1995 ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY SUCCESS RATES

NATIONAL SUMMARY AND FERTILITY CLINIC REPORTS VOLUME 2—CENTRAL UNITED STATES

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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.

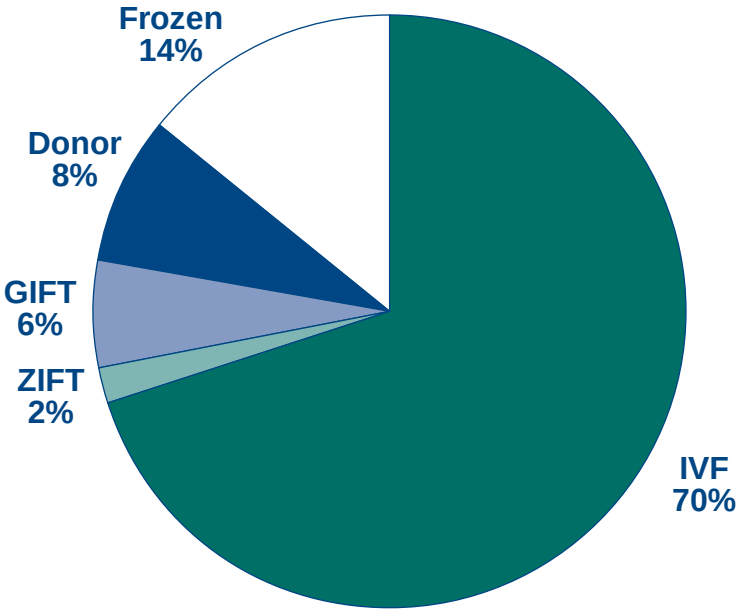
What type of ART procedure is most often used?

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.

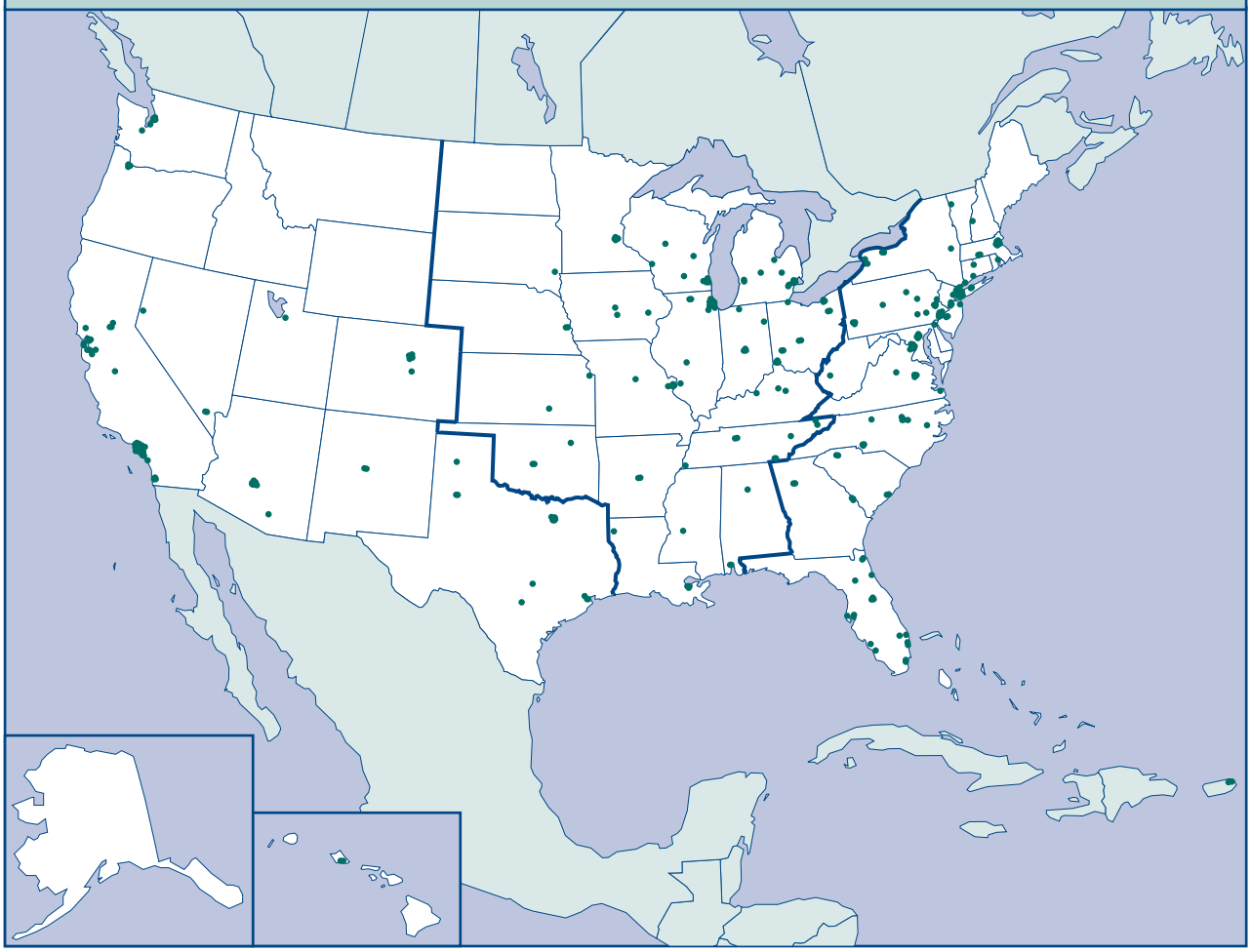
Figure 1
Types of ART Procedures — United States, 1995



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.

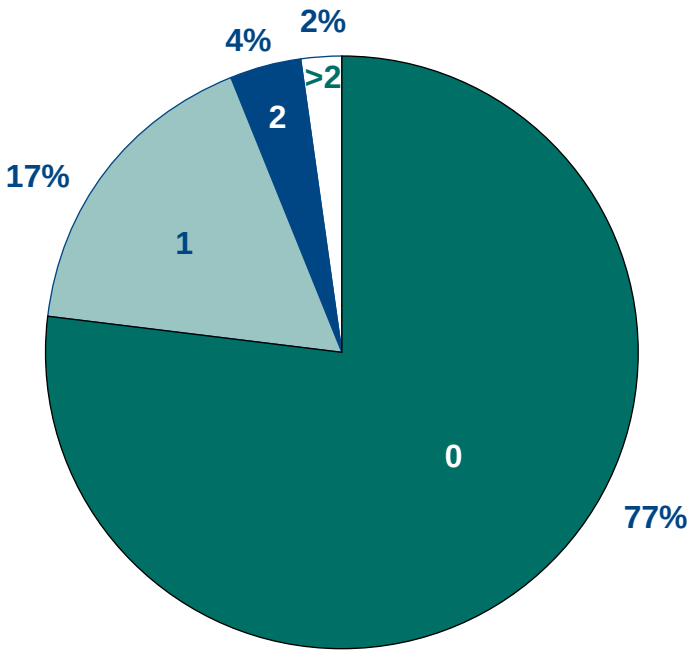
Figure 3
Percentage of ART Users, by Age, 1995

*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

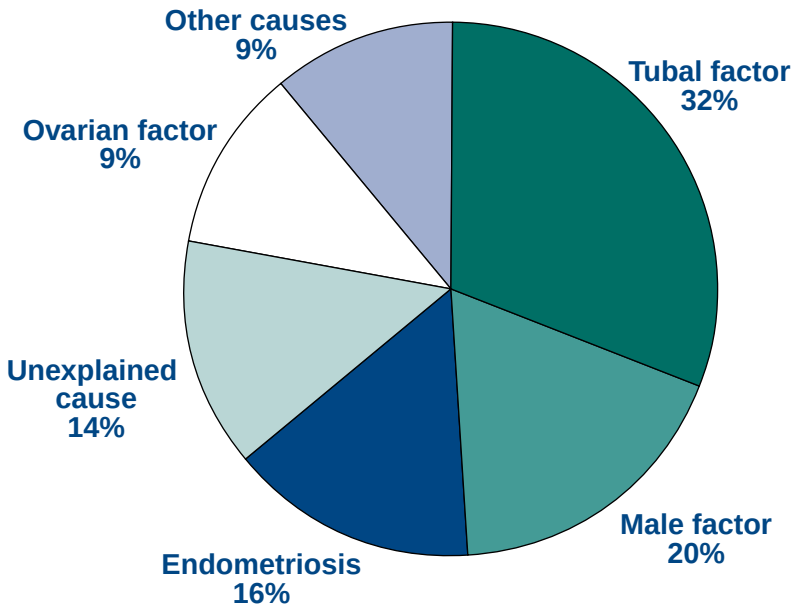


What are the causes of infertility among couples who use ART?

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

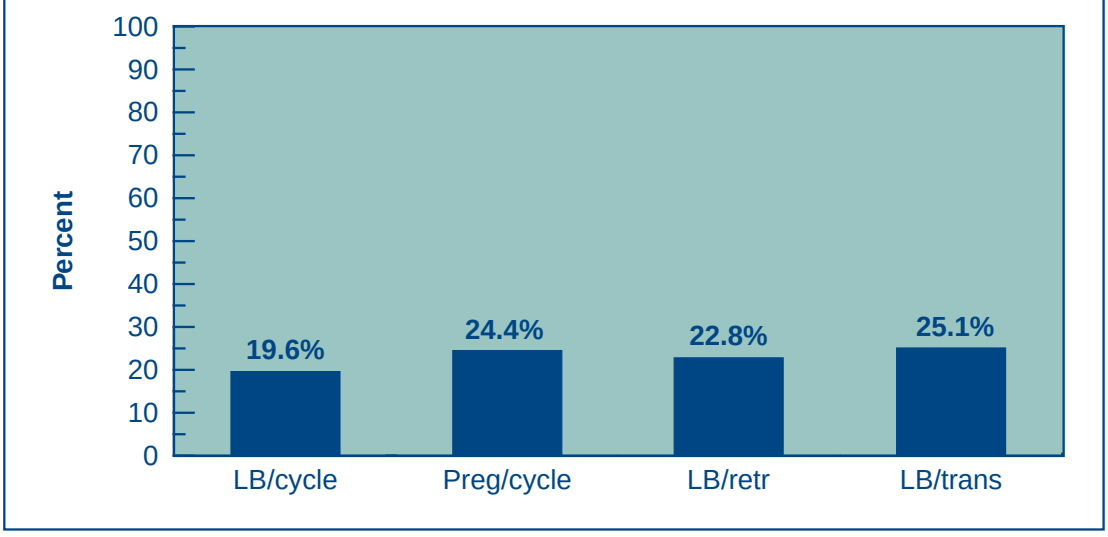


How is the success of an ART procedure measured?

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

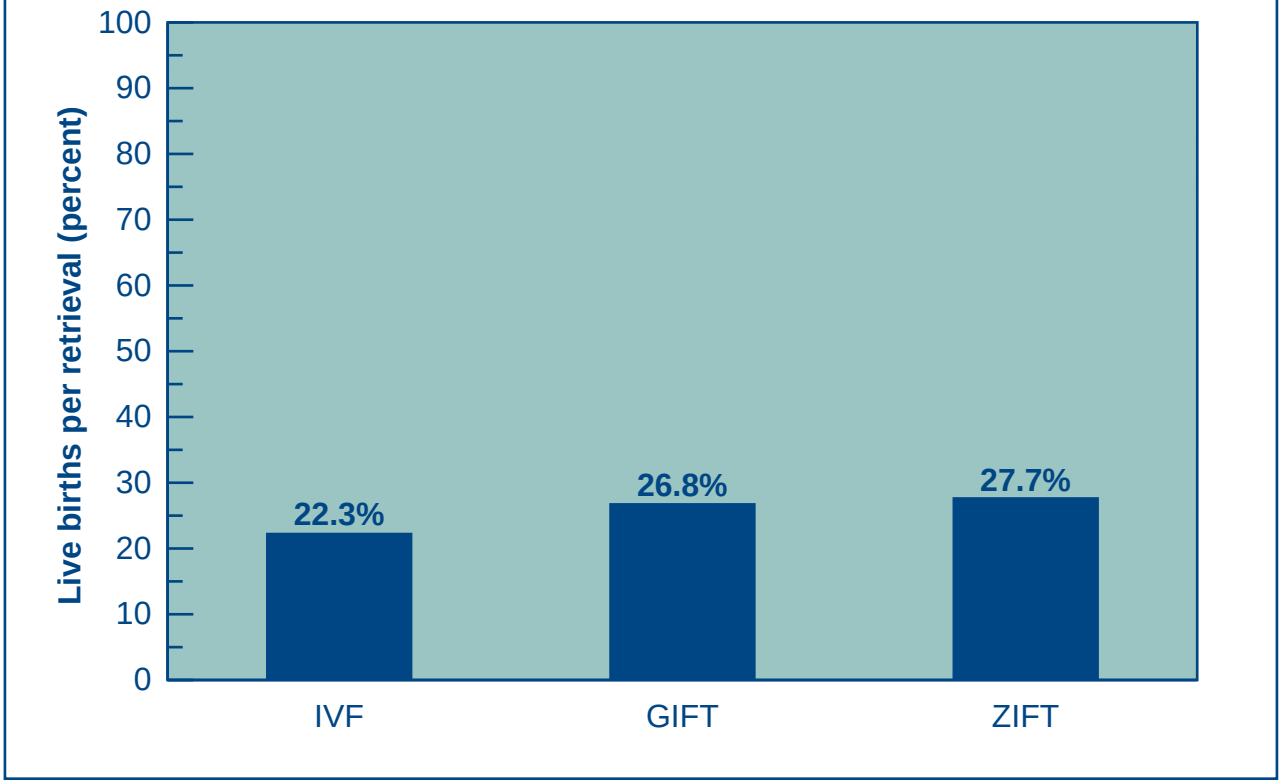


What are the live birth rates for different types of ART procedures?

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.

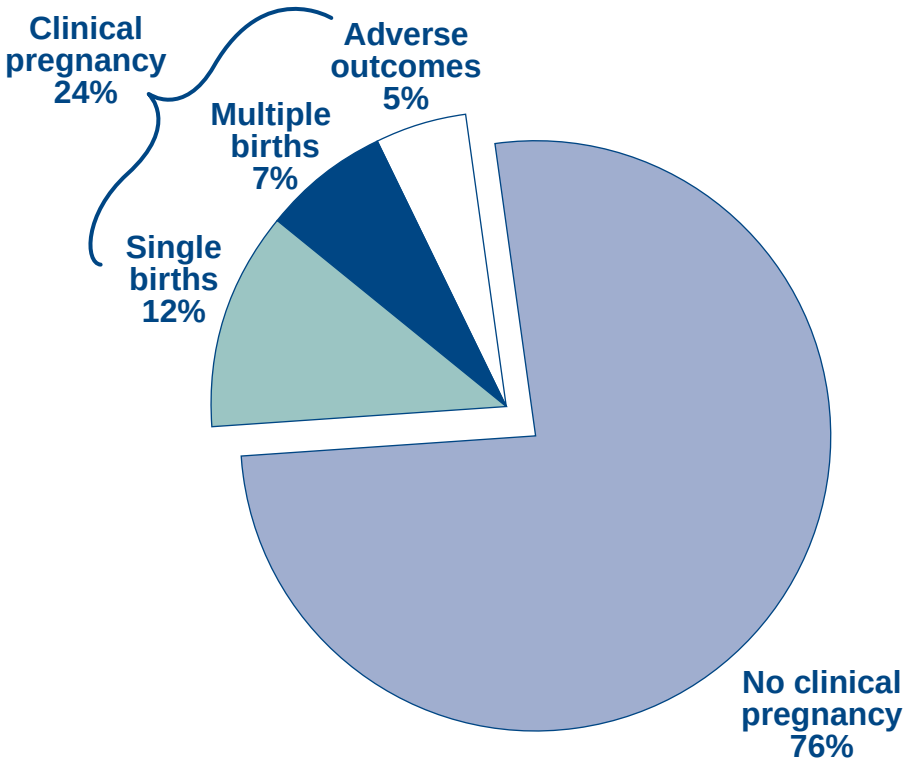
Figure 7
Live Birth per Retrieval Rates for Different Types of ART, 1995



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.

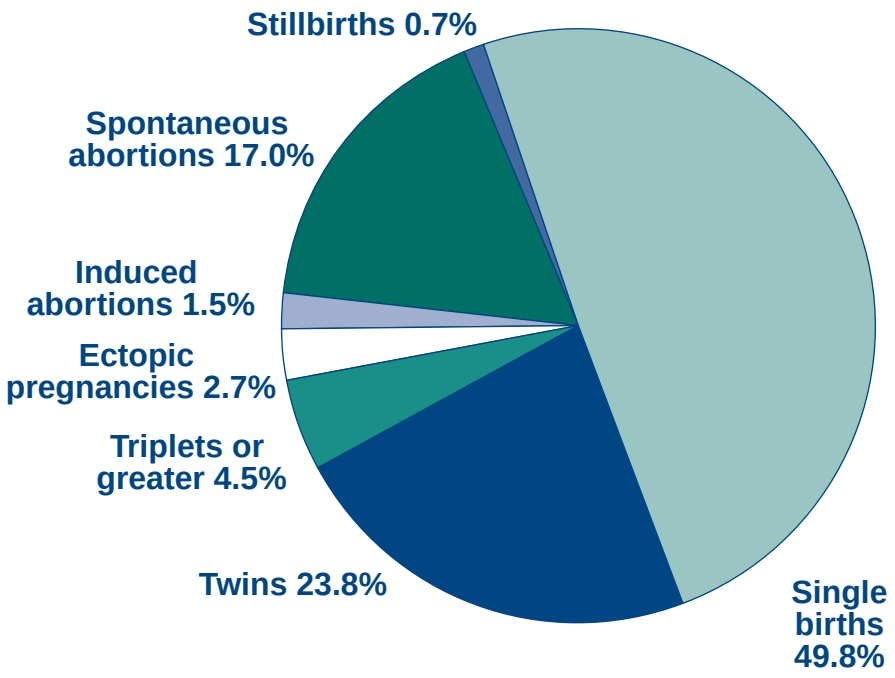
Figure 8a
Results of ART Cycles, 1995



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.

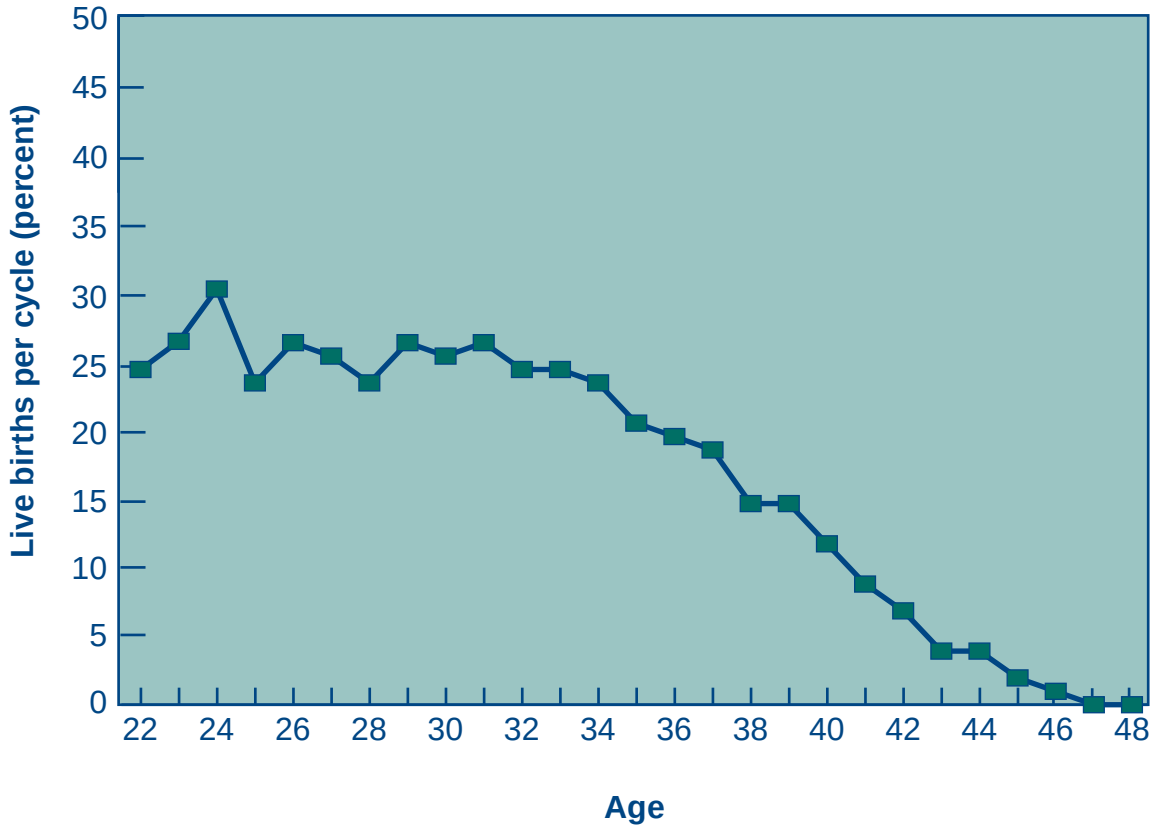
Figure 8b
Outcomes of Clinical Pregnancies Resulting from ART, 1995



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.

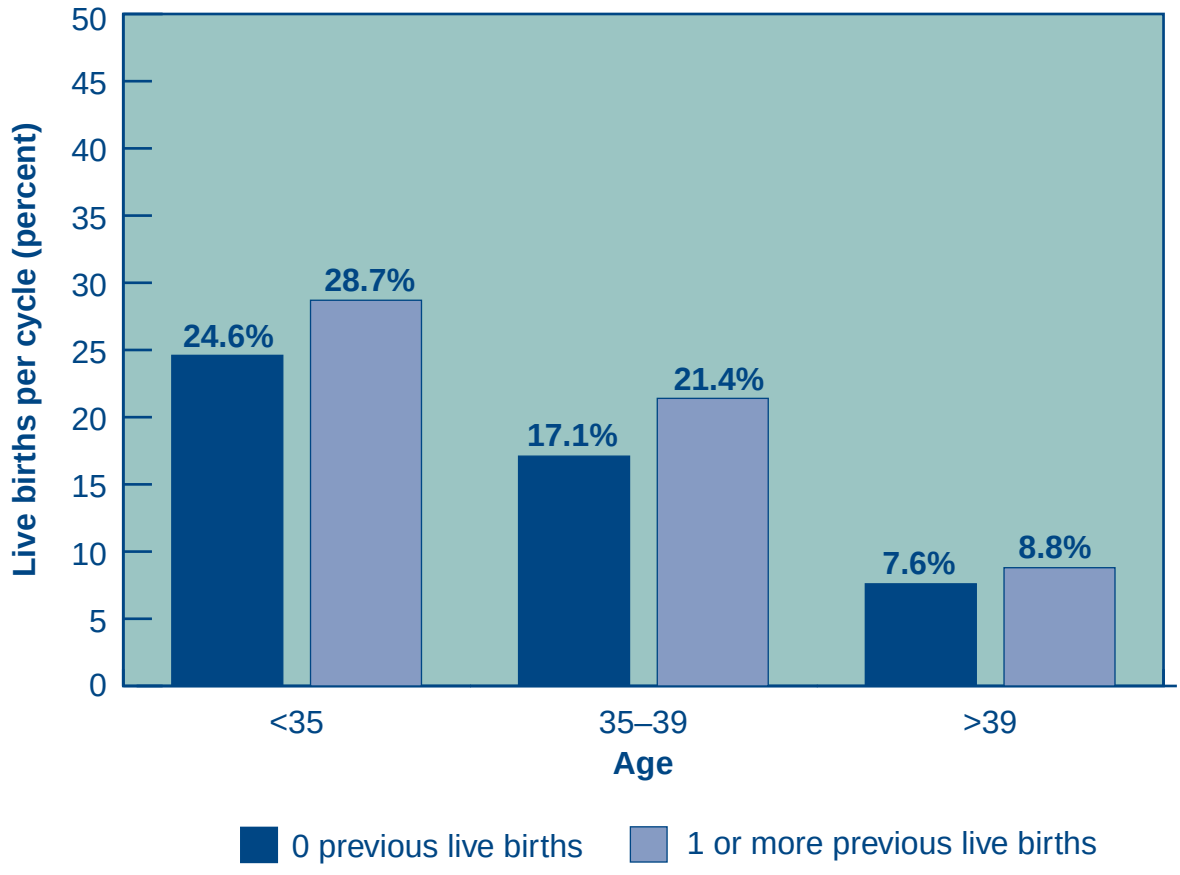
Figure 9
ART Live Birth Rates, by Age of Woman, 1995



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.

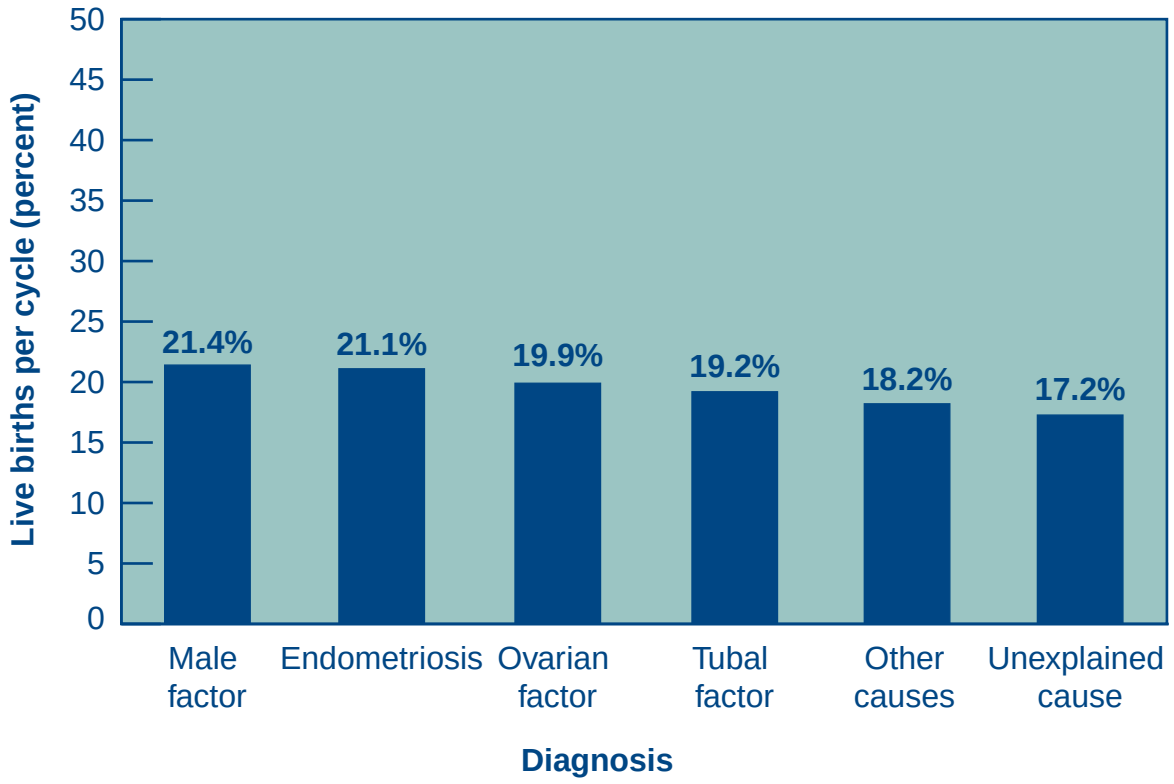
Figure 10
ART Live Birth Rates, by Woman's Age and Number of Previous Live Births, 1995



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.

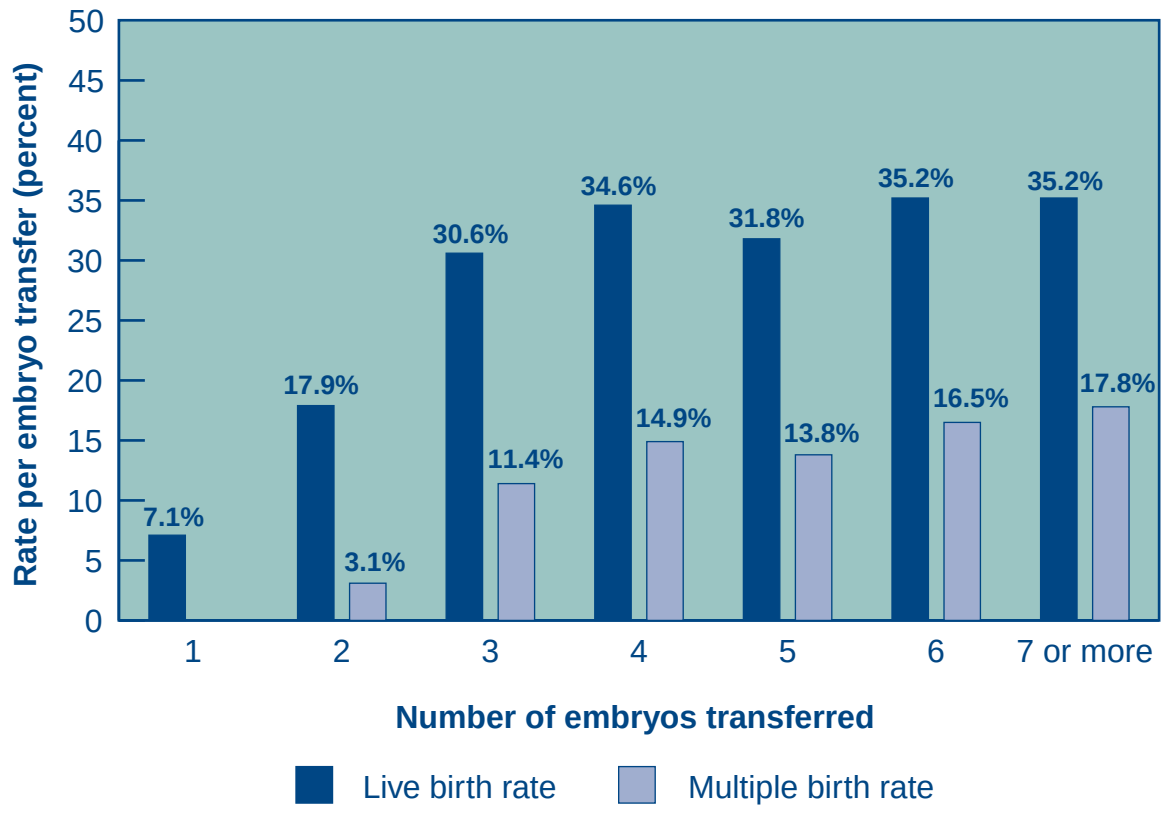
Figure 11
Live Birth Rates for Different Primary Diagnoses, 1995



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.

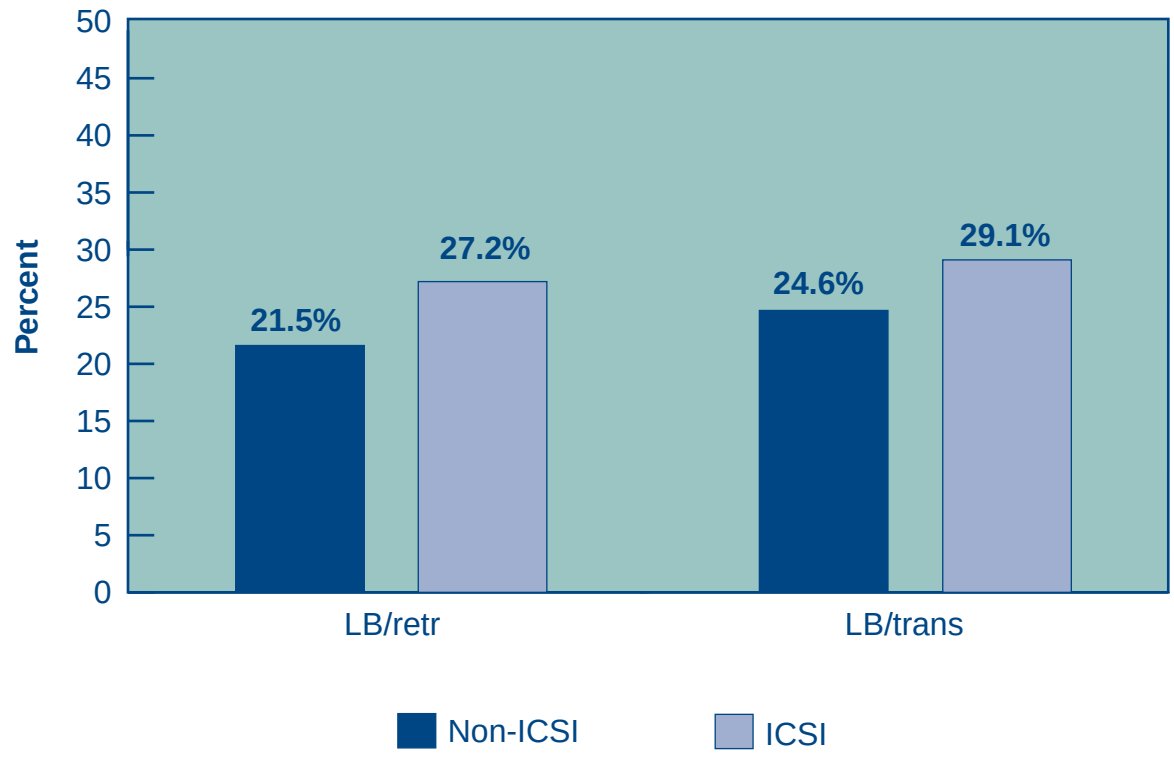
Figure 12
Live Birth and Multiple Birth Rates Among Women Younger than Age 35, by Number of Embryos Transferred, 1995



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

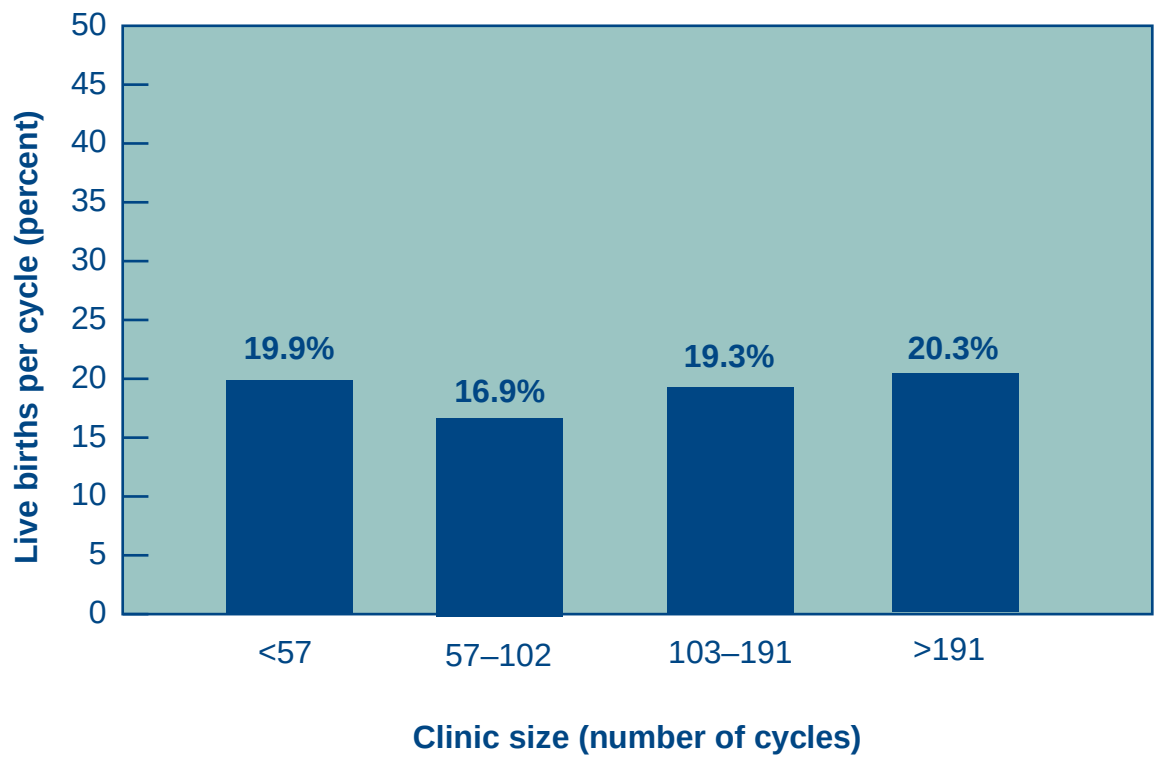


*As the primary diagnosis.

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

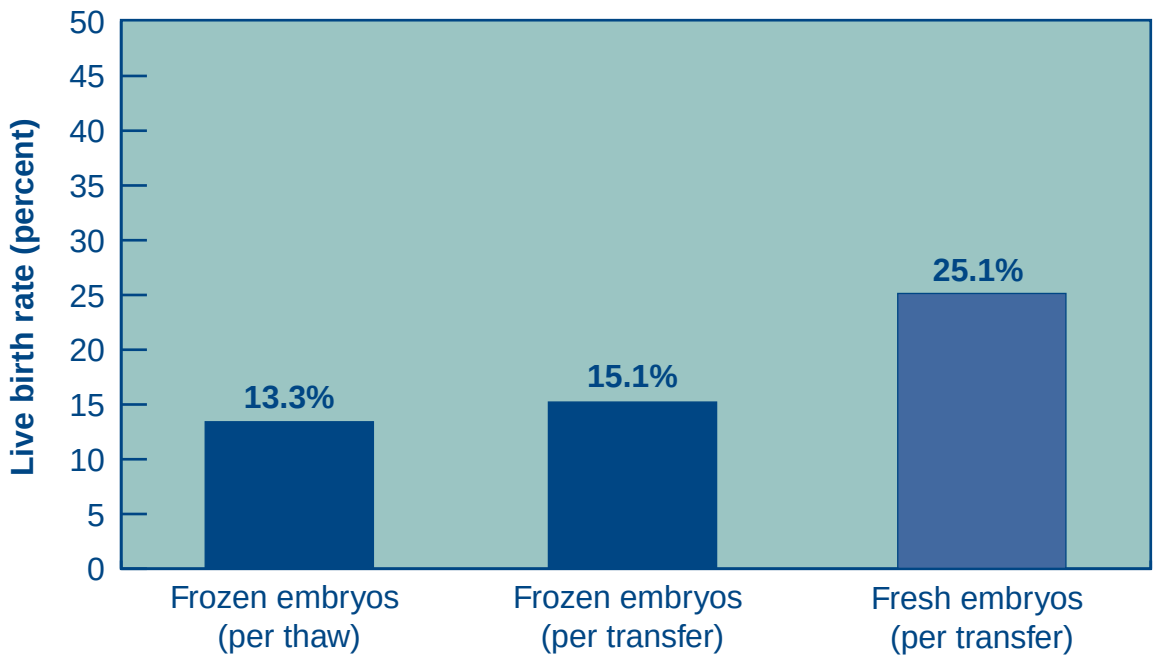


SECTION 3: ART CYCLES USING ONLY FROZEN EMBRYOS

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.

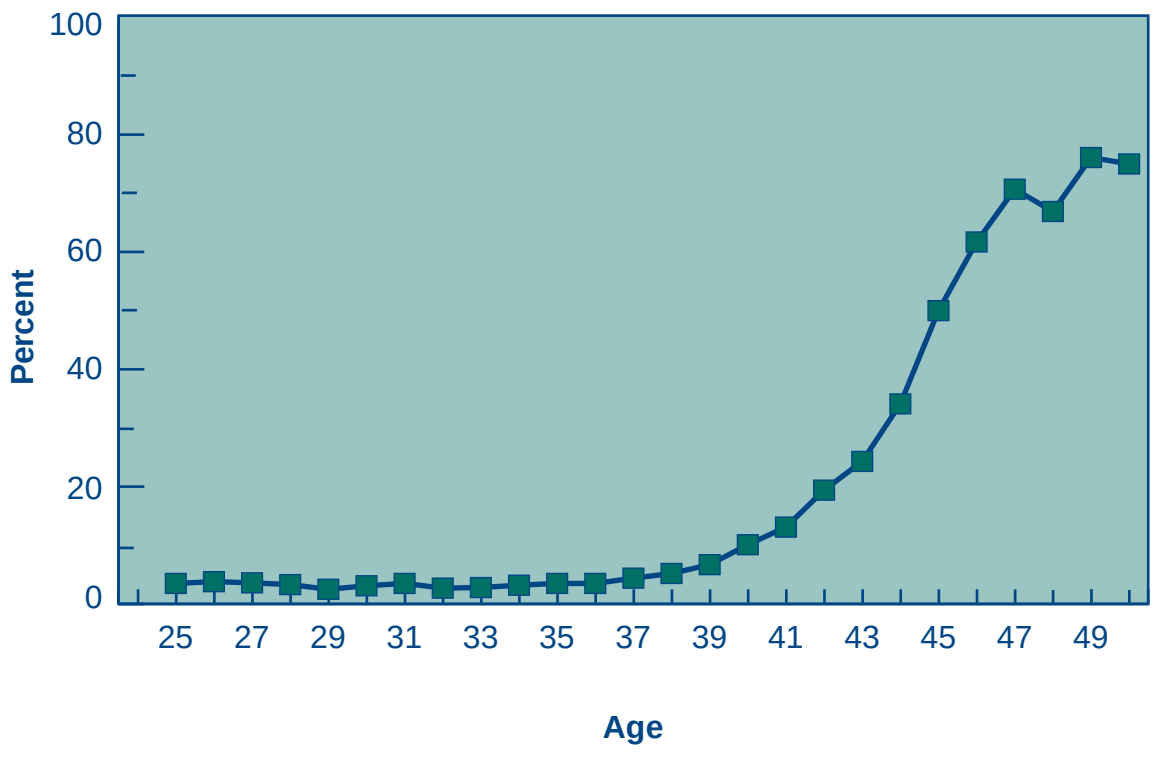
Figure 15
Live Birth Rates for Frozen Embryos and Fresh Embryos, 1995



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.

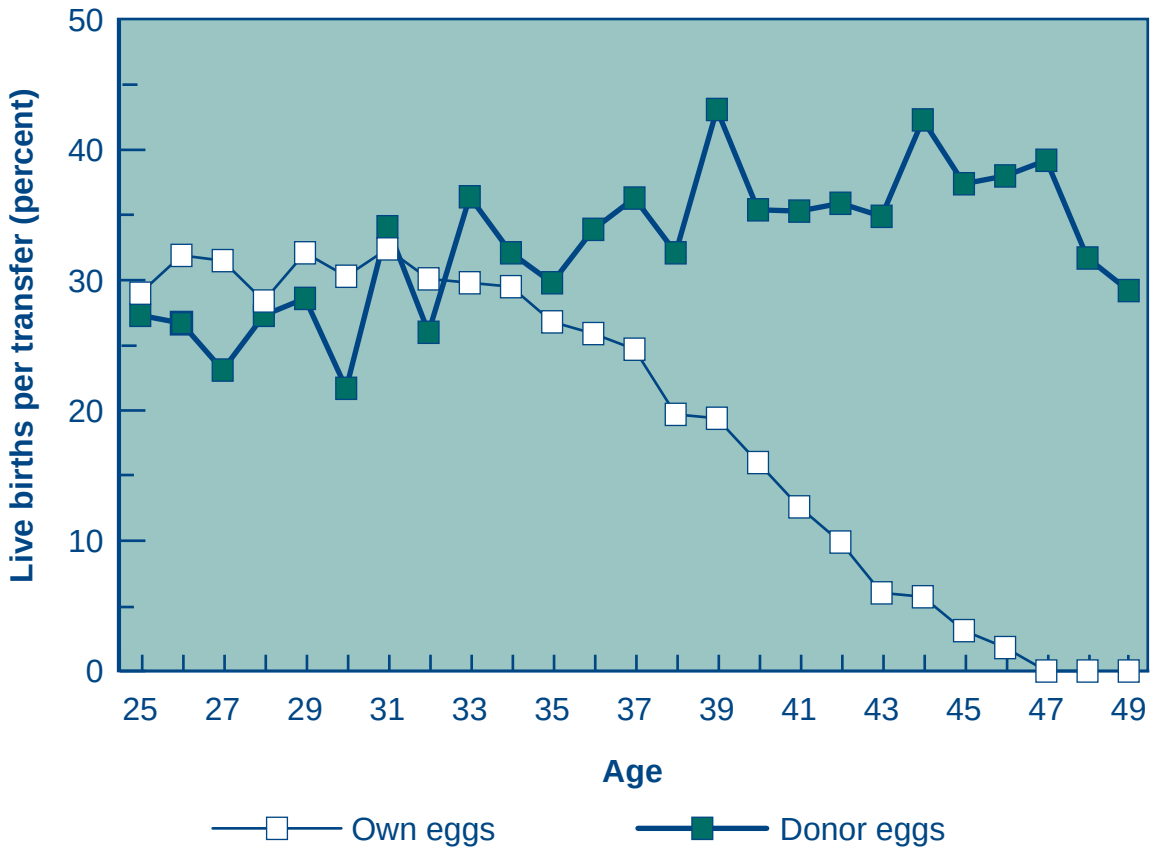
Figure 16
Percentage of ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs, by Age of Recipient, 1995



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

Central 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.

ART AT BIRMINGHAM
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART Member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	9%

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

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	39%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	5%
Other factors	33%
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	160	66	10	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	21.9	13.6	1/10	16.5 (11.2 - 22.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	20.6	9.1	0/10	12.6 (8.8 - 16.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.4	12.5	0/9	16.5 (11.7 - 21.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.8	13.6	0/8	18.9 (13.5 - 24.2)
Cancellations (%)	22.4	28.4	1/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	2.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.3	2.3	0/8	
Triplets or greater	1.9	0.0	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	5	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/11	0/5		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.6	3.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	2	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2	1/2	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	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.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA–BIRMINGHAM IVF PROGRAM
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	58%
GIFT	42%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	10%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	44 %
Endometriosis	22%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	9%
Other factors	16%
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	73	39	21	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.6	30.8	19.1	30.9 (23.0 - 38.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	21.9	28.2	9.5	22.0 (14.9 - 29.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.5	33.3	2/15	25.2 (17.2 - 33.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.9	34.4	2/15	25.8 (17.6 - 33.90)
Cancellations (%)	6.9	15.4	28.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.8	6.1	9.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.5	15.6	0/15	
Triplets or greater	6.0	0.0	0/15	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2	4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1		0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3		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.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
MOBILE, ALABAMA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

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

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	65%
Endometriosis	11%
Uterine factor	16%
Male factor	2%
Other factors	4%
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	30	17	8	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.7	5/17	2/8	27.4 (15.4 - 39.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	16.7	3/17	2/8	18.5 (8.1 - 29.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	17.2	3/15	2/7	20.3 (8.9 - 31.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	17.2	3/15	2/7	20.3 (8.9 - 31.7)
Cancellations (%)	1/30	2/17	1/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	4.5	5.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	0/15	1/7	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/15	0/7	
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	4.0	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.

INTRA VAGINAL CULTURE FERTILIZATION PROGRAM
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

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	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	43%
Endometriosis	0%
Uterine factor	27%
Male factor	13%
Other factors	0%
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	19	7	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	4/19	0/7	0/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	4/19	0/7	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	4/17	0/6	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/11	0/4	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	2/19	1/7	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.8	2.5	1.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/11	0/4	0/3	
Triplets or greater	0/11	0/4	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 ARKANSAS IVF PROGRAM
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	97%
GIFT	3%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	46%
Endometriosis	11%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	13%
Other factors	25%
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	70	33	16	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	34.3	21.2	2/16	26.3 (18.6 - 34.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	30.0	21.2	1/16	21.7 (14.6 - 28.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	32.3	25.9	1/14	24.7 (16.6 - 32.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	33.9	31.8	1/14	27.5 (18.5 - 36.6)
Cancellations (%)	7.1	27.3	2/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.6	3.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.5	13.6	0/14	
Triplets or greater	1.6	0.0	0/14	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	6	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	15.8	0/6	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	0	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3		0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3		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.

CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION IVF PROGRAM
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	6%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	98%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	43%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	35%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	22%
Other factors	22%
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	394	269	114	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	16.2	16.4	7.0	14.6 (12.2 - 17.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	14.2	12.6	5.3	12.0 (9.8 - 14.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	16.4	15.8	7.3	14.6 (11.8 - 17.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	17.6	17.0	8.1	15.7 (12.7 - 18.6)
Cancellations (%)	13.5	20.1	28.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.5	3.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4.7	4.0	0.0	
Triplets or greater	0.6	1.5	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	116	52	11	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	15.5	15.4	1/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.9	4.1	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	10	8	15	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/10	1/8	3/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	3.5	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.

IVF ILLINOIS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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	40%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	25%
Endometriosis	25%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	30%
Other factors	5%
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	241	206	109	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.2	23.8	6.4	22.7 (19.2 - 26.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.8	16.0	4.6	17.1 (14.0 - 20.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.5	17.4	4.9	17.9 (14.7 - 21.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.2	21.4	7.5	21.8 (18.0 - 25.7)
Cancellations (%)	13.3	20.4	29.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	2.5	2.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.2	1.0	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.3	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	13	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/17	1/13	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.0	2.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	2	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	1/2	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	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.

PRENTICE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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	4%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	36%
Endometriosis	7%
Uterine factor	19%
Male factor	28%
Other factors	3%
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	77	33	24	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	18.2	12.1	8.3	14.2 (8.3 - 20.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	10.4	9.1	4.2	8.8 (3.9 - 13.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	12.1	11.5	1/19	10.7 (4.7 - 16.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	14.6	12.5	1/15	12.4 (5.6 - 19.2)
Cancellations (%)	6.5	15.2	16.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	3.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1.8	8.3	0/15	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/15	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	5	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/13	2/5	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.6	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2			
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.

RUSH–PRESBYTERIAN–ST. LUKE'S MEDICAL CENTER
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	55%
GIFT	21%
ZIFT	24%
with ICSI	

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	27%
Endometriosis	23%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	30%
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	183	119	86	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	21.3	10.9	12.8	16.0 (12.4 - 19.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	16.4	6.7	7.0	11.2 (8.1 - 14.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	20.0	8.2	10.7	14.1 (10.3 - 17.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	22.6	9.1	12.8	16.0 (11.7 - 20.2)
Cancellations (%)	18.0	17.7	34.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.2	4.9	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4.5	2.3	2.1	
Triplets or greater	3.0	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/5	0/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.2	4.5	1.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	7.0	4.0	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.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO IVF PROGRAM
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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	2%
ZIFT	5%
with ICSI	18%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	50%
Endometriosis	6%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	14%
Other factors	17%
Unexplained	11%

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	64	51	16	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.1	21.6	1/16	21.8 (15.0 - 28.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.0	17.7	1/16	19.0 (12.5 - 25.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	30.8	20.0	1/10	23.2 (15.3 - 31.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	34.0	22.0	1/9	25.6 (17.0 - 34.1)
Cancellations (%)	18.8	9.8	37.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.3	4.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.5	2.4	0/9	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/9	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	1	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/8	0/1	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	1.0	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1		0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0		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.

MIDWEST INFERTILITY CENTER
DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS

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	8%
Endometriosis	49%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	28%
Other factors	12%
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	61	33	23	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	34.4	21.2	13.0	25.8 (18.0 - 33.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.2	18.2	8.7	20.2 (12.9 - 27.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	31.4	25.0	2/11	26.7 (17.2 - 36.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	40.0	28.6	2/10	32.3 (21.5 - 43.1)
Cancellations (%)	16.4	27.3	52.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.5	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.3	4.8	1/10	
Triplets or greater	5.0	0.0	0/10	
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	4.5	4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	2	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred		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.

HIGHLAND PARK HOSPITAL FERTILITY CENTER
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

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	42%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	15%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	15%
Male factor	51%
Other factors	4%
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	90	90	53	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	46.7	37.8	17.0	38.1 (31.9 - 44.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	44.4	33.3	11.3	34.5 (28.4 - 40.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	48.8	37.0	13.6	38.2 (31.7 - 44.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	50.0	40.0	14.6	40.0 (33.3 - 46.8)
Cancellations (%)	8.9	8.9	17.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.6	4.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	20.0	16.0	0.0	
Triplets or greater	8.8	2.7	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	10	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/10	3/10	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	2.9	1.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	4	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		2/4	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred		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.

HINSDALE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTION
HINSDALE, ILLINOIS

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	5%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	13%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	6%
Other factors	63%
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	43	23	11	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	39.5	34.8	0/11	30.7 (21.0 - 40.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	30.2	26.1	0/11	23.3 (14.3 - 32.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	32.5	30.0	0/9	25.8 (15.9 - 35.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	36.1	6/19	0/8	28.0 (17.6 - 38.4)
Cancellations (%)	7.0	13.0	2/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.4	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	22.2	3/19	0/8	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/19	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/4	0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	6.0	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.

OAK BROOK FERTILITY CENTER
OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	27%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	69%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	31%
with ICSI	12%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	35%
Endometriosis	25%
Uterine factor	12%
Male factor	19%
Other factors	5%
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	36	24	21	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.0	20.8	4.8	19.9 (11.0 - 28.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.0	16.7	0.0	17.5 (9.1 - 25.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.5	17.4	0/19	18.4 (9.6 - 27.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.1	18.2	0/11	19.5 (10.3 - 28.7)
Cancellations (%)	2.8	4.2	9.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.6	4.3	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.1	0.0	0/11	
Triplets or greater	3.1	0.0	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	0/2	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	2.5	3.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	3	10	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	0/3	2/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.5	3.3	5.1	

[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.

CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE/ LUTHERAN GENERAL HOSPITAL PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS

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	12%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	13%
Endometriosis	29%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	6%
Other factors	41%
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	136	62	43	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.5	24.2	11.6	23.0 (17.6 - 28.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	21.3	16.1	9.3	17.3 (12.4 - 22.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.5	18.2	11.4	19.0 (13.7 - 24.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.4	19.2	12.5	20.9 (15.1 - 26.6)
Cancellations (%)	5.1	11.3	18.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.9	3.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.0	0.0	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.8	1.9	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	53	39	14	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	15.1	28.2	4/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.8	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	5	13	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/8	2/5	5/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	3.6	4.2	

[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.

ROCKFORD HEALTH SYSTEMS
DEPARTMENT OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	92%
GIFT	2%
ZIFT	6%
with ICSI	19%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	28%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	26%
Male factor	27%
Other factors	7%
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	57	39	5	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	36.8	15.4	0/5	22.5 (15.4 - 29.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	29.8	7.7	0/5	16.5 (10.3 - 22.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	30.9	8.8	0/5	17.4 (10.8 - 24.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	33.3	10.0	0/5	17.8 (11.1 - 24.5)
Cancellations (%)	3.5	12.8	0/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.7	3.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.9	3.3	0/5	
Triplets or greater	0.0	3.3	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	9	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	18.2	0/9		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.8		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			1/2	
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 ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES, S.C.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

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	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	35-39	>39	Age-Standardized Rate[b] (95% Confidence Interval)
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	20	8	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	38.5	10.0	0/8	21.3 (11.5 -31.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.9	0.0	0/8	12.4 (4.5 - 20.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	30.4	0/17	0/8	14.0 (5.3 - 22.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.4	0/16	0/5	14.0 (5.3 - 22.6)
Cancellations (%)	11.5	15.0	0/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4.4	0/16	0/5	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/16	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/5	0/2		
Avg. number of embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number 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.

ASSOCIATED FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY, P.C.
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

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	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	43%
Endometriosis	24%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	4%
Other factors	29%
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	38	22	6	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	29.0	13.6	2/6	24.2 (13.4 - 35.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	29.0	13.6	1/6	21.2 (11.3 - 31.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	37.9	3/16	1/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	40.7	3/12	1/3	
Cancellations (%)	23.7	25.0	3/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	14.8	1/12	0/3	
Triplets or greater	7.4	0/12	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.

ADVANCED FERTILITY INSTITUTE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	98%
GIFT	2%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	19%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	33%
Endometriosis	16%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	28%
Other factors	19%
Unexplained	3%

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	178	95	41	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.4	21.1	4.9	20.6 (16.2 - 25.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.5	14.7	2.4	16.1 (12.2 - 20.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	24.8	17.7	3.3	18.4 (13.9 - 22.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.7	19.4	3.9	19.9 (15.1 - 24.7)
Cancellations (%)	10.1	16.8	26.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	4.5	3.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.3	6.9	0.0	
Triplets or greater	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	11	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/18	0/11		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.6		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	9	5	11	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/9	1/5	3/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.8	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.

INDIANAPOLIS FERTILITY CENTER IVF PROGRAM
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	38%
GIFT	45%
ZIFT	17%
with ICSI	17%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	13%
Endometriosis	30%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	13%
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	340	219	97	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.3	26.0	12.4	27.8 (24.5 - 31.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	31.8	18.3	4.1	21.9 (18.9 - 24.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	35.4	22.9	5.8	25.6 (22.1 - 29.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	36.2	24.5	6.5	26.7 (23.0 - 30.3)
Cancellations (%)	10.3	20.1	28.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.4	8.0	1.6	
Triplets or greater	3.4	1.8	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	49	31	13	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.3	9.7	0/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	4.1	3.4	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	7	9	12	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/7	3/9	6/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	4.2	

[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.

CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

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

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	50%
Endometriosis	34%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	5%
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	19	12	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	6/19	1/12	0/7	17.5 (6.4 - 28.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	6/19	1/12	0/7	17.5 (6.4 - 28.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	6/15	1/10	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	6/14	1/8	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	4/19	2/12	4/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.8	4.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/14	0/8	0/2	
Triplets or greater	1/14	0/8	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.

McFARLAND CLINIC ASSISTED REPRODUCTION PROGRAM
AMES, IOWA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

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

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	30%
Endometriosis	25%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	7%
Other factors	18%
Unexplained	20%

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	75	44	9	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.7	22.7	1/9	24.3 (16.8 - 31.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.3	15.9	1/9	17.4 (11.4 - 23.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.4	21.2	0/9	19.8 (12.9 - 26.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	27.1	21.9	0/8	20.4 (13.3 - 27.4)
Cancellations (%)	4.0	25.0	1/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.5	4.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.6	9.4	0/8	
Triplets or greater	1.4	0.0	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	10	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	18.2	1/10	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.5	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.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA HOSPITALS AND CLINICS
CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE
IOWA CITY, IOWA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	7%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	62%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	37%
with ICSI	23%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	36%
Endometriosis	5%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	18%
Other factors	27%
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	139	120	32	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	39.6	31.7	18.8	33.0 (27.6 - 38.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	31.7	28.3	18.8	28.2 (23.0 - 33.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	33.9	34.0	26.1	32.5 (26.6 - 38.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	35.8	34.7	28.6	34.1 (27.9 - 40.3)
Cancellations (%)	6.5	16.7	28.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.7	3.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.8	9.2	0.0	
Triplets or greater	4.0	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	82	49	12	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	14.6	10.2	0/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.6	3.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	9	14	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/4	4/9	5/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.1	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.

MID-IOWA FERTILITY
WEST DES MOINES, IOWA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	92%
GIFT	8%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	10%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	35%
Endometriosis	24%
Uterine factor	14%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	7%
Unexplained	10%

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	30	16	5	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.7	4/16	0/5	21.3 (10.7 - 31.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.7	3/16	0/5	19.0 (9.0 - 29.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	27.6	3/13	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	29.6	3/11	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	3.3	3/16	2/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.7	5.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.4	1/11	0/3	
Triplets or greater	7.4	0/11	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/7	0/1	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	4.0	3.5	
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.

WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	73%
GIFT	24%
ZIFT	3%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	22%
Endometriosis	24%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	3%
Other factors	43%
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	46	28	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	15.2	10.7	0/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	15.2	10.7	0/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	16.7	12.5	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	24.1	3/15	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	8.7	13.8	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	4.8	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	0/15	0/1	
Triplets or greater	2.5	0/15	0/1	
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	2.0		
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.

REPRODUCTIVE RESOURCE CENTER OF GREATER KANSAS CITY
OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	50%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	74%
GIFT	26%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	21%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	19%
Endometriosis	4%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	32%
Other factors	26%
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	144	106	28	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.4	34.0	17.9	31.7 (26.3 - 37.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	30.6	26.4	14.3	26.1 (21.0 - 31.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	35.5	35.4	19.1	32.5 (26.3 - 38.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	36.1	35.4	20.0	33.0 (26.6 - 39.3)
Cancellations (%)	13.9	25.5	25.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	5.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.2	11.4	5.0	
Triplets or greater	1.6	2.5	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	22	10	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0.0	4.6	1/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	2.5	3.1	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	5	4	19	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/5	2/4	6/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	5.5	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.

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
WICHITA, KANSAS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	70%
GIFT	29%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	7%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	44%
Endometriosis	32%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	9%
Other factors	1%
Unexplained	11%

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	80	51	20	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	45.0	25.5	15.0	32.6 (25.4 - 39.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	32.5	19.6	10.0	23.8 (17.2 - 30.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	35.6	28.6	2/16	28.9 (21.0 - 36.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	38.2	30.3	2/14	31.1 (22.6 - 39.5)
Cancellations (%)	8.8	29.4	20.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	4.4	5.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.2	12.1	0/14	
Triplets or greater	4.4	0.0	0/14	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	13	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	25.0	1/13	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.4	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	0	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3		2/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3		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.

FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINE ASSOCIATES
CENTRAL BAPTIST HOSPITAL IVF
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

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	1%
ZIFT	3%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	48%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	21%
Other factors	17%
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	46	26	5	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	13.0	11.5	1/5	13.8 (4.8 - 22.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	10.9	3.9	0/5	6.4 (1.5 - 11.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	12.8	4.6	0/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	17.2	1/14	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	15.2	15.4	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.3	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.9	0/14	0/3	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/14	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred		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.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY CHANDLER MEDICAL CENTER
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

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	13%
Endometriosis	53%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	20%
Other factors	7%
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	8	6	2	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/8	0/6	0/2	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	2/8	0/6	0/2	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	2/8	0/4	0/2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/8	0/3	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	0/8	2/6	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	2.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/8	0/3	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0/8	0/3	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/2			
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5			
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.

ALLIANT HEALTH SYSTEM FERTILITY CENTER
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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	<1%
with ICSI	15%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	41%
Endometriosis	16%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	16%
Other factors	22%
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	49	39	28	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.6	30.8	17.9	27.4 (19.2 - 35.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.5	23.1	7.1	19.9 (12.5 - 27.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	25.6	29.0	10.0	24.0 (15.4 - 32.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	27.5	32.1	2/19	26.1 (16.9 - 35.4)
Cancellations (%)	14.3	20.5	28.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.5	3.6	0/19	
Triplets or greater	2.5	0.0	0/19	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	3	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/16	0/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/1	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred		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.

FERTILITY AND LASER CENTER IVF PROGRAM
METAIRIE, LOUISIANA

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	5%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	42%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	15%
Other factors	23%
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	63	42	31	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.0	11.9	9.7	18.4 (12.0 - 24.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.4	9.5	6.5	16.3 (10.2 - 22.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	29.1	14.8	8.0	20.2 (12.6 - 27.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	32.0	18.2	2/15	23.7 (14.8 - 32.5)
Cancellations (%)	12.7	35.7	19.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.5	4.3	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	24.0	4.6	2/15	
Triplets or greater	0.0	4.6	0/15	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/6	0/1	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	6.0	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	2	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/1	0/2	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	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.

THE CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	79%
GIFT	21%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	3%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	36%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	12%
Male factor	21%
Other factors	9%
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	19	9	5	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	9/19	2/9	0/5	29.8 (15.6 - 44.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	7/19	2/9	0/5	24.9 (11.0 - 38.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	7/19	2/9	0/5	24.9 (11.0 - 38.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	7/16	2/8	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	0/19	0/9	0/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/16	1/8	0/4	
Triplets or greater	2/16	0/8	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2	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.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	76%
GIFT	22%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	12%
Endometriosis	34%
Uterine factor	14%
Male factor	11%
Other factors	28%
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	80	59	21	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	33.8	25.4	9.5	26.4 (19.8 - 33.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	30.0	18.6	4.8	21.4 (15.3 - 27.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	31.2	22.4	1/17	23.5 (16.8 - 30.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	32.0	23.9	1/16	24.3 (17.4 - 31.1)
Cancellations (%)	3.8	16.9	14.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	4.3	3.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.0	4.3	0/16	
Triplets or greater	0.0	2.2	0/16	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	6	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	2/6	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.7	1.3	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	5	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	1/5	2/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	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.

CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

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	11%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	25%
Endometriosis	32%
Uterine factor	4%
Male factor	39%
Other factors	0%
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	13	11	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	1/13	2/11	0/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	1/13	1/11	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	1/9	1/9	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/7	1/8	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	4/13	2/11	3/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.9	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/7	0/8	0/1	
Triplets or greater	1/7	0/8	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/2		
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			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.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MEDICAL CENTER
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY IVF PROGRAM
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

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	23%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	25%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	43%
Endometriosis	5%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	18%
Other factors	30%
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	104	62	25	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	14.4	8.1	8.0	11.0 (6.6 - 15.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	10.6	3.2	4.0	6.7 (3.3 - 10.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	14.9	5.1	1/13	10.1 (4.9 - 15.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.7	5.6	1/12	11.2 (5.5 - 16.8)
Cancellations (%)	28.9	37.1	48.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.6	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4.6	0.0	0/12	
Triplets or greater	1.5	0.0	1/12	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/6	0/2	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	1.5	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.

OAKWOOD HOSPITAL CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN

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	1%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	37%
Endometriosis	4%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	8%
Other factors	47%
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	57	55	22	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	22.8	16.4	13.6	18.8 (12.2 - 25.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	21.1	12.7	9.1	15.9 (9.7 - 22.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	30.0	20.0	2/9	25.0 (15.5 - 34.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.8	24.1	2/7	28.0 (17.4 - 38.6)
Cancellations (%)	29.8	36.4	59.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.3	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.7	6.9	0/7	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	1.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/7		0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4		1.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	1	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	1/1	2/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	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.

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY IVF CLINIC
HUTZEL HOSPITAL
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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	1%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	10%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	47%
Endometriosis	14%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	14%
Other factors	10%
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	54	35	11	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	24.9	11.4	0/11	16.0 (9.5 - 22.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	20.5	11.4	0/11	13.5 (7.3 - 19.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	23.9	13.8	0/7	16.0 (8.7 - 23.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.8	14.3	0/6	17.5 (9.7 - 25.3)
Cancellations (%)	14.8	17.1	4/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	4.4	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4.9	0.0	0/6	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.0	3.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	2	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		2/2	4/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.5	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.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
FLINT, MICHIGAN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	86%
GIFT	14%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	47%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	19%
Endometriosis	22%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	41%
Other factors	16%
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	92	56	31	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	34.8	41.0	22.6	34.8 (27.9 - 41.8)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.0	28.6	12.9	24.1 (17.9 - 30.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.1	32.0	14.3	26.1 (19.4 - 32.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	27.0	32.7	16.7	27.2 (20.2 - 34.2)
Cancellations (%)	4.3	10.7	9.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.8	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.2	8.2	4.2	
Triplets or greater	1.2	4.1	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	31	9	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.0	0/9	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.8	3.5	
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.

GRAND RAPIDS FERTILITY AND IVF
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	38%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	88%
GIFT	12%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	15%

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	66	43	15	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	43.9	20.9	1/15	28.9 (21.6 - 36.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	31.8	16.3	0/15	20.5 (14.0 - 27.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	35.6	22.6	0/11	24.5 (16.8 - 32.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	38.9	23.3	0/11	26.3 (18.2 - 34.4)
Cancellations (%)	10.6	27.9	4/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	4.5	5.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.4	10.0	0/11	
Triplets or greater	7.4	0.0	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/8	0/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	2.0	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	2	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/2	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	5.5	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.

WEST MICHIGAN REPRODUCTIVE INSTITUTE, P.C.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	75%
GIFT	21%
ZIFT	4%
with ICSI	17%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	38%
Endometriosis	29%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	25%
Other factors	3%
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	69	33	10	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.5	24.2	2/10	25.0 (16.6 - 33.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	24.6	18.2	0/10	17.9 (11.2 - 24.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	25.8	20.7	0/6	19.3 (12.1 - 26.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.8	20.7	0/6	20.5 (13.0 - 27.9)
Cancellations (%)	4.4	12.1	4/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	5.3	6.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	11.9	0.0	0/6	
Triplets or greater	5.1	0.0	0/6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/6	0/1	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	4.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred			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.

SPARROW HOSPITAL FERTILITY CENTER
LANSING, MICHIGAN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	64%
GIFT	36%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	41%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	44%
Endometriosis	36%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	7%
Other factors	8%
Unexplained	5%

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	42	23	18	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	21.4	8.7	3/18	16.0 (8.3 - 23.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	16.7	4.4	2/18	11.2 (5.0 - 17.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	18.0	1/19	2/14	12.7 (5.3 - 20.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	18.9	1/19	2/13	13.4 (5.7 - 21.1)
Cancellations (%)	7.1	17.4	4/18	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	4.1	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.4	1/19	0/13	
Triplets or greater	2.7	0/19	0/13	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/6	0/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.2	2.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1		0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0		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.

FIRST, INC., IVF PROGRAM
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	80%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	82%
GIFT	11%
ZIFT	7%
with ICSI	65%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	20%
Endometriosis	19%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	36%
Other factors	22%
Unexplained	3%

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	131	70	31	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	46.6	35.7	12.9	36.6 (30.6 - 42.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	42.0	27.1	0.0	29.1 (23.7 - 34.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	42.6	27.9	0.0	29.6 (24.2 - 35.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	44.4	28.4	0.0	30.6 (25.1 - 36.2)
Cancellations (%)	1.5	2.9	12.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.6	5.7	4.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	17.7	3.0	0.0	
Triplets or greater	0.8	1.5	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.7	6.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	6	13	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/2	1/6	3/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.5	5.0	5.1	

[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.

HENRY FORD MEDICAL CENTER IVF PROGRAM
TROY, MICHIGAN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	93%
GIFT	7%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	3%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	58%
Endometriosis	13%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	7%

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	46	13	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	7.5	15.2	1/13	10.3 (4.4 - 16.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	7.5	10.9	0/13	7.3 (2.4 - 12.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	8.8	15.2	0/9	9.5 (3.3 - 15.7)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	11.1	19.2	0/8	12.0 (4.3 - 19.7)
Cancellations (%)	15.0	28.3	4/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.7	3.9	0/8	
Triplets or greater	3.7	0.0	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	11	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/19	1/11	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.1	2.7	
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.

ANN ARBOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE ASSOCIATES
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	41%
GIFT	18%
ZIFT	41%
with ICSI	23%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	29%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	0%
Other factors	59%
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	182	126	49	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.8	19.1	16.3	24.0 (19.6 - 28.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.4	14.3	12.2	19.5 (15.5 - 23.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	31.2	20.0	17.1	24.6 (19.6 - 29.6)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	33.8	21.7	18.2	26.6 (21.3 - 32.0)
Cancellations (%)	15.4	28.6	28.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.5	4.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.5	4.8	6.1	
Triplets or greater	2.1	1.2	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	26	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	10.0	15.4	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	7	3	22	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/7	2/3	31.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.3	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.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND IVF MINNESOTA
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	83%
GIFT	17%
ZIFT	<1%
with ICSI	8%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	32%
Endometriosis	22%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	17%
Other factors	8%
Unexplained	19%

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	74	54	15	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	29.7	27.8	3/15	27.3 (19.9 - 34.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	28.4	27.8	2/15	25.5 (18.4 - 32.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	33.9	38.5	2/12	32.4 (23.8 - 41.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	35.0	41.7	2/12	32.8 (24.1 - 41.5)
Cancellations (%)	16.2	27.8	3/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.9	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	16.7	16.7	0/12	
Triplets or greater	5.0	5.6	0/12	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of tranfers	7	6	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/7	1/6	0/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	3.5	3.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	4	26	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/8	2/4	69.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	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.

MIDWEST CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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	41%
Endometriosis	13%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	25%
Other factors	18%
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	150	87	31	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	42.0	39.1	29.0	38.7 (32.8 - 44.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	37.3	33.3	22.6	33.3 (27.6 - 39.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	42.1	43.9	35.0	41.6 (34.7 - 48.5)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	44.1	46.8	7/18	44.2 (37.0 - 51.4)
Cancellations (%)	11.3	24.1	35.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	4.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	15.0	12.9	0/18	
Triplets or greater	2.4	0.0	0/18	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	21	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.6	33.3	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	0	6	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2		2/6	
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 MINNESOTA WOMEN'S HEALTH CLINIC
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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	18%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	34%
Endometriosis	6%
Uterine factor	28%
Male factor	26%
Other factors	0%
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	25	13	12	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	24.0	5/13	1/12	26.4 (13.8 - 39.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	16.0	3/13	1/12	17.2 (6.2 - 28.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	16.7	3/12	1/9	18.7 (6.9 - 30.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	16.7	3/12	1/7	19.2 (7.1 - 31.3)
Cancellations (%)	4.0	1/13	3/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.8	3.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.3	2/12	0/7	
Triplets or greater	0.0	1/12	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	4	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/4	0/4	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.5	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.

MAYO CLINIC ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

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	27%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	27%
Endometriosis	5%
Uterine factor	10%
Male factor	34%
Other factors	20%
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	124	97	16	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	46.8	32.0	2/16	35.3 (29.3 - 41.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	38.7	23.7	1/16	27.5 (22.0 - 32.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	44.0	29.1	1/10	32.5 (26.0 - 39.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	46.6	30.3	1/9	34.3 (27.5 - 41.2)
Cancellations (%)	12.1	18.6	6/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	19.4	11.8	1/9	
Triplets or greater	4.9	1.3	0/9	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	24	6	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	48.5	12.5	1/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.5	2.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/2	0/1	1/1	
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.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ASSOCIATES
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	13%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	99%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	25%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	4%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	28%
Other factors	12%
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	60	42	13	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	41.7	42.9	3/13	38.8 (29.9 - 47.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	33.3	33.3	2/13	30.1 (21.8 - 38.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	33.3	34.1	2/13	30.4 (22.0 - 38.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	33.9	35.0	2/13	30.7 (22.3 - 39.1)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	2.4	0/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.5	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	18.6	10.0	1/13	
Triplets or greater	1.7	0.0	0/13	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of tranfers	8	3	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/8	0/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	5.3	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	3	9	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/3	3/3	5/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	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.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER IVF PROGRAM
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

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

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	40%
Endometriosis	34%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	3%
Other factors	19%
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	66	32	19	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	12.1	15.6	0/19	11.2 (5.4 - 17.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	10.6	6.3	0/19	7.1 (2.6 - 11.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	12.3	8.3	0/13	8.6 (3.1 - 14.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	15.6	2/17	0/7	11.4 (4.0 - 18.7)
Cancellations (%)	13.6	25.0	6/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.3	1.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.7	1/17	0/7	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/17	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	1	2	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/2	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	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.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI HOSPITAL AND CLINICS ART PROGRAM
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	59%
GIFT	41%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	25%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	21%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	15%
Other factors	46%
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	18	17	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/18	3/17	1/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	3/16	3/17	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	3/16	3/11	0/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/14	3/10	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	2/18	6/17	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	4.4	6.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/14	0/10	0/3	
Triplets or greater	0/14	0/10	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/5	0/5		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	2.4		
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 ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	6%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	79%
GIFT	21%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	25%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	41%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	15%
Other factors	15%
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	69	61	13	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	20.3	13.1	2/13	16.8 (10.4 - 23.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.8	13.1	2/13	16.2 (9.9 - 22.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	19.4	15.7	2/11	17.9 (10.9 - 24.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	22.4	17.0	2/9	20.4 (12.5 - 28.4)
Cancellations (%)	2.9	16.4	2/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.0	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.3	2.1	1/9	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/9	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	5	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/6	1/5		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	1.7		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	6	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/6	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	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.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALISTS
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

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	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	47%
Endometriosis	23%
Uterine factor	12%
Male factor	3%
Other factors	5%
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	52	46	18	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	38.5	39.1	4/18	35.7 (27.1 - 44.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	30.8	28.3	2/18	26.3 (18.5 - 34.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	31.4	34.2	2/14	29.3 (20.7 - 38.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	34.0	39.4	2/13	32.6 (23.3 - 41.9)
Cancellations (%)	1.9	17.4	4/18	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.3	3.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.8	0.0	1/13	
Triplets or greater	0.0	6.1	0/13	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/2	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	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.

INFERTILITY CENTER OF ST. LOUIS AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL IVF AND GIFT PROGRAM ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	71%
GIFT	26%
ZIFT	3%
with ICSI	54%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	8%
Endometriosis	0%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	68%
Other factors	2%
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	99	64	23	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.3	7.8	13.0	19.1 (13.7 - 24.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	28.3	6.3	8.7	16.8 (11.8 - 21.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.6	6.3	8.7	17.0 (11.9 - 22.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	29.8	7.0	2/18	18.2 (12.7 - 23.8)
Cancellations (%)	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.4	4.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.4	0.0	0/18	
Triplets or greater	3.2	0.0	0/18	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	5	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/16	2/5	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	4.8	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	4	16	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/2	1/4	4/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.5	4.3	4.4	

[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.

NEBRASKA METHODIST HOSPITAL REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES LABORATORIES OMAHA, NEBRASKA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	98%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	11%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	33%
Endometriosis	19%
Uterine factor	29%
Male factor	15%
Other factors	3%
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	117	59	19	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.8	22.0	4/19	25.9 (19.5 - 32.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	27.4	20.3	1/19	20.9 (15.3 - 26.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	29.4	24.0	1/13	23.5 (17.2 - 29.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.5	30.8	1/13	26.2 (19.2 - 33.2)
Cancellations (%)	6.8	15.3	6/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.7	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	16.2	12.8	0/13	
Triplets or greater	1.9	0.0	0/13	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	5	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/13	0/5		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.4		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	3	6	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/4	1/3	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.3	3.3	2.3	

[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.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA IVF PROGRAM
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	7%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	93%
GIFT	6%
ZIFT	1%
with ICSI	9%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	21%
Endometriosis	24%
Uterine factor	28%
Male factor	11%
Other factors	13%
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	88	38	23	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.3	31.6	8.7	25.5 (18.3 - 32.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	22.7	26.3	4.3	20.7 (14.1 - 27.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	24.1	30.3	5.0	22.9 (15.6 - 30.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	26.3	38.5	1/17	26.3 (18.1 - 34.5)
Cancellations (%)	5.7	10.5	13.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.5	3.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.6	7.7	0/17	
Triplets or greater	5.3	3.8	0/17	
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	6.5	3.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh cycles	1	3	9	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/3	4/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	4.0	5.8	

[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.

AKRON CITY HOSPITAL IVF CENTER
AKRON, OHIO

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	91%
GIFT	9%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	24%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	43%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	23%
Other factors	4%
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	36	16	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	44.4	6/16	1/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	41.7	4/16	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	42.9	4/14	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	44.1	4/13	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	2.8	2/16	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	11.8	1/13	0/3	
Triplets or greater	8.8	0/13	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/10	1/1	1/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.0	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			1/1	
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.

FERTILITY UNLIMITED, INC.
AKRON, OHIO

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	5%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	34%
Endometriosis	35%
Uterine factor	8%
Male factor	5%
Other factors	8%
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	35	8	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.9	11.4	1/8	22.9 (14.7 - 31.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.4	11.4	1/8	18.5 (10.7 - 26.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	31.1	13.3	1/6	22.1 (12.8 - 31.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	32.6	13.8	1/6	22.6 (13.2 - 32.1)
Cancellations (%)	15.1	14.3	2/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.1	3.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.3	6.9	0/6	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	5	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/14	0/5	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	1	11	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	0/1	5/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	5.0	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.

BETHESDA FERTILITY CENTER/INFERTILITY UNIT
CINCINNATI, OHIO

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	21%
Endometriosis	9%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	46%
Other factors	10%
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	109	38	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	39.5	23.7	1/7	29.2 (21.3 - 37.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	35.8	21.1	1/7	26.7 (18.8 - 34.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	39.4	24.2	1/5	30.4 (21.1 - 39.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	48.8	32.0	1/4	
Cancellations (%)	13.8	18.4	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.1	5.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	22.5	20.0	1/4	
Triplets or greater	13.8	0.0	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	9	6	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/9	0/9	1/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	2.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	7	8	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/3	4/7	2/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	3.6	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.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, INC.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

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	32%
Endometriosis	8%
Uterine factor	8%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	20%
Unexplained	8%

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	12	9	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	2/12	1/9	1/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	1/12	1/9	1/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	1/11	1/9	1/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/9	1/6	1/2	
Cancellations (%)	1/12	0/9	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/9	0/6	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0/9	0/6	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	17	15	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/13	4/17	5/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	3.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	5	15	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/3	3/5	7/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	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.

GREATER CINCINNATI INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AT THE CHRIST HOSPITAL CINCINNATI, OHIO

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	6%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	99%
GIFT	1%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	21%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	30%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	12%
Other factors	20%
Unexplained	6%

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	254	178	64	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.6	20.8	9.4	20.9 (17.4 - 24.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	23.2	15.2	4.7	17.0 (13.8 - 20.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	26.6	18.8	6.7	20.2 (16.4 - 23.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	27.6	19.6	6.8	21.0 (17.1 - 24.8)
Cancellations (%)	12.6	19.1	29.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.5	4.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.1	6.5	2.3	
Triplets or greater	4.7	1.5	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	74	30	5	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	20.3	26.7	2/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.3	5.4	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	12	16	26	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/12	6/16	34.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.3	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.

CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION IVF PROGRAM
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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	28%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	19%
Endometriosis	24%
Uterine factor	6%
Male factor	32%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	14%

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	62	52	15	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.4	36.5	2/15	28.1 (20.5 - 35.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.8	17.3	2/15	20.5 (13.5 - 27.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.6	18.8	2/14	22.5 (15.0 - 30.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	34.0	20.9	2/11	26.4 (17.8 - 35.1)
Cancellations (%)	9.7	7.7	1/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	2.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.4	4.7	0/11	
Triplets or greater	2.1	0.0	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	19	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	18.5	3/19	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.6	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.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF CLEVELAND IVF PROGRAM
CLEVELAND, OHIO

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	Yes
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	8%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	7%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	38%
Endometriosis	8%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	20%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	22%

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	93	46	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	27.9	21.5	13.0	22.9 (17.3 - 28.5)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.7	16.1	13.0	20.5 (15.1 - 25.8)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	29.1	21.7	20.0	24.8 (18.5 - 31.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	31.1	23.4	21.4	26.0 (19.4 - 32.6)
Cancellations (%)	8.1	21.5	30.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.5	6.3	7.1	
Triplets or greater	4.1	0.0	3.6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	19	10	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	13.2	4/19	0/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.9	2.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	26	8	19	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	19.2	2/8	15.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	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.

OHIO REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
COLUMBUS, OHIO

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	22%
ZIFT	4%
with ICSI	6%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	45%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	17%
Male factor	13%
Other factors	1%
Unexplained	3%

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	65	12	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	37.2	35.4	1/12	31.4 (24.5 - 38.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	31.4	26.2	1/12	25.4 (18.8 - 31.9)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	32.9	27.9	1/10	27.0 (19.9 - 34.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	33.3	28.3	1/9	27.2 (20.0 - 34.4)
Cancellations (%)	4.7	6.2	2/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.2	3.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	16.0	10.0	0/9	
Triplets or greater	3.7	3.3	0/9	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number transfers	15	14	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/15	0/14	1/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number fresh transfers	1	1	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	1/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	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.

GENETICS AND IVF INSTITUTE OF OHIO
DAYTON, OHIO

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	6%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	20%
Endometriosis	6%
Uterine factor	23%
Male factor	43%
Other factors	8%
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	38	33	9	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.3	12.1	1/9	18.5 (10.3 - 26.9)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.3	6.1	1/9	16.3 (8.3 - 24.3)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	35.7	7.7	1/8	21.4 (11.6 - 31.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	35.7	8.7	1/7	22.1 (11.9 - 32.4)
Cancellations (%)	26.3	21.2	1/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	4.2	2.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.7	4.3	1/7	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	6	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/6	1/6		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.2		
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.

MIAMI VALLEY HOSPITAL FERTILITY CENTER
DAYTON, OHIO

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	90%
GIFT	10%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	10%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	43%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	12%
Other factors	9%
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	54	17	10	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	33.3	1/17	2/10	21.1 (12.7 - 29.4)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	29.6	1/17	0/10	15.7 (8.9 - 22.7)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	33.3	1/11	0/7	18.6 (9.9 - 27.3)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	38.1	1/8	0/5	20.7 (11.3 - 30.2)
Cancellations (%)	13.0	6/17	3/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.5	3.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.1	0/8	0/5	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/8	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/6	0/3	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.7	2.3	3.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	2	
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.

FERTILITY CENTER OF NORTHWEST OHIO
TOLEDO, OHIO

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

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

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	41%
Endometriosis	5%
Uterine factor	10%
Male factor	11%
Other factors	3%
Unexplained	30%

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	38	18	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.7	4/18	0/7	18.9 (9.6 - 28.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	13.2	3/18	0/7	12.1 (4.1 - 20.0)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	14.7	3/15	0/7	14.0 (4.8 - 23.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	17.2	3/13	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	7.9	2/18	0/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	2.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.3	1/13	0/4	
Triplets or greater	3.4	0/13	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/12	1/5		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	2.8		
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.

HENRY G. BENNETT, JR., FERTILITY INSTITUTE IVF PROGRAM
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	<10%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	54%
GIFT	46%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	32%
Endometriosis	45%
Uterine factor	17%
Male factor	6%
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	56	35	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	41.1	20.0	1/7	28.7 (19.7 - 37.6)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	39.3	11.4	0/7	22.2 (15.2 - 29.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	41.5	13.3	0/6	23.9 (16.4 - 31.4)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	45.8	13.8	0/6	25.6 (17.8 - 33.5)
Cancellations (%)	3.6	14.3	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.2	3.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.5	0.0	0/6	
Triplets or greater	2.1	3.5	0/6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	4	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/8	1/4	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		1/1	1/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred		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.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	No
Donor eggs shared	100%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	94%
GIFT	6%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	30%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	34%
Endometriosis	8%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	34%
Other factors	16%
Unexplained	8%

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	26	20	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	38.5	40.0	1/4	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.9	35.0	0/4	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	31.8	7/19	0/2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	33.3	7/19	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	15.4	5.0	2/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.5	2/19	0/1	
Triplets or greater	9.5	1/19	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	6	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/9	0/6	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	2.7	1.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	2	
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.

TULSA CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH
TULSA, OKLAHOMA

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	20%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	27%
Endometriosis	10%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	27%
Other factors	27%
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	54	35	8	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	33.3	8.6	0/8	18.4 (11.7 - 25.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	29.6	8.6	0/8	16.7 (10.2 -23.2)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	32.7	12.0	0/6	19.3 (11.8 - 26.9)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	35.6	16.0	0/5	22.0 (13.3 - 30.8)
Cancellations (%)	9.3	34.3	2/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.1	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.3	5.3	0/5	
Triplets or greater	2.2	0.0	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/4	0/3	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.8	3.0	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.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
FERTILITY SPECIALISTS IVF PROGRAM
SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

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	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	62%
Endometriosis	23%
Uterine factor	15%
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	8	0	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	1/5	2/8		
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	1/5	1/8		
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	1/3	1/6		
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/3	1/4		
Cancellations (%)	2/5	2/8		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.5		
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/3	1/4		
Triplets or greater	0/3	0/4		
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.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	53%
GIFT	47%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	37%
Endometriosis	21%
Uterine factor	26%
Male factor	11%
Other factors	0%
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	11	7	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	4/11	0/7	0/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	4/11	0/7	0/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	4/11	0/7	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/9	0/6	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	0/11	0/7	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.0	1.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/9	0/6	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0/9	0/6	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.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SERVICES
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

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	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	58%
Endometriosis	17%
Uterine factor	8%
Male factor	0%
Other factors	0%
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	9	3	0	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/9	0/3		
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	3/9	0/3		
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	3/9	0/3		
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/9	0/2		
Cancellations (%)	0/9	0/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	2.5		
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/9	0/2		
Triplets or greater	0/9	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.

APPALACHIAN FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY CENTER
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	65%
GIFT	25%
ZIFT	10%
with ICSI	10%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	33%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	37%
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	23	13	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	43.5	4/13	0/1	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	26.1	2/13	0/1	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	6/19	2/11	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	6/19	2/11	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	17.4	2/13	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	5.0	1.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/19	1/11	0/1	
Triplets or greater	1/19	0/11	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	4	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3	0/4	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	1.8	1.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1		2/4	
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.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE–KNOXVILLE IVF PROGRAM
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	28%
GIFT	38%
ZIFT	34%
with ICSI	38%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	5%
Endometriosis	32%
Uterine factor	14%
Male factor	35%
Other factors	14%
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	26	15	6	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	69.2	5/15	0/6	43.8 (32.0 - 55.7)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	57.7	3/15	0/6	33.7 (22.4 - 45.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	57.7	3/15	0/6	33.7 (22.4 - 45.1)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	65.2	3/14	0/6	37.7 (25.9 - 49.5)
Cancellations (%)	11.5	4/15	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.4	3.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4.3	1/14	0/6	
Triplets or greater	17.4	0/14	0/6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/3			
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.7			
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.

UNIVERSITY FERTILITY ASSOCIATES OF UT MEDICAL GROUP, INC.
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

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	12%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	46%
Endometriosis	7%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	12%
Other factors	19%
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	61	26	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	19.7	23.1	3/7	25.1 (15.2 - 35.0)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	18.0	19.2	3/7	22.9 (13.3 - 32.5)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	22.9	22.7	3/5	29.9 (18.6 - 41.2)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	23.4	23.8	3/5	30.1 (18.8 - 41.5)
Cancellations (%)	22.9	19.2	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.1	5.3	5.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	2.1	9.5	1/5	
Triplets or greater	2.1	4.8	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	3	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/9	1/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.3	4.0	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	2	3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	0/2	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	2.0	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.

CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
CENTENNIAL MEDICAL CENTER
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics	
SART member	Yes
Single women	No
Surrogates	Yes
Donor eggs shared	20%

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	100%
GIFT	0%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	32%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	40%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	1%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	9%
Unexplained	6%

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	120	68	19	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	47.5	33.8	2/19	35.9 (29.6 - 42.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	39.2	26.5	0/9	27.6 (22.1 - 33.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	42.7	36.0	0/10	32.6 (26.2 - 39.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	45.2	37.5	0/19	34.3 (27.7 - 40.9)
Cancellations (%)	8.3	26.5	9/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.6	3.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.6	6.3	0/9	
Triplets or greater	1.0	4.2	0/9	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	8	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	4/14	1/8	2/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	4.1	3.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	6	4	15	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/6	3/4	8/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	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.

VANDERBILT CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

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	13%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	31%
Endometriosis	22%
Uterine factor	7%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	0%
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	23	15	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.4	1/15	0/7	16.4 (6.6 - 26.2)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	21.7	1/15	0/7	12.4 (3.4 - 21.4)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	21.7	1/14	0/4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	22.7	1/13	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	0.0	1/15	3/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.1	2.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.1	0/13	0/4	
Triplets or greater	4.6	0/13	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	0	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/4			
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.5			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred		1.0		

[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.

APPLETON MEDICAL CENTER IVF AND FAMILY FERTILITY PROGRAM APPLETON, WISCONSIN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	57%
GIFT	43%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	38%
Endometriosis	10%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	5%
Unexplained	32%

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	2	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	1/9	1/10	0/2	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	1/9	1/10	0/2	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	1/9	1/5	0/1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/7	1/4		
Cancellations (%)	0/9	5/10	1/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	3.5	0.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/7	1/4		
Triplets or greater	0/7	0/4		
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/5	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.6	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.

GUNDERSEN/LUTHERAN MEDICAL CENTER
REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND FERTILITY CENTER
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	29%
GIFT	71%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	24%
Endometriosis	20%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	3%
Other factors	47%
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	40	17	2	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.0	7/17	1/2	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	27.5	6/17	1/2	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	32.4	6/15	1/2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	33.3	6/15	1/2	
Cancellations (%)	15.0	2/17	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.1	5.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.1	2/15	0/2	
Triplets or greater	3.0	0/15	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.

WOMEN'S ENDOCRINE CLINIC
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN HOSPITAL
MADISON, WISCONSIN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	79%
GIFT	21%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	58%
Endometriosis	6%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	9%
Other factors	6%
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	18	12	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/18	3/12	0/2	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	2/18	1/12	0/2	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	2/17	1/12	0/2	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/16	1/12	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	1/18	0/12	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	3.6	3.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/16	0/12	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0/16	0/12	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	1/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/1	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	7.0	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.

MARSHFIELD CLINIC FERTILITY CENTER
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

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	14%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	14%
Other factors	29%
Unexplained	14%

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	2	5	0	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	0/2	1/5		
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	0/2	1/5		
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	0/2	1/4		
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	1/3		
Cancellations (%)	0/2	1/5		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	1.7		
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/2	0/3		
Triplets or greater	0/2	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	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.

ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF FERTILITY
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS; MILWAUKEE & WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

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	12%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	38%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	34%
Endometriosis	15%
Uterine factor	2%
Male factor	24%
Other factors	18%
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	128	99	30	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.5	24.2	16.7	25.7 (20.4 - 31.1)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	23.4	21.2	10.0	20.2 (15.4 - 25.1)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	28.0	25.3	3/19	24.8 (18.9 - 30.8)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	28.9	25.6	3/18	25.5 (19.4 - 31.6)
Cancellations (%)	16.4	16.2	36.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.3	4.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.8	4.9	1/18	
Triplets or greater	2.9	2.4	0/18	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	62	36	16	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	21.0	8.3	3/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	3.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	8	7	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/2	4/8	5/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.5	3.5	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.

REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALTY CENTER
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	45%
GIFT	53%
ZIFT	2%
with ICSI	0%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	41%
Endometriosis	18%
Uterine factor	12%
Male factor	8%
Other factors	4%
Unexplained	17%

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	17	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	32.3	1/17	0/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	29.0	1/17	0/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	29.0	1/16	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	30.0	1/16	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	0.0	1/17	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.0	9.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	0/16	0/3	
Triplets or greater	3.3	0/16	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	8	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	0/13	0/8		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)			0/1	
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.

WOMENCARE–WAUKESHA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

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	7%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	36%
Endometriosis	12%
Uterine factor	5%
Male factor	12%
Other factors	33%
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	14	19	9	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	4/14	6/19	1/9	26.5 (12.8 - 40.3)
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	3/14	3/19	1/9	17.5 (5.5 - 29.6)
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	3/14	3/18	1/7	18.4 (5.9 - 31.0)
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/13	3/18	1/5	20.2 (6.5 - 34.0)
Cancellations (%)	0/14	1/19	2/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/13	1/18	1/5	
Triplets or greater	0/13	0/18	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	6	4	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	1/15	0/6	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.9	2.5	3.5	
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.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE IVF PROGRAM
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	88%
GIFT	12%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	23%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	18%
Endometriosis	35%
Uterine factor	3%
Male factor	10%
Other factors	33%
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	20	16	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.0	2/16	1/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	25.0	2/16	1/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	5/19	2/16	1/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	5/19	2/16	1/3	
Cancellations (%)	5.0	0/16	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.2	3.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/19	0/16	0/3	
Triplets or greater	0/19	0/16	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	9	1	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	2/5	3/9	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.4	3.1	6.0	
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.

CLINIC OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY, LTD.
WEST ALLIS, WISCONSIN

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

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

Type of ART Used[a]	
IVF	87%
GIFT	13%
ZIFT	0%
with ICSI	38%

ART Patient Diagnosis[a]	
Tubal factor	27%
Endometriosis	46%
Uterine factor	0%
Male factor	27%
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	5	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/7	2/5	0/3	
Live births per cycle[c] (%)	3/7	2/5	0/3	
Live births per retrieval[c] (%)	3/7	2/5	0/3	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)	3/7	2/4	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	0/7	0/5	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	4.5	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/7	1/4	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0/7	0/4	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	2	0	
Live births per transfer[c] (%)		0/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.5		
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.

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, Central United States

ALABAMA

ART at Birmingham
Women's Medical Plaza, Suite 508
2006 Brookwood Medical Center Drive
Birmingham, AL 35209
Phone: (205) 870-9784
Fax: (205) 870-0698

University of Alabama–Birmingham IVF Program
Kirklin Clinic
Sixth Avenue South
Birmingham, AL 35294
Phone: (205) 801-8225
Fax: (205) 934-0914

University of South Alabama Reproductive Endocrinology
307 University Boulevard, CCCB 326
Mobile, AL 36688
Phone: (334) 460-7173
Fax: (334) 460-7251

ARKANSAS

Intra Vaginal Culture Fertilization Program
500 South University, Suite 218
Little Rock, AR 72205
Phone: (501) 663-5858
Fax: (501) 663-9007

University of Arkansas IVF Program
Freeway Medical Tower, Suite 705
5800 West Tenth Street
Little Rock, AR 72204
Phone: (501) 296-1705
Fax: (501) 296-1711

ILLINOIS

Center for Human Reproduction IVF Program
750 North Orleans Street
Chicago, IL 60610
Phone: (312) 397-8000
Fax: (312) 397-8399

IVF Illinois
836 West Wellington
Chicago, IL 60657
Phone: (773) 296-7090
Fax: (773) 528-8704

Prentice Women's Hospital
Northwestern University Medical School
333 East Superior, Suite 1576
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 908-8244
Fax: (312) 908-6643

Rush–Presbyterian–St. Luke's Medical Center
1653 West Congress Parkway
Chicago, IL 60612
Phone: (312) 942-6609
Fax: (312) 942-4043

University of Chicago IVF Program
Department of OB/GYN, MC 2050
5841 Maryland Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637
Phone: (773) 702-6642
Fax: (773) 702-5848

Midwest Infertility Center
4333 Main Street
Downers Grove, IL 60515
Phone: (630) 810-0212
Fax: (630) 810-1027

Highland Park Hospital Fertility Center
750 Homewood Avenue, Suite 190
Highland Park, IL 60035-2497
Phone: (847) 480-3950
Fax: (847) 480-2608

Hinsdale Center for Reproduction
121 North Elm Street
Hinsdale, IL 60521
Phone: (630) 856-3535
Fax: (630) 856-3545

Oak Brook Fertility Center
Reproductive Endocrinology/Infertility
2425 West 22nd Street, Suite 102
Oak Brook, IL 60523
Phone: (630) 954-0054
Fax: (630) 954-0064

Center for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine/Lutheran General Hospital
1775 Dempster, 1 South
Park Ridge, IL 60068
Phone: (847) 723-8785
Fax: (847) 723-8219

Rockford Health Systems Department of Reproductive Medicine
Rockford Memorial Hospital
2350 North Rockton Avenue
Suite 408
Rockford, IL 61103
Phone: (815) 971-7234
Fax: (815) 971-7425

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.
340 West Miller Street
Springfield, IL 62702
Phone: (217) 523-4700
Fax: (217) 523-9025

INDIANA

Associated Fertility and Gynecology, P.C.
7910 West Jefferson Boulevard
Suite 301
Fort Wayne, IN 46804
Phone: (219) 432-6250
Fax: (219) 436-7220

Advanced Fertility Institute
201 North Pennsylvania Parkway
Suite 205
Indianapolis, IN 46280
Phone: (317) 817-1300
Fax: (317) 817-1316

Indianapolis Fertility Center IVF Program
8081 Township Line Road
Indianapolis, IN 46260
Phone: (317) 875-5978, ext. 3060
Fax: (317) 872-5063

Center for Assisted Reproduction
615 North Michigan Street
Suite 115
South Bend, IN 46601
Phone: (219) 284-3633
Fax: (219) 284-6927

IOWA

McFarland Clinic Assisted Reproduction Program
1215 Duff Avenue
Ames, IA 50010
Phone: (515) 239-4414
Fax: (515) 239-4498

University of Iowa Hospitals
and Clinics
Center for Advanced Reproductive
Care
Department of OB/GYN, Bldg. MRF
Room 565
Iowa City, IA 52242
Phone: (319) 356-8483
Fax: (319) 353-6659

Mid-Iowa Fertility
3408 Woodland Avenue
Suite 302
West Des Moines, IA 50266
Phone: (515) 222-3060
Fax: (515) 222-9563

KANSAS

Women's Reproductive Center
University of Kansas Medical Center
Department of OB/GYN
3901 Rainbow Boulevard
Kansas City, KS 66160-7316
Phone: (913) 588-3244
Fax: (913) 588-6271

Reproductive Resource Center
of Greater Kansas City
12200 West 106th Street
Suite 120
Overland Park, KS 66215
Phone: (913) 894-2323
Fax: (913) 894-0841

The Center for Reproductive Medicine
Reproductive Medicine Laboratories
2903 East Central
Wichita, KS 67214
Phone: (316) 687-2112
Fax: (316) 687-1260

KENTUCKY

Fertility and Endocrine Associates
Central Baptist Hospital IVF
1780 Nicholasville Road
Suite 402
Lexington, KY 40503
Phone: (800) 621-2478
Fax: (606) 275-6474

University of Kentucky Chandler
Medical Center
Division of Reproductive
Endocrinology
800 Rose Street
Lexington, KY 40536-0084
Phone: (606) 323-5410
Fax: (606) 323-1931

Alliant Health System Fertility Center
Women's Pavilion Health and Resource
Center
315 East Broadway
P.O. Box 35070
Louisville, KY 40232-5070
Phone: (502) 629-8157
Fax: (502) 629-7004

LOUISIANA

Fertility and Laser Center IVF Program
4720 I-10 Service Road
Suite 100
Metairie, LA 70001
Phone: (504) 454-2165
Fax: (504) 888-2250

The Center for Fertility and Advanced
Reproductive Care
2820 Napoleon Avenue
Suite 920
New Orleans, LA 70115
Phone: (504) 891-1181
Fax: (504) 891-9553

Fertility Institute of New Orleans
6020 Bullard Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70128
Phone: (504) 246-8971
Fax: (504) 246-9778

Center for Fertility and Reproductive
Health
Louisiana State University School
of Medicine
150 Kings Highway
Shreveport, LA 71130
Phone: (318) 632-8276
Fax: (318) 632-8275

MICHIGAN

University of Michigan Medical Center
Division of Reproductive
Endocrinology IVF Program
1324 Taubman Center
1500 East Medical Center Drive
Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0718
Phone: (313) 763-4323
Fax: (313) 763-7682

Oakwood Hospital Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Oakwood Medical Building, Suite 109
18181 Oakwood Boulevard
Dearborn, MI 48124-4092
Phone: (313) 593-5880
Fax: (313) 593-8837

Wayne State University IVF Clinic
Hutzel Hospital
4707 St. Antoine
Detroit, MI 48201
Phone: (313) 745-7547
Fax: (313) 745-7037

Center for Reproductive Medicine
2 Hurley Plaza, Suite 101
Flint, MI 48503
Phone: (810) 257-9714
Fax: (810) 762-7040

Grand Rapids Fertility and IVF
1900 Wealthy Street, S.E., Suite 315
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
Phone: (616) 774-2030
Fax: (616) 774-2053

West Michigan Reproductive
Institute, P.C.
885 Forest Hill Avenue, S.E.
Grand Rapids, MI 49546
Phone: (616) 942-5180
Fax: (616) 942-2450

Sparrow Hospital Fertility Center
1215 East Michigan Avenue
P.O. Box 30480
Lansing, MI 48909-7980
Phone: (517) 483-2700
Fax: (517) 483-2837

FIRST, Inc., IVF Program
5400 Mackinaw
Suite 2400
Saginaw, MI 48604
Phone: (517) 792-8771
Fax: (517) 792-3377

Henry Ford Medical Center
IVF Program
1500 West Big Beaver
Suite 100
Troy, MI 48084
Phone: (248) 637-4050
Fax: (248) 637-4025

Ann Arbor Reproductive Medicine Associates
Ann Arbor Office Center
Suite 100
4990 Clark Road
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
Phone: (313) 434-4766
Fax: (313) 434-8848

MINNESOTA

Center for Reproductive Medicine and IVF Minnesota
Abbott Northwestern Hospital
2800 Chicago Avenue, South, 3rd Floor
Minneapolis, MN 55407-1320
Phone: (612) 863-5390
Fax: (612) 863-2697

Midwest Center for Reproductive Health
Oakdale Medical Building
Suite 550
3366 Oakdale Avenue, North
Minneapolis, MN 55422
Phone: (612) 520-2600
Fax: (612) 520-2606

University of Minnesota Women's Health Clinic
Department of OB/GYN
Box 395 UMHC
Minneapolis, MN 55455
Phone: (612) 626-3232
Fax: (612) 626-0665

Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive Technology
200 First Street, S.W.
Rochester, MN 55905
Phone: (507) 284-4520
Fax: (507) 284-1774

Reproductive Health Associates
360 Sherman Street
Suite 350
St. Paul, MN 55102
Phone: (612) 222-8666
Fax: (612) 222-8657

MISSISSIPPI

University of Mississippi Medical Center IVF Program
2500 North State Street
Jackson, MS 39216-4505
Phone: (601) 984-5330
Fax: (601) 984-5965

MISSOURI

University of Missouri Hospital and Clinics ART Program
Department of OB/GYN, N613
One Hospital Drive
Columbia, MO 65212
Phone: (573) 882-7937
Fax: (573) 882-9010

Advanced Assisted Reproductive Technology Program
Washington University School of Medicine
Department of OB/GYN
4444 Forest Park Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63110
Phone: (314) 286-2459
Fax: (314) 286-2455

Advanced Reproductive Specialists
226 South Woods Mill Road
Suite 64 West
St. Louis, MO 63017
Phone: (314) 542-9422
Fax: (314) 205-6800

Infertility Center of St. Louis at St. Luke's Hospital IVF and GIFT Program
224 South Woods Mill Road
Suite 730
St. Louis, MO 63017
Phone: (314) 576-1400
Fax: (314) 576-1442

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Methodist Hospital Reproductive Endocrinology and Assisted Reproductive Technologies Laboratories
8111 Dodge Street, Suite 237
Omaha, NE 68114
Phone: (402) 354-5210
Fax: (402) 354-5221

University of Nebraska IVF Program
600 South 42nd Street
Omaha, NE 68198-3255
Phone: (402) 559-4214
Fax: (402) 559-4520

OHIO

Akron City Hospital IVF Program
525 East Market Street
Suite 410
Akron, OH 44309
Phone: (330) 375-3585
Fax: (330) 375-3986

Fertility Unlimited, Inc.
Northeastern Ohio Fertility Center
468 East Market Street
Akron, OH 44304
Phone: (330) 376-2300
Fax: (330) 376-4807

Bethesda Fertility Center/ Infertility Unit
619 Oak Street
Cincinnati, OH 43506
Phone: (513) 569-6086
Fax: (513) 569-6098

Center for Reproductive Health University Hospital, Inc.
Eden and Bethesda Avenues
Cincinnati, OH 45267-0456
Phone: (513) 558-2730
Fax: (513) 558-8916

Greater Cincinnati Institute for Reproductive Health at the Christ Hospital
2123 Auburn Avenue
Suite A44
Cincinnati, OH 45219
Phone: (513) 629-4400
Fax: (513) 629-4595

Cleveland Clinic Foundation IVF Program
Department of OB/GYN
9500 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44195-5037
Phone: (216) 444-2240
Fax: (216) 444-8551

University Hospital of Cleveland IVF Program
11100 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44106
Phone: (216) 844-1514
Fax: (216) 844-8619

Ohio Reproductive Medicine
4830 Knightsbridge Boulevard
Suite E
Columbus, OH 43214
Phone: (614) 451-2280
Fax: (614) 451-4352

Genetics and IVF Institute of Ohio
369 West First Street, Suite 120
Dayton, OH 45402
Phone: (937) 228-4483
Fax: (937) 496-1404

Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center
One Wyoming Street
Dayton, OH 45409
Phone: (937) 208-2327
Fax: (937) 208-2450

Fertility Center of Northwest Ohio
2142 North Cove Boulevard
Toledo, OH 43606
Phone: (419) 479-8830
Fax: (419) 479-6005

OKLAHOMA

Henry G. Bennett, Jr., Fertility Institute IVF Program
3433 N.W. 56th Street
Suite 200
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
Phone: (405) 949-6060
Fax: (405) 949-6872

Center for Reproductive Health
1000 North Lincoln Boulevard
Suite 300
Oklahoma City, OK 73104
Phone: (405) 271-9200
Fax: (405) 271-9222

Tulsa Center for Fertility and Women's Health
1145 South Utica, Suite 1209
Tulsa, OK 74104
Phone: (918) 584-2870
Fax: (918) 587-3602

SOUTH DAKOTA

University of South Dakota School of Medicine
Fertility Specialists IVF Program
1400 West 22nd Street
Sioux Falls, SD 57105
Phone: (605) 357-1532
Fax: (605) 357-1528

TENNESSEE

Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility
1815 Gunbarrel Road
Chattanooga, TN 37421
Phone: (423) 899-0500
Fax: (423) 899-2411

University Women's Services
979 East Third Street
Suite 2000
Chattanooga, TN 37403
Phone: (423) 899-0500
Fax: (423) 899-2411

Appalachian Fertility and Endocrinology Center
2204 Pavilion Drive, Suite 305
Kingsport, TN 37660
Phone: (423) 392-6400
Fax: (423) 392-6053

University of Tennessee–Knoxville IVF Program
1924 Alcoa Highway U27
Knoxville, TN 37920
Phone: (423) 544-9306
Fax: (423) 544-6822

University Fertility Associates of UT Medical Group, Inc.
909 Ridgeway Loop Road
Memphis, TN 38120-4020
Phone: (901) 767-6868
Fax: (901) 683-2231

Center for Assisted Reproduction
Centennial Medical Center
2400 Patterson Street, Suite 319
Nashville, TN 37203-1546
Phone: (615) 321-4740
Fax: (615) 320-0240

Vanderbilt Center for Reproductive Medicine
Vanderbilt University, C-1100 MCN
Nashville, TN 37232-2515
Phone: (615) 322-6576
Fax: (615) 343-4902

WISCONSIN

Appleton Medical Center IVF and Family Fertility Program
1818 North Meade Street
Appleton, WI 54911
Phone: (920) 738-6242
Fax: (920) 738-6438

Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility Center
1836 South Avenue
La Crosse, WI 54601
Phone: (608) 782-7300, ext. 2306
Fax: (608) 785-2181

Women's Endocrine Clinic
University of Wisconsin Hospital
600 Highland Avenue
Madison, WI 53792-6188
Phone: (608) 263-1201
Fax: (608) 263-0191

Marshfield Clinic Fertility Center
1000 North Oak Avenue
Marshfield, WI 54449-5777
Phone: (715) 389-3103
Fax: (715) 389-3808

Advanced Institute of Fertility
Sinai Samaritan Medical Center
2000 West Kilbourn Avenue
Suite C462
Milwaukee, WI 53233
Phone: (414) 937-5437
Fax: (414) 937-5446

Reproductive Specialty Center
2315 North Lake Drive
Suite 501
Milwaukee, WI 53211
Phone: (414) 289-9668
Fax: (414) 289-0974

WomenCare–Waukesha Memorial Hospital
Advanced Regional Fertility Services
20611 Watertown Road
Waukesha, WI 53186
Phone: (414) 798-1910
Fax: (414) 798-8660

Women's Health Care IVF Program
721 American Avenue, Suite 304
Waukesha, WI 53188
Phone: (414) 549-2229
Fax: (414) 549-1657

Clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ltd.
8800 West Lincoln Avenue
West Allis, WI 53227
Phone: (414) 545-8808
Fax: (414) 545-4920