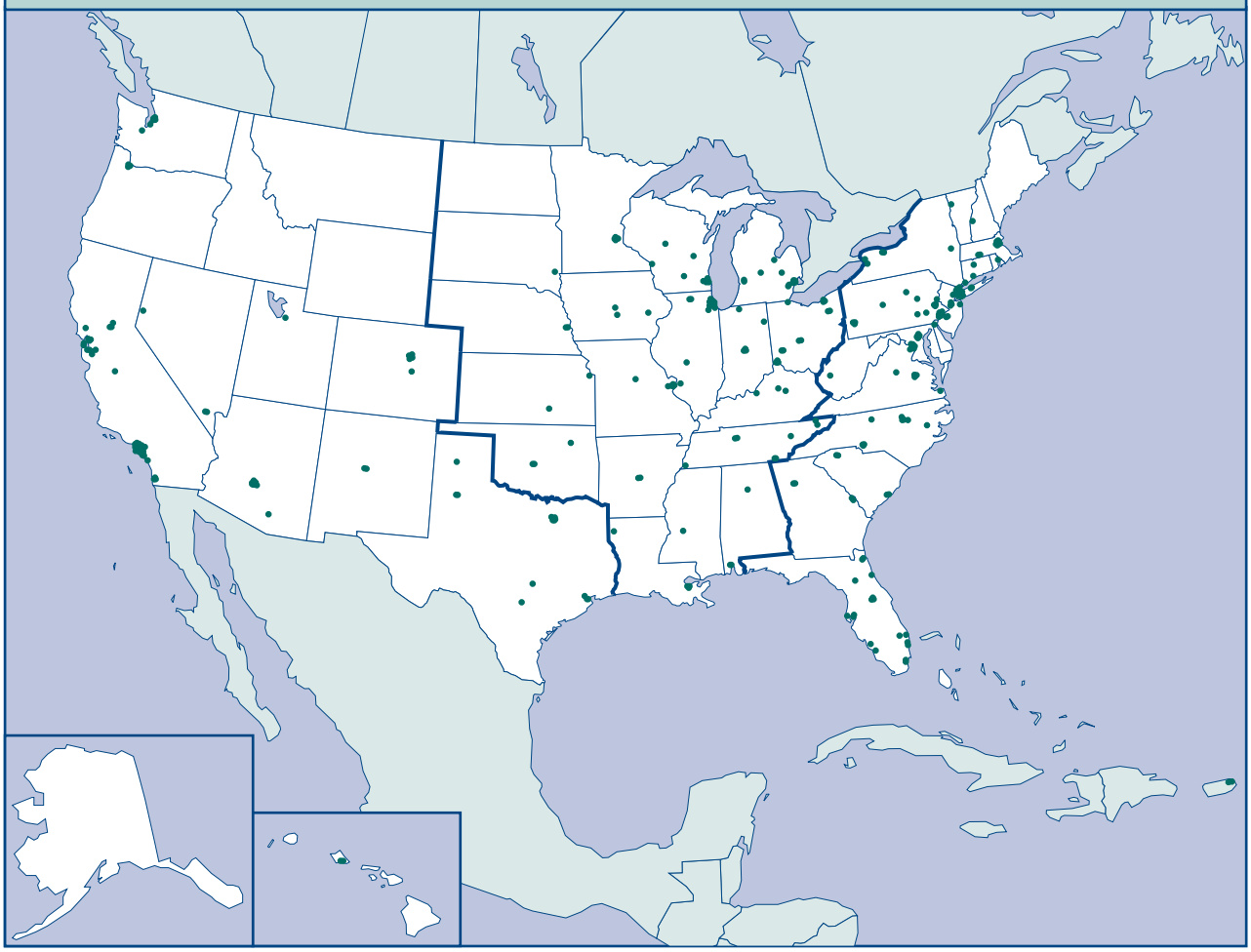
Figure 1
Types of ART Procedures — United States, 1995



Where are ART clinics located?

Although ART clinics are spread throughout the United States, the greatest number of clinics is in the East. Most clinics are in or near major cities. Figure 2 shows the location of the 281 reporting clinics; the larger the dot marking the location, the more clinics in that area. The bold lines indicate regional divisions that correspond to the three volumes of this report: Volume 1—Eastern United States, Volume 2—Central United States, and Volume 3—Western United States.

Figure 2
Location of ART Clinics in the United States and Puerto Rico, 1995

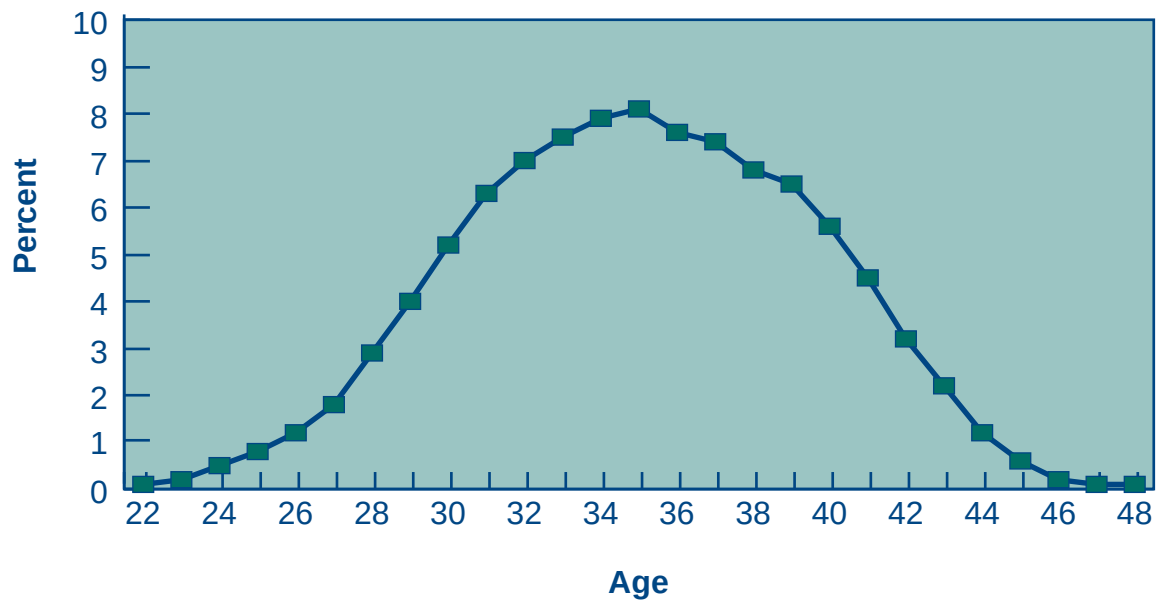


SECTION 2: ART CYCLES USING FRESH,* NONDONOR EGGS OR EMBRYOS

What are the ages of women who have an ART procedure?

Figure 3 shows ART cycles in 1995 according to the age of the woman who had the procedure. For example, 8% of the 45,906 ART cycles carried out that year using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were in women 34 years old. Very few women under age 25 used ART. Most ART cycles carried out in 1995 (77%) were in women between 30 and 40 years old. Very few women older than age 45 used ART with their own eggs.

Figure 3
Percentage of ART Users, by Age, 1995

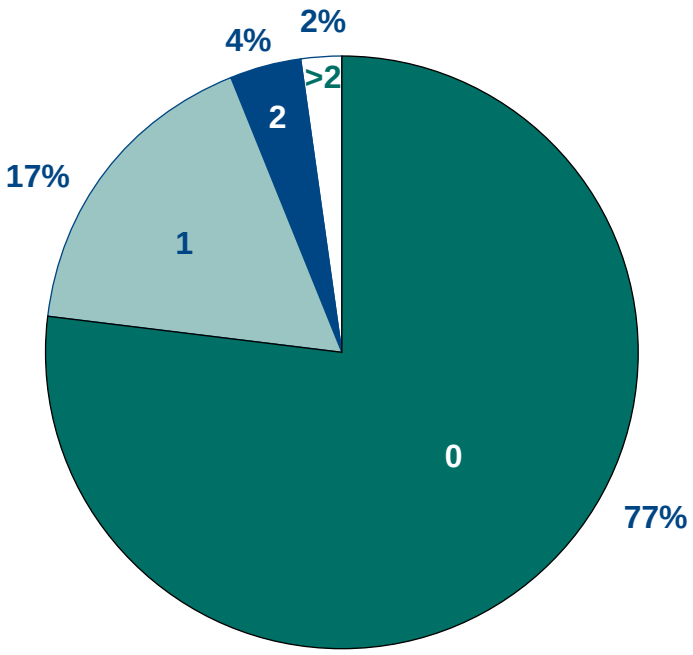


*Fresh, nondonor cycles included some cycles with a mixture of fresh and frozen nondonor eggs or embryos.

Have many women who undergo ART previously given birth?

Figure 4 shows the number of previous children born to women who had an ART procedure in 1995. Most of these women (77%) had no previous births; however, they may have had a pregnancy that resulted in a miscarriage or a therapeutic abortion. A small percentage (17%) reported one previous birth, and 6% reported two or more. However, we do not know how many of these children were conceived naturally and how many by an ART procedure. These data nonetheless point out that infertility can occur among couples who have had children.

Figure 4
Number of Previous Births Among ART Users, 1995

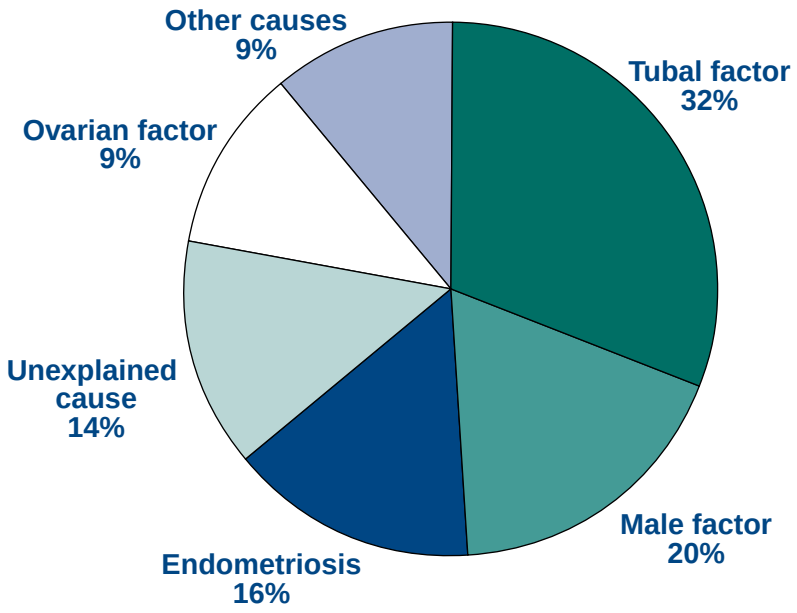


What are the causes of infertility among couples who use ART?

Figure 5 shows the primary diagnoses responsible for infertility among couples who had an ART procedure in 1995. However, some couples have more than one cause of infertility.

- **Tubal factor** usually means that the woman's fallopian tubes are blocked or damaged, making it difficult for the egg to be fertilized or for an embryo to travel to the uterus.
- **Male factor** usually refers to a low sperm count or problems with sperm function or motility (ability to move) that make it difficult for a sperm to fertilize an egg under normal conditions.
- **Endometriosis** involves the presence of tissue similar to the uterine lining in abnormal locations. This condition can affect both fertilization of the egg and implantation of the embryo in the uterus.
- **Ovarian factor** means that the ovaries are not producing eggs normally.
- **Other causes** of infertility include problems with the uterus, such as abnormal shape or fibroid tumors, and exposure to diethylstilbestrol (DES) as a fetus. (In the 1950s and 1960s, DES was given to some women to prevent miscarriages.)
- **Unexplained cause** of infertility means that, despite numerous tests, no cause of infertility could be found in either the woman or the man.

Figure 5
Primary Diagnoses for ART Procedures, 1995

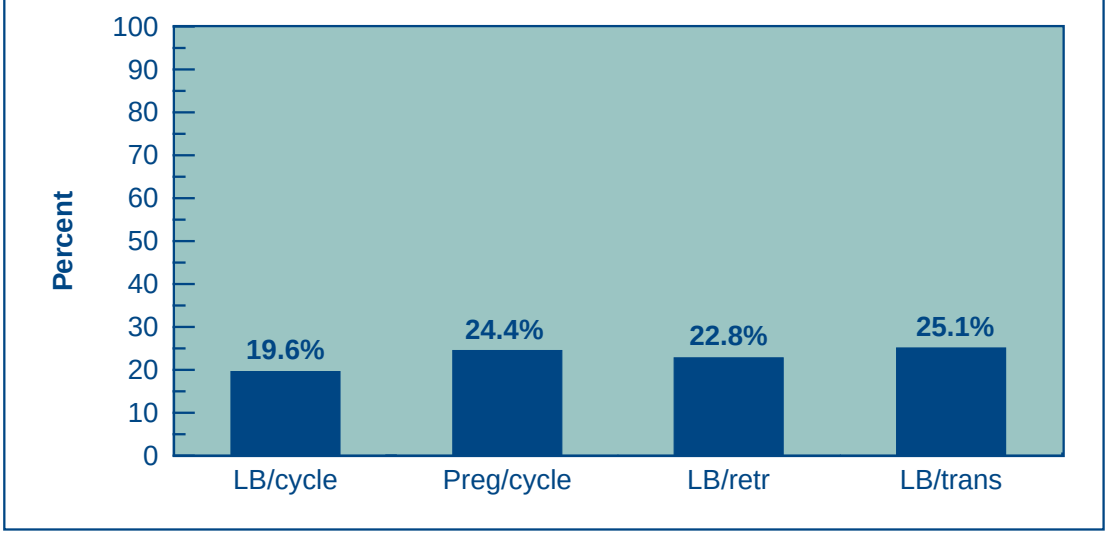


How is the success of an ART procedure measured?

Several measures can be used to assess ART success rates. Each provides slightly different information about this complex process. Figure 6 shows ART success rates using four different ways of measuring ART success:

- The **live birth per cycle rate** (LB/cycle), commonly called the "take-home baby rate," shows the percentage of cycles started that resulted in a live birth. This rate is the one most people are interested in when considering ART. **In all of the graphs and charts in this report, live birth rate means live birth per cycle rate unless otherwise specified**.
- The **pregnancy per cycle rate** (Preg/cycle) refers to a clinical pregnancy (defined as the presence of a gestational sac on ultrasound) resulting from one full treatment, or cycle, of ART. This rate is always higher than the live birth per cycle rate because some pregnancies are lost through miscarriage or therapeutic abortion and a small percentage end in a stillbirth.
- The **live birth per egg retrieval rate** (LB/retr) is generally higher than the live birth per cycle rate because it excludes those cycles that are canceled. In 1995, approximately 14% of all ART cycles were canceled and no eggs were retrieved, most commonly because too few follicles (eggs) developed. Illness unrelated to the ART procedure may also lead to cancellation.
- The **live birth per embryo transfer rate** (LB/trans) includes only those cycles in which an embryo or egg and sperm were transferred back to the woman. It excludes cycles in which no transfer occurred because the egg was not fertilized or the embryos formed were abnormal. As a result, it is generally higher than the live birth per egg retrieval rate.

Figure 6
ART Success Rates Using Different Measures, 1995

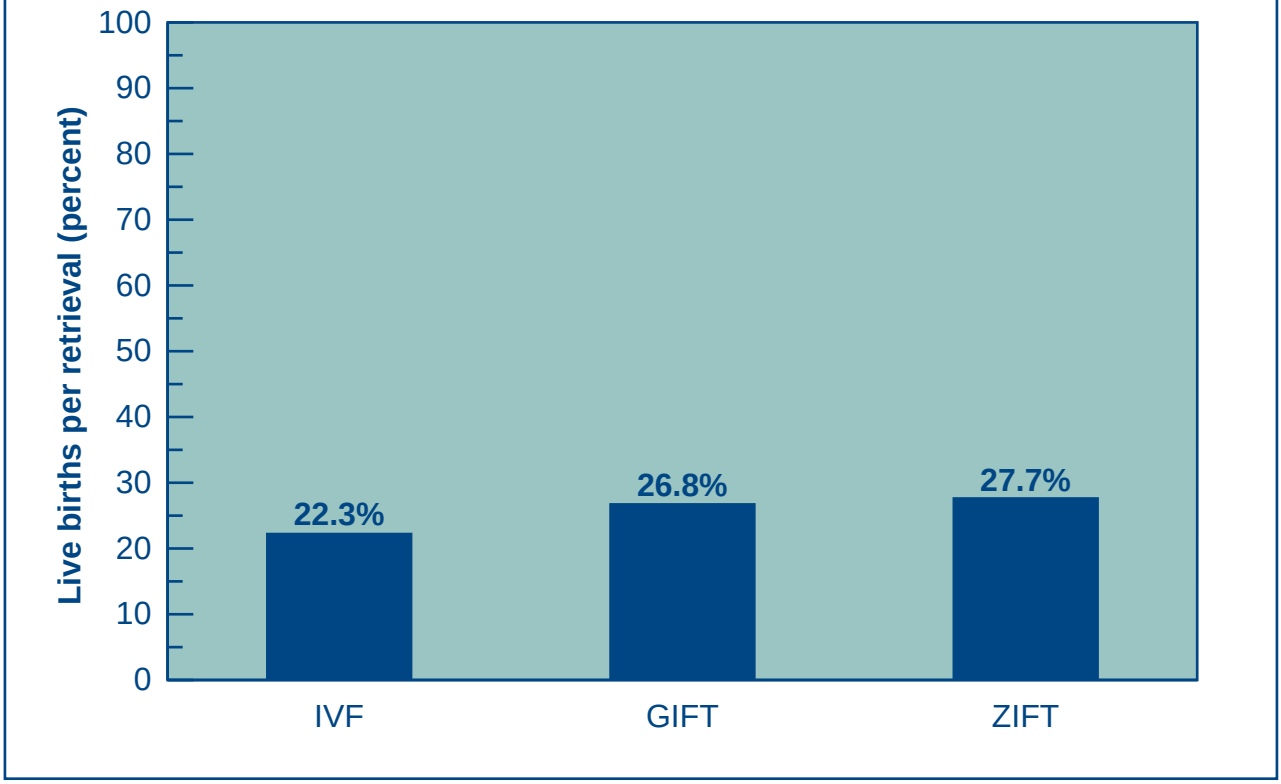


What are the live birth rates for different types of ART procedures?

Live birth rates vary by type of ART procedure used. Figure 7 shows the percentage of egg retrievals in 1995 that used a particular type of ART procedure and resulted in a live birth. IVF appears to have a lower success rate than GIFT or ZIFT. However, these rates do not take into account patient and diagnostic factors that may account for the differences in success; these factors include patient age, diagnosis, length of infertility, and number of previous ART attempts. Many women are not suitable candidates for GIFT and ZIFT. It should also be noted that GIFT and ZIFT are more invasive procedures than IVF because they involve inserting a laparoscope into a woman's abdomen to transfer the embryos or oocytes into the fallopian tubes. In contrast, IVF involves simply transferring embryos into a woman's uterus through the cervix without surgery.

Figures 8 through 14 present IVF, GIFT, and ZIFT results together because the numbers of ZIFT and GIFT procedures are relatively small.

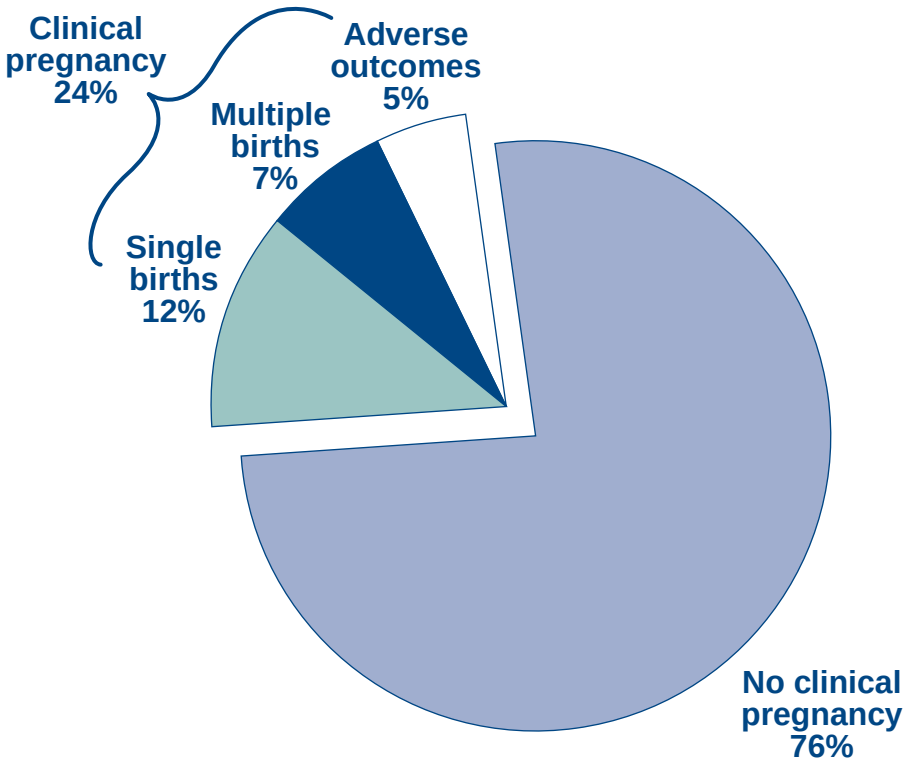
Figure 7
Live Birth per Retrieval Rates for Different Types of ART, 1995



What percentage of ART cycles results in a clinical pregnancy?

Figure 8a shows the results of ART cycles performed in 1995. Most of these cycles (76%) did not produce a clinical pregnancy. The 24% of cycles that resulted in a clinical pregnancy included the 5% of all cycles that had an adverse outcome (ectopic pregnancy, spontaneous abortion [miscarriage], induced abortion, or stillbirth), the 12% that produced a single live birth, and the 7% that resulted in a multiple birth. See Figure 8b for more detailed information on ART clinical pregnancy outcomes.

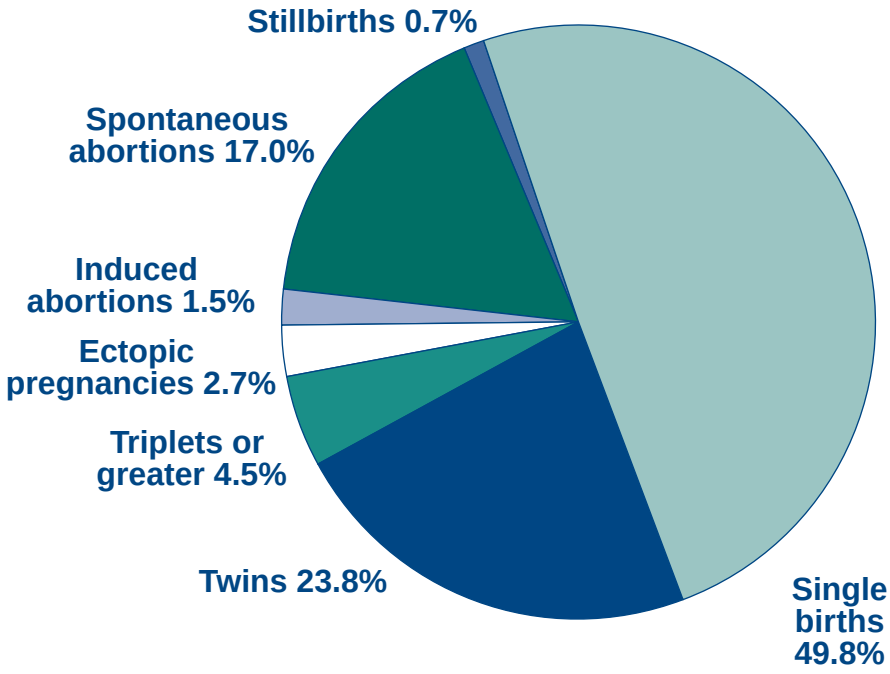
Figure 8a
Results of ART Cycles, 1995



What percentage of clinical pregnancies results in a live birth or multiple births?

Figure 8b shows the outcomes of the 24% of ART cycles (the pie slice on Figure 8a) that resulted in a clinical pregnancy. Of all these pregnancies, 22% resulted in an adverse outcome and 78% resulted in a live birth. Adverse pregnancy outcomes included spontaneous abortions (17.0%), ectopic (tubal) pregnancies (2.7%), induced abortions (1.5%), and stillbirths (0.7%). Approximately 50% of pregnancies resulted in a single birth and 28% in a multiple birth. Thus, 37% of all ART births were multiple births, compared with 2% of births in the general population. Multiple births are associated with greater problems, including medical complications and higher caesarean-section rates among mothers and prematurity, low birth weight, and developmental disabilities among infants.

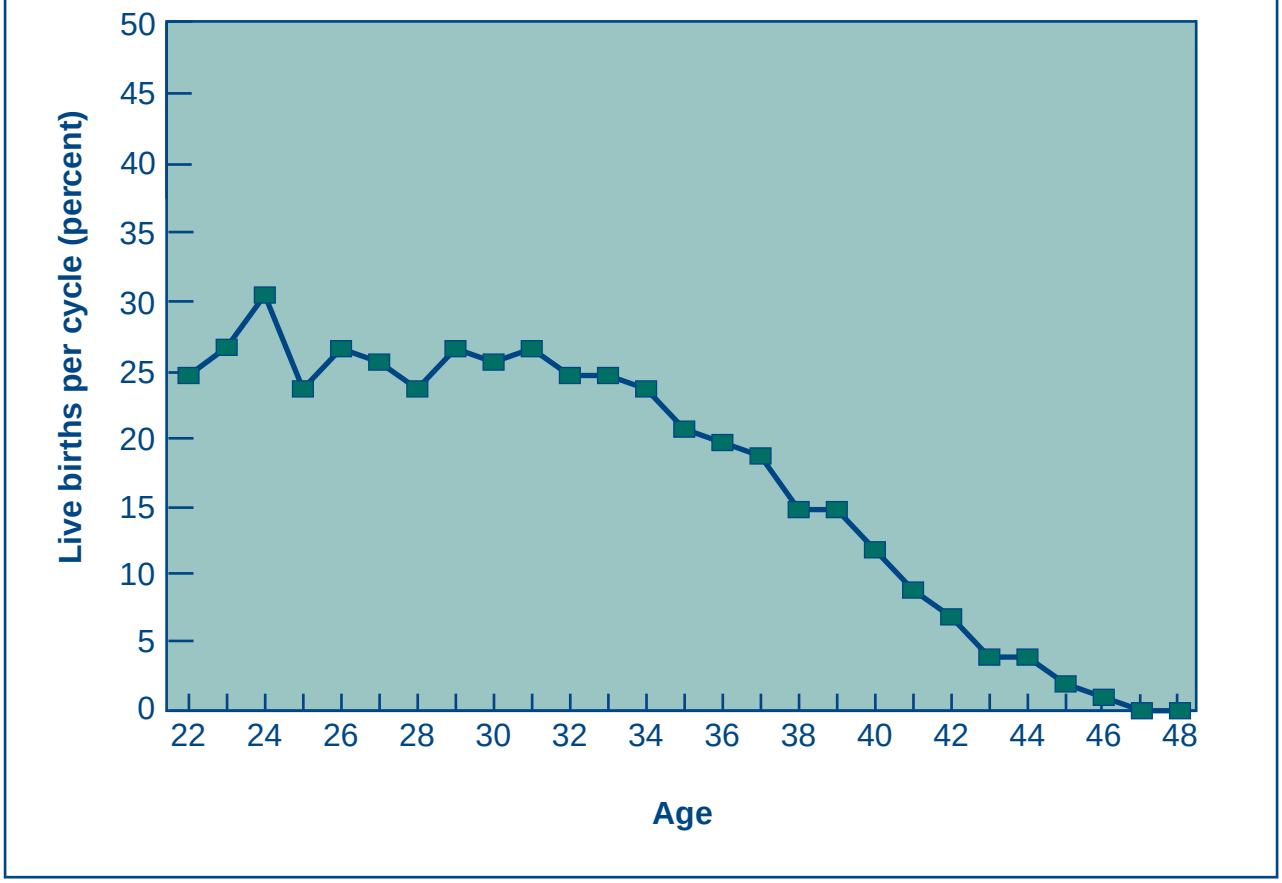
Figure 8b
Outcomes of Clinical Pregnancies Resulting from ART, 1995



Do ART success rates differ among women of different ages?

A woman's age is the most important factor affecting the chances of a live birth when the woman's own eggs are used. Figure 9 shows the live birth rate for women of a given age who had an ART procedure in 1995. Rates were relatively constant at about 25% among women aged 34 years and younger but declined with age after 34. Success rates were zero among women aged 47 years and older.

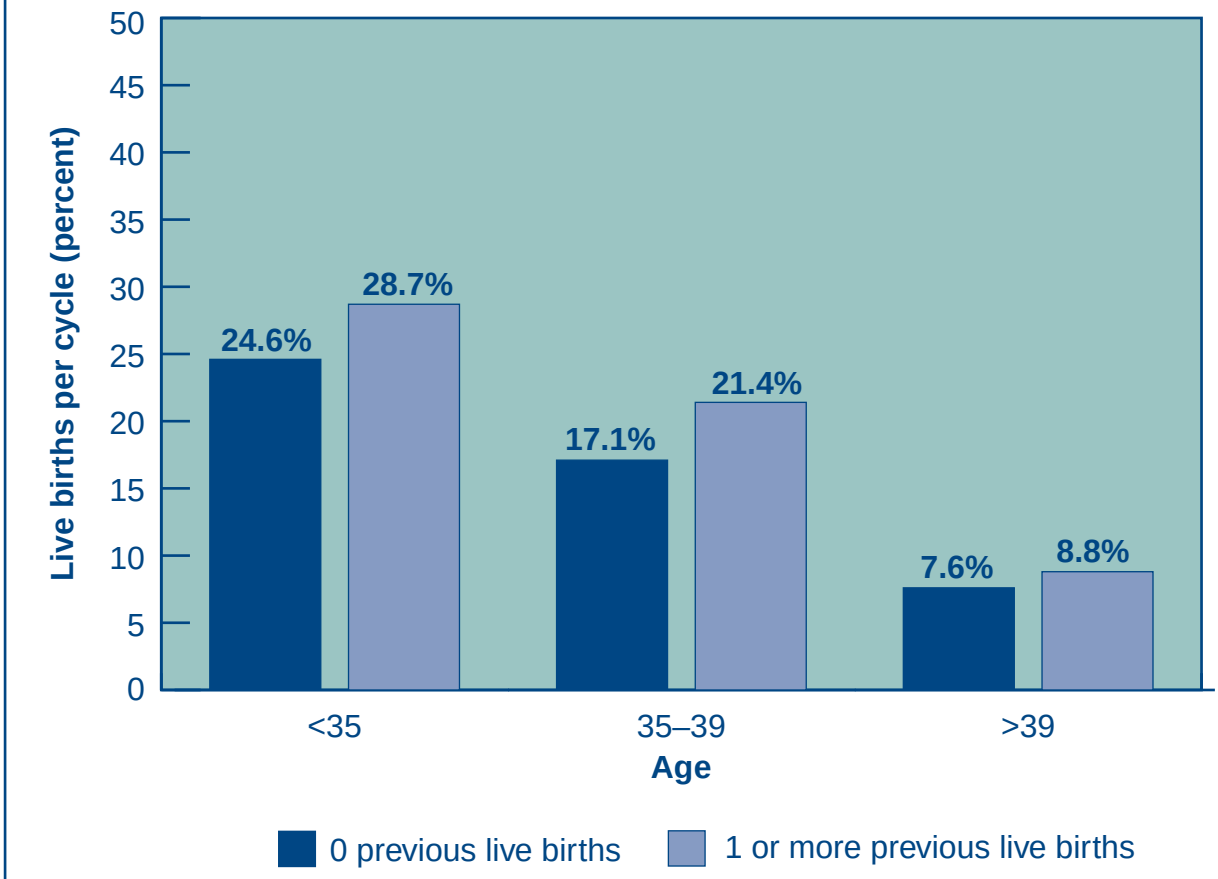
Figure 9
ART Live Birth Rates, by Age of Woman, 1995



Are women who have previously given birth more likely to have success using ART?

Figure 10 shows the relationship between the success of an ART cycle performed in 1995 and the number of previous births to the woman who had the treatment. Women of all age groups who had had a previous live birth were more likely to have a live birth by using ART. Previous children were conceived naturally in some cases and through ART in others.

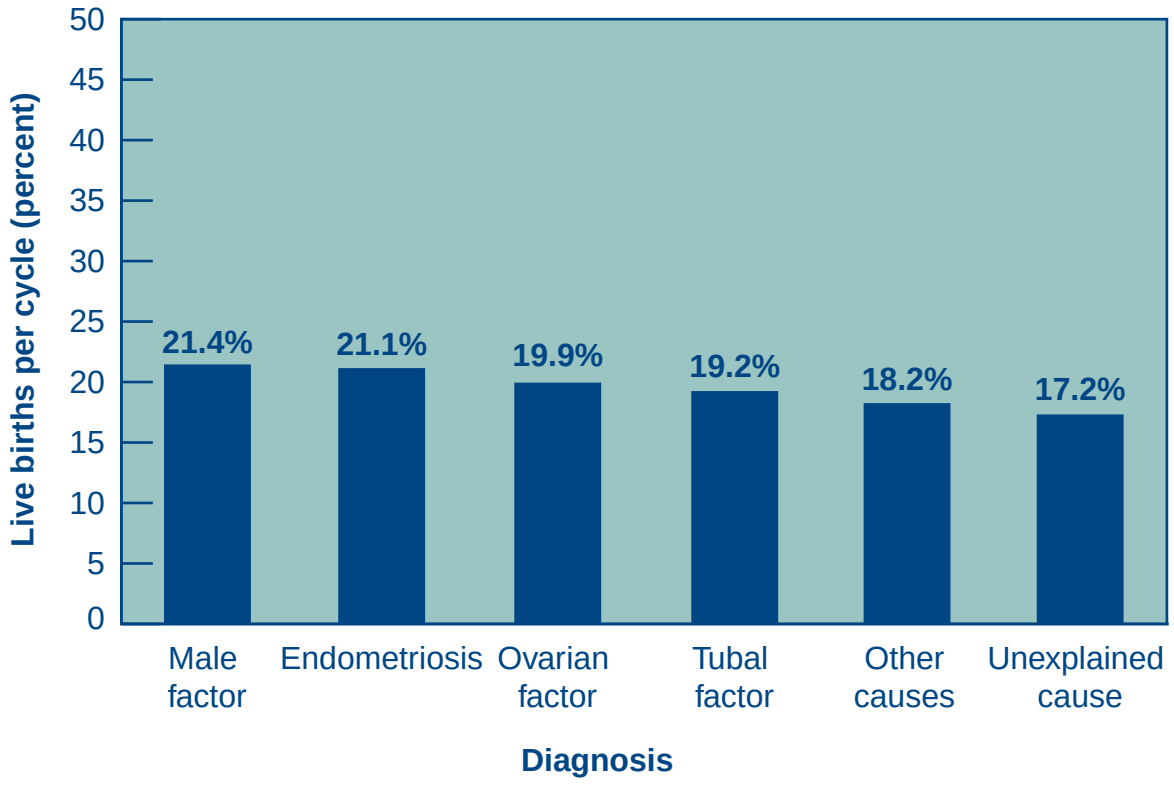
Figure 10
ART Live Birth Rates, by Woman's Age and Number of Previous Live Births, 1995



Does the cause of infertility affect the chances of success using ART?

Figure 11 shows the percentage of live births after an ART procedure according to the primary cause of infertility. (See page 10 for an explanation of the diagnoses.) Couples with unexplained infertility had the lowest success rates.

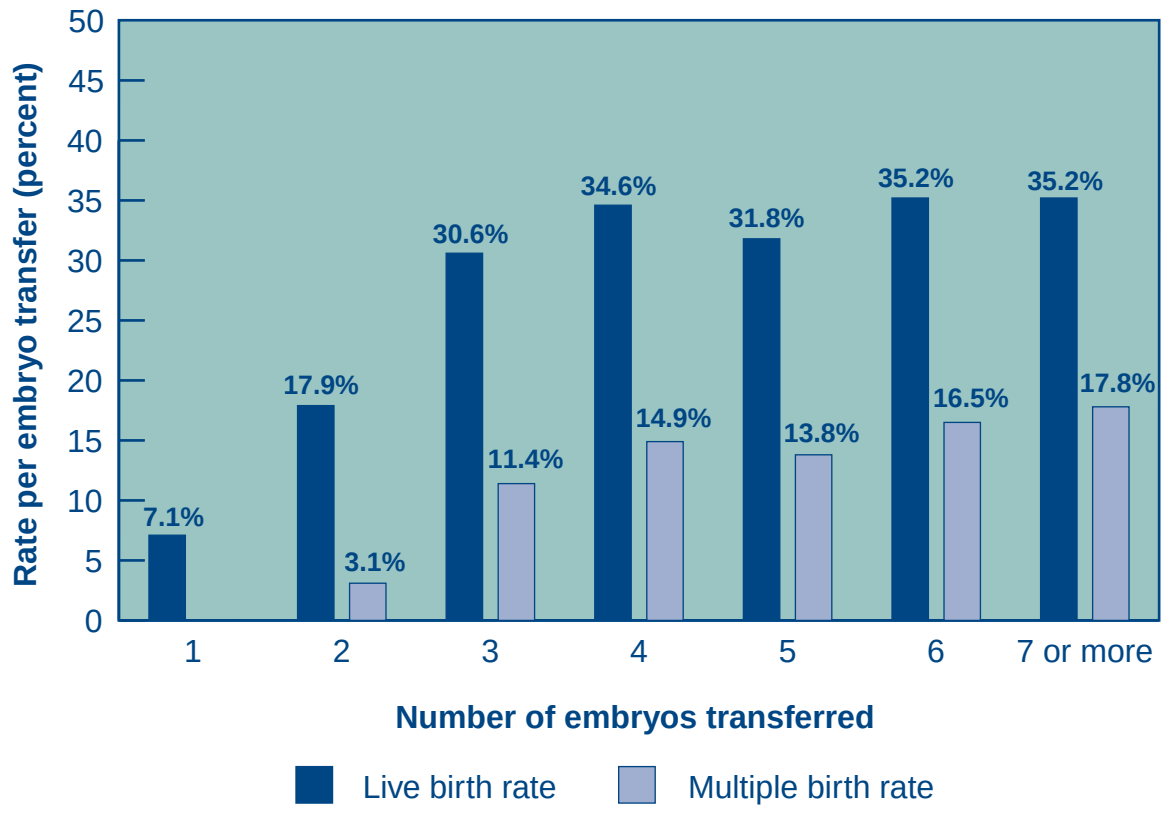
Figure 11
Live Birth Rates for Different Primary Diagnoses, 1995



Is an ART cycle more likely to be successful when more embryos are transferred?

Figure 12 shows the relationship between the number of embryos transferred during an ART procedure in 1995 and the number of infants born alive as a result of that procedure. As women get older, success rates decrease and the number of embryos transferred increases. To show more clearly the relationship between success rates and numbers of embryos transferred, Figure 12 presents results only for women younger than age 35. However, the trends are the same for all age groups. In 1995, the chance of both a live birth and a multiple birth increased with each embryo transferred up to four. Beyond five embryos, the live birth rate changed very little, but the multiple birth rate continued to increase.

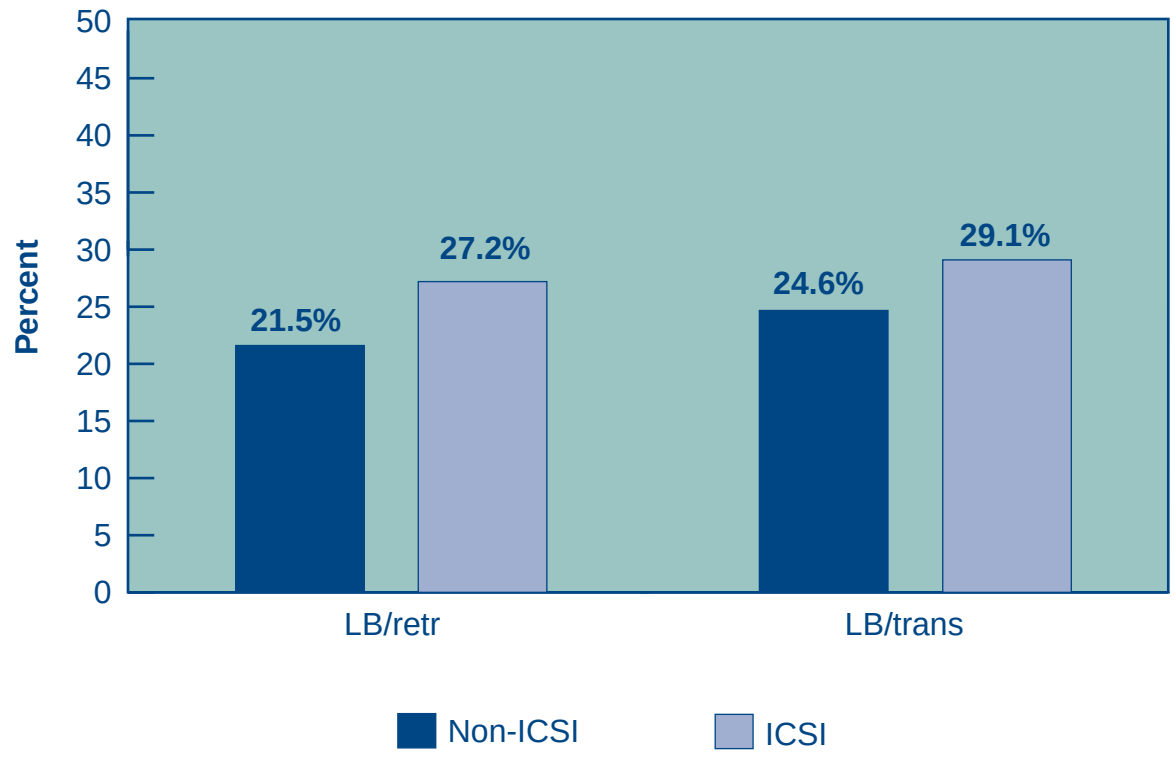
Figure 12
Live Birth and Multiple Birth Rates Among Women Younger than Age 35, by Number of Embryos Transferred, 1995



Is an ART cycle more likely to be successful for couples with male factor infertility when ICSI is used?

In 1995, approximately 11% of ART procedures used ICSI (intracytoplasmic sperm injection, a procedure in which a single sperm is injected directly into an egg), most often to overcome problems with sperm function or motility. Figure 13 shows the success rates for ART procedures involving ICSI compared with those not involving ICSI for couples with male factor as the primary diagnosis. Because ICSI can be performed only when at least one egg has been retrieved, only the live birth per retrieval (LB/retr) rate and the live birth per transfer (LB/trans) rate are compared. In 1995, success rates were higher among couples with male factor infertility when ICSI was used.

Figure 13
Success Rates for ART Procedures Including and Not Including ICSI Among Couples With Male Factor Infertility,* 1995

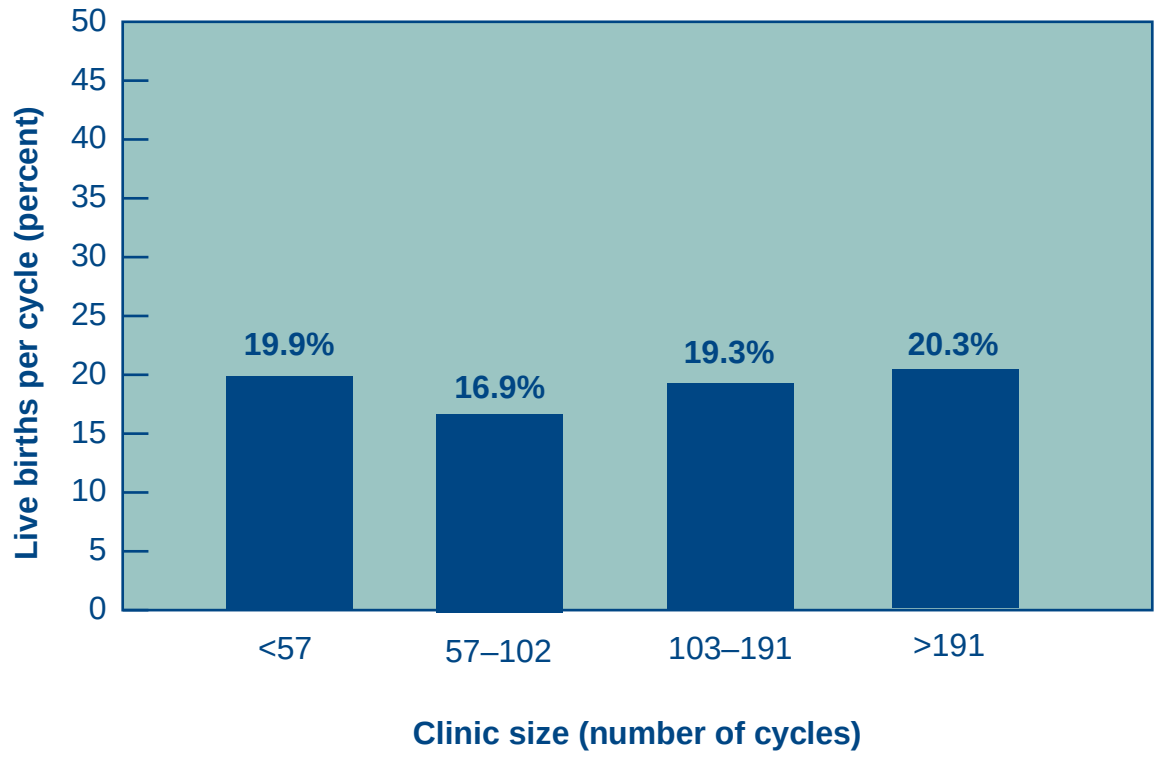


*As the primary diagnosis.

Does the size of the clinic affect its success rate?

Fertility clinics in the United States vary in the number of ART procedures that they carry out every year. In Figure 14, clinics are divided into four equal groups based on the number of cycles they carried out in 1995. This chart shows that a clinic's success rate is not related to the number of procedures it carries out annually. Very small and very large clinics had nearly the same results.

Figure 14
Live Birth Rate, by Clinic Size, 1995

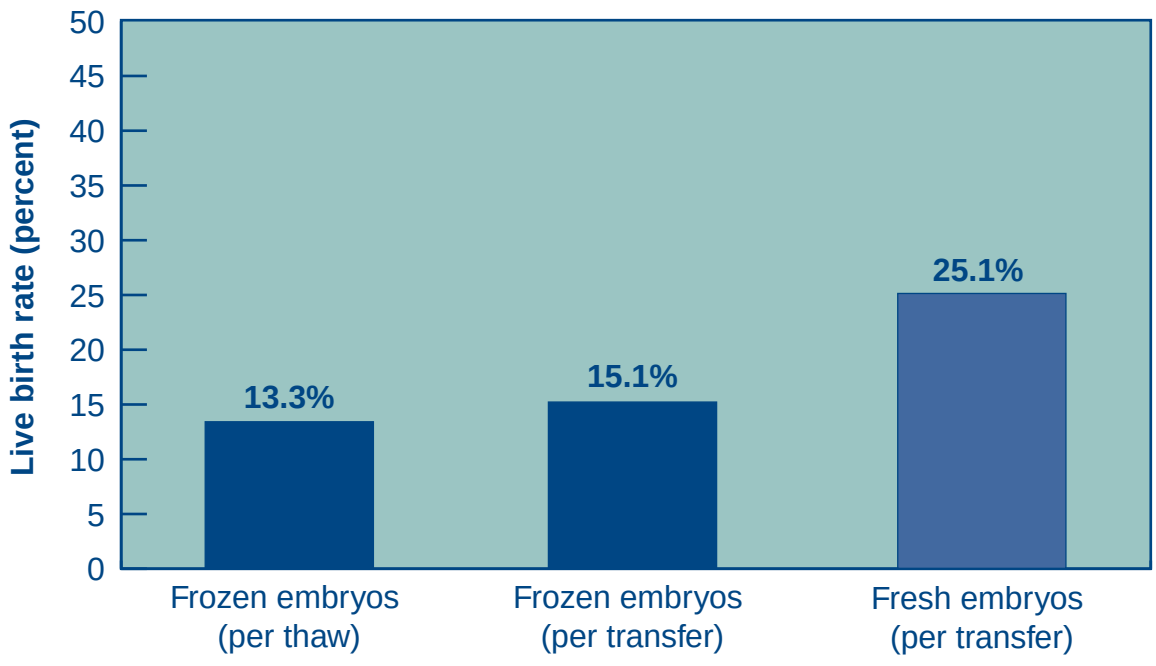


SECTION 3: ART CYCLES USING ONLY FROZEN EMBRYOS

What are the success rates for ART using frozen embryos?

Approximately 14% of all ART cycles performed in 1995, or 8,453 cycles, used only frozen embryos. Figure 15 compares the success rates for frozen embryos with the rate for fresh embryos. Some embryos do not survive the freezing or thawing process. Thus, the live birth per thaw rate, which takes into account all embryos frozen, is usually lower than the live birth per transfer rate. In 1995, the live birth per thaw and live birth per transfer rates for frozen embryos were lower than the live birth per transfer rate for fresh embryos. However, on average, fewer embryos are transferred in frozen cycles than in fresh cycles, and this may partly explain the lower success rates. (See the 1995 National Summary on page 35.) Cycles that use frozen embryos can be considered a "bonus" because the woman does not have to go through the stimulation and retrieval process again. The cost of a frozen cycle is thus lower than the cost of a fresh cycle.

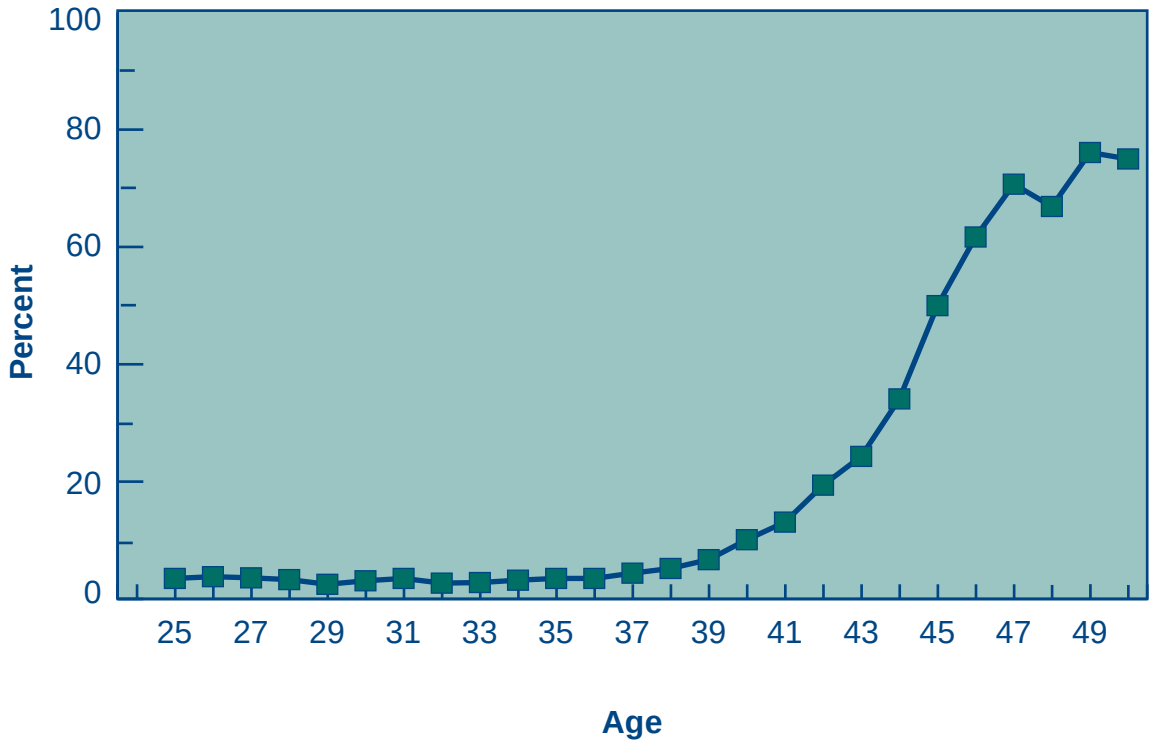
Figure 15
Live Birth Rates for Frozen Embryos and Fresh Embryos, 1995



Are older women more likely to have ART using donor eggs?

As women age, the eggs they produce form embryos that are less likely to implant and more likely to miscarry if they do implant. As a result, ART using donor eggs is much more common among older women than among younger women. Donor eggs were used in approximately 8% of all ART cycles carried out in 1995, or 4,783 cycles. Of these cycles, 78% used fresh embryos formed from donor eggs, and 22% used frozen embryos. Figure 16 shows the percentage of ART cycles using donor eggs in 1995 according to the woman's age. Donor eggs were used in only a small percentage of cycles among women younger than age 37. The percentage of cycles carried out with donor eggs then increased sharply. More than 70% of all ART cycles carried out among women older than age 46 used donor eggs.

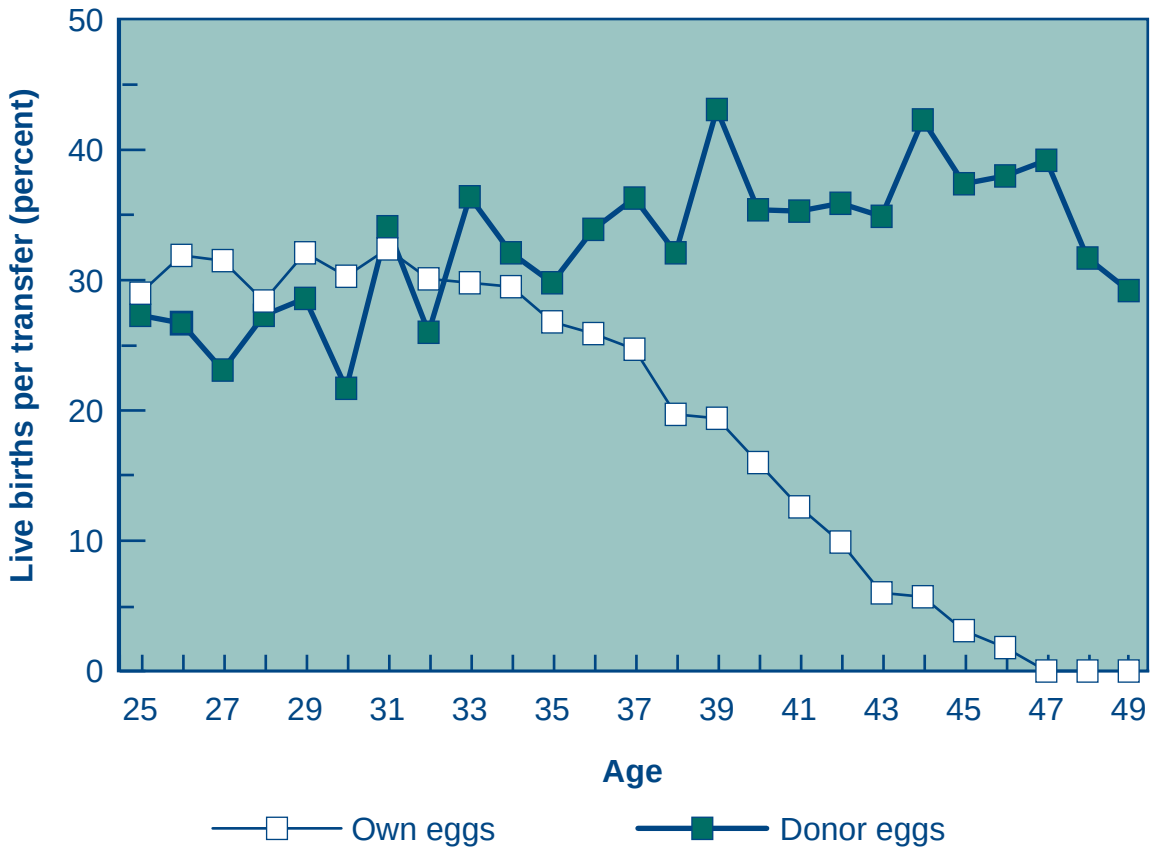
Figure 16
Percentage of ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs, by Age of Recipient, 1995



What are the success rates for ART when donor eggs are used?

Figure 17 shows that the age of the woman undergoing ART treatment does not affect success rates for cycles using embryos formed from donor eggs as it affects success rates for cycles using embryos from a woman's own eggs. The likelihood of a fertilized egg implanting is related to the age of the woman who produced the egg. As a result, the success rate for cycles using donor embryos is nearly constant (around 30%) across all age groups from 22 to 50. This graph illustrates that women age 36 and older are more likely to have success with ART using donor eggs.

Figure 17
Live Births per Transfer for Fresh Embryos From Own and Donor Eggs, by Age of Recipient, 1995



1995 Fertility Clinic Reports

EASTERN UNITED STATES

Introduction to Fertility Clinic Reports

Many factors contribute to the success of an ART procedure. Some of these factors are related to the patients themselves, such as their age and the cause of their infertility. Others, however, are related to the training and experience of ART clinic and laboratory professionals and the quality of services they provide. Many people considering ART will want to use this report to find the "best" clinic. However, comparisons between clinics must be made with caution. Clinics may specialize in different ART treatments or attract a particular type of patient. These and other reasons why comparing clinics with each other or with national data can be misleading are discussed below.

Important Factors to Consider When Using These Reports to Assess a Clinic

- *These statistics are for 1995.* Data for cycles started in 1995 were not published until 1997 because the final outcomes of pregnancies conceived in December 1995 were not known until October 1996. Additional time was then required to collect and analyze the data. Many factors that contribute to a clinic's success rate may have changed, for better or for worse, in the 2 years since these procedures were performed. Personnel may be different. Equipment and training may or may not have been updated. As a result, success rates for 1995 may not reflect those for 1997 or 1998.

- *No reported success rate is absolute.* Every success rate has a margin of error, or range within which it is likely to be correct. Therefore, a clinic's success rates will vary from year to year even if all determining factors remain the same. The larger the number of cycles that a clinic carries out, the less the rate is likely to vary. Conversely, the smaller the number of cycles, the greater the margin of error and the more variability in success rates from year to year. As an extreme example, if only one case is reported in a given category (which occurs many times in the data presented here), the clinic's success rate in that category would be either 0% or 100%. Thus, rates derived from a small number of cases are almost certain to vary considerably from year to year. For further detail, see the explanation of confidence interval on page 32.

- *Some clinics see more than the average number of patients with difficult infertility problems.* Some clinics are willing to offer ART to most potential users, even those who have a low probability of success (known as "poor responders"). Others discourage such patients or encourage them to use donor eggs, which have higher success rates among women older than 35. Some clinics have an age cut-off for nondonor ART. Clinics that accept a higher percentage of women with multiple previous unsuccessful attempts will generally have lower success rates than clinics that do not. Alternatively, some clinics may raise their success rates by offering ART procedures to patients who might have become pregnant with less technologically advanced treatment.

- *Success rates for unstimulated (or "natural") cycles are included with those for stimulated cycles.* In an unstimulated cycle, the woman ovulates naturally rather than through the daily injections required by stimulated cycles. Nationally, about 1% of ART users choose to do unstimulated cycles. However, in some clinics, up to 15% of women have unstimulated cycles. Unstimulated cycles are less expensive because they eliminate the cost of the

injectable drugs. They further reduce the cost of the procedure by reducing the number of ultrasounds and blood tests required. However, women who use natural or mild stimulation produce only one or two follicles, thus reducing the potential number of embryos for transfer. As a result, unstimulated cycles have lower success rates, and clinics that carry out a relatively high proportion of unstimulated cycles will have lower success rates than those that do not.

- *Success rates for GIFT and ZIFT are reported together with those for IVF.* Because success rates for GIFT and ZIFT are higher than rates for IVF, clinics that do more GIFT and ZIFT procedures will have higher success rates. However, many women are not suitable candidates for GIFT or ZIFT. As mentioned on page 10, GIFT and ZIFT are more invasive than IVF, and many clinics now perform very few GIFT and ZIFT procedures.

- *Cycles in which all embryos were frozen for transfer at a later date are counted as failures in the fresh, nondonor category.* Clinics that have a high proportion of procedures in which all embryos are frozen will have low success rates for ART procedures using fresh embryos, even if their success rates for frozen embryos are very good.

- *Cycles with extra embryos that were frozen and transferred at a later date and which then resulted in a live birth are counted only under frozen cycles.* Clinics that have very good live birth rates with frozen embryos would have higher ART success rates if live births from frozen embryos were included as a success for the original stimulated cycle. Consumers should look at rates for both fresh and frozen cycles when assessing a clinic's success rates.

- *The number of embryos transferred varies from clinic to clinic.* In 1995, the average number of embryos that a clinic transferred to women younger than 35 years old varied between 1.7 and 7.3. The American Society for Reproductive Medicine discourages the transfer of a large number of embryos because it increases the likelihood of multiple births. Multiple births, in turn, increase the likelihood of elected multifetal pregnancy reductions as well as the probability of premature birth and its related problems.

- *Cancellation rates affect a clinic's success rate.* Some clinics are more likely than others to cancel a cycle if a woman produces only a small number of follicles. Cancellation rates vary among clinics from zero to more than 40%. A high cancellation rate tends to lower the live birth per cycle rate but increase the live birth per retrieval and live birth per transfer rates.

In addition, success rates can be affected by many factors, including

- The quality of eggs (largely related to the woman's age).
- The quality of sperm (including motility and ability to penetrate the egg).
- The skill and competence of the treatment team.
- The general health of the woman.
- Genetic factors.

We encourage consumers considering ART to contact clinics to discuss their specific medical situation and their potential for success using ART. Because clinics did not have the opportunity to provide a narrative to explain their data, such a conversation could provide additional information to help people decide whether or not to use ART.

Although ART offers important options for the treatment of infertility, the decision to use ART involves many factors in addition to success rates. Going through repeated ART cycles requires substantial commitments of time, effort, money, and emotional energy. Therefore, consumers should carefully examine all related financial, psychological, and medical issues before beginning treatment. They will also want to consider the location of the clinic, the counseling and support services available, and the rapport that staff have with their patients.

An explanation of how to read a fertility clinic report begins on page 31. A summary of national data from the 281 reporting clinics appears on page 35, followed by data from individual fertility clinics listed in alphabetical order by state and city.

Although data from 281 clinics are included in the national report, the three volumes of this 1995 report together contain only 259 individual clinic reports for several reasons. First, CDC will not publish data for a clinic if the program director does not personally verify the data; such verification was provided by 268 of the 281 reporting clinics. Second, clinics are not required to publish their data unless they have been in operation for a full year; one clinic elected not to publish its data for this reason. Third, of the remaining 267 clinics, eight requested that their data for 1995 not be published; many of these clinics had carried out a large number of unstimulated cycles or cycles in which all embryos were frozen, thus lowering their success rates. Because of the much lower success rates for such cycles, in future reports they will not be reported together with cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

SAMPLE CLINIC

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

1 Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	10%

2 Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	97%
GIFT	3%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	24%

3 ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	23%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	32%
Other factors	16%
Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	4 Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	5 Age-Standardized Rate[b] 6 (95% Confidence Interval)
7 Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	194	230	187	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	32.5	22.2	10.7	24.7 (21.1 - 28.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	27.3	14.8	7.0	19.1 (15.7 - 22.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	29.9	18.5	8.8	21.9 (18.1 - 25.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	31.6	20.5	10.0	23.6 (19.5 - 27.6)
Cancellations (%)	6.7	17.4	16.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.5	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.1	6.6	0.8	
Triplets or greater	0.6	1.2	0.0	
8 Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	25	11	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	22.7	28.0	0.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.4	3.7	
9 Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	10 5	11	53	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/5	2/11	30.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	7.0	4.7	4.7	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

How to Read a Fertility Clinic Report

This section is provided to help consumers understand the information presented in the fertility clinic reports. The number before each heading refers to the number of the corresponding section in the sample clinic report on the opposite page. Technical terms are defined in the glossary in the appendix.

1. Program Characteristics

- **SART member**—All clinics reporting data from 1995 are SART members, but this annual report will eventually include information from all U.S. fertility clinics, not just those that are SART members.
- **Single women and surrogates**—Clinics have varying policies regarding ART services for single women and surrogates (women who carry a child for another woman).
- **Donor eggs shared**—The percentage of donor eggs shared refers to the percentage of donor cycles in which eggs from a single donor were given to more than one woman. This rate varies from clinic to clinic and is one that many women ask about when considering using donor eggs.

2. Type of ART Used

In the fertility clinic reports, ART success rates are not broken down into IVF, GIFT, and ZIFT. (See glossary for definitions.) Because the percentages of GIFT and ZIFT are usually small, these three types of ART are combined. However, knowing the percentage of each type of procedure performed can be useful because carrying out a higher percentage of GIFT and ZIFT procedures may increase a clinic's success rate. This section also indicates the percentage of procedures that involved intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), which was not performed at all clinics in 1995.

3. ART Patient Diagnosis

Consumers may want to know what percentage of a particular clinic's patients have the same diagnosis as they do. In addition, patients' diagnoses can affect a clinic's success rates. (See the glossary for definitions of diagnoses.)

4. Age of Woman

Because a woman's fertility declines with age, clinics report lower success rates for older women attempting to become pregnant with their own eggs. For this reason, rates are reported separately for women younger than 35, for women between the ages of 35 and 39, and for women older than 39 years of age. The sample clinic profile illustrates the decline in ART success rates among older women: 27.3% of cycles started at this clinic among women younger than 35 years of age resulted in a live birth, whereas only 7.0% of cycles started among women older than 39 resulted in a live birth.

5. Age-Standardized Rate

The national report shows how much success rates for ART using nondonor eggs depend on a woman's age: women younger than 35 are much more likely to have success with ART. As a result, for a clinic's overall success rates to be meaningful, we must account for the ages of the

women it treats. Age standardization adjusts for differences among clinics in the ages of the women they treat by calculating the rate each clinic would have if all clinics treated the same percentage of women in each of the age groups. A statistical explanation of how these rates were calculated is provided in the appendix.

Age-standardized rates are provided only for fresh, nondonor cycles because most clinics carried out too few cycles with frozen embryos and donor eggs for reliable age-standardized rates to be calculated. Age-standardized rates are not provided if the total number of cycles is fewer than 20 or if there are fewer than 5 cycles in any one of the age groups.

6. 95% Confidence Interval

The 95% confidence interval is a statistical term. When used with ART success rates, it indicates that if a clinic performed the same procedure on the same number of patients 100 times, the success rate for 95 of these procedures would fall within the range shown. As noted in the second bullet on page 27, the size of this range or confidence interval depends on the number of procedures a clinic has carried out. Using the age-standardized rates of the sample clinic as an example, we are 95% confident that the success rate is somewhere between 21.1% and 28.4% when calculated as pregnancies per cycle.

The 95% confidence interval can be an important factor to consider when comparing clinics in which all factors except the number of procedures are equal. For example, if Clinic A has a 20% success rate and Clinic B has a 25% success rate, we might be tempted to say that Clinic B has a better rate. However, if the 95% confidence interval is 14%–26% for Clinic A and 21%–29% for Clinic B, then their confidence intervals overlap and the difference between their success rates is not meaningful.

7. Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs

All success rates are calculated as either the number of pregnancies or the number of pregnancies resulting in a live birth divided by the number of cycles started, egg retrievals, or embryo transfers. Multiple births are counted as one "live birth." This section includes IVF, GIFT, and ZIFT cycles that used a woman's own eggs. Cycles that used frozen embryos or donor eggs are not included here.

- **Percentage of Pregnancies Per Cycle Started**
  (Number of pregnancies divided by the number of cycles started)
  This number represents the number of clinical pregnancies from ART as a percentage of all cycles that were started at the clinic during the reporting period. A cycle is "started" when a woman begins taking fertility drugs or being monitored. The number of cycles that a clinic starts is not the same as the number of patients that it treats because some women start more than one cycle in a year. A clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of a gestational sac on ultrasound. However, some pregnancies end in a spontaneous abortion (miscarriage) or a stillbirth. Because not all clinical pregnancies result in a live birth, this rate is usually higher than the live birth rate.

- **Percentage of Live Births Per Cycle Started**
  (Number of pregnancies resulting in a live birth divided by the number of cycles started)
  This number represents the percentage of cycles that resulted in a live birth out of all ART

cycles started. Often called the "take-home baby rate," this is the rate that most people are interested in when deciding whether or not to use ART.

- **Percentage of Live Births Per Egg Retrieval**
  (Number of pregnancies resulting in a live birth divided by number of egg retrievals)
  This number represents the percentage of cycles that resulted in a live birth out of all cycles in which an egg retrieval was performed. The number of egg retrievals a clinic performs is often smaller than the number of cycles started because some cycles are canceled before the woman has an egg retrieved. As a result, this rate is usually higher than the live births per cycle started rate.

- **Percentage of Live Births Per Embryo Transfer**
  (Number of live births divided by number of embryo transfers)
  This number represents the percentage of cycles that resulted in a live birth out of all cycles in which one or more embryos were transferred into the woman's womb, or in the case of GIFT and ZIFT, egg and sperm or embryos were transferred into the woman's fallopian tubes. The number of embryo transfers a clinic carries out may be smaller than its number of egg retrievals because not every retrieval results in egg fertilization and embryo transfer. For this reason, live birth rates based on transfers will be higher than those reported for egg retrievals and for cycles started.

- **Cancellations** refer to the percentage of all cycles that are stopped before an egg is retrieved. A cycle may be canceled if a woman's ovaries do not respond to fertility medications and thus produce an insufficient number of follicles. Cycles are also canceled because of illness.

8. Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs

Frozen (cryopreserved) cycles are those in which previously frozen embryos are thawed and then transferred. Because cryopreserved cycles use embryos formed from a previous stimulated cycle, no stimulation or retrieval is involved. As a result, these cycles are usually less expensive than cycles using "fresh" embryos. In addition, high frozen embryo success rates increase a woman's overall chances of having a child.

9. Cycles Using Donor Eggs

Older women, women with premature ovarian failure (early menopause), and women with a genetic concern about using their own eggs may consider using eggs that are donated by a young and healthy woman. Many clinics provide services for donor egg cycles. Note that live birth rates do not vary much by age when donor eggs are used. (See Figure 17.)

10. Use of Fractions Rather Than Percentages in Tables

Fractions are used when fewer than 20 cycles are reported in a given category. Percentages are not meaningful with such small numbers because the margin of error is too large. For example, the sample clinic carried out only five cycles using donor eggs among women younger than age 35. Of these five cycles, three, or 60%, were successful. However, because of the small number of cycles, the 60% is not a reliable success rate. (For further explanation, see the second bullet on page 27.)

1995 National Summary

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	N/A[a]
Single women	N/A
Surrogates	N/A
Donor eggs shared	N/A

Type of ART Used[b]	
IVF	90%
GIFT	8%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	11%

ART Patient Diagnosis[b]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	18%
Other factors	21%
Unexplained	15%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			
	<35	35-39	>39	Total
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	21,019	16,728	8,159	45,906
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	29.7	23.4	13.2	24.4
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.3	18.2	8.0	19.6
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.0	21.5	10.2	22.8
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.6	23.6	11.6	25.1
Cancellations (%)	9.1	14.8	21.5	13.6
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.8	6.6	1.9	7.4
Triplets or greater	2.6	1.2	0.3	1.7
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3,724	2,433	1,001	7,465
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.4	14.8	11.0	15.1
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	572	668	2,112	3,352
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.8	35.8	36.7	35.5
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1

[a]Not applicable.

[b]Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[c]Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

HARTFORD FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY CENTER, P.C. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	77%
GIFT	19%
ZIFT	4%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	28%
Endometriosis	13%
Uterine factor	13%
Male factor	2%
Other factors	43%
Unexplained	1%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	26	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.0	26.9	0/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.0	23.1	0/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	25.0	26.1	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.0	26.1	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	0.0	11.5	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	4.7	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.0	0.0	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/5	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	6.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred			6.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	99%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	23%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	4%
Uterine factor	4%
Male factor	48%
Other factors	1%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	64	71	33	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.4	19.7	3.0	18.4 (12.5 - 24.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	15.6	18.3	3.0	14.3 (9.0 - 19.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	17.5	19.4	3.7	15.7 (9.9 - 21.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	18.2	21.7	4.2	16.9 (10.7 - 23.1)
Cancellations (%)	10.9	5.6	18.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.6	3.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.6	5.0	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.8	1.7	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	7	17	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/14	0/7	1/17	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.1	4.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	5	22	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/8	0/5	9.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.4	4.3	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

NEW ENGLAND FERTILITY INSTITUTE
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	10%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	20%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	28%
Endometriosis	9%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	23%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	34%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	144	98	36	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	52.1	53.1	36.1	49.6 (43.7 - 55.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	44.4	40.8	25.0	39.6 (33.9 - 45.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	44.4	40.8	25.0	39.6 (33.9 - 45.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	44.4	41.2	26.5	39.8 (34.0 - 45.5)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.1	4.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.9	12.4	0.0	
Triplets or greater	2.1	3.1	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	6	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/6	0/6	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	1.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	5	14	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	2/5	8/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	4.0	4.1	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINE AND FERTILITY CENTER OF DELAWARE
NEWARK, DELAWARE

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	97%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	26%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	39%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	26%
Other factors	14%
Unexplained	1%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	72	42	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.1	13.9	0.0	17.9 (12.9 - 23.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	27.1	12.5	0.0	17.0 (12.0 - 21.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	32.9	15.3	0.0	20.6 (14.8 - 26.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	34.2	16.1	0.0	21.5 (15.5 - 27.5)
Cancellations (%)	17.7	18.1	45.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	4.5	3.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.2	3.6	0.0	
Triplets or greater	2.6	1.8	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	9	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	18.2	1/9	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	2.4	1.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	4	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	1/4	3/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	5.8	5.3	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN MEDICAL CENTER
ART PROGRAM
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	15%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	42%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	17%
Male factor	17%
Other factors	2%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	98	74	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.7	22.5	13.5	23.5 (17.5 - 29.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	24.6	17.4	9.5	19.5 (13.9 - 25.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.1	20.0	11.9	22.3 (16.0 - 28.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.8	21.8	13.7	24.8 (17.9 - 31.6)
Cancellations (%)	10.8	13.3	18.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.0	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.8	5.1	2.0	
Triplets or greater	1.9	1.3	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	6	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/11	0/6	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	2.0	3.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	1	23	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	0/1	34.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	5.5	4.6	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IVF PROGRAM
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	5%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	8%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	36%
Endometriosis	17%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	13%
Other factors	25%
Unexplained	7%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	99	97	63	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.3	24.7	11.1	23.5 (18.2 - 28.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	20.2	15.5	4.8	15.7 (11.2 - 20.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	21.1	18.5	5.2	17.3 (12.3 - 22.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	22.0	20.8	5.6	18.5 (13.2 - 23.8)
Cancellations (%)	4.0	16.5	7.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.4	3.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.9	6.9	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.1	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2		0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	3	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	2/3	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	4.3	4.3	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF BOCA RATON
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	39%
Endometriosis	4%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	8%
Other factors	45%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	17	6	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	42.9	7/17	1/6	37.5 (24.5 - 50.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	35.7	6/17	1/6	32.1 (19.4 - 44.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	38.5	6/14	1/5	36.7 (22.5 - 50.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	45.5	6/13	1/5	41.1 (26.1 - 56.2)
Cancellations (%)	7.1	3/17	1/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	4.4	5.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	18.2	2/13	1/5	
Triplets or greater	4.6	0/13	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	6	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/5	1/6	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.7	7.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.0		

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION OF FLORIDA
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	95%
GIFT	5%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	53%
Endometriosis	1%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	19%
Other factors	8%
Unexplained	3%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	21	15	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	18.6	38.1	1/15	23.5 (14.0 - 32.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.6	28.6	1/15	20.0 (11.0 - 29.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	18.6	28.6	1/15	20.0 (11.0 - 29.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	22.2	6/17	1/10	23.7 (13.3 - 34.2)
Cancellations (%)	0	0	0/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.6	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.6	1/17	0/10	
Triplets or greater	8.3	0/17	0/10	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE AND REPRODUCTIVE SERVICES
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	48%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	32%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	18	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	20.6	5/18	0/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	20.6	3/18	0/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.6	3/16	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.0	3/16	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	8.8	2/18	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	3.9	4.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.1	3/16	0/3	
Triplets or greater	3.6	0/16	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	6	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/11	2/6		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	3.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	2	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/2	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.0	2.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

PARK AVENUE WOMEN'S CENTER
SHAND'S HOSPITAL
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	75%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	12%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	26%
Endometriosis	35%
Uterine factor	12%
Male factor	21%
Other factors	3%
Unexplained	3%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	28	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.8	7.1	1/7	16.1 (7.8 - 24.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	21.4	7.1	0/7	12.4 (5.7 - 19.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.7	9.1	0/5	14.2 (6.5 - 21.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.5	9.5	0/5	15.6 (7.4 - 23.8)
Cancellations (%)	9.5	21.4	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.5	2.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.8	4.8	0/5	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	3	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	0/3	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	4.0	2.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	3	14	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	1/3	2/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	3.3	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA
GULF BREEZE, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	60%
GIFT	40%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	2%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	44%
Endometriosis	40%
Uterine factor	8%
Male factor	4%
Other factors	4%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	15	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	21.9	1/15	1/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	21.9	0/15	1/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	29.2	0/14	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	35.0	0/11	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	25.0	1/15	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	5.0	8.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	15.0	0/11	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/11	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/6	0/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	5.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FIRST COAST ASSISTED FERTILITY
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	34%
GIFT	54%
ZIFT	12%
with ICSI	5%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	25%
Endometriosis	23%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	9%
Other factors	22%
Unexplained	21%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	37	8	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	37.8	16.2	1/8	25.5 (16.7 - 34.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	33.3	13.5	1/8	22.4 (13.9 - 31.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	35.7	15.6	1/7	24.6 (15.3 - 33.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	40.5	16.7	1/7	27.2 (17.3 - 37.1)
Cancellations (%)	15.6	16.2	1/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	5.5	6.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	16.2	3.3	0/7	
Triplets or greater	2.7	3.3	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	6	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/10	0/6	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	4.2	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfer	1	3	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/3	1/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	8.0	5.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

SOUTH FLORIDA INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	59%
GIFT	41%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	26%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	24%
Endometriosis	9%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	38%
Unexplained	16%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	70	41	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	29.8	17.1	7.3	21.2 (14.2 - 28.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	14.9	7.1	4.9	10.3 (5.0 - 15.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	16.7	8.1	8.0	12.0 (6.0 - 18.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	18.0	8.6	8.3	12.9 (6.4 - 19.3)
Cancellations (%)	10.6	11.4	39.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	5.8	5.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.1	1.7	0.0	
Triplets or greater	2.6	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/5	0/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.5	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	2	9	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	1/2	5/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	9.5	6.4	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

ARNOLD PALMER HOSPITAL FERTILITY CENTER
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	19%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	23%
Endometriosis	8%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	38%
Other factors	13%
Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	43	25	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.0	25.6	8.0	22.1 (15.0 - 29.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.3	20.9	4.0	16.7 (10.3 - 23.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.0	29.0	1/16	21.7 (13.6 - 29.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	29.7	39.1	1/13	28.6 (18.5 - 38.6)
Cancellations (%)	16.7	27.9	36.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	13.0	0/13	
Triplets or greater	2.7	0.0	0/13	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	6	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/14	3/6	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	2.3	3.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	0	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2		3/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5		3.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

CENTER FOR INFERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	4%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	42%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	12%
Other factors	0%
Unexplained	25%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	43	16	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	33.7	30.2	1/16	27.5 (20.4 - 34.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.5	23.3	1/16	21.7 (15.0 - 28.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	31.9	28.6	1/14	26.2 (18.5 - 34.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	32.8	30.3	1/12	27.5 (19.4 - 35.7)
Cancellations (%)	16.9	18.6	3/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.7	3.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.5	6.1	0/12	
Triplets or greater	1.5	0.0	1/12	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	10	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/16	1/10	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.8	2.4	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/1	1/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.0	4.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY CENTER
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	57%
Endometriosis	0%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	21%
Other factors	14%
Unexplained	8%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	13	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	4/11	1/13	1/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	4/11	1/13	1/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	4/10	1/9	1/2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/9	1/7	1/2	
Cancellations (%)	1/11	4/13	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	2.4	3.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/9	0/7	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0/9	0/7	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/4	0/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	0	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3		2/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI IVF PROGRAM
PEMBROKE PINES, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	
Surrogates	
Donor eggs shared	

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	74%
GIFT	26%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	44%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	13%
Other factors	18%
Unexplained	6%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	38	10	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	38.2	18.4	1/10	26.0 (16.7 - 35.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	17.7	13.2	0/10	12.9 (5.8 - 19.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	17.7	14.7	0/10	13.4 (6.1 - 20.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.1	5/19	0/7	20.1 (9.8 - 30.4)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	13.2	0/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0	4.4	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.0	1/19	0/7	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/19	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred			7.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
PLANTATION, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	50%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	82%
GIFT	18%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	5%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	38%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	8%
Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	19	12	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.7	6/19	2/12	26.6 (16.3 - 37.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	24.4	3/19	1/12	18.4 (9.7 - 27.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.8	3/18	1/7	20.9 (11.0 - 30.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.2	3/18	1/6	22.0 (11.5 - 32.4)
Cancellations (%)	8.9	1/19	5/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.4	5.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	0/18	0/6	
Triplets or greater	5.1	1/18	0/6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/5	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0.0	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1		2/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0		2.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FLORIDA INSTITUTE OF FERTILITY
PLANTATION, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	65%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	0%
Other factors	12%
Unexplained	8%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	10	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	2/9	4/10	1/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	2/9	3/10	0/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	2/9	3/8	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/9	3/8	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	0/9	2/10	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.5	5.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/8	2/8	0/3	
Triplets or greater	1/8	0/8	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

TAMPA IVF CENTER
TAMPA, FLORIDA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	74%
GIFT	25%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	6%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	49%
Endometriosis	16%
Uterine factor	16%
Male factor	9%
Other factors	0%
Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	34	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.6	14.7	0/7	18.4 (9.6 - 27.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	28.6	14.7	0/7	18.4 (9.6 - 27.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	32.0	17.2	0/5	20.9 (11.2 - 30.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	34.8	18.5	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	10.7	14.7	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	4.7	2.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	17.4	0.0	0/4	
Triplets or greater	4.4	3.7	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	0/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	1.5	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred			2.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY ASSOCIATES IVF PROGRAM
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	75%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	23%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	22%
Endometriosis	13%
Uterine factor	9%
Male factor	26%
Other factors	6%
Unexplained	24%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	400	277	162	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	39.0	27.8	13.0	30.3 (27.2 - 33.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	34.5	21.7	8.0	25.1 (22.2 - 28.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	39.1	26.9	12.2	29.9 (26.5 - 33.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	40.6	28.2	13.0	31.2 (27.7 - 34.6)
Cancellations (%)	11.8	19.5	34.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.1	8.5	1.0	
Triplets or greater	4.7	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	95	69	36	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	19.0	14.5	8.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	2.7	3.1	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	15	15	39	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	5/15	4/15	46.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.5	3.1	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

AUGUSTA REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY ASSOCIATES
IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	29%
Endometriosis	4%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	30%
Other factors	35%
Unexplained	1%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	22	8	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	31.7	13.6	1/8	21.7 (12.4 - 31.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.8	9.1	1/8	17.9 (9.3 - 26.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.2	10.0	1/8	18.8 (9.8 - 27.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	35.5	2/13	1/8	24.1 (12.8 - 35.4)
Cancellations (%)	4.9	9.1	0/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	2.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.7	1/13	0/8	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/13	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	4	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/6	0/4		
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.7	2.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF GEORGIA IVF PROGRAM
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	64%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	7%
Other factors	12%
Unexplained	2%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	20	6	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	10.0	10.0	0/6	8.2 (1.8 - 14.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	7.5	10.0	0/6	7.1 (1.0 - 13.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	10.7	2/15	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	11.5	2/11	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	30.0	25.0	3/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.6	1.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.9	1/11	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/11	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

ART PROGRAM AT SINAI HOSPITAL
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	98%
GIFT	2%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	4%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	33%
Endometriosis	41%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	18%
Other factors	2%
Unexplained	6%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	18	5	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.1	5/18	0/5	20.6 (10.1 - 31.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	23.1	4/18	0/5	18.6 (8.5 - 28.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	30.0	4/13	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	6/18	4/10	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	23.1	5/18	2/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.5	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/18	1/10	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0/18	0/10	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	0/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	77%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	22%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	53%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	1%
Other factors	3%
Unexplained	16%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	21	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	17.1	9.5	0/14	11.1 (4.0 - 18.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	14.3	9.5	0/14	10.0 (3.0 - 17.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	19.2	2/11	0/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	20.8	2/11	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	25.7	47.6	10/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	3.5	2.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	1/11	0/4	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/11	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.0	4.0	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	3	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	2/3	4/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	4.7	6.3	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

THE GBMC FERTILITY CENTER
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	96%
GIFT	3%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	36%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	27%
Endometriosis	28%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	32%
Other factors	7%
Unexplained	5%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	252	224	152	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.0	15.2	9.9	18.7 (15.6 - 21.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.6	10.7	8.6	15.6 (12.7 - 18.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	24.8	12.6	11.7	17.9 (14.6 - 21.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.6	13.9	12.9	19.4 (15.9 - 22.9)
Cancellations (%)	8.7	15.2	26.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.3	3.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.1	1.7	1.0	
Triplets or greater	2.3	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	108	79	21	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	12.0	13.9	9.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	2.9	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	2	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1	0/2	2/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	2.5	3.3	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, DEPARTMENT OF OB/GYN
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	20%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	82%
GIFT	18%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	43%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	20%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	14	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	37.9	8/14	1/7	40.6 (27.4 - 53.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	34.5	5/14	1/7	31.3 (18.4 - 44.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	35.7	5/14	1/7	31.9 (18.8 - 44.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	37.0	5/14	1/7	32.5 (19.3 - 45.6)
Cancellations (%)	3.5	0/14	0/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.6	5.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	11.1	2/14	0/7	
Triplets or greater	3.7	0/14	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	4	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	0/4	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.5	3.5	3.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	1	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	0/1	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	4.0	4.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

THE UNION MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	82%
GIFT	13%
ZIFT	4%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	25%
Endometriosis	10%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	22%
Other factors	15%
Unexplained	28%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	27	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	29.6	14.8	1/14	20.2 (10.6 - 29.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.2	14.8	0/14	15.5 (6.9 - 24.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	6/19	20.0	0/8	21.7 (10.2 - 33.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	6/18	4/19	0/7	22.7 (10.8 - 34.7)
Cancellations (%)	29.6	25.9	6/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.7	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3/18	2/19	0/7	
Triplets or greater	0/18	0/19	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	3	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	1/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.5	2.3	1.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			3/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred			3.7	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION OF THE MID-ATLANTIC
BETHESDA, MARYLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	5%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	89%
GIFT	6%
ZIFT	5%
with ICSI	23%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	29%
Endometriosis	17%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	18%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	22%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	107	81	53	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	22.4	28.4	3.8	21.2 (16.1 - 26.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	17.8	23.5	0.0	16.6 (11.9 - 21.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	19.2	27.9	0.0	18.9 (13.6 - 24.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.5	30.7	0.0	21.8 (15.9 - 27.7)
Cancellations (%)	7.5	16.1	32.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.2	2.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.7	3.2	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.2	1.6	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	2	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/12	0/2	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	1.5	1.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	3	11	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/4	1/3	3/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	3.7	3.6	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

SHADY GROVE FERTILITY CENTER
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	60%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	99%
GIFT	<1%
ZIFT	<1%
with ICSI	5%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	29%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	8%
Unexplained	18%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	161	114	61	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.3	18.4	13.1	21.6 (17.2 - 25.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.5	16.7	11.5	19.8 (15.6 - 24.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.8	18.5	14.3	21.5 (17.0 - 26.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	35.0	24.7	19.4	27.3 (21.7 - 32.9)
Cancellations (%)	5.0	9.7	19.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.8	3.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.8	7.8	0.0	
Triplets or greater	2.6	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.0	2.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FERTILITY CENTER OF MARYLAND
TOWSON, MARYLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	92%
GIFT	4%
ZIFT	4%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	38%
Endometriosis	32%
Uterine factor	11%
Male factor	5%
Other factors	12%
Unexplained	2%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	95	68	34	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.4	27.9	5.9	24.2 (18.3 - 30.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	27.3	23.5	2.9	21.5 (16.0 - 27.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.0	26.2	4.0	23.0 (17.1 - 29.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.9	27.6	4.5	23.8 (17.6 - 30.0)
Cancellations (%)	2.1	10.2	26.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.7	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.0	1.7	4.5	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	12	6	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.7	3/12	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	4.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL IVF PROGRAM
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	95%
GIFT	5%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	29%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	6%
Male factor	30%
Other factors	14%
Unexplained	7%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	231	217	120	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.0	23.9	17.5	23.9 (20.4 - 27.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.9	22.6	13.3	21.1 (17.7 - 24.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.7	24.3	13.7	22.1 (18.6 - 25.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.7	26.5	15.4	24.1 (20.4 - 27.9)
Cancellations (%)	2.6	6.9	2.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.1	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.8	7.5	3.9	
Triplets or greater	1.5	1.1	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	10	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	5/15	1/10	1/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.3	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	3	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	1/3	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.5	4.7	4.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FAULKNER CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	<1%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	97%
GIFT	3%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	52%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	19%
Endometriosis	16%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	28%
Other factors	20%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	48	22	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	15.6	10.4	4.6	11.7 (5.0 - 18.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	9.4	6.3	0.0	6.6 (1.3 - 11.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	9.4	6.4	0.0	6.6 (1.3 - 11.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	12.0	7.5	0/16	8.2 (1.7 - 14.8)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	2.1	4.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	2.9	2.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	0.0	1/16	
Triplets or greater	4.0	0.0	0/16	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2		0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.5		9.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	6	5	15	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/6	1/5	6/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.4	3.1	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL VINCENT IVF UNIT
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	98%
GIFT	2%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	12%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	22%
Endometriosis	19%
Uterine factor	16%
Male factor	32%
Other factors	3%
Unexplained	8%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	86	54	45	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.7	24.1	6.7	22.2 (16.1 - 28.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.1	22.2	6.7	19.4 (13.5 - 25.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.6	24.5	7.0	20.5 (14.3 - 26.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.0	27.3	7.3	22.6 (15.9 - 29.2)
Cancellations (%)	2.3	9.3	4.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.4	4.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	11.0	4.6	2.4	
Triplets or greater	2.7	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	10	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/14	1/10	2/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	4.5	2.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

BOSTON IVF
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	52%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	87%
GIFT	13%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	12%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	24%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	4%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	%
Unexplained	25%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	890	653	729	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	19.2	15.6	11.0	16.4 (14.8 - 18.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	16.9	13.6	7.8	14.1 (12.6 - 15.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	18.6	15.5	9.7	15.9 (14.2 - 17.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.7	18.3	10.9	19.5 (17.4 - 21.5)
Cancellations (%)	9.4	12.3	19.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.4	5.7	1.9	
Triplets or greater	1.7	0.6	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	195	129	136	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.9	15.7	14.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	25	39	64	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.0	12.8	34.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

NEW ENGLAND FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	29%
Endometriosis	29%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	39%
Other factors	0%
Unexplained	3%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	13	2	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	0/16	0/13	0/2	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	0/16	0/13	0/2	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	0/15	0/13	0/2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/5	0/8	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	1/16	0/13	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.6	1.1	1.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/5	0/8	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0/5	0/8	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

THE MALDEN HOSPITAL IVF PROGRAM
MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	1%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	55%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	9%
Male factor	14%
Other factors	1%
Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	29	15	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	36.7	17.2	2/15	25.5 (15.6 - 35.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	30.0	17.2	1/15	21.2 (11.9 - 30.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	33.3	19.2	1/14	23.5 (13.4 - 33.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	34.6	5/17	1/10	28.3 (16.4 - 40.3)
Cancellations (%)	10.0	10.3	1/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	2.7	2.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	15.4	1/17	0/10	
Triplets or greater	3.9	1/17	0/10	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	14	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/11	0/14	1/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FERTILITY CENTER OF NEW ENGLAND
READING, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	16%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	27%
Endometriosis	11%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	25%
Other factors	11%
Unexplained	25%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	187	175	130	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.8	18.3	4.6	20.2 (16.5 - 23.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.5	14.8	1.5	15.9 (12.6 - 19.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.7	15.8	1.7	16.9 (13.3 - 20.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.8	17.7	2.5	18.7 (14.8 - 22.6)
Cancellations (%)	5.4	5.7	8.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	2.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.4	3.7	0.0	
Triplets or greater	0.6	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	40	18	11	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	7.5	2/18	1/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.5	3.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	3	22	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1	3/3	54.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	4.0	3.6	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

BAYSTATE MEDICAL CENTER
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	94%
GIFT	6%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	43%
Endometriosis	16%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	23%
Other factors	7%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	67	47	20	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	19.4	17.0	20.0	18.7 (12.0 - 25.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	17.9	14.9	10.0	15.4 (9.3 - 21.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	18.5	15.6	2/16	16.3 (9.9 - 22.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.5	18.9	2/16	19.5 (12.0 - 27.0)
Cancellations (%)	3.0	4.3	20.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.2	3.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.9	2.7	0/16	
Triplets or greater	2.0	0.0	0/16	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	13	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/17	3/13	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.1	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

BOSTON REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
STONEHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	96%
GIFT	3%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	10%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	33%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	20%
Other factors	14%
Unexplained	18%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	205	133	51	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	17.1	13.5	13.7	15.2 (11.6 - 18.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	15.1	10.5	7.8	12.2 (8.9 - 15.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	16.7	12.7	8.9	13.8 (10.2 - 17.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	19.6	15.1	9.3	16.1 (11.9 - 20.2)
Cancellations (%)	9.8	17.3	11.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.7	3.2	2.3	
Triplets or greater	1.9	1.1	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	41	23	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	12.2	17.4	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.4	4.1	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	3	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.0		

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER OF BOSTON
WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	
Donor eggs shared	83%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	96%
GIFT	4%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	21%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	23%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	34%
Other factors	11%
Unexplained	13%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	369	335	222	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	21.4	17.6	8.1	17.6 (15.1 - 20.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	19.2	15.2	4.5	15.1 (12.8 - 17.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	20.5	17.2	5.7	16.6 (14.1 - 19.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	22.9	18.8	6.5	18.5 (15.6 - 21.3)
Cancellations (%)	6.2	11.3	20.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	3.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.1	4.1	1.9	
Triplets or greater	1.6	0.4	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	43	46	16	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.3	15.2	1/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	2.9	3.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number fresh transfers	5	20	48	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/5	25.0	27.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

DARTMOUTH–HITCHCOCK MEDICAL CENTER ART PROGRAM
LEBANON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	81%
GIFT	19%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	48%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	14%
Male factor	5%
Other factors	10%
Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	10	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	0/10	2/10	0/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	0/10	2/10	0/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	0/10	2/8	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/9	2/8	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	0/10	2/10	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	2.8	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/9	0/8	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0/9	0/8	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/5	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

EAST COAST INFERTILITY AND IVF
LITTLE SILVER, NEW JERSEY

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	1%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	27%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	42%
Endometriosis	30%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	19%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	34	16	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	41.7	35.3	1/16	33.0 (23.4 - 42.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	38.9	32.4	0/16	29.5 (20.3 - 38.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	41.2	39.3	0/12	33.1 (23.1 - 43.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	42.4	42.3	0/11	34.7 (24.4 - 45.1)
Cancellations (%)	5.6	17.7	5/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.8	2.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.1	7.7	0/11	
Triplets or greater	6.1	3.9	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1			
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0			

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

INSTITUTE OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
SAINT BARNABAS MEDICAL CENTER
LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	
Surrogates	
Donor eggs shared	

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	20%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	15%
Endometriosis	8%
Uterine factor	34%
Male factor	27%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	7%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	176	159	52	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	61.4	41.5	34.6	49.4 (44.5 - 54.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	51.7	35.8	23.1	40.8 (36.1 - 45.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	56.9	41.0	32.4	46.8 (41.4 - 52.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	59.5	43.2	33.3	48.7 (43.2 - 54.1)
Cancellations (%)	9.1	12.6	28.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.9	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	24.2	16.7	8.3	
Triplets or greater	6.5	6.8	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	11	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/13	2/11	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	3	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/3	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.7	3.6	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

COOPER CENTER FOR IVF
MARLTON, NEW JERSEY

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	79%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	99%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	38%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	46%
Endometriosis	8%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	21%
Other factors	15%
Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	309	217	168	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	11.3	9.2	1.8	8.9 (6.7 - 11.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	10.0	7.8	1.2	7.7 (5.6 - 9.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	11.9	10.4	1.8	9.5 (7.0 - 12.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	20.0	15.6	3.9	15.5 (11.6 - 19.4)
Cancellations (%)	15.5	24.9	34.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.9	4.6	0.0	
Triplets or greater	0.7	0.9	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	247	119	40	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	9.7	16.8	5.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.1	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	9	4	18	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/9	0/4	4/18	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.3	3.4	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

SOUTH JERSEY FERTILITY CENTER, P.A.
MARLTON, NEW JERSEY

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	88%
GIFT	11%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	7%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	49%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	19%
Other factors	1%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	97	43	36	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	20.6	16.3	8.3	16.8 (11.2 - 22.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	15.5	14.0	5.6	13.1 (8.0 - 18.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	18.3	15.8	8.7	15.7 (9.6 - 21.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	20.8	18.2	2/19	17.5 (10.8 - 24.3)
Cancellations (%)	15.5	11.6	36.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.8	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.9	0.0	0/19	
Triplets or greater	2.8	0.0	0/19	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	6	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/7	0/6	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	2.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

DIAMOND INSTITUTE FOR INFERTILITY IVF PROGRAM
MILLBURN, NEW JERSEY

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	42%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	50%
Endometriosis	9%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	21%
Other factors	11%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	72	62	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.4	29.2	8.1	24.1 (18.0 - 30.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	23.6	25.0	3.2	20.4 (14.6 - 26.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.8	29.0	4.9	24.9 (17.8 - 31.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.9	29.5	5.3	25.8 (18.7 - 32.9)
Cancellations (%)	18.1	13.9	33.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	4.7	4.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.1	8.2	2.6	
Triplets or greater	5.2	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	3	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/3	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.0	2.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	2	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/4	1/2	3/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.5	5.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL ART PROGRAM
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	13%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	68%
GIFT	28%
ZIFT	4%
with ICSI	26%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	27%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	34%
Other factors	13%
Unexplained	8%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	127	102	43	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	29.1	19.6	11.6	22.6 (17.7 - 27.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	27.6	15.7	7.0	19.6 (15.0 - 24.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	29.9	20.0	10.0	22.8 (17.4 - 28.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	32.1	22.9	10.7	24.9 (19.2 - 30.7)
Cancellations (%)	7.9	21.6	30.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	4.2	6.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.8	5.7	0.0	
Triplets or greater	3.7	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	52	20	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3.9	5.0	0/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	2.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	1	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	1/1	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.0	4.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

IVF NEW JERSEY
SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	95%
GIFT	3%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	16%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	29%
Endometriosis	13%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	15%
Other factors	39%
Unexplained	1%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	67	58	26	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.4	30.5	23.1	28.2 (21.1 - 35.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.4	27.1	23.1	24.2 (17.4 - 31.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	25.0	36.4	27.3	29.5 (21.6 - 37.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.8	37.2	5/16	31.3 (23.0 - 39.7)
Cancellations (%)	10.4	25.4	15.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.7	4.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.7	12.5	9.1	
Triplets or greater	0.0	2.5	4.6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	9	10	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/6	3/9	3/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.8	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	9	10	59	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	6/9	5/10	46.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.3	3.2	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER OF ALBANY MEDICAL CENTER
REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
ALBANY, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	58%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	11%
Other factors	15%
Unexplained	1%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	31	26	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3.4	9.7	15.4	5.7 (0.9 - 10.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	3.4	9.7	3.8	4.9 (0.3 - 9.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	6.3	10.0	5.9	6.0 (0.4 - 11.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	7.1	11.8	6.7	6.9 (0.6 - 13.2)
Cancellations (%)	13.8	16.1	15.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.6	4.6	5.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	4.3	0.0	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	6	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/9	1/6	0/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	3.3	4.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

BROOKLYN FERTILITY CENTER
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	14%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	26%
Endometriosis	3%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	26%
Other factors	19%
Unexplained	21%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	35	12	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.9	20.0	1/12	21.1 (11.5 - 30.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	23.1	8.6	1/12	15.2 (6.6 - 23.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	24.0	9.1	1/12	15.8 (6.9 - 24.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.0	10.3	1/12	16.7 (7.4 - 26.1)
Cancellations (%)	3.9	8.6	0/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.7	2.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	0.0	0/12	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	1/12	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	6	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/6	0/6	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.0	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	4	20	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	1/4	25.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	4.5	3.9	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IVF PROGRAM
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	95%
GIFT	5%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	40%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	22%
Other factors	10%
Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	41	5	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	11.1	19.5	0/5	12.1 (6.1 - 18.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	8.9	14.6	0/5	9.4 (3.9 - 14.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	11.1	18.2	0/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	11.8	20.0	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	20.0	19.5	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.6	5.0	3.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.9	3.3	0/4	
Triplets or greater	2.9	3.3	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/2	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	5.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

MONTEFIORE'S FERTILITY AND HORMONE CENTER
DOBBS FERRY, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	90%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	10%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	42%
Endometriosis	9%
Uterine factor	11%
Male factor	20%
Other factors	6%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	51	52	25	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.5	23.1	24.0	23.5 (16.1 - 30.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	19.6	19.2	12.0	18.1 (11.4 - 24.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.7	23.8	3/15	22.6 (14.4 - 30.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.0	26.3	3/12	24.7 (15.8 - 33.5)
Cancellations (%)	13.7	19.2	40.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	2.9	3.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.0	10.5	1/12	
Triplets or greater	2.5	2.6	0/12	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	0/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	2.0	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	4	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/4	2/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.3	4.8	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

GARDEN CITY CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES
GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	98%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	21%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	26%
Endometriosis	38%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	21%
Other factors	13%
Unexplained	2%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	19	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	41.4	7/19	0/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	37.9	5/19	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	42.3	5/14	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	42.3	5/13	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	10.3	5/19	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.7	3.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	26.9	2/13	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0.0	1/13	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	8	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/10	1/8	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	2.9	2.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

NORTH SHORE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
DIVISION OF HUMAN REPRODUCTION
MANHASSET, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	14%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	19%
Uterine factor	6%
Male factor	25%
Other factors	4%
Unexplained	15%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	124	127	39	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	37.9	25.2	2.6	27.0 (22.1 - 31.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	35.5	21.3	0.0	24.0 (19.3 - 28.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	39.6	25.5	0.0	27.4 (22.3 - 32.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	42.3	26.2	0.0	28.6 (23.3 - 33.9)
Cancellations (%)	10.5	16.5	20.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.1	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.5	3.9	0.0	
Triplets or greater	3.9	1.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	26	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	6.3	11.5	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.2	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

ADVANCED FERTILITY SERVICES
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	39%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	8%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	26%
Other factors	16%
Unexplained	19%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	235	187	81	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.1	17.1	4.9	18.6 (15.3 - 21.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	20.0	13.9	3.7	14.9 (11.8 - 17.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	21.0	15.0	4.3	15.8 (12.6 - 19.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	21.8	16.2	3.8	16.5 (13.2 - 19.9)
Cancellations (%)	4.7	7.5	8.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.4	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.4	6.8	2.9	
Triplets or greater	1.4	0.6	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	13	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0.0	1/13	0/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	3.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	8	33	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/8	4/8	33.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.8	4.9	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
DIVISION OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	69%
Endometriosis	8%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	8%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	26	21	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	18.2	11.5	14.3	15.1 (6.1 - 24.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.2	11.5	4.8	13.4 (4.6 - 22.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	20.0	14.3	1/18	15.3 (5.5 - 25.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/17	3/19	1/17	17.6 (6.4 - 28.7)
Cancellations (%)	9.1	19.2	14.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.8	5.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/17	1/19	0/17	
Triplets or greater	0/17	0/19	0/17	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	5	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/4	0/5	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.6	6.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1	1/1	3/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	5.0	4.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE
CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART Member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	74%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	35%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	24%
Endometriosis	9%
Uterine factor	4%
Male factor	46%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	458	541	394	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	51.3	37.7	24.4	41.6 (38.9 - 44.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	45.4	28.8	14.7	33.9 (31.3 - 36.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	51.5	35.3	20.8	40.1 (37.2 - 43.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	54.2	37.5	22.5	42.5 (39.5 - 45.4)
Cancellations (%)	11.8	18.3	28.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	20.3	12.5	5.0	
Triplets or greater	6.0	2.9	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	55	56	24	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	20.0	35.7	20.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	2.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	9	8	49	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/9	4/8	49.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.1	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

NEW YORK FERTILITY INSTITUTE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	97%
GIFT	3%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	26%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	9%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	45%
Male factor	26%
Other factors	0%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	46	57	64	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	52.2	38.6	32.8	43.8 (35.5 - 52.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	52.2	35.1	25.0	41.1 (32.9 - 49.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	52.2	35.1	25.0	41.1 (32.9 - 49.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	60.0	40.8	32.7	46.5 (37.7 - 55.2)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	4.6	3.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.0	2.0	6.1	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	3	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1	3/3	4/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	7.0	5.0	5.9	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

NEW YORK MEDICAL SERVICES REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	
Surrogates	
Donor eggs shared	

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	40%
GIFT	40%
ZIFT	20%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	28%
Endometriosis	10%
Uterine factor	30%
Male factor	14%
Other factors	6%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	37	18	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	32.3	24.3	4/18	27.6 (17.9 - 37.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	19.4	18.9	3/18	18.7 (10.3 - 27.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.1	30.4	3/14	25.4 (14.6 - 36.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.1	30.4	3/14	25.4 (14.6 - 36.2)
Cancellations (%)	16.1	32.4	4/18	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	4.9	3.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.7	0.0	0/14	
Triplets or greater	7.7	4.4	0/14	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1			
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
PROGRAM FOR IVF, REPRODUCTIVE SURGERY, AND INFERTILITY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	5%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	17%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	36%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	25%
Other factors	10%
Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	109	127	58	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	49.5	42.5	19.0	41.5 (35.9 - 47.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	45.9	38.6	13.8	37.5 (32.0 - 43.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	47.6	42.6	16.7	40.2 (34.5 - 46.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	49.0	42.6	16.7	40.9 (35.1 - 46.7)
Cancellations (%)	3.7	9.5	17.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	4.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	18.6	18.3	6.3	
Triplets or greater	2.0	3.5	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	18	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	33.3	3/18	1/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.9	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	19	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/1	11/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.2	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

LONG ISLAND IVF
PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	2%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	88%
GIFT	12%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	13%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	42%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	20%
Other factors	12%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	198	161	78	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	41.9	26.7	23.1	33.1 (28.7 - 37.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	38.4	18.6	15.4	27.1 (23.1 - 31.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	40.0	22.2	18.2	29.7 (25.3 - 34.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	41.8	24.4	20.3	31.5 (26.9 - 36.2)
Cancellations (%)	4.0	16.2	15.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	4.8	5.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.2	7.3	1.7	
Triplets or greater	3.3	1.6	1.7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	48	42	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.7	11.9	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.3	4.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	3	14	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	2/3	6/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	5.7	4.1	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND INFERTILITY
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	94%
GIFT	6%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	66%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	3%
Other factors	2%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	27	2	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.0	11.1	0/2	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.2	11.1	0/2	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.2	13.0	0/2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	24.2	15.0	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	0.0	14.8	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	3.5	2.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.0	0.0	0/1	
Triplets or greater	12.1	0.0	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/8	2/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	2.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

STRONG INFERTILITY AND IVF CENTER
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	52%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	15%
Other factors	2%
Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	100	51	10	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	36.0	31.4	4/10	35.1 (26.7 - 43.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	31.0	21.6	3/10	27.4 (19.7 - 35.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	36.1	31.4	3/8	34.6 (25.2 - 44.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	38.3	31.4	3/8	35.5 (25.9 - 45.0)
Cancellations (%)	14.0	29.4	2/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.8	4.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.6	2.9	0/8	
Triplets or greater	4.9	2.9	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	5	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/6	1/5	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	2.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	3	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2	1/3	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.3	3.8	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE/IVF
WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	6%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	53%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	7%
Other factors	0%
Unexplained	21%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	23	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.6	21.7	1/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.7	13.0	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	34.3	3/17	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	36.4	3/14	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	20.0	26.1	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.2	3.9	5.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.1	0/14	0/3	
Triplets or greater	6.1	0/14	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

NORTH CAROLINA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
CARY, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	26%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	38%
Endometriosis	32%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	11%
Other factors	3%
Unexplained	16%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	46	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.8	30.4	1/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	24.1	26.1	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	24.5	27.9	0/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.5	33.3	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	1.9	6.5	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.1	4.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.8	13.9	0/4	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	8	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/7	0/8	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	2.6	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	11	38	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/8	4/11	29.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.3	5.3	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

CHAPEL HILL FERTILITY CENTER
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	63%
GIFT	37%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	38%
Endometriosis	62%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	0%
Other factors	0%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	3	0	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	1/5	1/3		
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	1/5	0/3		
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	1/4	0/3		
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	0/3		
Cancellations (%)	1/5	0/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0	3.3		
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/3	0/3		
Triplets or greater	0/3	0/3		
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA ART PROGRAM
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	89%
GIFT	8%
ZIFT	3%
with ICSI	20%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	33%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	16%
Other factors	26%
Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	18	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	34.5	5/18	2/7	31.1 (18.6 - 43.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	34.5	4/18	1/7	26.4 (14.9 - 38.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	38.5	4/17	1/6	29.2 (16.7 - 41.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	41.2	4/16	1/5	31.8 (18.3 - 45.2)
Cancellations (%)	10.3	1/18	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	3.9	6.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	16.7	2/16	0/5	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/16	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	9	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/9	2/9	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.1	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	9	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/1	2/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred		5.0	4.6	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

INSTITUTE FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	29%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	37%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	26%
Other factors	15%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	85	63	23	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	54.1	27.0	26.1	39.3 (32.3 - 46.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	43.5	23.8	13.0	30.9 (24.3 - 37.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	50.7	35.7	3/18	39.2 (31.1 - 47.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	50.7	36.6	3/13	40.6 (32.1 - 49.2)
Cancellations (%)	14.1	33.3	21.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.7	12.2	0/13	
Triplets or greater	4.1	0.0	0/13	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/2			
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.0		

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

PROGRAM FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION AT CAROLINAS MEDICAL CENTER CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	80%
GIFT	20%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	60%
Endometriosis	10%
Uterine factor	20%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	0%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	3	0	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/7	2/3		
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	3/7	1/3		
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	3/7	1/3		
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/7	1/3		
Cancellations (%)	0/7	0/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.3		
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/7	0/3		
Triplets or greater	1/7	0/3		
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1			
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1			
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0			

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE DIAGNOSTICS CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	5%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	50%
Endometriosis	0%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	20%
Other factors	13%
Unexplained	17%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	9	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	6/14	1/9	1/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	5/14	1/9	0/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	5/14	1/9	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	5/13	1/8	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	0/14	0/9	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	4.9	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/13	0/8	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0/13	0/8	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	1.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	10	2	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/10	1/2	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.5	5.7	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

DUKE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER ART PROGRAM
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	32%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	20%
Unexplained	6%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	59	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	29.5	25.4	0/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	24.6	18.6	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	25.0	20.0	0/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.6	21.6	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	1.6	6.8	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.1	6.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.2	7.8	0/4	
Triplets or greater	4.1	0.0	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	4	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2	1/4	1/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	4.8	4.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	6	20	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/4	4/6	30.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	3.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S PHYSICIANS
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	96%
GIFT	4%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	74%
Endometriosis	4%
Uterine factor	9%
Male factor	0%
Other factors	4%
Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	9	0	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	1/14	1/9		
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	0/14	1/9		
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	0/8	1/8		
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/6	1/6		
Cancellations (%)	6/14	1/9		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.5		
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/6	0/6		
Triplets or greater	0/6	0/6		
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

BOWMAN GRAY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY
WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	94%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	6%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	42%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	8%
Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	24	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.7	37.5	1/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.9	25.0	1/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.5	25.0	1/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.8	27.3	1/3	
Cancellations (%)	2.9	0.0	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	2.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	16.1	4.6	0/3	
Triplets or greater	3.2	0.0	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	4	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/9	1/4		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.7	2.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.0		

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

ABINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
TOLL CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES
ABINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	91%
GIFT	7%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	20%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	16%
Other factors	10%
Unexplained	32%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	161	98	32	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	31.7	25.5	9.4	25.4 (20.6 - 30.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	27.3	19.4	3.1	20.1 (15.7 - 24.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.6	20.7	3.6	21.2 (16.6 - 25.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	29.5	21.6	3.7	22.0 (17.3 - 26.8)
Cancellations (%)	4.4	6.1	12.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	6.3	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.8	4.6	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.3	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	41	22	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	24.4	18.2	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.1	2.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	3	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	1/3	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.5	3.7	5.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

INFERTILITY SOLUTIONS, INC.
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	6%
Uterine factor	22%
Male factor	17%
Other factors	19%
Unexplained	5%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	15	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	50.0	4/15	0/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	50.0	4/15	0/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	10/19	4/15	0/0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	10/19	4/15	0/0	
Cancellations (%)	5.0	0/15	1/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	0.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4/19	1/15	0/0	
Triplets or greater	0/19	0/15	0/0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	14	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/6	3/14		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.7		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPROTECH IVF PROGRAM
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	<5%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	63%
GIFT	20%
ZIFT	17%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	37%
Endometriosis	17%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	13%
Other factors	3%
Unexplained	30%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	12	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	4/14	4/12	1/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	4/14	2/12	1/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	4/14	2/12	1/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/11	2/11	1/3	
Cancellations (%)	0/14	0/12	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	4.0	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/11	1/11	0/3	
Triplets or greater	1/11	1/11	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	3	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/3	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred		2.3	4.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE GYNECOLOGISTS, P.C.
BALA CYNWYD, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	93%
GIFT	7%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	7%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	33%
Endometriosis	16%
Uterine factor	16%
Male factor	17%
Other factors	1%
Unexplained	17%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	30	9	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.8	13.3	1/9	18.7 (9.6 - 27.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	16.1	6.7	1/9	11.8 (4.1 - 19.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.7	9.1	1/5	17.3 (6.2 - 28.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	5/19	10.0	1/3	
Cancellations (%)	6.5	10.0	4/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.0	3.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/19	5.0	0/3	
Triplets or greater	0/19	0.0	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/4	0/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	2.5	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

ADVANCED FERTILITY INSTITUTE
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	26%
GIFT	49%
ZIFT	25%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	14%
Endometriosis	34%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	42%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	23	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	47.5	26.1	0/14	31.2 (21.6 - 40.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	40.0	17.4	0/14	24.7 (15.7 -53.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	48.5	18.2	0/11	28.8 (19.1 - 38.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	53.3	19.1	0/8	31.4 (21.2 - 41.6)
Cancellations (%)	17.5	4.4	4/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	4.2	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	30.0	9.5	0/8	
Triplets or greater	10.0	4.8	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1			
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FAMILY FERTILITY CENTER
BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	12%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	41%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	14	10	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/10	2/14	3/10	24.3 (8.8 - 39.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	1/10	1/14	1/10	9.0 (0.0 - 19.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	1/10	1/14	1/9	9.2 (0.0 - 19.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/9	1/14	1/8	9.7 (0.0 - 20.9)
Cancellations (%)	0/10	0/14	1/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	3.9	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/9	0/14	0/8	
Triplets or greater	0/9	0/14	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred			5.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

GEISINGER MEDICAL CENTER/FERTILITY CENTER
DANVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	84%
GIFT	16%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	3%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	45%
Endometriosis	1%
Uterine factor	4%
Male factor	3%
Other factors	3%
Unexplained	44%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	15	17	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.0	4/15	2/17	24.2 (13.4 - 34.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.9	4/15	1/17	19.4 (9.2 - 29.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.3	4/13	1/11	23.4 (11.6 - 35.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.0	4/12	1/11	26.5 (13.6 - 39.4)
Cancellations (%)	18.9	2/15	6/17	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.2	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.0	2/12	0/11	
Triplets or greater	8.0	0/12	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	4	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/5	0/4	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			3/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred			3.3	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ART PROGRAM
HERSHEY, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	97%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	3%
with ICSI	8%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	22%
Endometriosis	29%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	4%
Other factors	34%
Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	29	13	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.3	20.7	0/13	20.5 (12.8 - 28.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	24.5	20.7	0/13	18.7 (11.2 - 26.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.9	27.3	0/5	23.2 (14.1 - 32.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	37.1	6/18	0/5	29.1 (18.3 - 39.8)
Cancellations (%)	15.1	24.1	8/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.6	3.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	2.9	1/18	0/5	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/18	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	6	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	13.0	3/6	0/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	2.4	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	5	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/4	0/5	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	3.0	2.6	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
ART PROGRAM
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	98%
GIFT	2%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	12%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	33%
Endometriosis	32%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	15%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	88	77	30	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	14.8	7.8	6.6	10.1 (6.0 - 14.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	12.5	5.2	6.6	8.6 (4.8 - 12.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	13.4	6.3	3/19	10.4 (5.7 - 15.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	14.3	6.8	3/17	11.4 (6.2 - 16.5)
Cancellations (%)	6.8	18.2	38.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.2	4.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.3	1.7	0/17	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/17	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	8	6	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/15	1/8	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	2.9	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	1.0	6.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

PENNSYLVANIA REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES IVF PROGRAM
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	81%
GIFT	19%
ZIFT	<1%
with ICSI	21.3%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	32%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	26%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	16%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	243	229	90	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	22.6	25.3	11.1	21.5 (18.2 - 24.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.1	17.5	5.6	15.6 (12.7 - 18.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	20.7	20.8	7.1	18.3 (14.9 - 21.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	21.5	21.4	7.3	18.9 (15.4 - 22.4)
Cancellations (%)	13.5	18.5	27.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	2.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.0	10.3	1.8	
Triplets or greater	2.2	1.2	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	11	6	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/12	3/11	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	2.4	2.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	4	24	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/8	1/4	29.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	2.8	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY
IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART Member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	99%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	11%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	51%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	8%
Male factor	23%
Other factors	2%
Unexplained	2%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	50	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	14.8	10.0	2/14	12.0 (6.9 - 19.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	11.5	6.0	1/14	8.7 (3.7 - 13.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	12.5	7.3	1/13	9.8 (4.2 - 15.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	14.6	8.6	1/12	11.3 (5.0 - 17.6)
Cancellations (%)	8.2	14.0	1/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	4.3	5.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.4	0.0	1/12	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/12	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1		0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0		2.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL IVF PROGRAM
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	24%
Endometriosis	24%
Uterine factor	29%
Male factor	13%
Other factors	8%
Unexplained	2%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	41	25	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.2	7.3	4.0	17.2 (10.7 - 23.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.6	7.3	4.0	13.8 (7.7 - 19.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.1	8.8	1/18	16.2 (9.1 - 23.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	38.7	14.3	1/7	20.0 (11.2 - 28.7)
Cancellations (%)	9.4	17.1	24.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.7	2.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.7	9.5	0/7	
Triplets or greater	6.5	0.0	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	15	9	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	20.0	1/15	1/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.3	3.9	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FERTILITY CENTER AT ST. CLAIR HOSPITAL
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	77%
GIFT	18%
ZIFT	5%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	9%
Endometriosis	41%
Uterine factor	18%
Male factor	27%
Other factors	0%
Unexplained	5%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	8	11	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	2/8	3/11	0/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	1/8	3/11	0/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	1/8	3/11	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/6	3/10	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	0/8	0/11	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.8	4.2	5.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/6	2/10	0/3	
Triplets or greater	0/6	0/10	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE ASSOCIATES
MAGEE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	95%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	73%
GIFT	27%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	3%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	36%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	9%
Male factor	12%
Other factors	20%
Unexplained	2%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	115	77	23	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	17.4	10.4	4.4	12.5 (8.2 - 16.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	17.4	9.1	4.4	12.1 (7.8 - 16.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	18.7	11.1	1/16	13.7 (8.8 - 18.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	19.8	13.0	1/16	14.8 (9.6 - 20.1)
Cancellations (%)	7.0	16.9	30.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.1	4.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	2.0	0.0	0/16	
Triplets or greater	2.0	1.9	0/16	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	5	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	0/5	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.3	2.4	1.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	7	9	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	1/7	1/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	4.0	3.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND FERTILITY
CROZER CHESTER MEDICAL CENTER
UPLAND, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	31%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	39%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	18%
Other factors	27%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	19	9	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	19.2	3/19	2/9	18.5 (9.4 - 27.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	15.4	3/19	1/9	14.8 (6.5 - 23.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	15.4	3/19	1/9	14.8 (6.5 - 23.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.0	3/16	1/9	16.1(7.0 - 25.2)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	0/19	0/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.9	4.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.0	1/16	0/9	
Triplets or greater	0.0	1/16	0/9	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	2	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	17.4	0/2	1/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	11.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	6	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/1	2/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred		7.0	6.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER OF GREATER PHILADELPHIA
WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	35%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	97%
GIFT	2%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	35%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	22%
Endometriosis	26%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	25%
Other factors	22%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	67	45	30	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	17.9	20.0	0.0	15.4 (9.5 - 21.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	16.4	11.1	0.0	11.6 (6.3 - 16.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	18.3	13.5	0.0	13.3 (7.3 - 19.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	19.0	14.7	0/18	14.0 (7.7 - 20.3)
Cancellations (%)	10.5	17.8	30.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	4.0	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.9	5.9	0/18	
Triplets or greater	1.7	0.0	0/18	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	4	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/14	0/4	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	3.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	0	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2		0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0		4.5	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

WOMEN'S CLINIC, LTD.
WEST READING, PENNSYLVANIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	2%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	43%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	17%
Male factor	9%
Other factors	10%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	18	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.1	2/18	0/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.8	0/18	0/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	20.7	0/13	0/2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	20.7	0/12	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	9.4	5/18	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	4.5	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.9	0/12	0/1	
Triplets or greater	3.5	0/12	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

PEDRO J. BEAUCHAMP REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
BAYAMON, PUERTO RICO

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	44%
Endometriosis	19%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	14%
Other factors	22%
Unexplained	1%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	44	32	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.3	25.0	9.4	25.0 (17.6 - 32.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	23.6	9.1	0.0	15.4 (9.3 - 21.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	27.1	10.8	0.0	17.9 (10.9 - 24.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	31.0	12.1	0/18	20.3 (12.5 - 28.0)
Cancellations (%)	12.7	15.9	40.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	5.2	4.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	11.9	3.0	0/18	
Triplets or greater	7.1	0.0	0/18	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	1	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/2	1/1	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	8.0	7.0	4.7	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

FERTILITY CENTER OF THE CARIBBEAN
RIO PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART Member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	15%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	36%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	26	11	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	57.1	42.3	5/11	49.7 (37.6 - 61.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	46.4	26.9	3/11	35.9 (24.4 - 47.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	52.0	29.2	3/10	39.8 (27.6 - 52.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	54.0	31.8	3/9	42.3 (29.5 -55.1)
Cancellations (%)	10.7	7.7	1/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	4.1	4.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	25.0	27.3	1/9	
Triplets or greater	4.2	4.5	0/9	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/4	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred			2.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

WOMEN AND INFANTS HOSPITAL
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART Member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	30%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	11%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	21%
Other factors	13%
Unexplained	22%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	209	161	64	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.8	18.0	4.7	20.1 (16.5 - 23.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	23.4	15.5	4.7	17.2 (13.8 - 20.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	24.2	18.1	5.2	18.6 (15.0 - 22.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.1	19.1	5.7	19.4 (15.7 - 23.2)
Cancellations (%)	3.5	14.3	9.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.3	3.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.3	5.3	3.8	
Triplets or greater	1.4	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	29	23	12	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	17.2	8.7	0/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	3.9	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	4	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	1/4	2/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	2.7	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
GREENVILLE HOSPITAL SYSTEM CENTER FOR WOMEN'S MEDICINE
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	10%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	10%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	35%
Endometriosis	30%
Uterine factor	13%
Male factor	17%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	35	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	24.4	5.7	0/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	20.0	5.7	0/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	21.4	6.3	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.7	6.9	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	4.4	8.6	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.6	4.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.9	3.4	0/2	
Triplets or greater	2.6	0.0	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	4	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/6	1/4	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.8	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred			4.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

SOUTHEASTERN FERTILITY CENTER IVF PROGRAM
MOUNT PLEASANT, SOUTH CAROLINA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	62%
GIFT	23%
ZIFT	15%
with ICSI	8%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	32%
Endometriosis	13%
Uterine factor	8%
Male factor	18%
Other factors	14%
Unexplained	15%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	109	51	24	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	21.1	19.6	4.2	17.5 (12.1 - 23.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	20.2	15.7	4.2	15.7 (10.5 - 20.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.5	23.5	1/12	22.2 (14.9 - 29.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	27.5	25.8	1/11	23.6 (15.8 - 31.3)
Cancellations (%)	23.9	33.3	45.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	5.5	6.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.8	6.5	0/11	
Triplets or greater	1.3	6.5	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	4	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/6	1/4	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.7	5.5	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	3	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/3	3/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.7	3.9	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT IVF PROGRAM
BURLINGTON, VERMONT

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	54%
Endometriosis	11%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	13%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	13%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	19	10	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	31.8	3/19	1/10	22.1 (10.9 - 33.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	27.3	3/19	0/10	18.2 (7.8 - 28.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	30.0	3/15	0/8	21.0 (9.2 - 32.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	31.6	3/15	0/7	21.7 (9.7 - 33.8)
Cancellations (%)	10.0	4/19	2/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.5	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/19	2/15	0/7	
Triplets or greater	0/19	0/15	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	3	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0	4.3	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

DOMINION FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	94%
GIFT	4%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	32%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	22%
Other factors	28%
Unexplained	5%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	56	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.0	14.0	0/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	19.7	9.4	0/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	24.5	12.8	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.5	13.5	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	19.7	28.3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.7	6.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.6	2.7	0/1	
Triplets or greater	2.1	0.0	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	8	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	0/8	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	5	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		3/5	3/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3/8	3/7	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

EASTERN VIRGINIA MEDICAL SCHOOL
THE JONES INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	36%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	99%
GIFT	<1%
ZIFT	<1%
with ICSI	45%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	27%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	42%
Other factors	7%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	182	165	73	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.6	28.5	20.7	24.1 (20.0 - 28.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.7	20.0	11.0	17.8 (14.1 - 21.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	20.4	22.6	13.8	20.0 (16.0 - 24.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	22.4	23.9	14.8	21.6 (17.2 - 25.9)
Cancellations (%)	8.2	11.5	20.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	4.4	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.9	3.6	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.3	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	74	54	11	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	24.3	22.2	1/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	3.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	14	19	48	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	6/14	7/19	16.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	4.0	3.8	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

JOHNSTON–WILLIS HOSPITAL ART/IVF PROGRAM
RICHMOND,VIRGINIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	99%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	37%
Endometriosis	43%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	2%
Other factors	7%
Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate[b]
	<35	35-39	>39	(95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	31	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.8	41.9	1/7	30.0 (20.0 - 40.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	24.4	29.0	1/7	24.2 (14.7 - 33.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	27.8	32.1	1/6	27.3 (16.7 - 38.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	27.8	32.1	1/6	27.3 (16.7 - 38.0)
Cancellations (%)	12.0	9.7	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.9	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	11.1	3.6	0/6	
Triplets or greater	2.8	3.6	0/6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	3	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	0/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	2.3		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA IVF PROGRAM
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	88%
GIFT	10%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	48%
Endometriosis	13%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	16%
Other factors	7%
Unexplained	16%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	30	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.6	13.3	3/14	21.3 (13.1 - 29.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	19.1	6.7	2/14	13.8 (6.8 - 20.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.5	7.1	2/12	15.9 (8.1 - 23.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.1	7.7	2/10	17.0 (8.6 - 25.4)
Cancellations (%)	15.0	6.7	2/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	4.3	5.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.1	3.8	1/10	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/10	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	4	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/15	0/4	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.3	2.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	1/1	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.0	3.0	4.0	

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

RICHMOND CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY LTD.
RICHMOND,VIRGINIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	71%
GIFT	15%
ZIFT	14%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	41%
Endometriosis	10%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	15%
Other factors	21%
Unexplained	13%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	26	13	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.6	19.2	1/13	21.5 (11.7 - 31.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	21.4	19.2	1/13	18.1 (8.9 - 27.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	25.0	25.0	1/9	22.5 (11.4 - 33.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.1	5/14	1/5	28.5 (14.7 - 42.2)
Cancellations (%)	14.3	23.1	4/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.9	2.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	1/14	0/5	
Triplets or greater	4.4	0/14	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	4	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/6	2/4	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.8	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2			
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5			

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	0%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	79%
GIFT	21%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	18%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	55%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	6%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman <35	Age of Woman 35-39	Age of Woman >39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	21	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.8	9.5	4/14	19.5 (10.9 - 28.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	21.4	9.5	1/14	14.6 (6.9 - 22.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.5	2/16	1/11	18.3 (8.8 - 27.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.1	2/16	1/11	19.1 (9.3 - 28.8)
Cancellations (%)	19.1	23.8	3/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.7	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.3	1/16	0/11	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/16	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	3	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/5	0/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.7	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1			
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0			

[a] Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

[b] No data given if there were too few cycles to permit age-standardized calculations.

[c] Pregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

Appendix

Glossary of ART Terminology

American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM)—Professional society whose affiliate organization, the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART), reports annual fertility clinic data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

ART (assisted reproductive technology)—All treatments or procedures that involve the handling of human eggs and sperm for the purpose of establishing a pregnancy. Types of ART include IVF, GIFT, ZIFT, embryo cryopreservation, egg or embryo donation, and surrogate birth.

ART cycle—A process in which (1) an ART procedure is carried out, (2) a woman has undergone ovarian stimulation or monitoring with the intent of having an ART procedure, or (3) in the case of frozen embryos, embryos have been thawed with the intent of transferring them to a woman. A cycle starts when a woman begins taking fertility drugs or starts ovarian monitoring.

Canceled cycle—An ART cycle that is stopped after ovarian stimulation has been carried out but before eggs are retrieved or, in the case of frozen embryo cycles, before embryos are transferred.

Cryopreservation—A technique for preserving tissue through freezing that is used to preserve embryos for transfer at a later date. In this report, cryopreserved embryos are referred to as frozen embryos.

Donor embryo—An embryo formed from the egg of a woman who has donated it for transfer to a woman who is unable to conceive with her own eggs (the recipient). The donor relinquishes all parental rights to any resulting offspring.

Ectopic pregnancy—A pregnancy in which the fertilized egg implants in a location outside the uterus—usually in the fallopian tube, the ovary, or the abdominal cavity. Ectopic pregnancy is a dangerous condition that must receive prompt treatment.

Egg—A female reproductive cell, also called an oocyte or ovum.

Egg retrieval (also called oocyte retrieval)—A procedure to collect the eggs contained in the ovarian follicles.

Egg transfer (also called oocyte transfer)—The transfer of retrieved eggs into a woman's fallopian tubes through laparoscopy. This procedure is used only in GIFT (see definition).

Embryo—An egg that has been fertilized by a sperm and that has undergone one or more divisions.

Embryo transfer—Placement of embryos into a woman's uterus through the cervix after IVF (see definition) or, in the case of ZIFT (see definition), into her fallopian tubes.

Endometriosis—The presence of tissue similar to the uterine lining in locations outside the uterus, such as the ovaries, fallopian tubes, and abdominal cavity.

Fertilization—The penetration of the egg by the sperm and the resulting fusion of genetic material that develops into an embryo.

Follicle—A structure in the ovaries that contains a developing egg.

Fresh eggs, sperm, or embryos—Eggs, sperm, or embryos that have not been frozen. However, fresh embryos may have been conceived using either fresh or frozen sperm.

Gamete—A reproductive cell, either a sperm or an egg.

Gestational sac—A fluid-filled structure that develops within the uterus early in pregnancy.

GIFT (gamete intrafallopian transfer)—An ART procedure that involves removing eggs from the woman's ovary, combining them with sperm, and using a laparoscope to place the unfertilized eggs and the sperm into the woman's fallopian tubes through a small incision in her abdomen.

Induced or therapeutic abortion—An operative procedure used to end a pregnancy.

ICSI (intracytoplasmic sperm injection)—A procedure in which a single sperm is injected directly into an egg; this procedure is most commonly used to overcome male infertility problems.

IVF (in vitro fertilization)—An ART procedure that involves removing eggs from a woman's ovaries

and fertilizing them in the laboratory. The resulting embryos are then transferred into the woman's uterus through the cervix.

Laparoscopy—A surgical procedure in which a fiber-optic instrument (a laparoscope) is inserted into the pelvic area through a small incision in the abdomen.

Live birth—Any infant delivered with signs of life after 20 or more weeks of gestation.

Male factor—Deficiencies in sperm quantity, function, or motility (ability to move) that make it difficult for a sperm to fertilize an egg under normal conditions.

Multifetal pregnancy reduction—A procedure in which the number of gestational sacs is reduced. This procedure is used to decrease the number of fetuses a woman carries and thereby improve the chances that the remaining fetuses will survive and develop into healthy infants.

Multiple birth—A pregnancy that results in the birth of more than one infant.

Oocyte—The female reproductive cell, also called an egg or ovum.

Ovarian factor—A cause of infertility related to problems with egg production by the ovaries.

Ovarian monitoring—The use of ultrasound and/or blood or urine tests to monitor the development of ovarian follicles.

Ovarian stimulation—The use of drugs to stimulate the ovaries to develop follicles and eggs.

Pregnancy, Chemical—Pregnancy documented by a blood or urine test that shows a rise in the level of the human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) hormone.

Pregnancy, Clinical—Pregnancy documented by the presence of a gestational sac on ultrasound.

Pregnancy test—A blood or urine test that determines the level of the human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) hormone. Elevated levels of this hormone are chemical evidence of a pregnancy.

RESOLVE—A national, nonprofit consumer organization offering education, advocacy, and support to persons experiencing infertility. Services include a national HelpLine, quarterly newsletter, extensive literature list, member-to-member nationwide contact systems, and local support groups through a network of more than 50 chapters.

SART (Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology)—An affiliate of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine composed of clinics and programs that provide ART. SART reports annual fertility clinic data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Sperm—The male reproductive cell.

Spontaneous abortion (miscarriage)—A pregnancy ending in the spontaneous loss of the embryo or fetus before 20 weeks of gestation.

Stillbirth—An infant delivered without signs of life after 20 or more weeks of gestation.

Stimulated cycle—An ART cycle in which a woman receives drugs to stimulate her ovaries to produce more follicles.

Surrogate—A woman who carries an embryo that was formed from the egg of another woman; the surrogate is expected to return the infant to its genetic parents.

Thawed cycle—A cycle in which previously frozen embryos are thawed for embryo transfer.

Tubal factor—A cause of infertility related to structural or functional damage to one or both fallopian tubes.

Ultrasound—A noninvasive technique for visualizing the follicles in the ovaries and the gestational sac or fetus in the uterus.

Unexplained cause of infertility—Infertility for which no cause has been determined despite a comprehensive evaluation.

Unstimulated cycle—An ART cycle in which the woman does not receive drugs to stimulate her ovaries to produce more follicles. Instead, follicles develop naturally.

Uterine factor—A cause of infertility related to defects in the uterus.

ZIFT (zygote intrafallopian transfer)—An ART procedure in which eggs are collected from a woman's ovary and fertilized in the laboratory. A laparoscope is then used to place the resulting zygote (fertilized egg) into the woman's fallopian tubes through a small incision in her abdomen.

Calculations of Age-Standardized Live Birth Rate and Its Associated 95% Confidence Interval*

In the 1995 annual report, we obtained an age-standardized live birth rate and its associated 95% confidence interval by following the calculations for steps 1–4. We assumed that each clinic treated the same proportion of women in each of the age groups. The proportions used were based on the pooled national age distribution for all women who had an ART procedure in 1995: 46% were younger than 35 (x = 46), 36% were between 35 and 39 (y = 36), and 18% were older than 39 (z = 18).

Step 1: Calculation of age-standardized live birth rate

x% x (*clinic's live birth rate among women younger than 35*) +

y% x (*clinic's live birth rate among women between 35 and 39*) +

z% x (*clinic's live birth rate among women older than 39*).

Step 2: Calculation of variance for age-standardized live birth rate

$(x\%)^2$ x *var*(*1*) + $(y\%)^2$ x *var*(*2*) + $(z\%)^2$ x *var*(*3*),

where *var*(*1*) is calculated as [*live birth rate x (100 – live birth rate)*] ÷ (*number of women younger than age 35*), the variance of the live birth rate among women younger than 35, and *var*(*2*) and *var*(*3*), for age groups 35 to 39 and older than 39, respectively, are calculated using the same procedure as for *var*(*1*).

Step 3: Calculation of lower bound of 95% confidence interval

(*age-standardized rate from step 1) – 1.96* x *square root(variance from step 2*),

which is equal to zero if the calculated value is less than zero.

Step 4: Calculation of upper bound of 95% confidence interval

(*age-standardized rate from step 1) + 1.96* x *square root(variance from step 2*),

which is equal to 100 if the calculated value is greater than 100.

*This description is intended for scientists interested in replicating these calculations. A simplified explanation of the age-standardized rate is provided for consumers on page 31.

ART Clinics That Submitted 1995 Data for Publication, by State, Eastern United States

CONNECTICUT

Hartford Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology Center, P.C.
100 Retreat Avenue, Suite 900
Hartford, CT 06106
Phone: (860) 525-8283
Fax: (860) 525-1930

Yale University School of Medicine In Vitro Fertilization Program
Department of OB/GYN
333 Cedar Street, Dana 2
New Haven, CT 06510
Phone: (203) 785-4708
Fax: (203) 737-4093

New England Fertility Institute
1250 Summer Street
Stamford, CT 06905
Phone: (203) 325-3200
Fax: (203) 323-3130

DELAWARE

Reproductive Endocrine and Fertility Center of Delaware
4745 Stanton-Ogletown Road
Suite 111
Newark, DE 19713
Phone: (302) 738-4600
Fax: (302) 738-3508

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Columbia Hospital for Women Medical Center ART Program
2440 "M" Street, N.W., Suite 401
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 293-6567
Fax: (202) 778-6190

George Washington University IVF Program
2150 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
Phone: (202) 994-4614
Fax: (202) 994-0815

FLORIDA

Fertility Institute of Boca Raton
875 Meadows Road, Suite 334
Boca Raton, FL 33486
Phone: (561) 368-5500
Fax: (561) 368-4793

Center for Human Reproduction of Florida
2454 McMullen Booth Road
Suite 502
Clearwater, FL 34619
Phone: (813) 796-7705
Fax: (813) 796-8764

Women's Health Care and Reproductive Services
12611 World Plaza Lane
Fort Myers, FL 33907
Phone: (941) 275-8118
Fax: (941) 275-5914

Park Avenue Women's Center
Shand's Hospital
University of Florida
807 N.W. 57th Street, Suite C
Gainesville, FL 32605-6400
Phone: (800) OB-GYN-UF
Fax: (352) 392-6204

Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida
1110 Gulf Breeze Parkway
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561
Phone: (904) 934-3900
Fax: (904) 932-3753

First Coast Assisted Fertility
3627 University Boulevard
Suite 450
Jacksonville, FL 32216
Phone: (904) 391-1149
Fax: (904) 399-3436

Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
836 Prudential Drive, Suite 902
Jacksonville, FL 32207
Phone: (904) 399-5620
Fax: (904) 399-5645
(Note: No 1995 report is included in this volume because the clinic opened in 1995 and did not operate for the full year.)

South Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
6250 Sunset Drive, 2nd Floor
Miami, FL 33143
Phone: (305) 662-7901
Fax: (305) 662-7910

Arnold Palmer Hospital Fertility Center
23 West Copeland Drive
Mail Point 127
Orlando, FL 32806
Phone: (407) 649-6995
Fax: (407) 841-3367

Center for Infertility and Reproductive Medicine
3435 Pinehurst Avenue
Orlando, FL 32804-4002
Phone: (407) 740-0909
Fax: (407) 740-7262

Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center
615 East Princeton Street
Suite 225
Orlando, FL 32803
Phone: (407) 896-7575
Fax: (407) 894-2692

University of Miami IVF Program
601 North Flamingo Road
Suite 205
Pembroke Pines, FL 33028
Phone: (800) 550-4405
Fax: (954) 430-5223

Center for Advanced Reproductive Endocrinology
4100 South Hospital Drive, Suite 209
Plantation, FL 33317
Phone: (954) 584-2273
Fax: (954) 587-9630

Florida Institute of Fertility
Florida Medical Center South
6738 West Sunrise Boulevard
Suite 106
Plantation, FL 33313
Phone: (954) 739-6222
Fax: (954) 797-9410

Tampa IVF Center
University of South Florida College of Medicine
Harbourside Medical Tower
Suite 529
4 Columbia Drive
Tampa, FL 33606
Phone: (813) 254-7774
Fax: (813) 254-0940

GEORGIA

Reproductive Biology Associates
IVF Program
5505 Peachtree Dunwoody Road,
N.E., Suite 400
Atlanta, GA 30342
Phone: (404) 843-3064
Fax: (404) 257-0792 or 256-1528

Augusta Reproductive Biology
Associates
In Vitro Fertilization Program
812 Chafee Avenue
Augusta, GA 30904
Phone: (706) 724-0228
Fax: (706) 722-2387

Medical College of Georgia
IVF Program
1120 15th Street, Room CJ-134
Augusta, GA 30912-3360
Phone: (706) 721-3832
Fax: (706) 721-6830

MARYLAND

ART Program at Sinai Hospital
2411 West Belvedere Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21215
Phone: (410) 601-6188
Fax: (410) 601- 8576

Center for Advanced Reproductive
Technology at the University of
Maryland
405 West Redwood Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
Phone: (410) 328-2304
Fax: (410) 328-8389

The GBMC Fertility Center
6569 North Charles Street
Suite 406
Baltimore, MD 21204
Phone: (410) 828-2484
Fax: (410) 828-3067

The Johns Hopkins Hospital,
Department of OB/GYN
Houck Building, Room 249
600 North Wolfe Street
Baltimore, MD 21287-1247
Phone: (410) 955-6883
Fax: (410) 614-9684

The Union Memorial Hospital
Assisted Reproductive Technology
Program
201 East University Parkway
Baltimore, MD 21218
Phone: (410) 554-2632
Fax: (410) 554-2900

Center for Human Reproduction
of the Mid-Atlantic
10215 Fernwood Road
Suite 303
Bethesda, MD 20817
Phone: (301) 897-8850
Fax: (301) 530-8105

Shady Grove Fertility Center
9707 Medical Center Drive
Suite 230
Rockville, MD 20850
Phone: (301) 340-1188
Fax: (301) 340-1612

Fertility Center of Maryland
110 West Road
Suite 102
Towson, MD 21204
Phone: (410) 296-6400
Fax: (410) 296-6405

MASSACHUSETTS

Brigham and Women's Hospital
IVF Program
75 Francis Street, ASB1+3
Boston, MA 02115
Phone: (617) 732-4455
Fax: (617) 232-6346

Faulkner Center for Reproductive
Medicine
1153 Centre Street
Boston, MA 02130
Phone: (617) 983-7379
Fax: (617) 983-7305

Massachusetts General Hospital
Vincent IVF Unit
Fruit Street, 210 Vincent Building
Boston, MA 02114
Phone: (617) 724-3500
Fax: (617) 724-8882

Boston IVF
One Brookline Place, Suite 602
Brookline, MA 02146
Phone: (617) 735-9000
Fax: (617) 566-3024

New England Fertility and
Endocrinology Associates
One Brookline Place
Suite 421
Brookline, MA 02146
Phone: (617) 277-1778
Fax: (617) 734-9951

The Malden Hospital IVF Program
100 Hospital Road
Malden, MA 02148-3591
Phone: (617) 397-6540
Fax: (617) 397-6042

Fertility Center of New England
20 Pond Meadow Drive, Suite 101
Reading, MA 01867
Phone: (617) 942-7000
Fax: (617) 942-7200

Baystate Medical Center
2 Medical Center Drive
Springfield, MA 01199
Phone: (413) 784-8127
Fax: (413) 784-3440

Boston Regional Medical Center
for Reproductive Medicine
3 Woodland Road
Stoneham, MA 02180
Phone: (617) 979-4700
Fax: (617) 665-9386

Reproductive Science Center
of Boston
Deaconess–Waltham Hospital
Hope Avenue
Waltham, MA 02254
Phone: (617) 647-6263
Fax: (617) 647-6323

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dartmouth–Hitchcock Medical Center
ART Program
One Medical Center Drive
Lebanon, NH 03756
Phone: (603) 650-8162
Fax: (603) 650-6850

NEW JERSEY

East Coast Infertility and IVF
200 White Road
Suite 214
Little Silver, NJ 07739
Phone: (908) 758-6511
Fax: (908) 758-1048

Institute of Reproductive Medicine
Saint Barnabas Medical Center
94 Old Short Hills Road
Livingston, NJ 07039
Phone: (201) 533-8286
Fax: (201) 533-8890

Cooper Center for IVF
8002 Greentree Commons
Marlton, NJ 08053
Phone: (609) 751-5575
Fax: (609) 751-7289

South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.
512 Lippincott Drive
Marlton, NJ 08053
Phone: (609) 596-2233
Fax: (609) 596-2411

Diamond Institute for Infertility
IVF Program
89 Millburn Avenue
Millburn, NJ 07041
Phone: (201) 761-5600
Fax: (201) 761-5100

Robert Wood Johnson Medical School
ART Program
303 George Street
Suite 250
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Phone: (732) 235-7055
Fax: (732) 235-7318

IVF New Jersey
1527 Highway 27
Suite 2100
Somerset, NJ 08873
Phone: (732) 220-9060
Fax: (732) 220-1122

NEW YORK

Women's Health Center of Albany
Medical Center
Reproductive Endocrinology
58-60 Hackett Boulevard
Albany, NY 12209
Phone: (518) 462-0084
Fax: (518) 462-0174

Brooklyn Fertility Center
980 East 12th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11230
Phone: (718) 258-5880
Fax: (718) 951-9460

Children's Hospital IVF Program
Department of OB/GYN
219 Bryant Street
Buffalo, NY 14222
Phone: (716) 878-7698
Fax: (716) 878-7695

Montefiore's Fertility and Hormone
Center
20 Beacon Hill Drive
Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522
Phone: (914) 693-8820
Fax: (914) 693-5428

Garden City Center for Advanced
Reproductive Technologies
394 Old Country Road
Garden City, NY 11530
Phone: (516) 248-8307
Fax: (516) 248-5007

North Shore University Hospital
Division of Human Reproduction
300 Community Drive
Manhasset, NY 11030
Phone: (516) 562-4470 or 562-3988
Fax: (516) 562-1255

Advanced Fertility Services
1625 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10128
Phone: (212) 369-8700
Fax: (212) 534-5873

Columbia University College of
Physicians and Surgeons
Division of Assisted Reproduction
622 West 168th Street, PH-1630
New York, NY 10032
Phone: (212) 305-9175
Fax: (212) 305-3869

Cornell University Medical College
Center for Reproductive Medicine
505 East 70th Street
New York, NY 10021
Phone: (212) 746-3173
Fax: (212) 746-8996

New York Fertility Institute
1016 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10028
Phone: (212) 734-5555
Fax: (212) 734-6059

New York Medical Services
Reproductive Medicine
784 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10021
Phone: (212) 744-4222
Fax: (212) 288-3608

New York University Medical Center
Program for IVF, Reproductive
Surgery, and Infertility
317 East 34th Street, Fourth Floor
New York, NY 10016
Phone: (212) 263-8990
Fax: (212) 263-7853 or 263-8827

Long Island IVF
625 Belle Terre Road, Suite 200
Port Jefferson, NY 11777
Phone: (516) 331-7575
Fax: (516) 331-1332

Institute for Reproductive Health
and Infertility
1561 Long Pond Road
Suite 410
Rochester, NY 14626
Phone: (716) 723-7470
Fax: (716) 723-7043

Strong Infertility and IVF Center
601 Elmwood Avenue
P.O. Box 685
Rochester, NY 14642
Phone: (716) 275-1930
Fax: (716) 756-4146

Reproductive Medicine/IVF
1321 Millersport Highway, Suite 102
Williamsville, NY 14221
Phone: (716) 634-4351

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Center for Reproductive Medicine
400 Ashville Avenue, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27511-6676
Phone: (919) 233-1680
Fax: (919) 233-1685

Chapel Hill Fertility Center
109 Conner Drive, Suite 2200
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Phone: (919) 968-4656
Fax: (919) 967-8637

University of North Carolina
ART Program
Department of OB/GYN
CB 7570, Old Clinic Building
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7570
Phone: (919) 966-5288
Fax: (919) 966-5214

Institute for Assisted Reproduction
200 Hawthorne Lane, Dept. 6A-IVF
Charlotte, NC 28233
Phone: (704) 384-5800
Fax: (704) 384-4604

Program for Assisted Reproduction
at Carolinas Medical Center
1000 Blythe Boulevard
Charlotte, NC 28203
Phone: (704) 355-3153
Fax: (704) 355-1941

Reproductive Diagnostics Center
for Reproductive Medicine
330 Billingsly Road, Suite 200
Charlotte, NC 28222
Phone: (704) 372-4600
Fax: (704) 624-3841

Duke University Medical Center
ART Program
Department of OB/GYN
Box 3143
Durham, NC 27710
Phone: (919) 684-5327
Fax: (919) 681-7904

East Carolina University Women's
Physicians
Division of Reproductive
Endocrinology and Infertility
2305 Executive Park West
Greenville, NC 27834
Phone: (919) 816-3850
Fax: (919) 816-3894

Bowman Gray School of Medicine
Wake Forest University
Department of OB/GYN
Medical Center Boulevard
Winston-Salem, NC 27157-1067
Phone: (910) 716-3778
Fax: (910) 716-0194

PENNSYLVANIA

Abington Memorial Hospital
Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences
1200 Old York Road
Abington, PA 19001
Phone: (215) 576-2349
Fax: (215) 576-7550

Infertility Solutions, Inc.
2200 Hamilton Street
Suite 105
Allentown, PA 18104
Phone: (610) 776-1217
Fax: (610) 776-4149

Reprotech IVF Program
440 South 15th Street
Allentown, PA 18102
Phone: (610) 437-7000
Fax: (610) 437-6381

Reproductive Gynecologists, P.C.
Keating Building
Suite 120
1 Bale Avenue
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
Phone: (610) 664-6550
Fax: (610) 660-0199

Advanced Fertility Institute
507 Delaware Avenue
Bethlehem, PA 18015
Phone: (610) 868-0661
Fax: (610) 868-1115

Family Fertility Center
95 Highland Avenue
Bethlehem, PA 18019
Phone: (610) 868-8600
Fax: (610) 868-8700

Geisinger Medical Center/Fertility
Center
Division of OB/GYN
100 North Academy Avenue
Danville, PA 17822-0116
Phone: (717) 271-5620
Fax: (717) 271-5629

Pennsylvania State University
ART Program
Department of OB/GYN
500 University Drive
P.O. Box 850
Hershey, PA 17033
Phone: (717) 531-6731
Fax: (717) 531-6286

Hospital of the University of
Pennsylvania ART Program
3400 Spruce Street
106 Dulles Building
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: (215) 662-2981
Fax: (215) 349-5512

Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
IVF Program
Spruce Building, Room 786
8th and Spruce Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19107-7705
Phone: (215) 829-5095
Fax: (215) 829-7210

Thomas Jefferson University In Vitro
Fertilization Program
834 Chestnut Street
Suite 300
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: (215) 955-4018
Fax: (215) 923-1089

Allegheny General Hospital
IVF Program
One Allegheny Square, Suite 280
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
Phone: (412) 359-1900
Fax: (412) 359-1915

Fertility Center at St. Clair Hospital
1000 Bower Hill Road, Suite 304
Pittsburgh, PA 15243
Phone: (412) 561-4900, Ext. 1480
Fax: (412) 572-6591

University Women's Health Care Associates
Magee Women's Hospital
300 Halket Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Phone: (412) 641-4726
Fax: (412) 641-1133

Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility
Crozer Chester Medical Center
1 Medical Center Boulevard
Upland, PA 19013-3995
Phone: (610) 447-2727
Fax: (610) 447-6549

Reproductive Science Center of Greater Philadelphia
950 West Valley Road, Suite 2401
Wayne, PA 19087
Phone: (610) 964-9663
Fax: (610) 964-0536

Women's Clinic, Ltd.
301 South Seventh Avenue, Suite 245
West Reading, PA 19611-1499
Phone: (610) 374-2214
Fax: (610) 374-8852

PUERTO RICO

Pedro J. Beauchamp Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
Centro Medico San Pablo
Edif. Dr. Cadilla, Suite 503
Paseo San Pablo 100
Bayamon, Puerto Rico 00959
Phone: (787) 798-3310
Fax: (787) 740-7250

Fertility Center of the Caribbean
Torre San Francisco, Suite 606
369 Dediego Avenue
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00923
Phone: (787) 763-2773
Fax: (787) 763-2773

RHODE ISLAND

Women and Infants Hospital
Division of Reproductive Endocrinology
101 Dudley Street
Providence, RI 02905
Phone: (401) 453-7500
Fax: (401) 453-7598

SOUTH CAROLINA

Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
Greenville Hospital System Center for Women's Medicine
890 West Faris Road, Suite 470
Greenville, SC 29605
Phone: (864) 455-8488
Fax: (864) 455-8489

Southeastern Fertility Center
IVF Program
1375 Hospital Drive
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464
Phone: (803) 881-3900
Fax: (803) 881-4729

VERMONT

University of Vermont IVF Program
Division of Reproduction, Department of OB/GYN
UVM College of Medicine
Burlington, VT 05405
Phone: (802) 656-0986
Fax: (802) 656-8433

VIRGINIA

Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology
46 South Glebe Road
Suite 301
Arlington, VA 22204
Phone: (703) 920-3890
Fax: (703) 892-6037

Eastern Virginia Medical School
The Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine
601 Colley Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23507
Phone: (757) 446-7116
Fax: (757) 446-8998

Johnston–Willis Hospital ART/IVF Program
1401 Johnston–Willis Drive
Richmond, VA 23235
Phone: (804) 379-9000
Fax: (804) 379-9030

Medical College of Virginia
IVF Program
P.O. Box 9800034, MCV Station
Richmond, VA 23298
Phone: (804) 828-0810
Fax: (804) 828-0573

Richmond Center for Fertility and Endocrinology Ltd.
7603 Forest Avenue, Suite 301
Richmond, VA 23229
Phone: (804) 285-9742
Fax: (804) 285-9745

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia University Center for Reproductive Medicine
830 Pennsylvania Avenue
Suite 304
Charleston, WV 25302
Phone: (304) 342-0816
Fax: (304) 342-0828