



Reproductive

Health

2000 Assisted Reproductive Technology Success Rates National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports



Updates to this report will be posted on the CDC Web site at the following address:

<http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/art.htm>.

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(Subject: ART) or write to CDC, ATTN: ARTE Unit; 4770 Buford Highway, N.E.;

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2000
ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE
TECHNOLOGY SUCCESS RATES
NATIONAL SUMMARY AND FERTILITY CLINIC REPORTS

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Preface

For many people who want to start a family, the dream of having a child is not easily realized; about 15% of women of childbearing age in the United States have received an infertility service. Assisted reproductive technology (ART) has been used in the United States since 1981 to help women become pregnant, 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 help potential ART users make informed decisions about ART by providing some of the information needed to answer the following questions:

- 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. This law requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to publish pregnancy success rates for ART in fertility clinics in the United States. Since 1995, CDC has worked in consultation with SART, ASRM, and RESOLVE: The National Infertility Association to report ART success rates.

The 2000 report of pregnancy success rates is the sixth to be issued under the law. This report is based on the latest available data on the type, number, and outcome of ART cycles performed in U.S. clinics.

The 2000 ART report has four major sections:

- ***Commonly asked questions about the U.S. ART clinic reporting system:*** This section provides background information on infertility and ART and an explanation of the data collection, analysis, and publication processes.
- ***A national report:*** The national report section presents overall success rates and shows how they are affected by certain patient and treatment characteristics. Because the national report summarizes data from all 383 fertility clinics that reported, it can give people considering ART a good idea of the average chance of having a child by using ART.
- ***Fertility clinic tables:*** Success also is related to the expertise of a particular clinic's staff and the quality of its laboratory. The fertility clinic table section displays results of ART success rates for individual U.S. fertility clinics in 2000.
- ***Appendixes:***

Appendix A contains technical notes on the interpretation of 95% confidence intervals.

Appendix B (Glossary) provides definitions for technical and medical terms used throughout the report.

Appendix C includes the names and addresses of all reporting clinics along with a list of clinics known to be in operation in 2000 that did not report their success rate data to CDC as required by law.

Success rates can be reported in a variety of ways, and the statistical aspects of these rates can be difficult to interpret. As a result, presenting information about ART success rates is a complex task. This report is intended for the general public, and the emphasis is on presenting the information in an easily understandable form. CDC hopes 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.

Commonly Asked Questions About the U.S. ART Clinic Reporting System

Background Information, Data Collection Methods, Content and Design of the Report, and Additional Information About ART in the United States

1. How many people in the United States have infertility problems?

The latest data on infertility available to CDC are from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth.

- Of the approximately 60 million women of reproductive age in 1995, about 1.2 million, or 2%, had had an infertility-related medical appointment within the previous year and an additional 13% had received infertility services at some time in their lives. (Infertility services include medical tests to diagnose infertility, medical advice and treatments to help a woman become pregnant, and services other than routine prenatal care to prevent miscarriage.)
- Additionally, 7% of married couples in which the woman was of reproductive age (2.1 million couples) reported they had not used contraception for 12 months and the woman had not become pregnant.

2. What is assisted reproductive technology (ART)?

Although various definitions have been used for ART, the definition used in this report is based on the 1992 law that requires CDC to publish this report. According to this definition, ART includes all fertility treatments in which both egg and sperm are handled. In general, ART procedures involve surgically removing eggs from a woman's ovaries, combining them with sperm in the laboratory, and returning them to the woman's body or donating them to another woman. They do NOT include treatments in which only sperm are handled (i.e., intrauterine, or artificial, insemination) or procedures in which a woman takes drugs only to stimulate egg production without the intention of having eggs retrieved.

The types of ART include the following:

- IVF (in vitro fertilization). Involves extracting a woman's eggs, fertilizing the eggs in the laboratory, and then transferring the resulting embryos into the woman's uterus through the cervix. For some IVF procedures, fertilization involves a specialized technique known as intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). In ICSI a single sperm is injected directly into the woman's egg.
- GIFT (gamete intrafallopian transfer). Involves using a fiber-optic instrument called a laparoscope to guide the transfer of unfertilized eggs and sperm (gametes) into the woman's fallopian tubes through small incisions in her abdomen.
- ZIFT (zygote intrafallopian transfer). Involves fertilizing a woman's eggs in the laboratory and then using a laparoscope to guide the transfer of the fertilized eggs (zygotes) into her fallopian tubes.

In addition, ART often is categorized according to whether the procedure used a woman's own eggs (nondonor) or eggs from another woman (donor) and according to whether the embryos used were newly fertilized (fresh) or previously fertilized, frozen, and then thawed (frozen). Because an ART procedure includes several steps, it is typically referred to as a cycle of treatment. (See **What is an ART cycle?** below.)

3. What is the 1992 Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act?

This law (Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act of 1992 [FCSRCA], Section 2 [a] of P.L. 102-493 [42 U.S.C. 263 (a) -1]), which the U.S. Congress passed in 1992, requires all clinics performing ART in the United States to annually report their success rate data to CDC. CDC uses the data to publish an annual report detailing the ART success rates for each of these clinics.

4. How do U.S. ART clinics report data to CDC about their success rates?

CDC contracts with a professional society, the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART), to obtain the data published each year in the ART Success Rates report. SART is an organization of ART providers affiliated with the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM). SART maintains a list of all ART clinics known to be in operation in each year and tracks clinic reorganizations and closings. This list includes clinics and individual providers that are members of SART as well as clinics and providers that are not SART members. SART actively follows up reports of ART physicians or clinics not on its list to update the list as needed.

Each year SART distributes a standard database management software system and instructions to all ART clinics. Clinics electronically enter data into the SART system for each ART procedure they started during a given reporting year. The data collected include information on the client's medical history (such as infertility diagnoses), clinical information pertaining to the ART procedure, and information on resulting pregnancies and births.

See below (**Why is the report of 2000 success rates being published in 2002?**) for a complete description of the reporting process.

5. What is an ART cycle?

Because ART consists of several steps over an interval of approximately two weeks, an ART procedure is more appropriately considered a **cycle** of treatment rather than a procedure at a single point in time. The start of an ART cycle is considered to be when a woman begins taking drugs to stimulate egg production or starts ovarian monitoring with the intent of having embryos transferred. (See Figure 3, page 15, for a full description of the steps in an ART cycle.) For the purposes of this report, data on **all cycles that were started**, even those that were discontinued before all steps were undertaken, are submitted to CDC through SART and are counted in the clinic's success rates.

6. Why is the report of 2000 success rates being published in 2002?

Before success rates based on live births can be calculated, every ART pregnancy must be followed up to determine whether a birth occurred. Thus the earliest that clinics can report complete annual data is late in the year *after* ART treatment was initiated (about nine months

past year-end, when all the births have occurred). Accordingly, the results of all the cycles initiated in 2000 were not known until October 2001. After ART outcomes were known, the following steps had to be completed before the report could be published:

- Clinics entered their data into an electronic data collection system and verified the data's accuracy before sending the data to SART.
- SART compiled a national data set from the data submitted by individual clinics.
- CDC data analysts did comprehensive checks of the numbers reported for every clinic.
- Clinic tables, national figures, and accompanying text for both the printed and Web site versions were compiled and laid out.
- CDC, SART/ASRM, and RESOLVE reviewed the report.
- Necessary changes were incorporated and proofread.
- The report was submitted to the Government Printing Office to begin the printing and production process.

These steps are time consuming but essential for ensuring that the report provides the public with correct information and does not misrepresent any clinic's success rates.

7. What quality control steps are used to ensure data accuracy?

To have their success rates published in this annual report, clinics have to submit their data in time for analysis and the clinics' medical directors have to verify by signature that the tabulated success rates are accurate. In addition, CDC and SART review all data submitted by the clinics to identify any inconsistencies between data items and data values that are not within expected ranges. During this review process some clinics are asked to review their records a second time to confirm or update their data as needed.

In past years a sample of reporting clinics were also randomly selected for on-site data validation visits. During these visits, a two-member SART team reviewed the clinics' medical records and compared medical record data with the data the clinics had submitted to CDC. In each year that these site visits were conducted (1998 through 2001), the rates of discrepancy between the medical records and the data submitted to CDC were low. In nearly all cases, data on pregnancies and live births were found to be accurately reported.

8. Which clinics are represented in this report?

The data in both the national report and the individual fertility clinic reports come from 383 fertility clinics that provided and verified information about the outcomes of the ART cycles started in their clinics in 2000.

Although we believe that almost all clinics that provided ART services in the United States throughout 2000 are represented in this report, data for a few clinics or practitioners are not included because they either were not in operation throughout 2000 or did not report as required.

Clinics and practitioners known to have been in operation throughout 2000 that did not report and verify their data are listed in this report as nonreporters, as required by law. (See Appendix C, Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2000, by State.) We will continue to make every effort to include all clinics and practitioners providing ART services in future reports.

9. Does this report include all ART cycles performed by the reporting clinics?

This report includes data for the 99,639 cycles performed by the 383 clinics that reported their data as required. A small number of ART cycles are not included in either the national data or the individual fertility clinic tables. These were cycles in which a new treatment procedure (e.g., cytoplasmic egg transfer) was being evaluated. Only 41 ART cycles fell into this category in 2000.

10. How are the success rates determined?

Two measures of success are presented in this report: **(1) pregnancy** and **(2) birth** of one or more living infants (the delivery of multiple infants is counted as one live birth). The pregnancies reported here were diagnosed using an ultrasound procedure. Live births were reported to the ART physician by either the patient or her obstetric provider. Because this report is geared toward patients, the focus is on live birth rates.

Both pregnancy and live birth rates were calculated based on all cycles **started** by each clinic. As noted throughout the report, success rates were additionally calculated at various steps of the ART cycle to provide a complete picture of the chances for success as the cycle progresses.

11. If a woman has had more than one ART treatment cycle, how is the success rate calculated?

As required by law, this report presents ART success rates in terms of cycles started each year rather than in terms of women. (A cycle starts when a woman begins taking fertility drugs or having her ovaries monitored for follicle production.) Therefore, women who had more than one ART cycle started in 2000 are represented in multiple cycles. Success rates cannot be calculated on a “per woman” basis because women’s names are not reported to SART and CDC.

12. What factors that influence success rates are presented in this report?

The national report presents a more in-depth picture of ART than can be shown for each individual clinic. Success rates are presented in the context of various patient and treatment characteristics that may influence success. These characteristics include age, infertility diagnosis, history of previous births, previous miscarriages, previous ART cycles, number of embryos transferred, type of ART procedure, use of techniques such as intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), and clinic size.

13. Why doesn’t the report contain specific medical information about ART?

This report describes a woman’s average chances of success using ART. Although the report provides some information about factors such as age and infertility diagnosis, individual couples face many unique medical situations. This population-based registry of ART procedures cannot

capture detailed information about specific medical conditions associated with infertility. A physician in clinical practice should be consulted for the individual evaluation that will help a woman or couple understand their specific medical situation and their chances of success using ART.

14. Does CDC have any information on the age, race, income, and education levels of women who donate eggs?

CDC does not collect information on egg donors beyond what is presented in this report. Success rates for cycles using donor eggs or using embryos derived from donor eggs are broken down by the age of the woman who **received** the eggs or embryos.

15. Are there any medical guidelines for ART performed in the United States?

The American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) and the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART) issue guidelines dealing with specific ART practice issues, such as the number of embryos to be transferred in an ART procedure. Further information can be obtained from ASRM or SART (both at telephone 205-978-5000 or Web sites <http://www.asrm.org> and <http://www.sart.org>).

16. How can I get information about costs and insurance coverage of ART?

RESOLVE, a major national consumer group supporting people dealing with infertility, provides current information on insurance coverage in each state and guidance on paying for treatment. This information is available on RESOLVE's Web site (<http://www.resolve.org>) and from its national help line (617-623-0744). The American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) also provides information on insurance coverage. This information is available on ASRM's Web site (<http://www.asrm.org>).

17. What is CDC doing to ensure that the report is helpful to the public?

We continually review comments from patients and providers on issues to consider for future reports. In 1999 CDC held focus groups of people who were either considering or undergoing ART in four cities in different areas of the country. The groups generally were satisfied with both the format and content of the report. They suggested specific ways to improve the report and additional information to include. Many of these changes have been incorporated into the annual report.

18. What information should I ask for when I go to an ART clinic?

For a list of some of the questions you may want to ask when you meet with an ART practitioner, visit RESOLVE's Web site at <http://www.resolve.org> or contact its help line at 617-623-0744.

19. Where can I get additional information on U.S. fertility clinics?

For further information on specific clinics, contact the clinic directly. In addition, SART can provide general information on its member clinics (telephone 205-978-5000, extension 109).

NATIONAL SUMMARY AND FERTILITY CLINIC REPORTS

**2000
NATIONAL
REPORT**



INTRODUCTION TO THE 2000 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. Pooling the data from all reporting clinics provides an overall national picture that could not be obtained by examining data from an individual clinic.

A woman's chances of having a pregnancy and a live birth by using ART are influenced by many factors, some of which (e.g., the woman's age, the cause of infertility) are outside a clinic's control. Because the national data set includes information on many of these factors, it 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 383 fertility clinics in operation in 2000 that provided and verified data on the outcomes of all ART cycles started in their clinics. The 99,639 ART cycles performed at these reporting clinics in 2000 resulted in 25,228 live births (deliveries of one or more living infants) and 35,025 babies.

The national report consists of graphs and charts that use 2000 data to answer specific questions related to ART success rates. These figures are organized according to the type of ART procedure used. Some ART procedures use a woman's own eggs, and others use donated eggs or embryos. (Although sperm used to create an embryo also may be either from a woman's partner or from a sperm donor, information in this report is presented according to the source of the egg.) In some procedures, the embryos that develop are transferred back to the woman (fresh embryo transfer); in others, the embryos are frozen (cryopreserved) for transfer at a later date. This report includes data on frozen embryos that were thawed and transferred in 2000. Finally, in a small number of procedures a woman other than the ART patient gestates, or carries, the pregnancy. This woman is known as a gestational carrier or surrogate. The gestational carrier usually has a contractual obligation to return the infant to its intended parents. In this report ART procedures that used a gestational carrier are classified separately.

The national report has six sections:

- Section 1 (Figures 1 and 2) presents information from all ART procedures reported.
- Section 2 (Figures 3 through 31) presents information on the 74,957 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.
- Section 3 (Figures 32 and 33) presents information on the ART cycles that used only frozen embryos (13,083 cycles resulting in 11,394 transfers).
- Section 4 (Figures 34 through 37) presents information on the ART cycles that used only donated eggs or embryos (10,389 cycles resulting in 9,156 transfers).
- Section 5 (Figures 38 through 40) presents information on the 1,210 ART cycles in which a woman other than the patient carried the pregnancy (gestational carrier or surrogate cycles).
- Section 6 (Figures 41 through 43) presents trends in the number of ART procedures and success rates from 1996 through 2000.

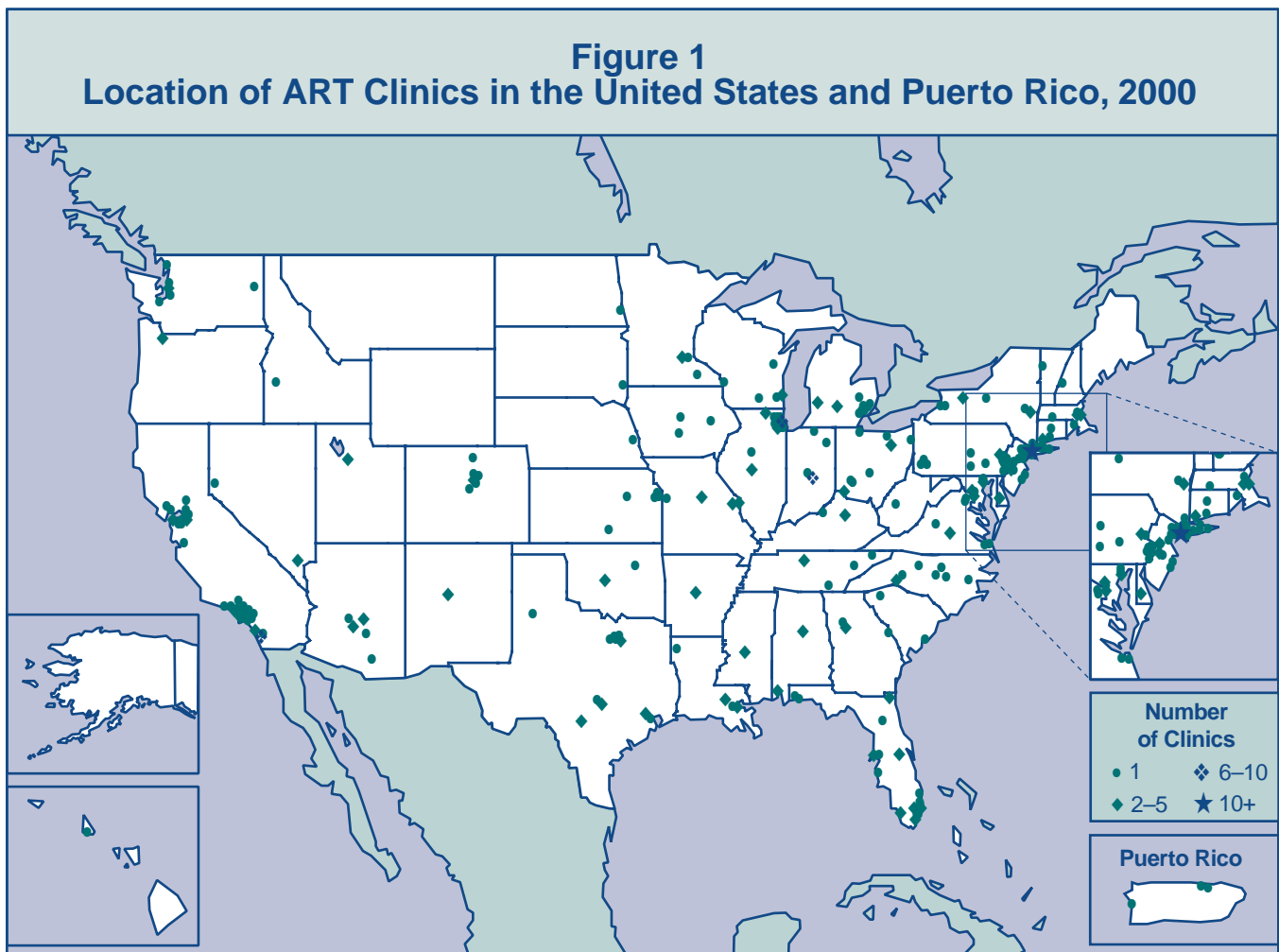
The 2000 national summary table, which is based on data from all clinics included in this report, is on page 73, immediately preceding the individual clinic tables. An explanation of how to read these tables is on pages 67–72.

SECTION I: OVERVIEW

Where are U.S. ART clinics located, how many ART cycles did they perform in 2000, and how many infants were born?

Although ART clinics are located throughout the United States, the greatest number of clinics is in the eastern United States. Most clinics are in or near major cities. Figure 1 shows the locations of the 383 reporting clinics. The fertility clinic section of this report, arranged in alphabetical order by state, city, and clinic name, provides specific information on each of these clinics.

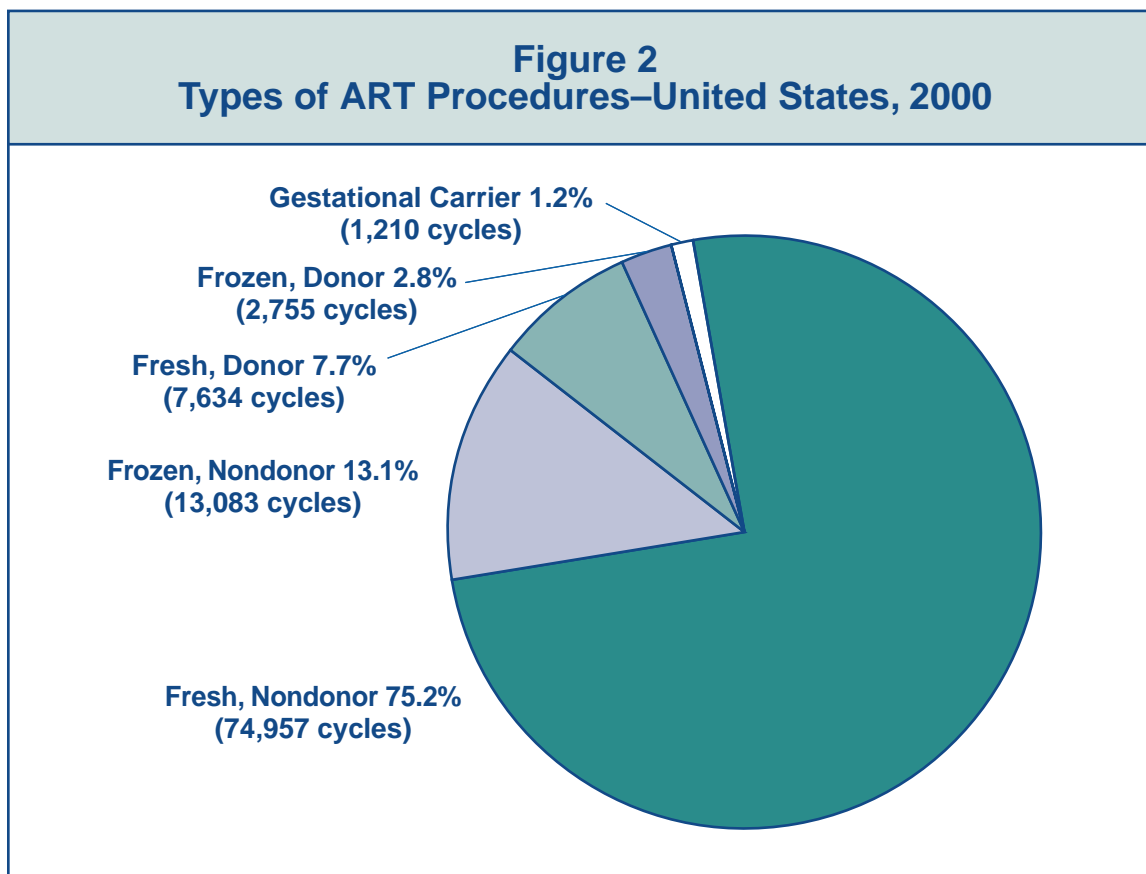
The number of clinics, cycles performed, live-birth deliveries, and live babies born as a result of ART all have increased steadily since CDC began collecting this information in 1995. (See Section 6, pages 57–59.) Because in some cases more than one infant is born during a live-birth delivery (e.g., twins), the total number of live babies born is greater than the number of live-birth deliveries. CDC estimates that ART accounts for approximately 0.9% of total U.S. births.



Number of ART clinics in the United States in 2000:	408
Number of U.S. ART clinics that submitted data in 2000:	383
Number of ART cycles reported for 2000:	99,639
Number of live-birth deliveries resulting from ART cycles started in 2000:	25,228
Number of live babies born as a result of ART cycles carried out in 2000:	35,025

What types of ART procedures were used in the United States in 2000?

For more than 75% of the 99,639 ART cycles carried out in 2000, fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos were used and the patient carried or gestated her own pregnancy. ART cycles that used frozen, nondonor embryos were the next most common type, accounting for slightly more than 13% of the total. In 10% of cycles, eggs or embryos were donated by another woman. A gestational carrier was involved in only 1% of cycles. A gestational carrier is a woman who carries a pregnancy for another woman and returns the infant to the intended parents at birth. These relatively rare cycles were classified separately but do include all of the four embryo types (i.e., fresh, nondonor; frozen, nondonor; fresh, donor; and frozen, donor embryos).



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

What are the steps for an ART procedure using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos?

Figure 3 presents the steps for an ART cycle using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos and shows how ART users in 2000 progressed through these stages toward pregnancy and live birth.

An ART **cycle is started** when a woman begins taking medication to stimulate the ovaries to develop eggs or, if no drugs are given, when the woman begins having her ovaries monitored (using ultrasound or blood tests) for natural egg production.

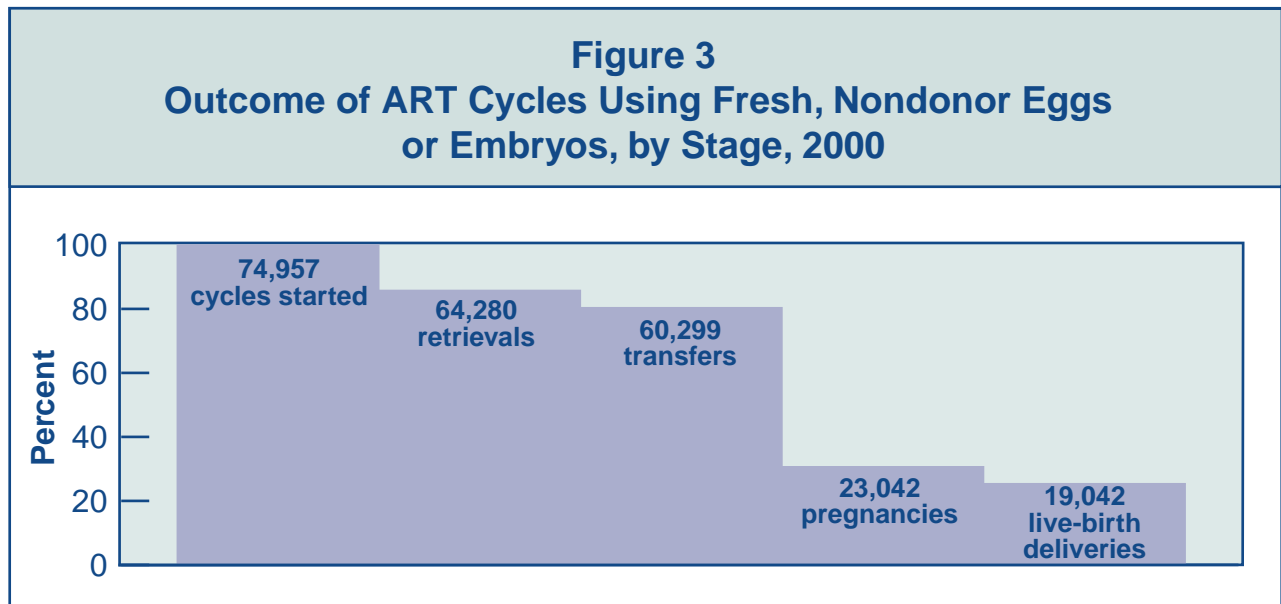
If eggs are produced, the cycle then progresses to **egg retrieval**, a surgical procedure in which eggs are collected from a woman's ovaries.

Once retrieved, eggs are combined with sperm in the laboratory. If fertilization is successful, one or more of the resulting embryos are selected for **transfer**, most often into a woman's uterus through the cervix (IVF), but sometimes into the fallopian tubes (e.g., GIFT or ZIFT; see pages 466 and 467 for definitions).

If one or more of the transferred embryos implants within the woman's uterus, the cycle then progresses to clinical **pregnancy**.

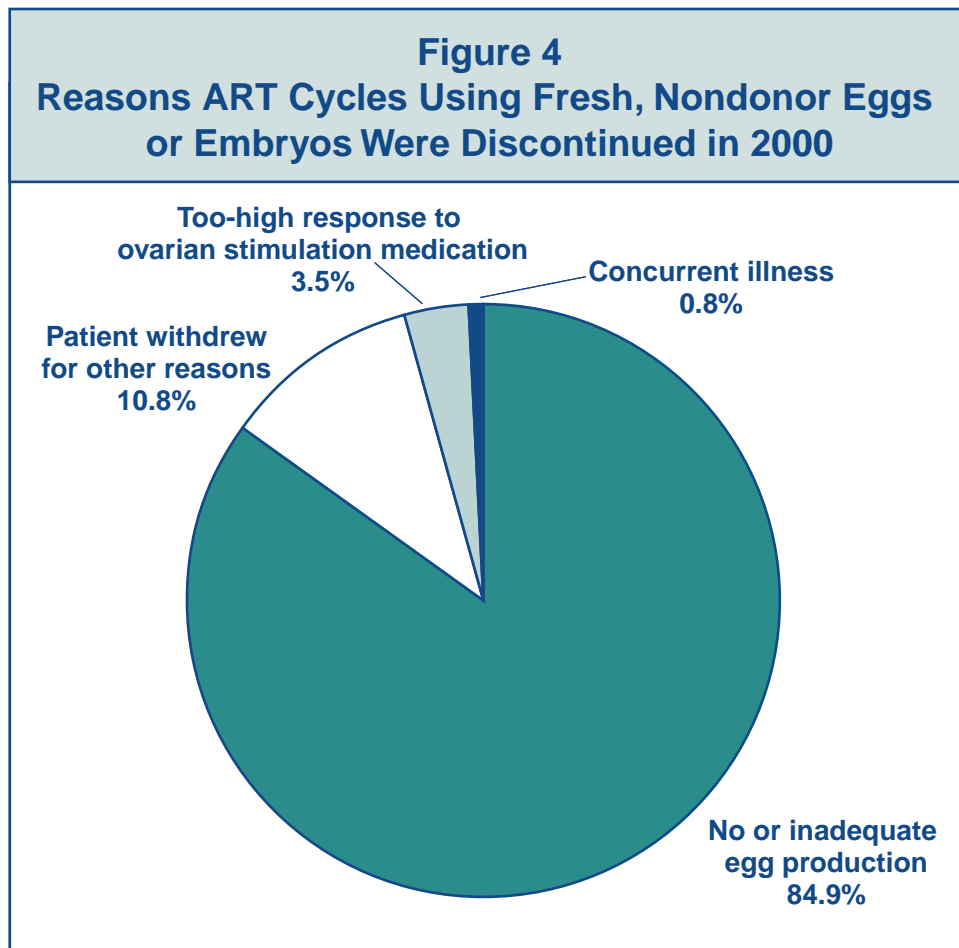
Finally, the pregnancy may progress to a **live birth**, the delivery of one or more live-born infants. (The birth of twins, triplets, or more is counted as *one* live birth.)

A cycle may be discontinued at any step for specific medical reasons (e.g., no eggs are produced, the embryo transfer was not successful) or by patient choice.



Why are some ART cycles discontinued?

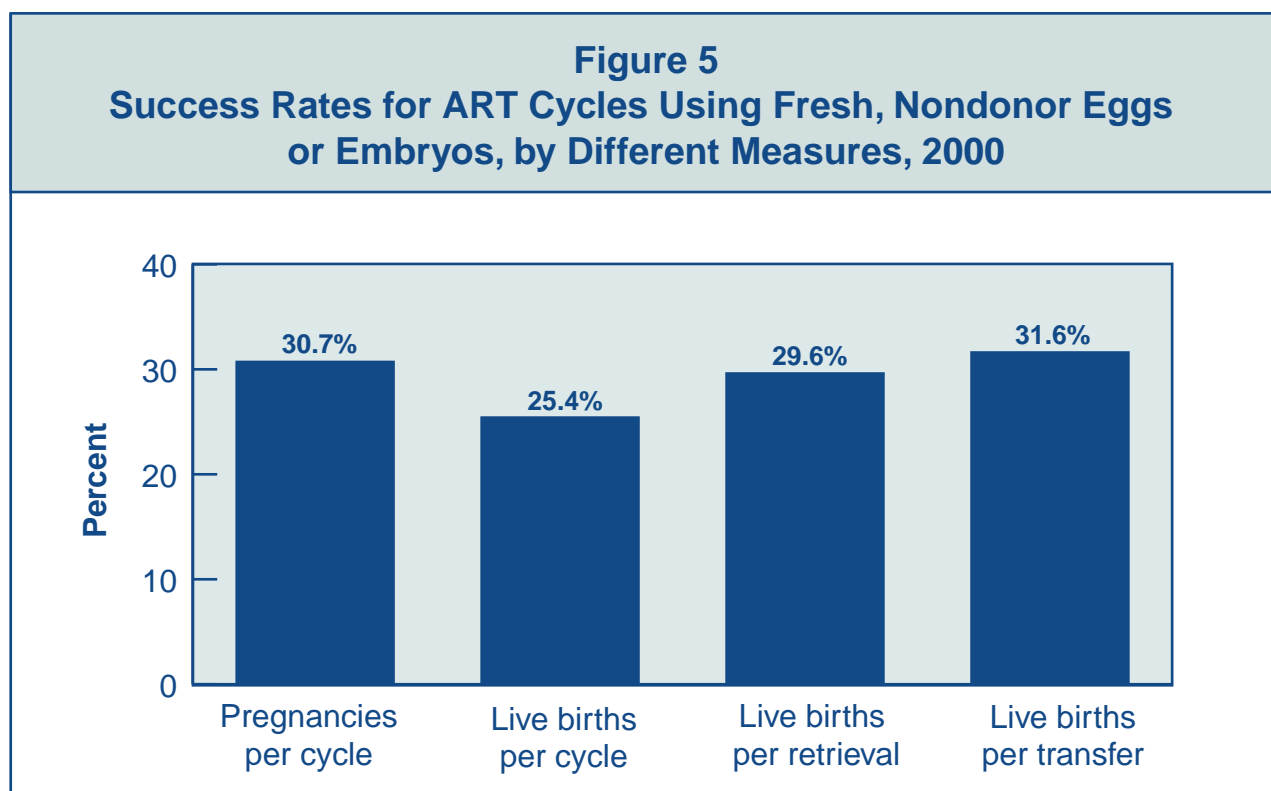
In 2000, 10,677 ART cycles (14.2%) were discontinued before the egg retrieval step (see Figure 3). Figure 4 shows reasons why the cycles were stopped. For 85% of these cycles, there was no or inadequate egg production. Other reasons included too high a response to ovarian stimulation medications (i.e., potential for ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome), concurrent medical illness, or a patient’s personal reasons.



How is the success of an ART procedure measured?

Figure 5 shows ART success rates using four different measures, each providing slightly different information about this complex process. All of these rates have increased slightly each year since CDC began monitoring them in 1995. (See Section 6, pages 57–59.)

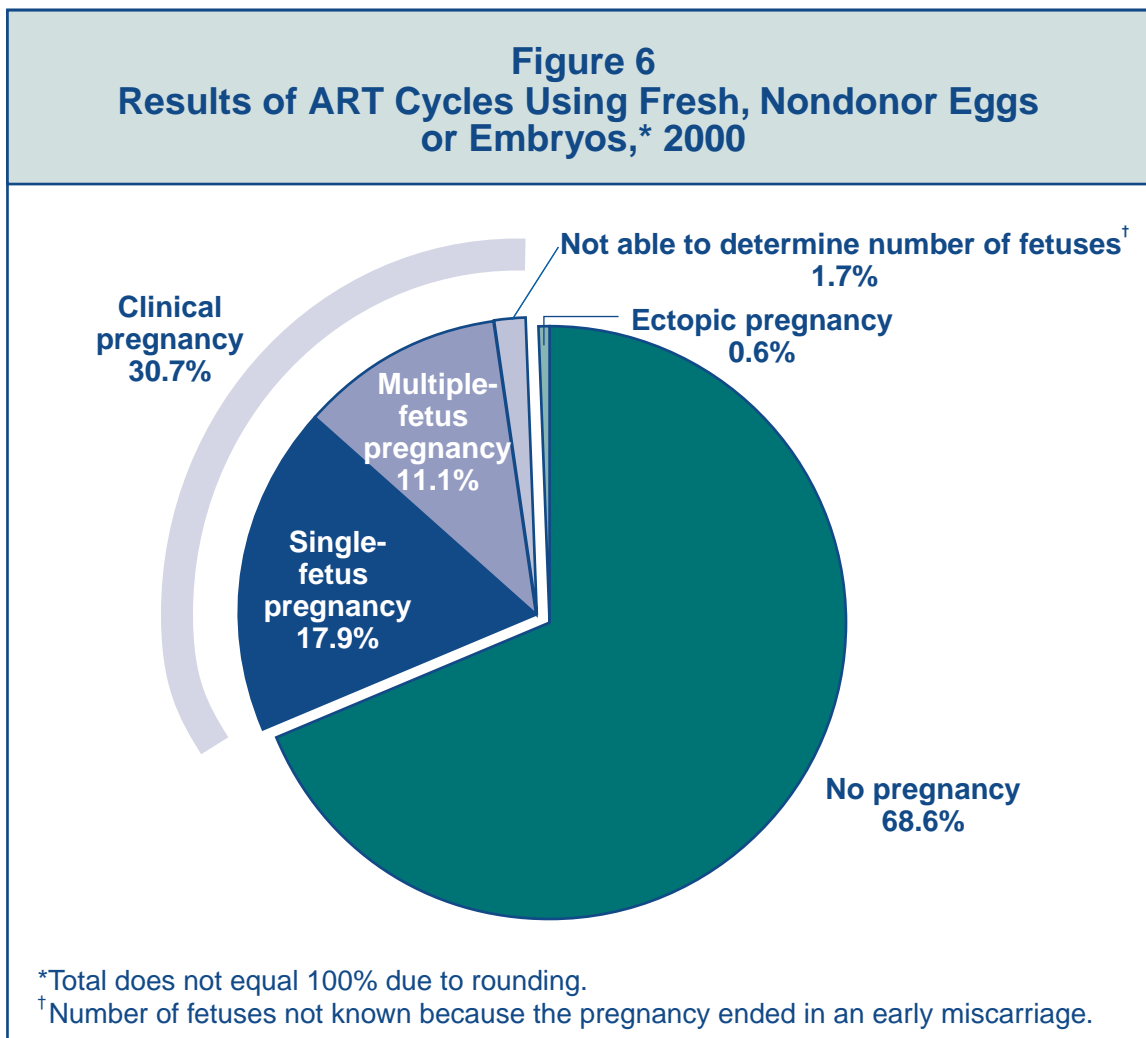
- **Pregnancy per cycle rate:** the percentage of ART cycles started that produced a pregnancy. This rate is higher than the live birth per cycle rate because some pregnancies end in miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth. (See Figure 7, page 19.)
- **Live birth per cycle rate:** the percentage of ART cycles started that resulted in a live birth (a delivery of one or more living babies). This rate is the one many people are most interested in because it represents the average chances of having a live-born infant by using ART. **Throughout this report, live birth rate means live birth per cycle rate unless otherwise specified.**
- **Live birth per egg retrieval rate:** the percentage of ART cycles in which eggs were retrieved that resulted in a live birth. It is generally higher than the live birth per cycle rate because it excludes cycles that were canceled before eggs were retrieved. In 2000, about 14% of all cycles using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos were canceled for a variety of reasons (see Figure 4).
- **Live birth per transfer rate:** includes only those ART cycles in which an embryo or egg and sperm were transferred back to the woman. This rate is the highest of these four measures of ART success.



What percentage of ART cycles results in a pregnancy?

Figure 6 shows the results of ART cycles in 2000 that used fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos. Most of these cycles (68.6%) did not produce a pregnancy; a very small proportion (0.6%) resulted in an ectopic pregnancy (the embryo implanted outside the uterus), and 30.7% resulted in clinical pregnancy. Clinical pregnancies can be further subdivided as follows:

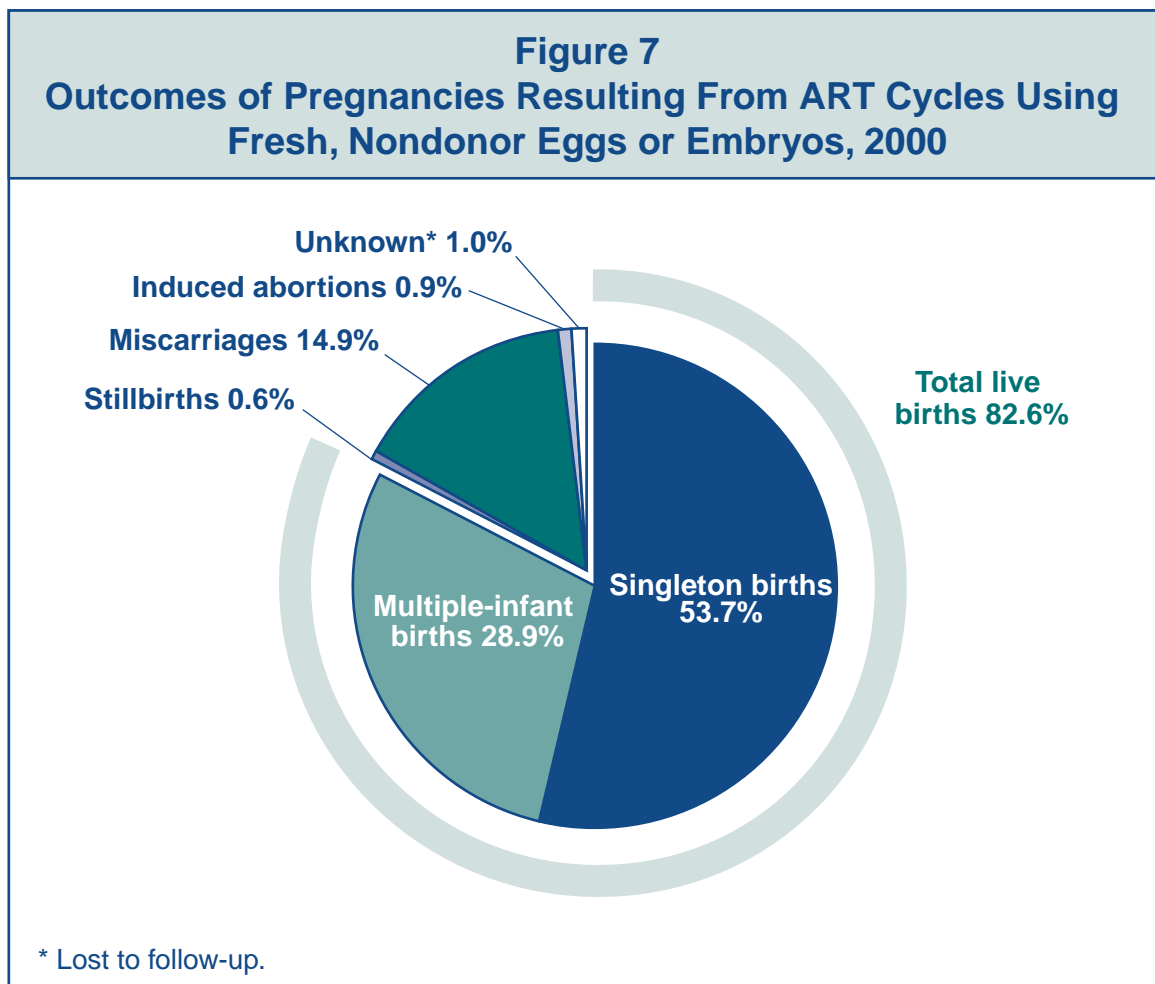
- 17.9% resulted in a single-fetus pregnancy.
- 11.1% resulted in a multiple-fetus pregnancy.
- 1.7% ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined.



What percentage of pregnancies results in live births?

Figure 7 shows the outcomes of pregnancies resulting from ART cycles in 2000 (see Figure 6). Slightly more than 82% of the pregnancies resulted in a live birth (54% in singleton births and 29% in multiple-infant births). Approximately 16% of pregnancies resulted in an adverse outcome (miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth). For 1% of pregnancies, the outcome was not reported.

Although the birth of more than one baby is counted as one live birth, multiple-infant births are presented here as a separate category because they often are associated with problems for both mothers and infants. Infant deaths and birth defects are not included as adverse outcomes because the available information for these outcomes is incomplete.



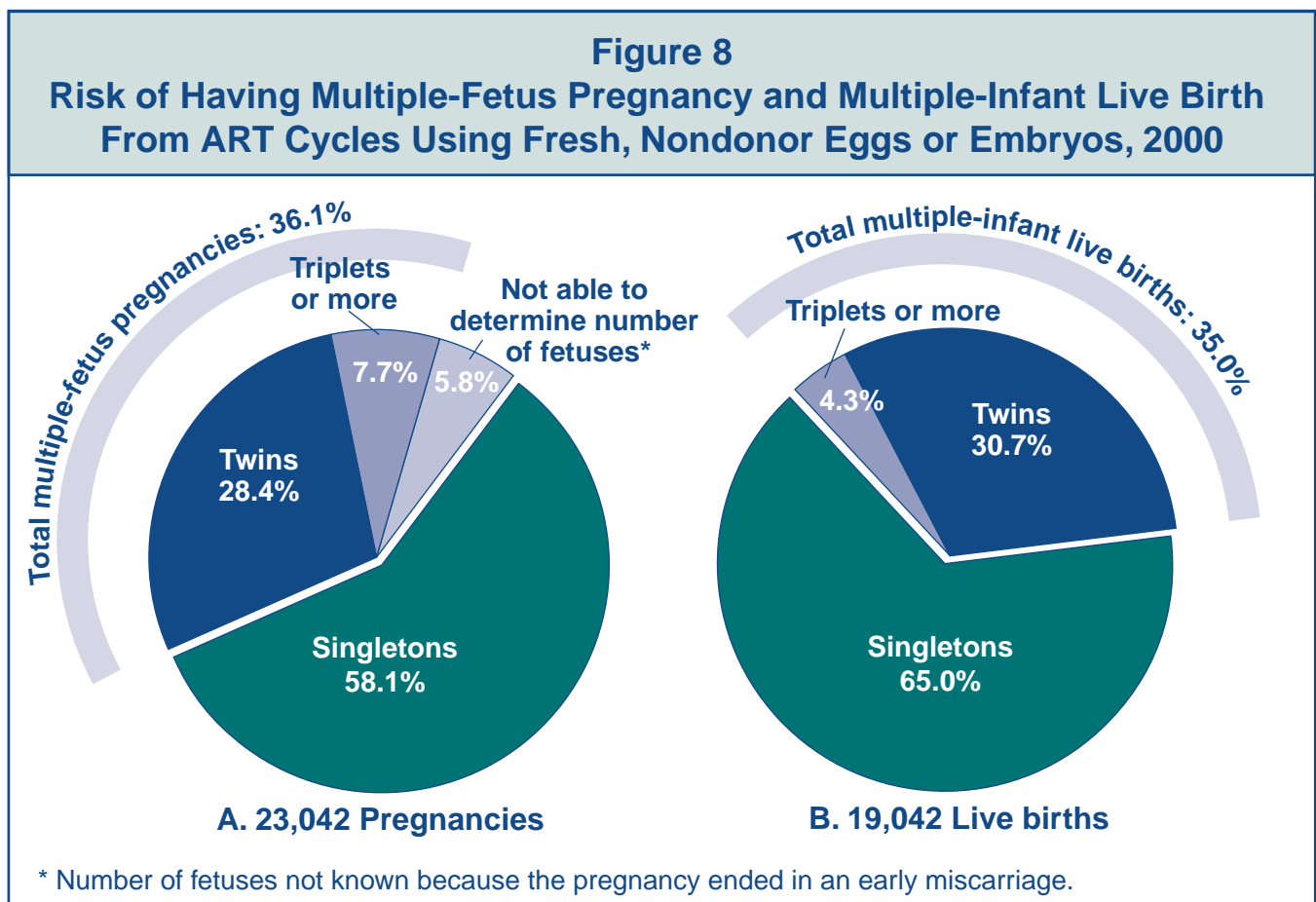
Using ART, what is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth?

Multiple-infant births are associated with greater problems for both mothers and infants, including higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, and infant death and disability.

Part A of Figure 8 shows that among the 23,042 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos, 58% were singleton pregnancies, 28% were twin pregnancies, and about 8% were triplet or greater pregnancies. About 6% of pregnancies ended in miscarriage in which the number of fetuses could not be accurately determined. Therefore, the percentage of pregnancies with more than one fetus might have been higher than the 36% reported.

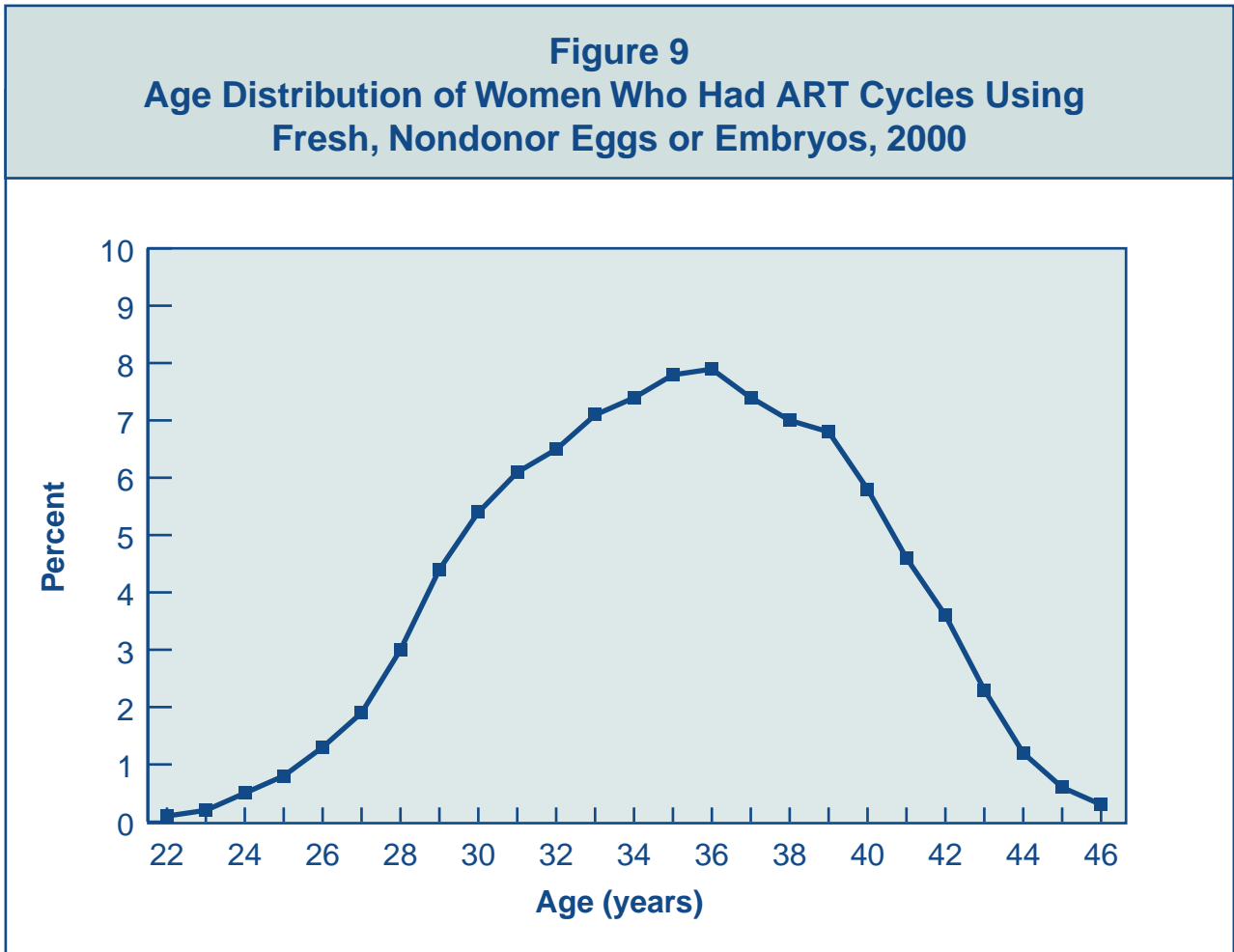
In 2000, 3,782 pregnancies resulting from ART cycles ended in either miscarriage, stillbirth, or induced abortion, and 218 pregnancy outcomes were not reported. The remaining 19,042 pregnancies resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 8 shows that 35% of these live births produced more than one infant (30.7% twins and 4.3% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of 3% in the general U.S. population.

Although the total rates for multiples were similar between pregnancies and live births, there were more triplet pregnancies than triplet births. Triplet (or more) pregnancies may be reduced to twins or singletons by the time of birth. This can happen naturally (e.g., fetal death), or a woman and her doctor may decide to reduce the number of fetuses using a procedure called multifetal pregnancy reduction. Information on medical multifetal pregnancy reductions is incomplete and therefore is not provided here.



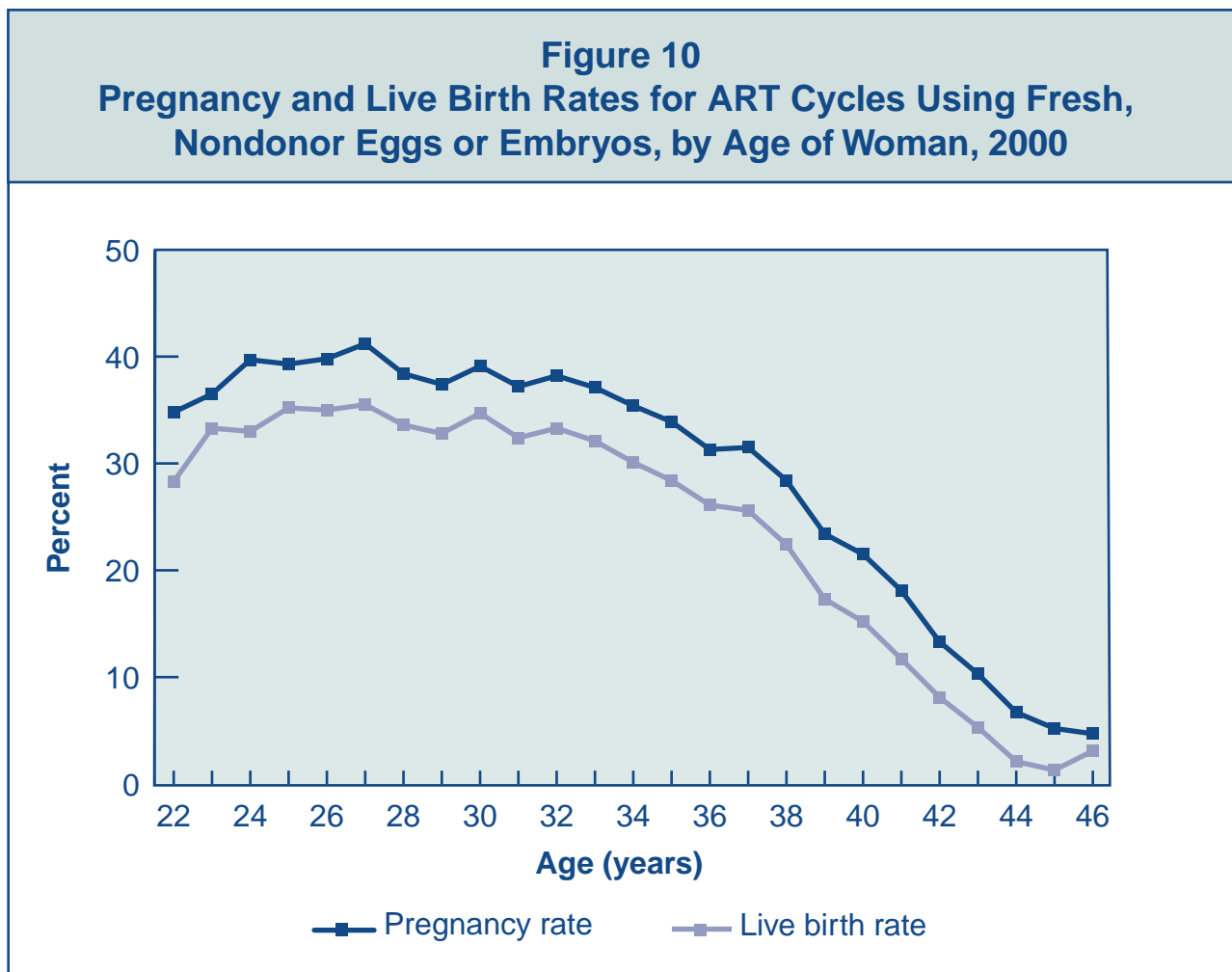
What are the ages of women who have an ART procedure?

Figure 9 presents ART cycles using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos according to the age of the woman who had the procedure. About 70% of these cycles were among women aged 30–39. Because very few women younger than age 22 used ART and very few women older than age 46 used ART with their own eggs, those cycles are not included in the figure.



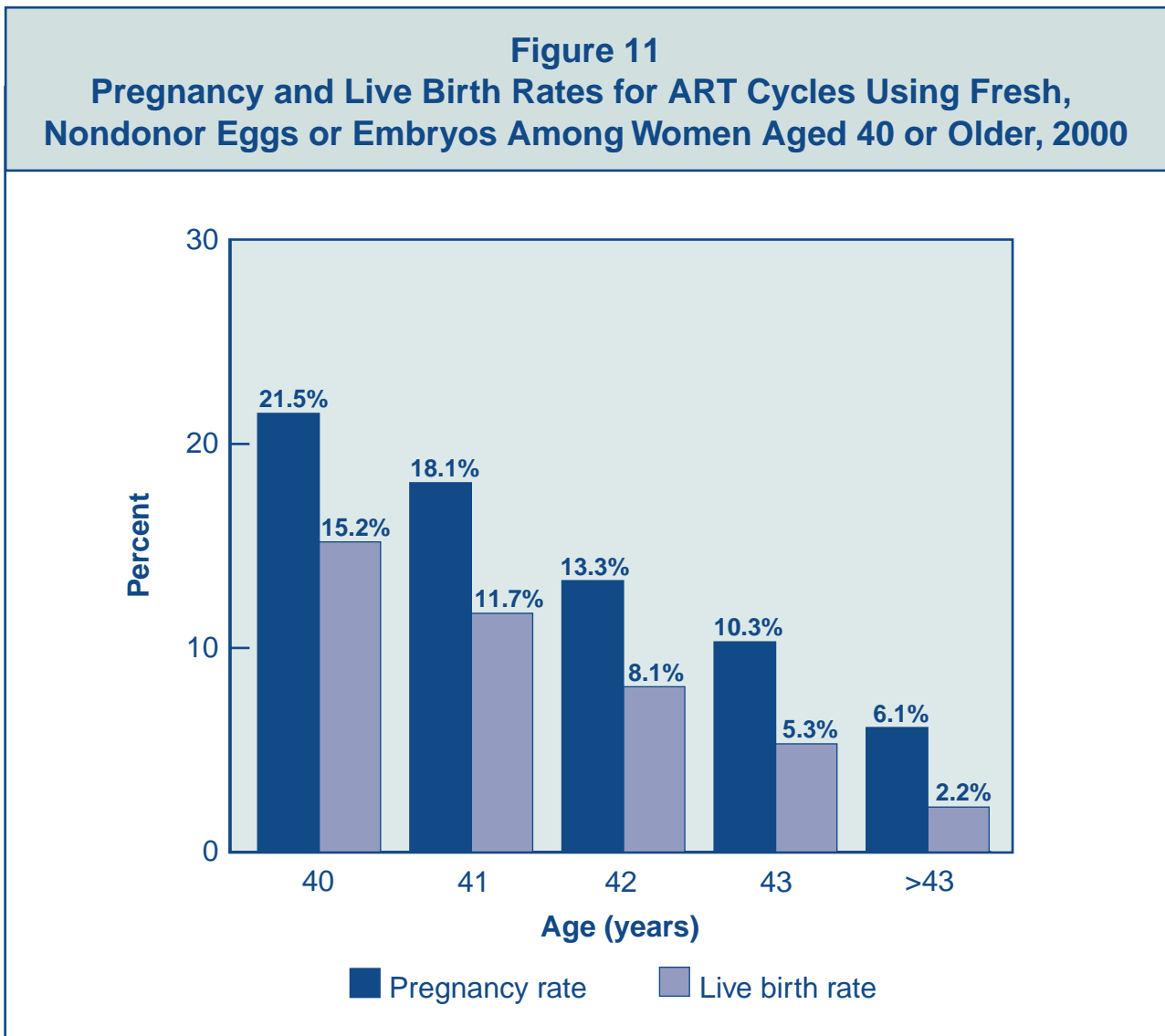
Do ART success rates differ among women of different ages?

A woman's age is the most important factor affecting the chances of a live birth when her own eggs are used. Figure 10 shows both the pregnancy and live birth rates for women of different ages who had ART procedures using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos in 2000. Among women in their 20s, both pregnancy and live birth rates were relatively stable; however, both rates declined steadily from the mid-30s onward as fertility declined with age. For additional detail on success rates among women aged 40 years or older, see Figure 11.



How do ART success rates differ for women who are 40 or older?

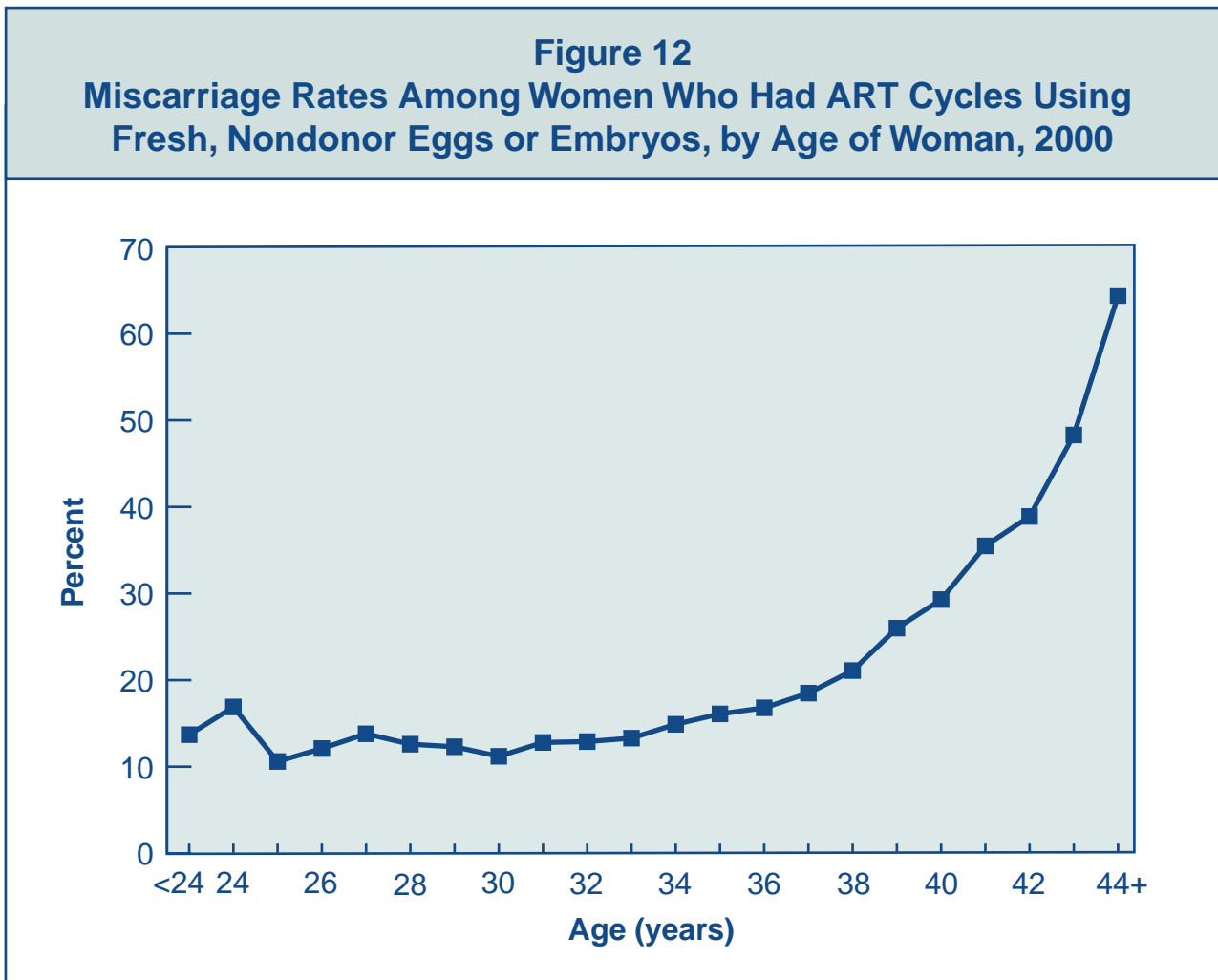
Success rates decline with each year of age and are particularly low for women 40 or older. Figure 11 shows pregnancy and live birth rates for women 40 or older who used fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos. The average chance for pregnancy was about 22% for women aged 40; the live birth rate for this age was about 15%. This rate dropped steadily with each one-year increase in age. The live birth rate was approximately 5% for women aged 43, and 2% for women older than 43. Women 40 or older generally have much higher success rates using donor eggs. (See Figure 35.)



How do miscarriage rates vary among women of different ages undergoing ART?

A woman’s age not only affects the chance for pregnancy when her own eggs are used, but also affects her risk for miscarriage. Figure 12 shows miscarriage rates for women of different ages who became pregnant using ART procedures in 2000. Miscarriage rates generally were near or below 15% among women younger than 34. The rates began to increase among women in their mid-to-late 30s and continued to increase with age, reaching 29% at age 40 and 48% at age 43.

The miscarriage rates observed among women undergoing ART procedures using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos appear to be similar to those reported in various studies of other pregnant women in the United States.



How does a woman’s age affect her chances of progressing through the various stages of ART?

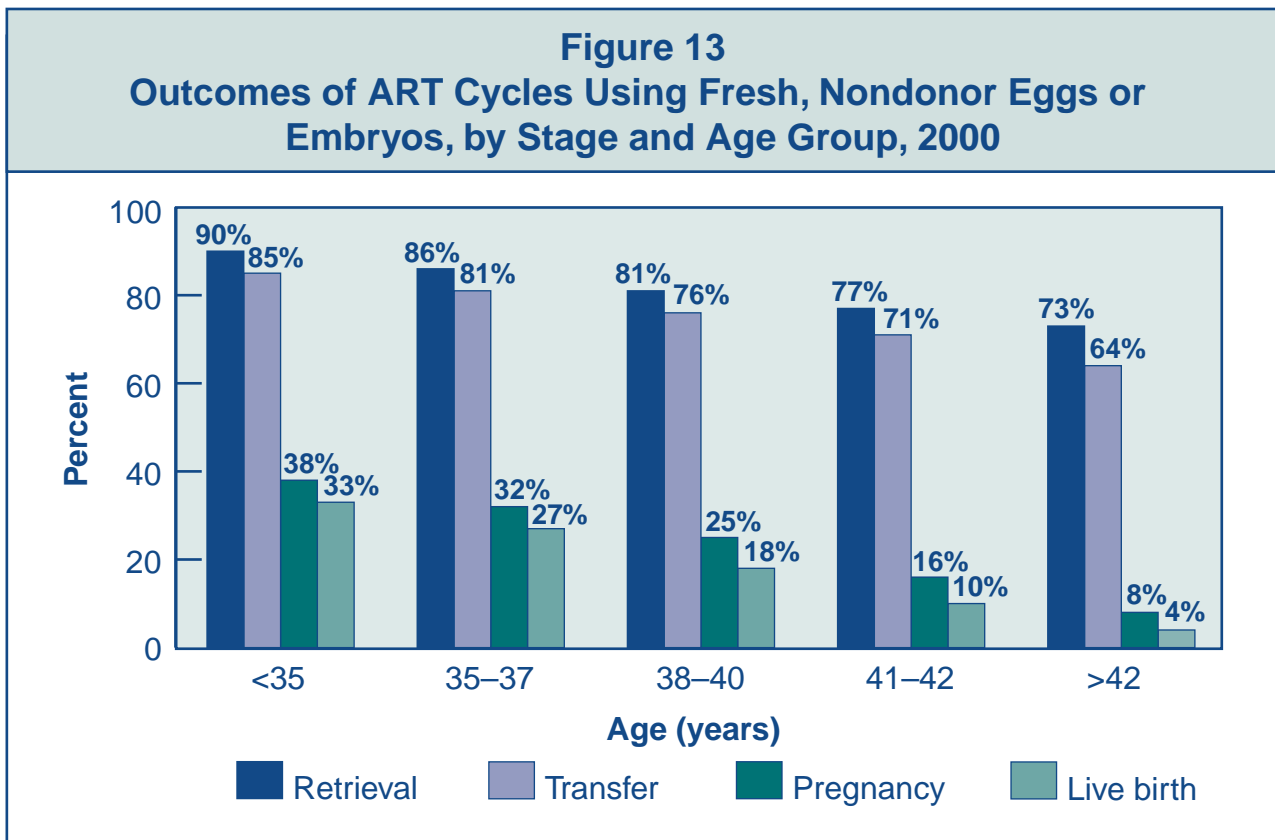
In 2000, a total of 74,957 cycles using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos were started:

- 33,453 in women younger than 35
- 17,284 in women 35–37
- 14,701 in women 38–40
- 6,118 in women 41–42
- 3,401 in women older than 42

Figure 13 shows that a woman’s chance of progressing from the beginning of ART to pregnancy and live birth (using her own eggs) *decreases* at **every stage** of ART as her age *increases*.

- As women get older, the likelihood of a successful response to ovarian stimulation and progression to **egg retrieval** decreases.
- As women get older, cycles that have progressed to egg retrieval are slightly less likely to reach **transfer**.
- The percentage of cycles that progress from transfer to **pregnancy** also decreases as women get older.
- As women get older, cycles that have progressed to pregnancy are less likely to result in a **live birth** because the risk for miscarriage is increased (see Figure 12).

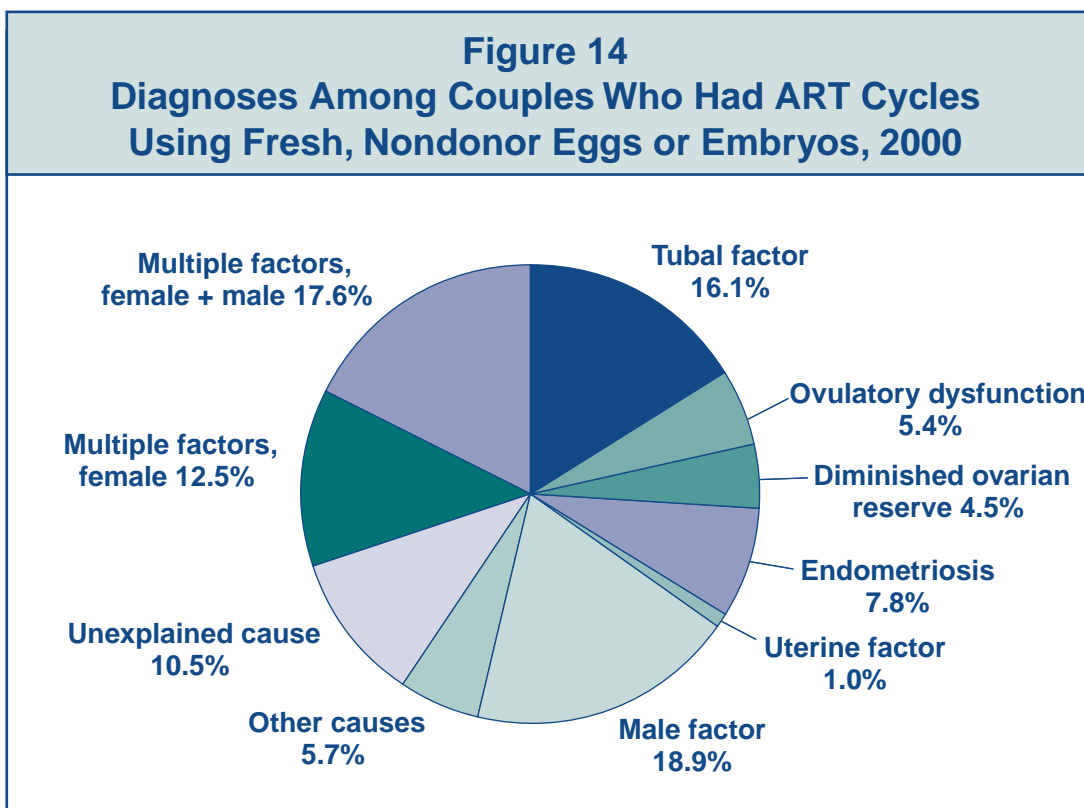
Overall, 33% of cycles started in 2000 among women younger than 35 resulted in live births. This percentage decreased to 27% among women aged 35–37, 18% among women aged 38–40, 10% among women 41–42, and 4% among women older than 42.



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

Figure 14 shows the diagnoses reported for infertility among couples who had an ART procedure using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos in 2000. Diagnoses range from one infertility factor in one partner to multiple factors in either one or both partners. However, diagnostic procedures may vary from one clinic to another, so the categorization may be inexact.

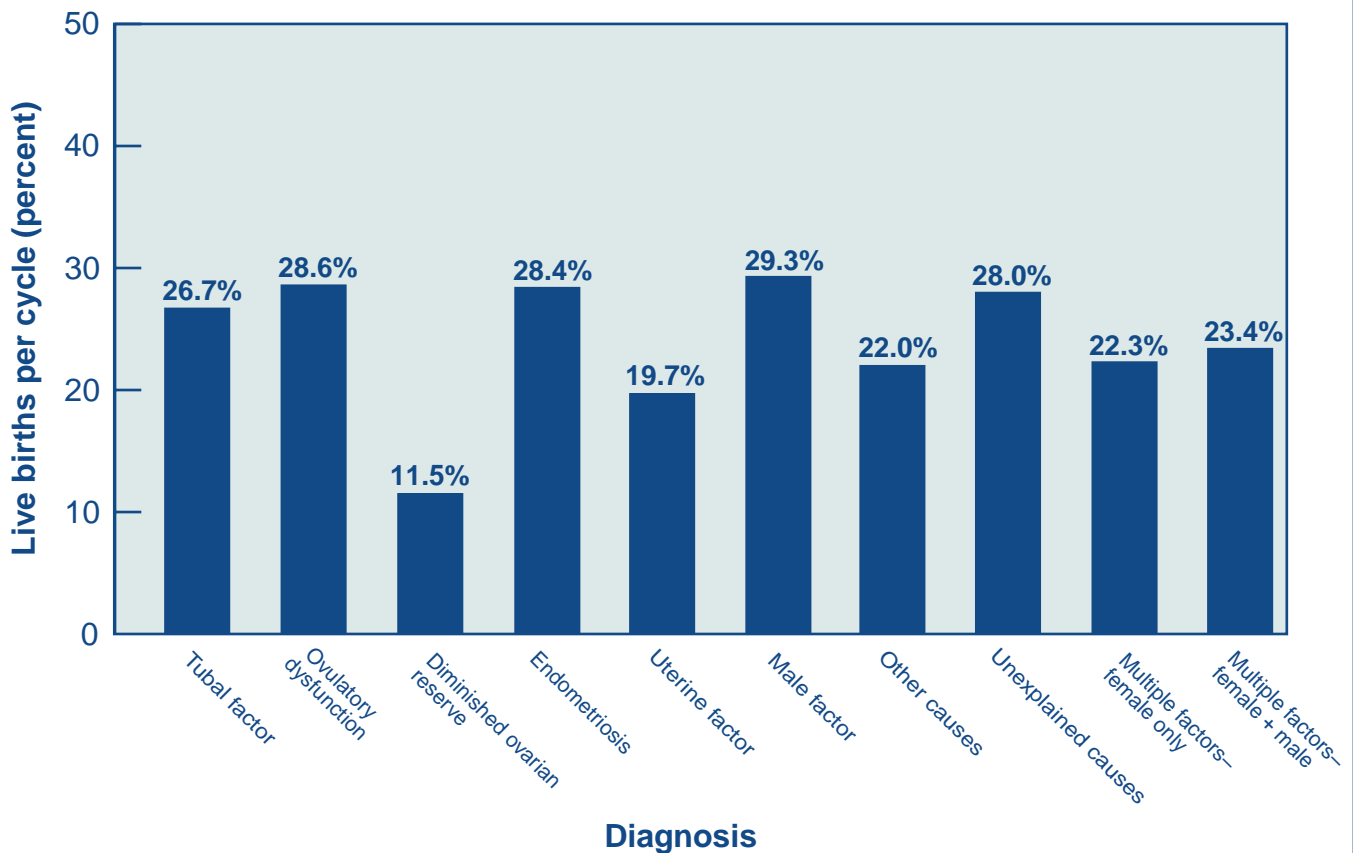
- **Tubal factor** means that the woman’s fallopian tubes are blocked or damaged, making it difficult for the egg to be fertilized or for an embryo to travel to the uterus.
- **Ovulatory dysfunction** means that the ovaries are not producing eggs normally. Such dysfunctions include polycystic ovary syndrome and multiple ovarian cysts.
- **Diminished ovarian reserve** means that the ability of the ovary to produce eggs is reduced. Reasons include congenital, medical, or surgical causes or advanced age (older than 40).
- **Endometriosis** involves the presence of tissue similar to the uterine lining in abnormal locations. This condition can affect both fertilization of the egg and embryo implantation.
- **Uterine factor** means a structural or functional disorder of the uterus that results in reduced fertility.
- **Male factor** refers to a low sperm count or problems with sperm function that make it difficult for a sperm to fertilize an egg under normal conditions.
- **Other causes** of infertility include immunological problems, chromosomal abnormalities, cancer chemotherapy, and serious illnesses.
- **Unexplained cause** means that no cause of infertility was found in either the woman or the man.
- **Multiple factors, female only**, means that more than one female cause was diagnosed.
- **Multiple factors, female and male**, means that one or more female causes and male factor infertility were diagnosed.



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

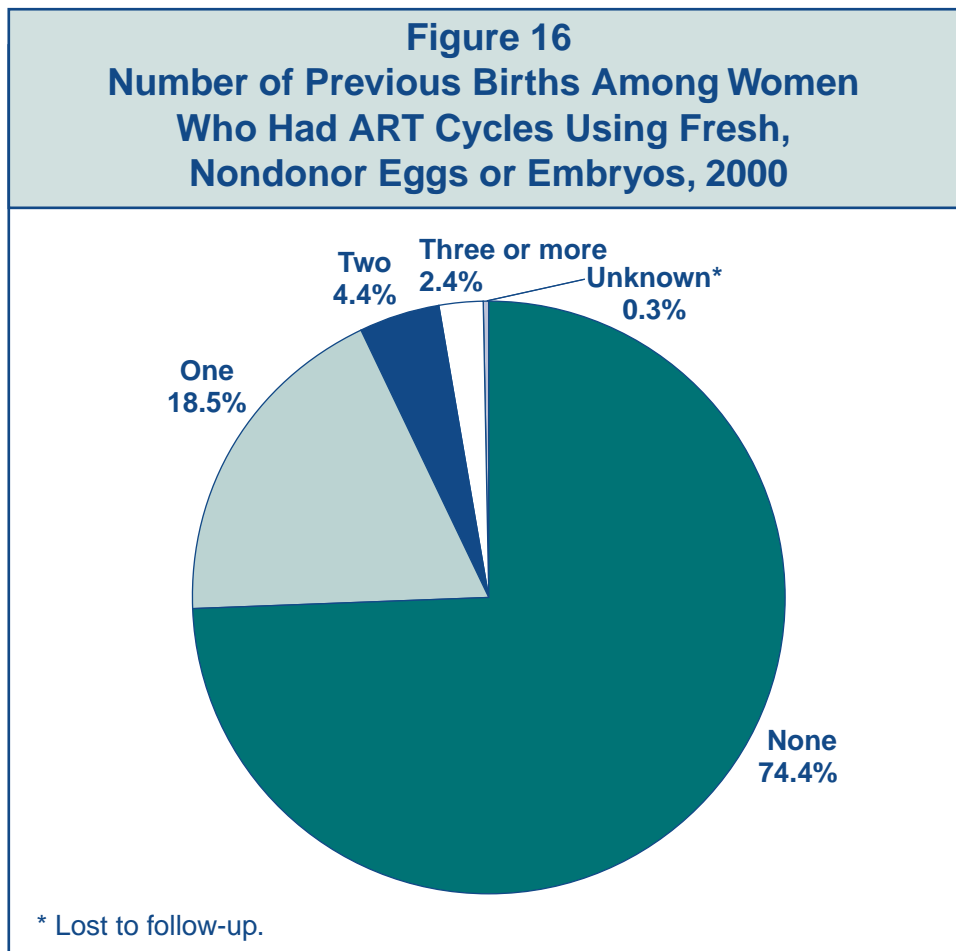
Figure 15 shows the percentage of live births after an ART procedure according to the causes of infertility. (See Figure 14 or the glossary in Appendix B for an explanation of the diagnoses.) Although the national average success rate was 25.4%, success rates varied somewhat depending on diagnosis; however, the definitions of these diagnoses may vary from clinic to clinic. In general, couples diagnosed with tubal factor, ovulatory dysfunction, endometriosis, male factor, or unexplained infertility had above-average success rates. The lowest success rate was observed for those with diminished ovarian reserve. Additionally, couples with uterine factor, “other” causes, or multiple infertility factors had below-average success rates.

Figure 15
Live Birth Rates Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Diagnosis, 2000



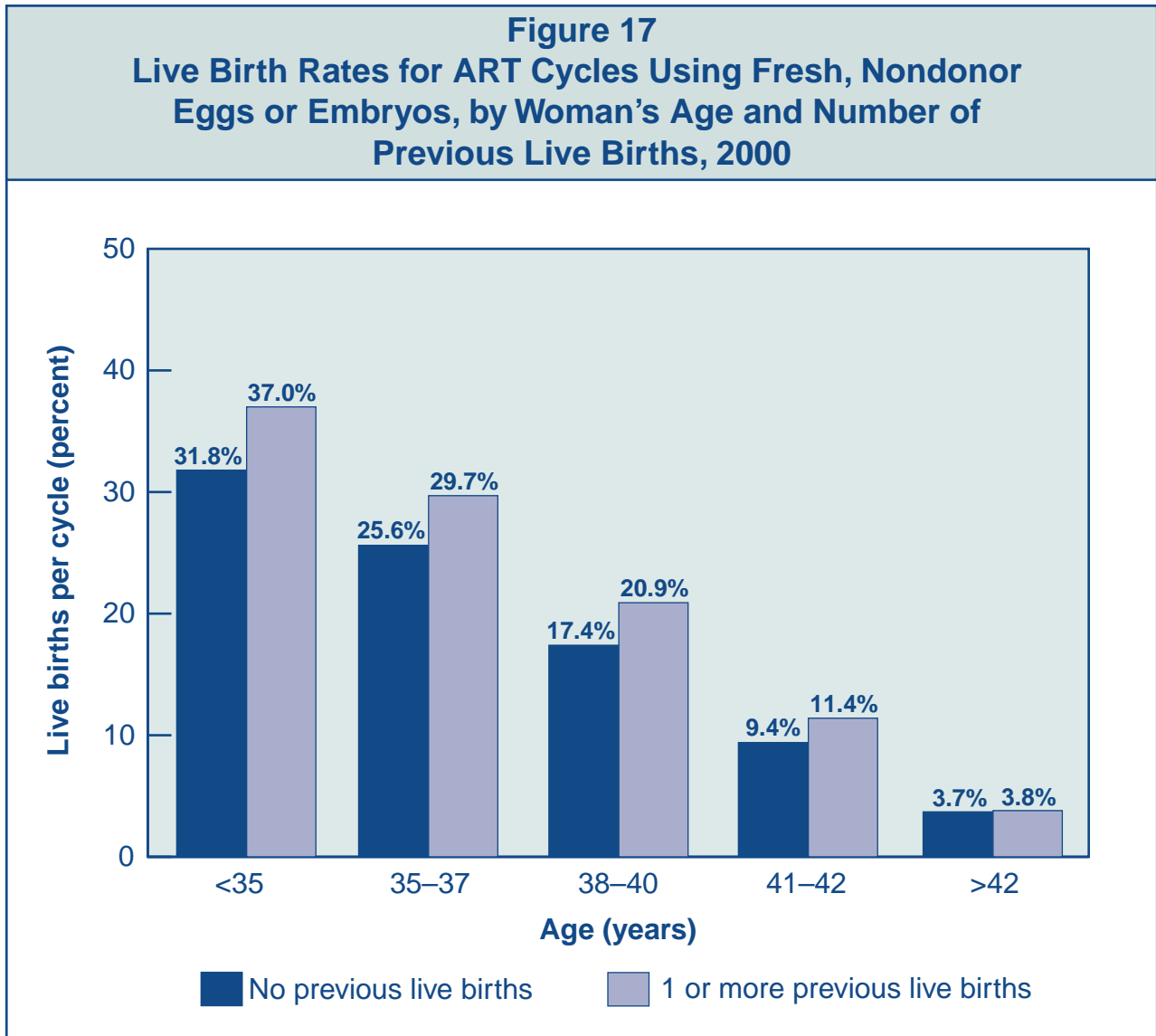
How many women who use ART have previously given birth?

Figure 16 shows the number of previous births among women who had an ART procedure using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos in 2000. Most of these women (about 74%) had no previous births, although they may have had a pregnancy that resulted in a miscarriage or an induced abortion. About 19% of women using ART in 2000 reported one previous birth, and about 7% reported two or more previous births. However, we do not have information about how many of these were ART births and how many were not. These data nonetheless point out that women who have previously had children can still face infertility problems, including the infertility of a new partner.



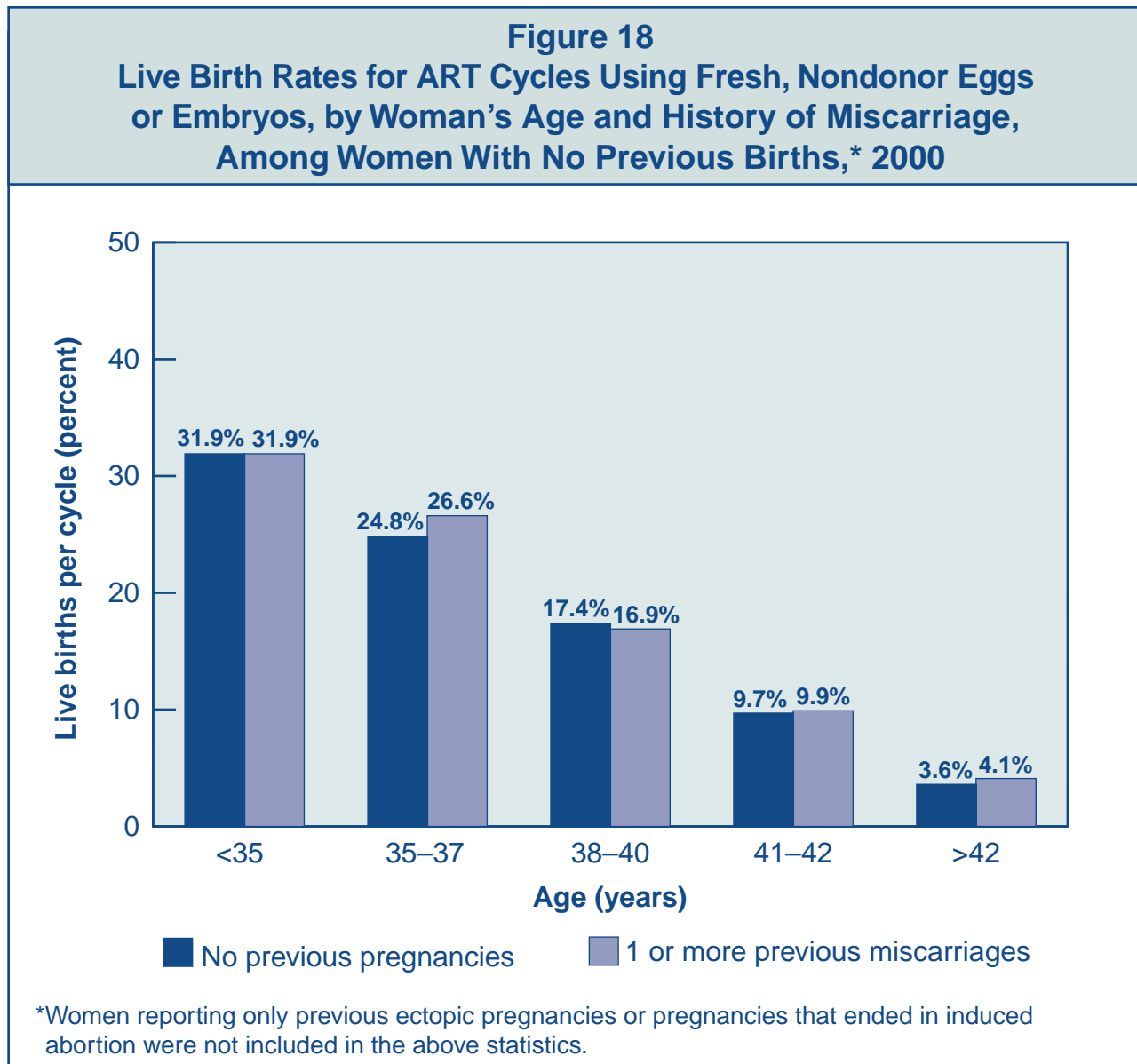
Do women who have previously given birth have higher ART success rates?

Figure 17 shows the relationship between the success of an ART cycle and the history of previous births. Previous live-born infants were conceived naturally in some cases and through ART in others. In all age groups, women who had a previous live birth were slightly more likely to have a successful ART procedure.



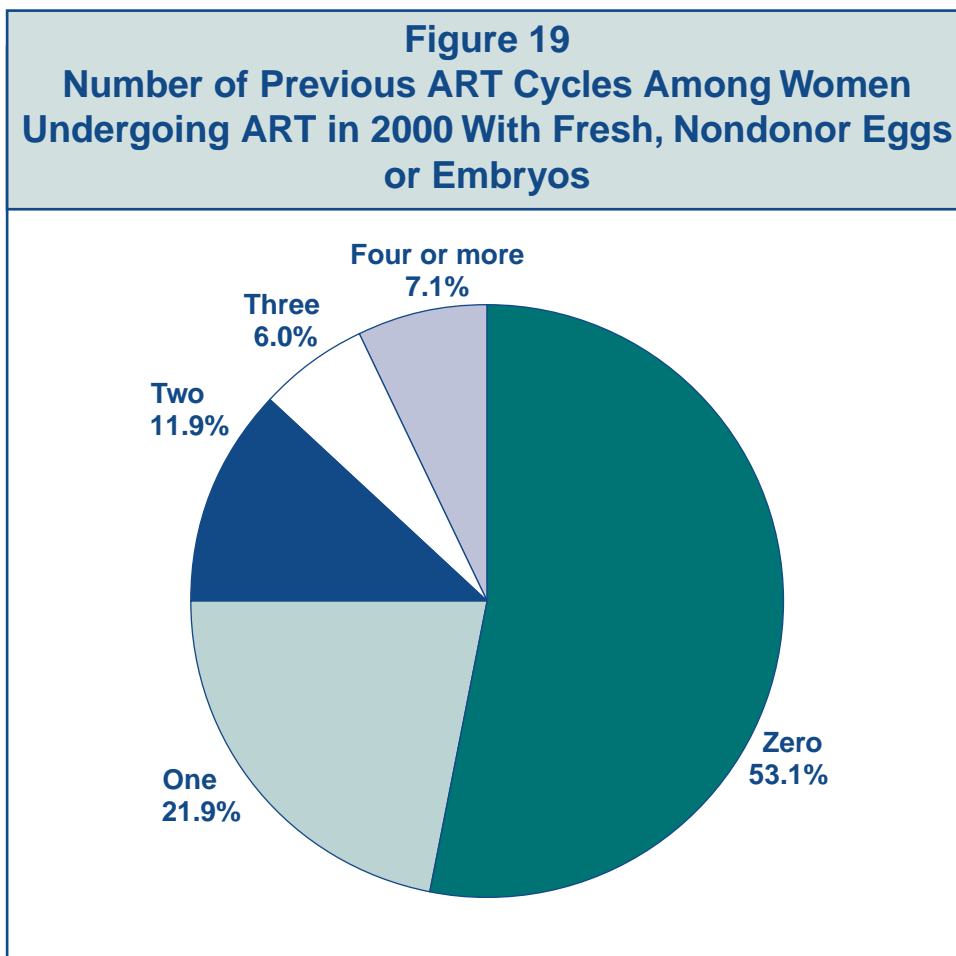
Are women with previous miscarriages more likely to be successful using ART compared with women who have never been pregnant?

More than 55,700 ART cycles were performed among women who had not previously given birth (see Figure 16). However, about 25% of those cycles were reported by women with one or more previous pregnancies that had ended in miscarriage. We do not have information on whether the previous pregnancies were the result of ART or were conceived naturally. Figure 18 shows the relationship between the success of an ART cycle and the history of previous miscarriage. In all age groups women who had a previous miscarriage had live birth rates that were comparable to the live birth rates among women who had never been pregnant. Thus a history of unsuccessful pregnancy does not appear to be associated with reduced chances for success during ART.



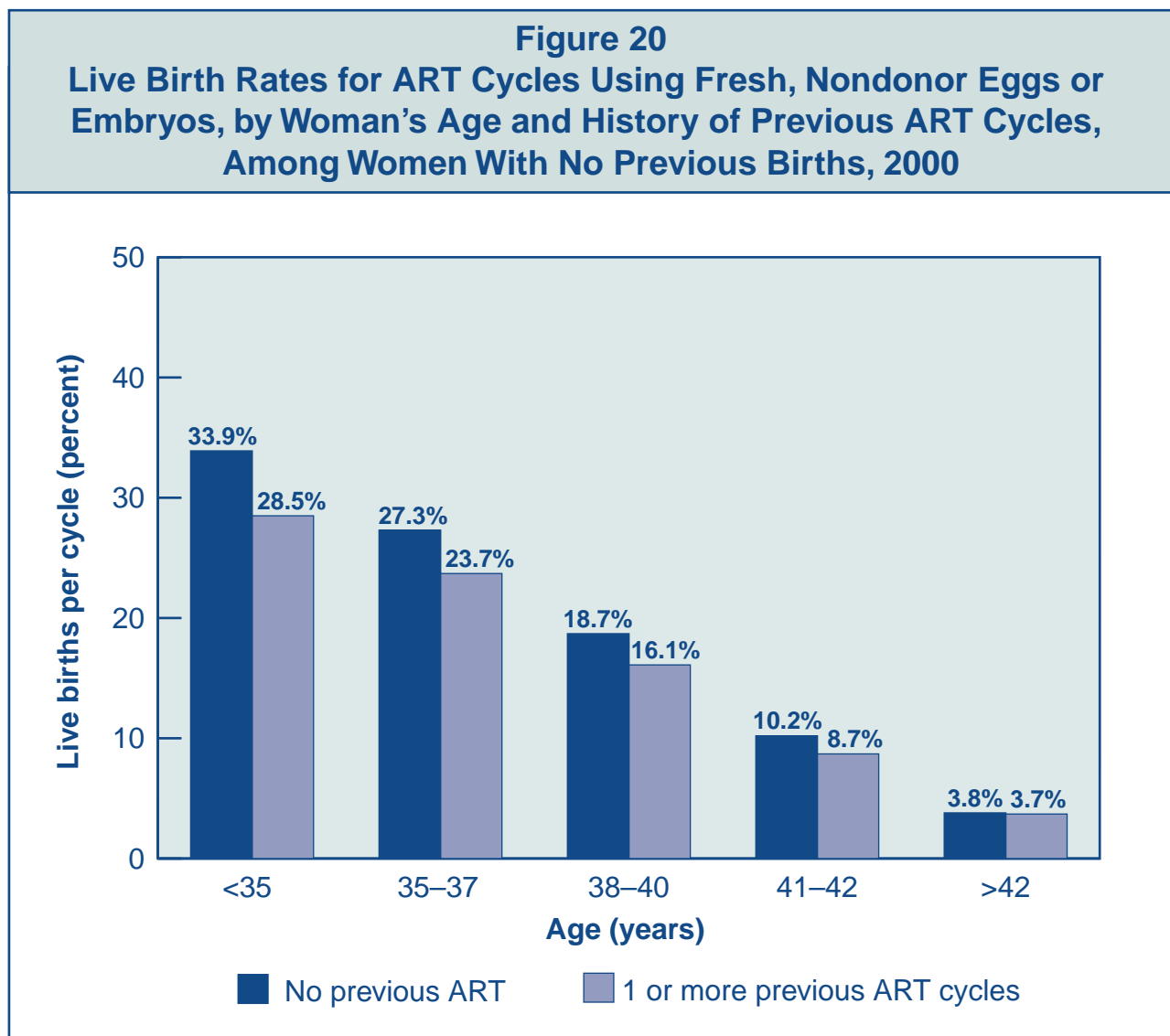
How many current ART users have undergone previous ART cycles?

Figure 19 presents ART cycles that used fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos in 2000 according to whether previous ART cycles had been performed. For about 47%, one or more previous cycles were reported. (This percentage includes previous cycles using either fresh or frozen embryos.) This finding illustrates that it is not uncommon for a couple to undergo multiple ART cycles. We do not have information on when previous cycles were performed, nor do we have information on the outcomes of those previous cycles.



Are success rates different for women using ART for the first time and women who previously used ART but did not give birth?

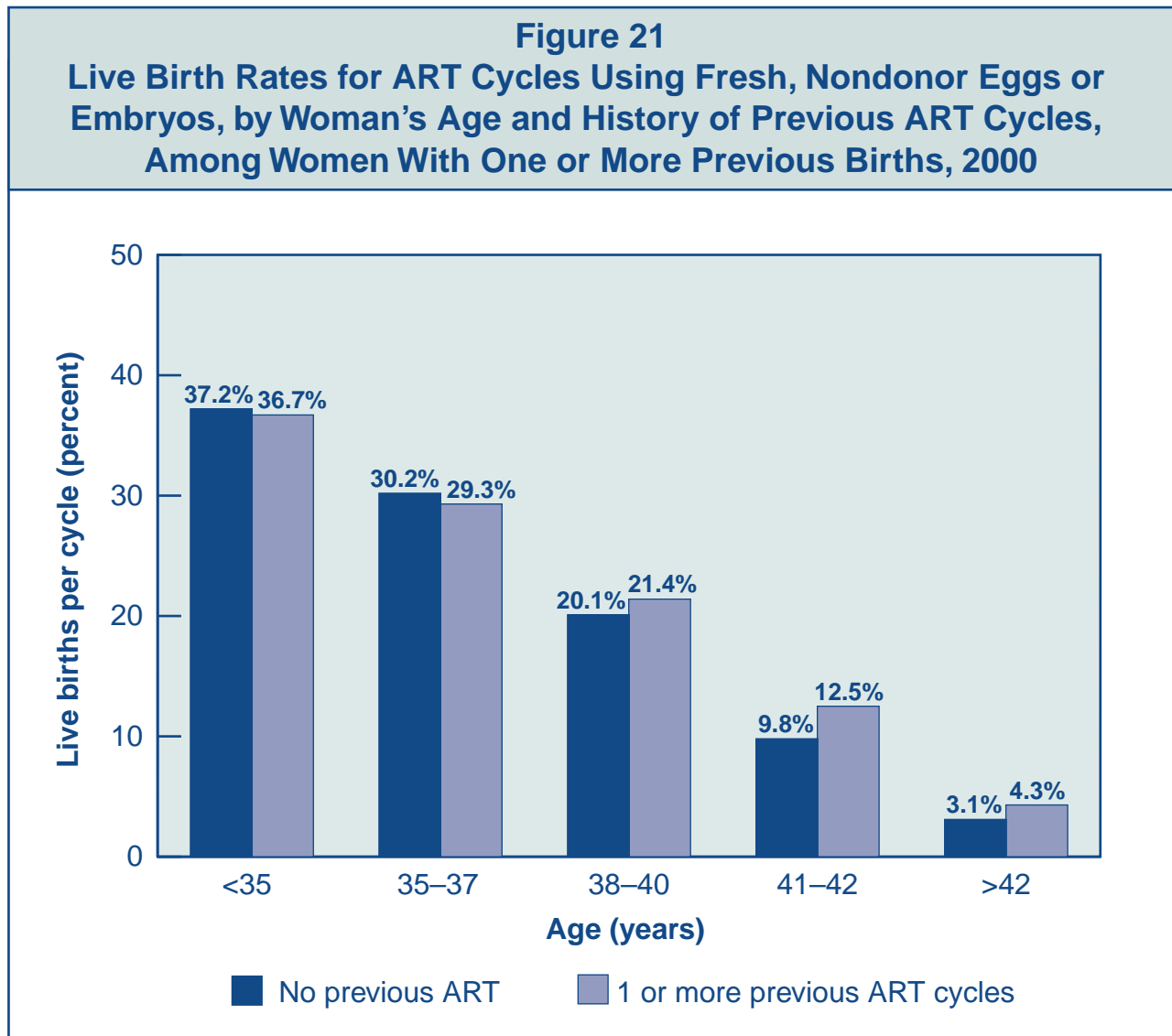
Figure 20 shows the relationship between the success of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos and a history of previous ART cycles among women with no previous births. In all age groups up to age 42, success rates were lower for women who had previously undergone an unsuccessful ART cycle. Women older than 42 who used their own eggs had low success rates overall. Whether or not a woman had previously undergone ART was not further predictive of success rates in this oldest age group.



What are the success rates for women who have had *both* previous ART and previous births?

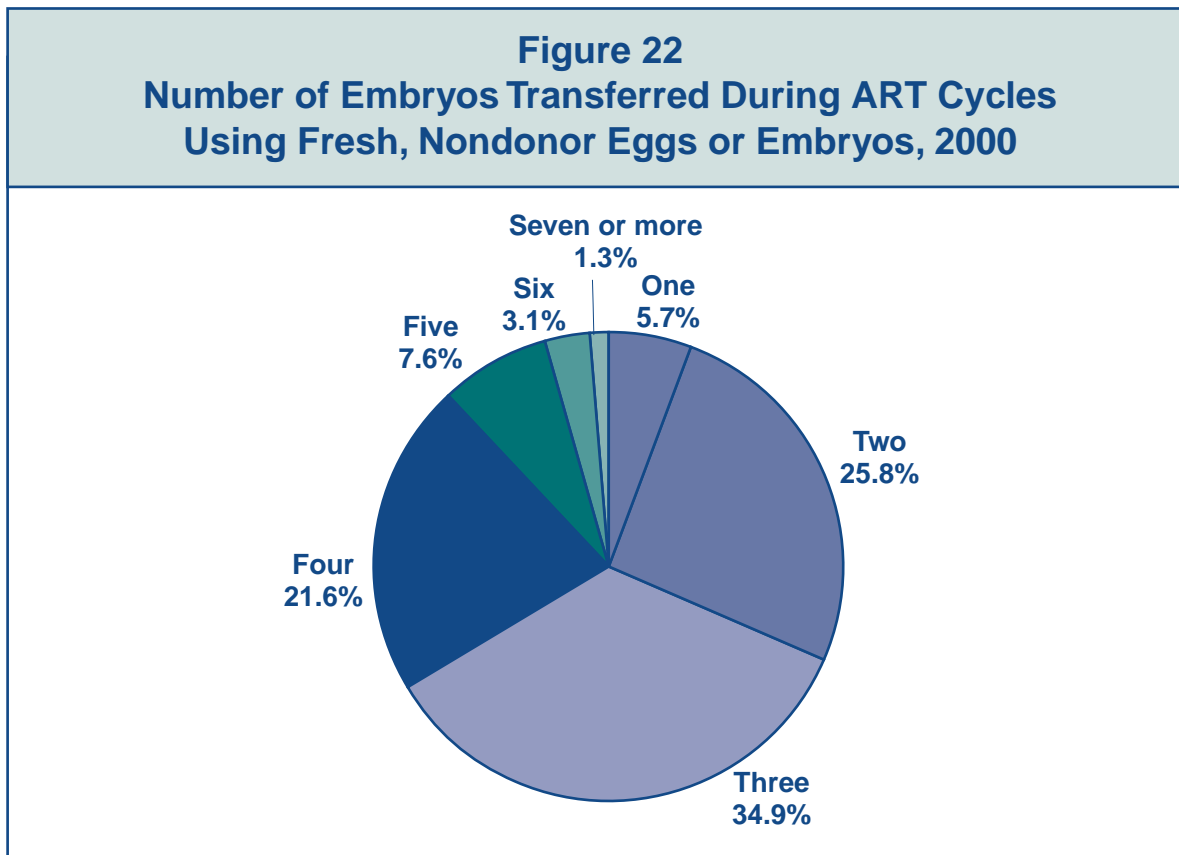
Figure 21 shows the relationship between the success of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos and a history of *both* previous ART cycles and previous births. We do not have information on whether the previous births were the result of ART or were conceived naturally. However, among women with previous births, there was no decline in success rates if they had undergone previous ART cycles.

Taken together, Figures 20 and 21 show that having undergone previous ART cycles may be related to the success of the current ART cycle. However, it is important to consider the outcomes of previous cycles and whether the woman has given birth in the past.



How many embryos are transferred in an ART procedure?

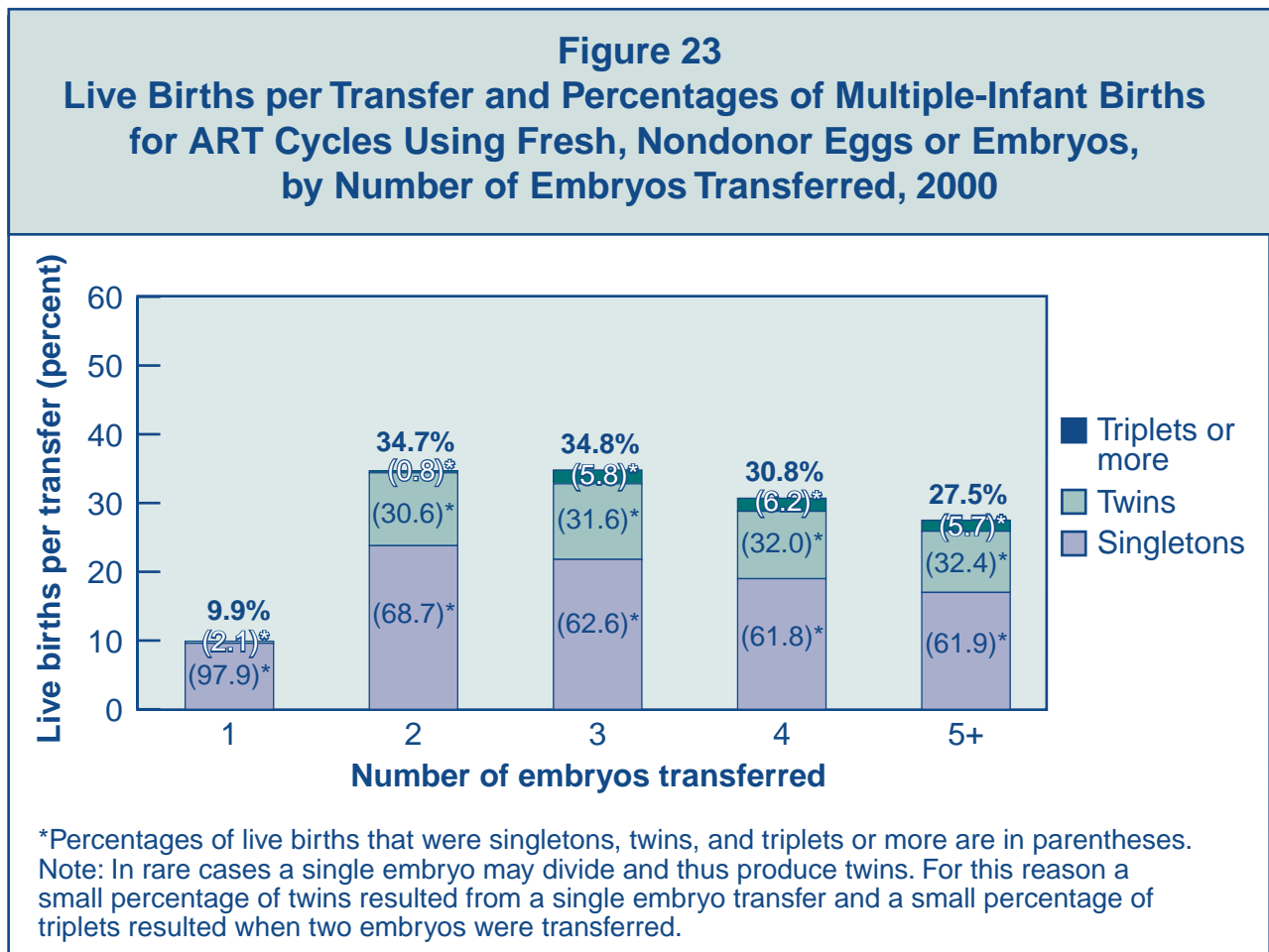
Figure 22 shows that approximately 68% of ART cycles that used fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos and progressed to the embryo transfer stage in 2000 involved the transfer of three or more embryos, about 34% of cycles involved the transfer of four or more, and 12% of cycles involved the transfer of five or more embryos.



In general, is an ART cycle more likely to be successful if more embryos are transferred?

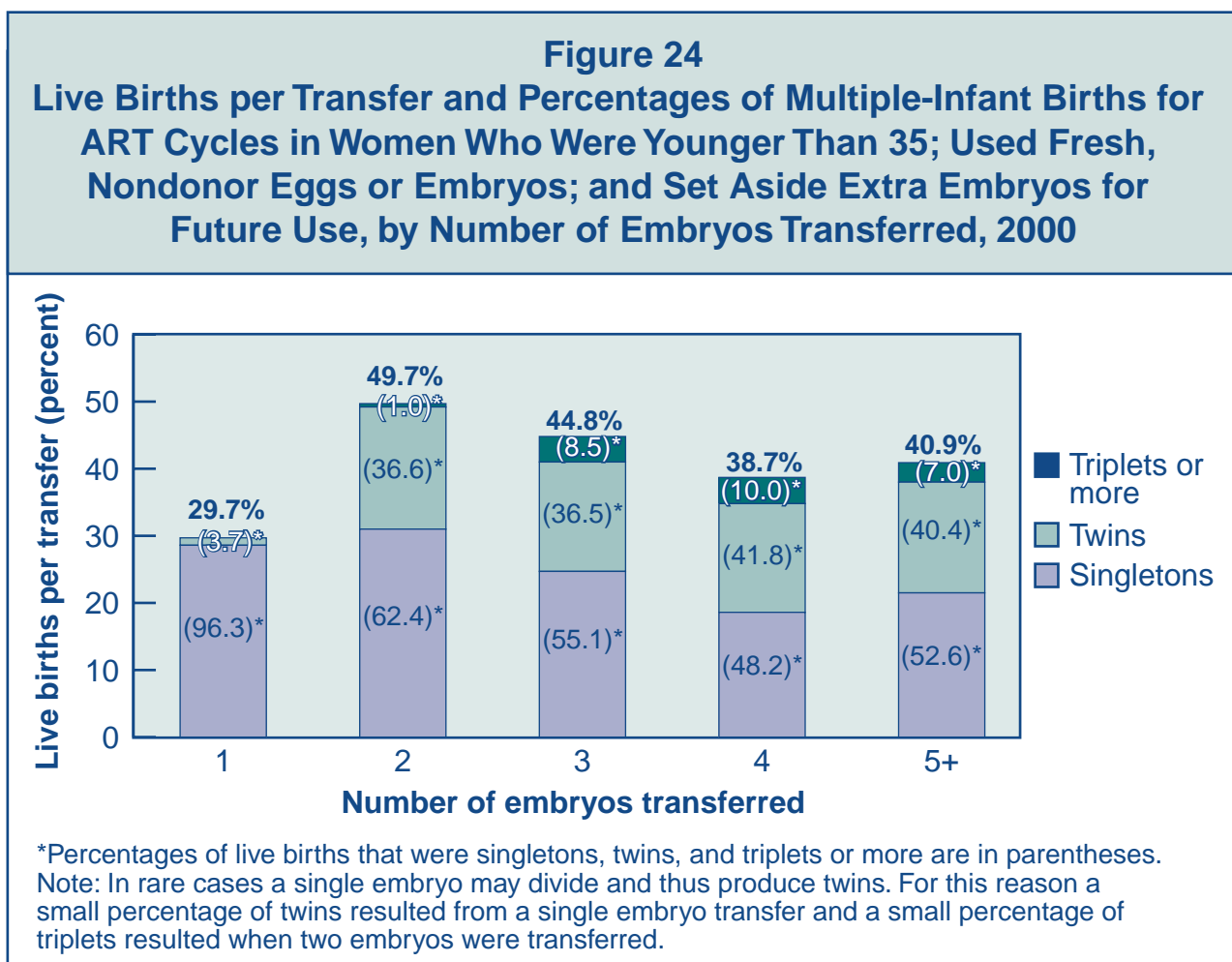
Figure 23 shows the relationship between the number of embryos transferred during an ART procedure in 2000 and the number of infants born alive as a result of that procedure. The success rate increased when two or more embryos were transferred; however, transferring multiple embryos also poses a risk of having a multiple-infant birth. Multiple-infant births cause concern because of the additional health risks they create for both mothers and infants. Also, pregnancies with multiple fetuses can be associated with the possibility of multifetal reduction.

The relationships between number of embryos transferred, success rates, and multiple-infant births are complicated by several factors, such as age and embryo quality. See Figure 24 for more details on women most at risk for multiple births.



Are live birth rates affected by the number of embryos transferred for women who have more embryos available than they choose to transfer?

Although, in general, transferring more than one embryo tends to improve the chance for a successful ART procedure (see Figure 23), other factors are also important. Previous research suggests that the number of embryos fertilized and thus available for ART is just as, if not more, important in predicting success as the number of embryos transferred.* Additionally, younger women tend to have both higher success rates and higher multiple-infant birth rates. Figure 24 shows the relationship between the number of embryos transferred, success rates, and multiple-infant births for a subset of ART procedures in which the woman was younger than 35 and the couple chose to set aside some embryos for future cycles rather than transfer all available embryos at one time. For this group, the chance for a live birth using ART was about 50% when only two embryos were transferred. There was no increase in the success rate when three embryos were transferred. The proportion of live births that were multiple-infant births was about 38% with two embryos and 45% with three embryos. Transferring three or more embryos also created an additional risk for higher-order multiple births (i.e., triplets or more).



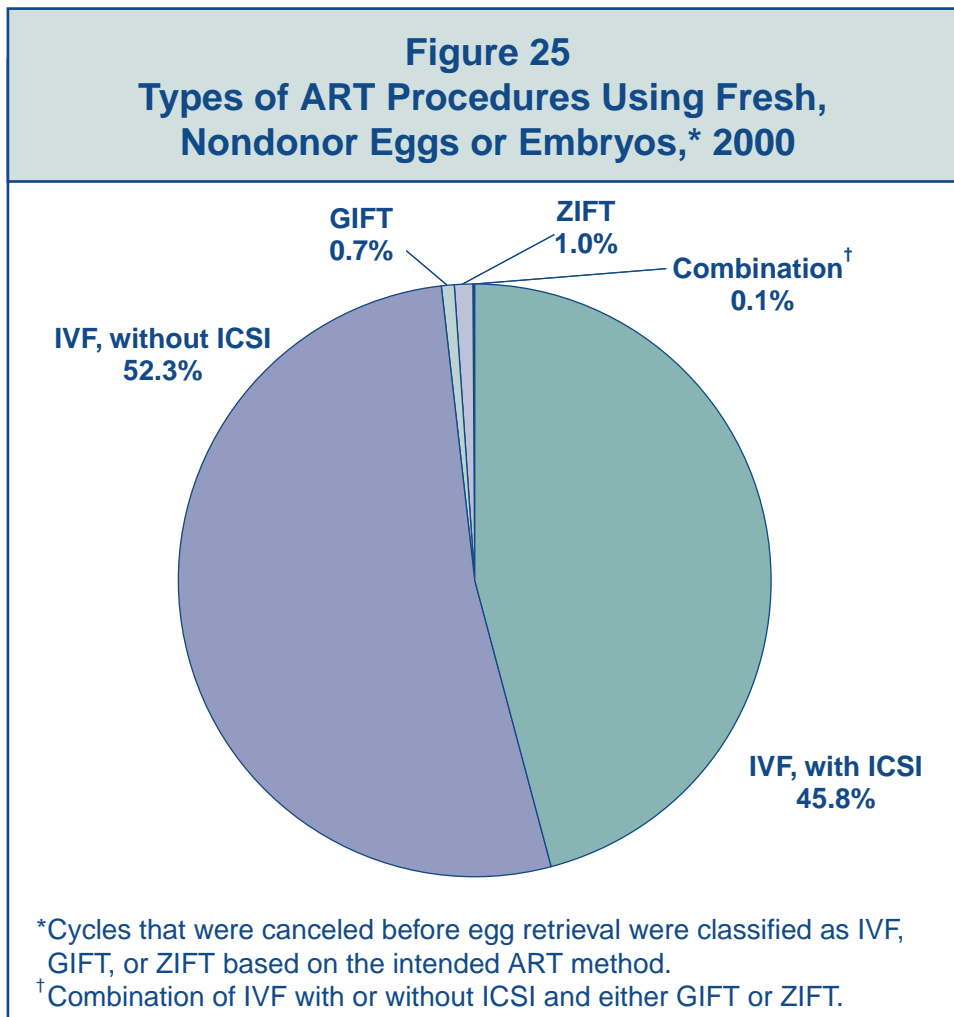
* A more detailed CDC report that discusses how various factors affect live birth and multiple-infant birth rates among women in both older and younger age groups was published in *JAMA* in 1999 (Vol. 282, No. 19, pages 1832–1838). The American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) and the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART) issue guidelines dealing with the number of embryos to be transferred in an ART procedure. Further information can be obtained from ASRM or SART (telephone 205-978-5000 or Web site <http://www.sart.org>).

What were the specific types of ART performed among women who used fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos in 2000?

For more than half of the ART procedures using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos in 2000, standard IVF (in vitro fertilization) techniques were used in which eggs and sperm were combined in the laboratory, the resulting embryos were cultured for two or more days, and one or more embryos were then transferred into the woman's uterus through the cervix.

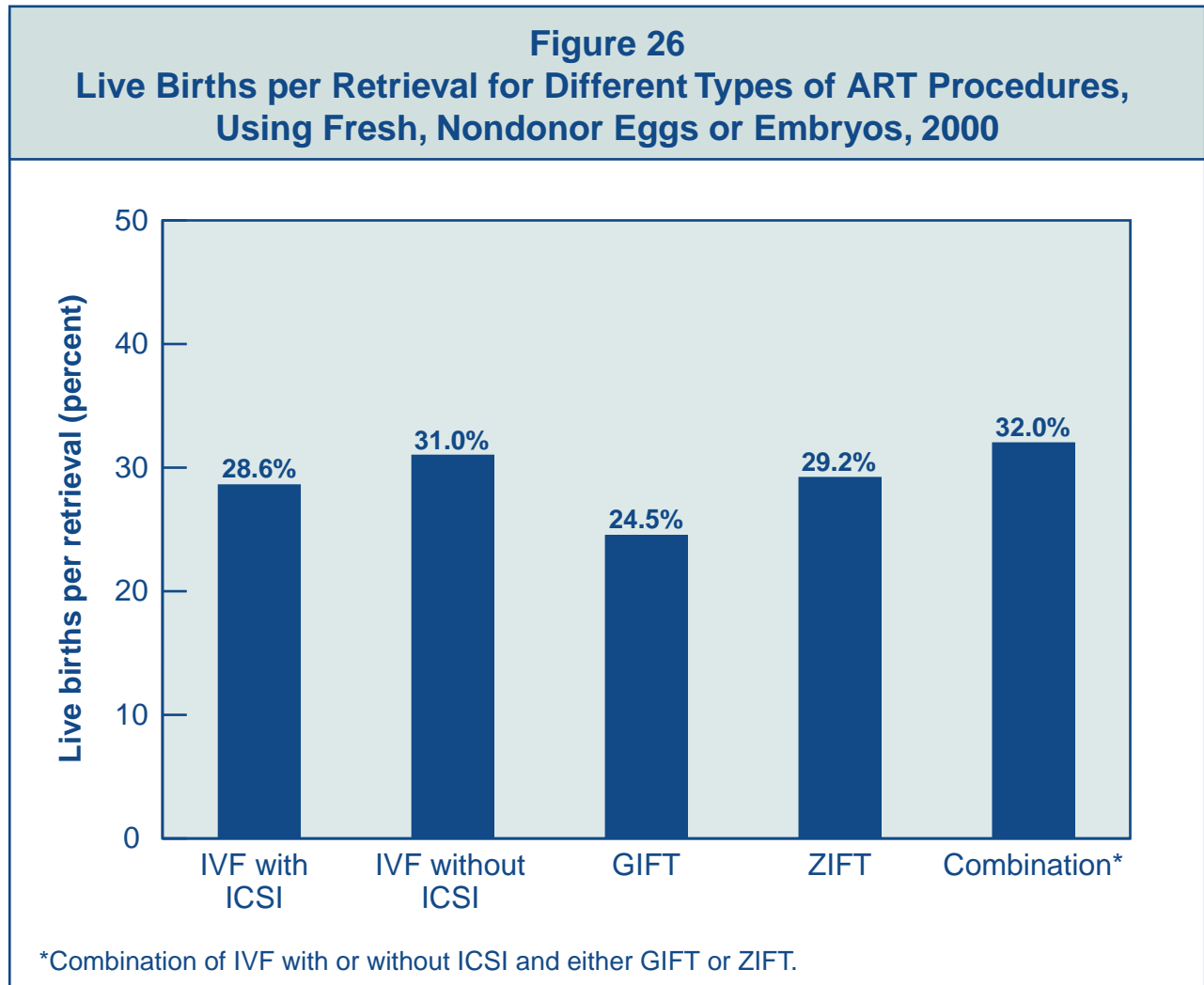
For nearly 46% of ART procedures, fertilization was accomplished using intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). This technique involves injecting a single sperm directly into an egg; the embryos were then cultured and transferred as in standard IVF.

For a small proportion of ART procedures, unfertilized eggs and sperm (gametes) or early embryos (zygotes) were transferred into the woman's fallopian tubes. These procedures are known as gamete and zygote intrafallopian transfer (GIFT and ZIFT). Some women with tubal infertility are not suitable candidates for GIFT and ZIFT. 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 gametes into the fallopian tubes. In contrast, IVF involves transferring embryos or gametes into a woman's uterus through the cervix without surgery.



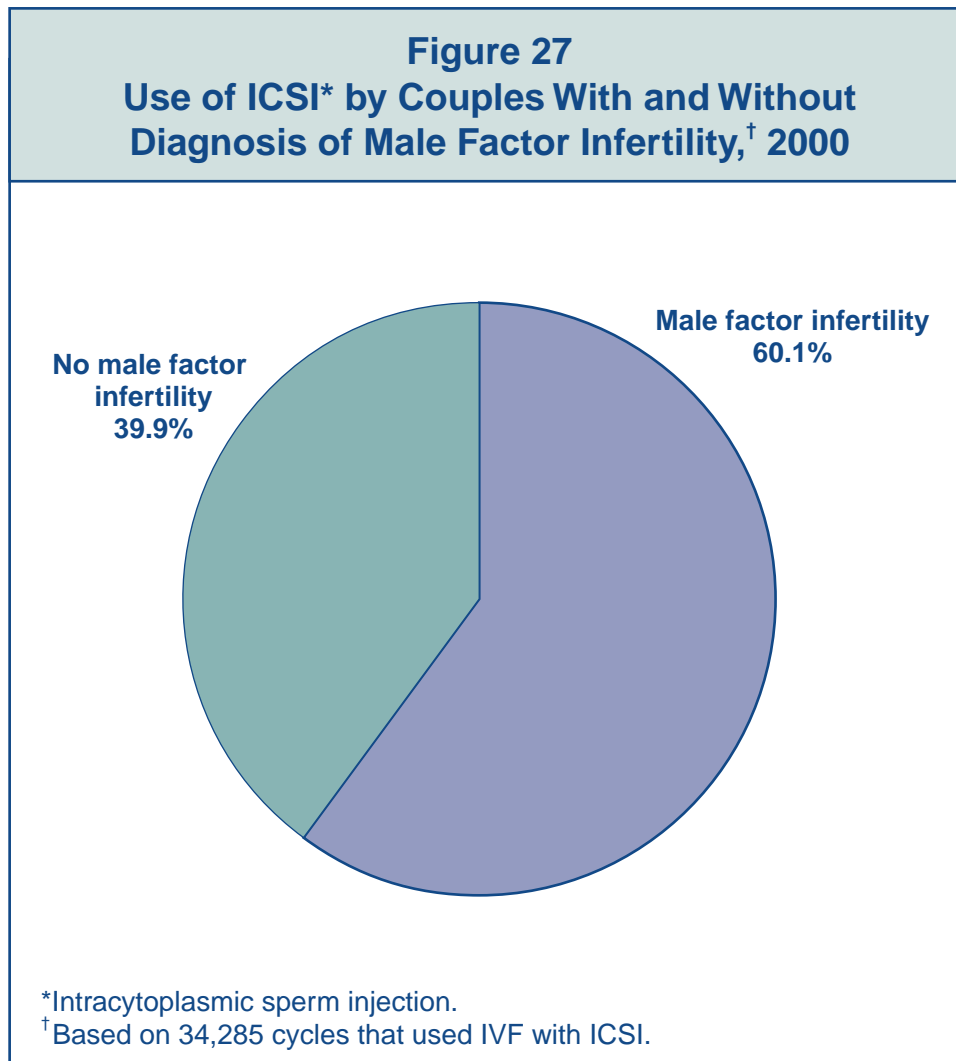
What are the success rates for different types of ART procedures?

Figure 26 shows the percentage of egg retrievals in 2000 that used a particular type of ART procedure and resulted in a live birth. Success rates for IVF with ICSI (intracytoplasmic sperm injection), IVF without ICSI, GIFT, and ZIFT were similar. Although the rate appears to be slightly higher for cycles that used a combination of IVF and either GIFT or ZIFT, this rate was based on a fairly small number of cycles (only 0.1% of the total number of fresh, nondonor procedures used a combination of procedures) and should be interpreted with caution. Because similar patterns were seen in all age groups, results are given for all age groups combined. See Figures 27 through 29 for further details on IVF procedures that used ICSI.



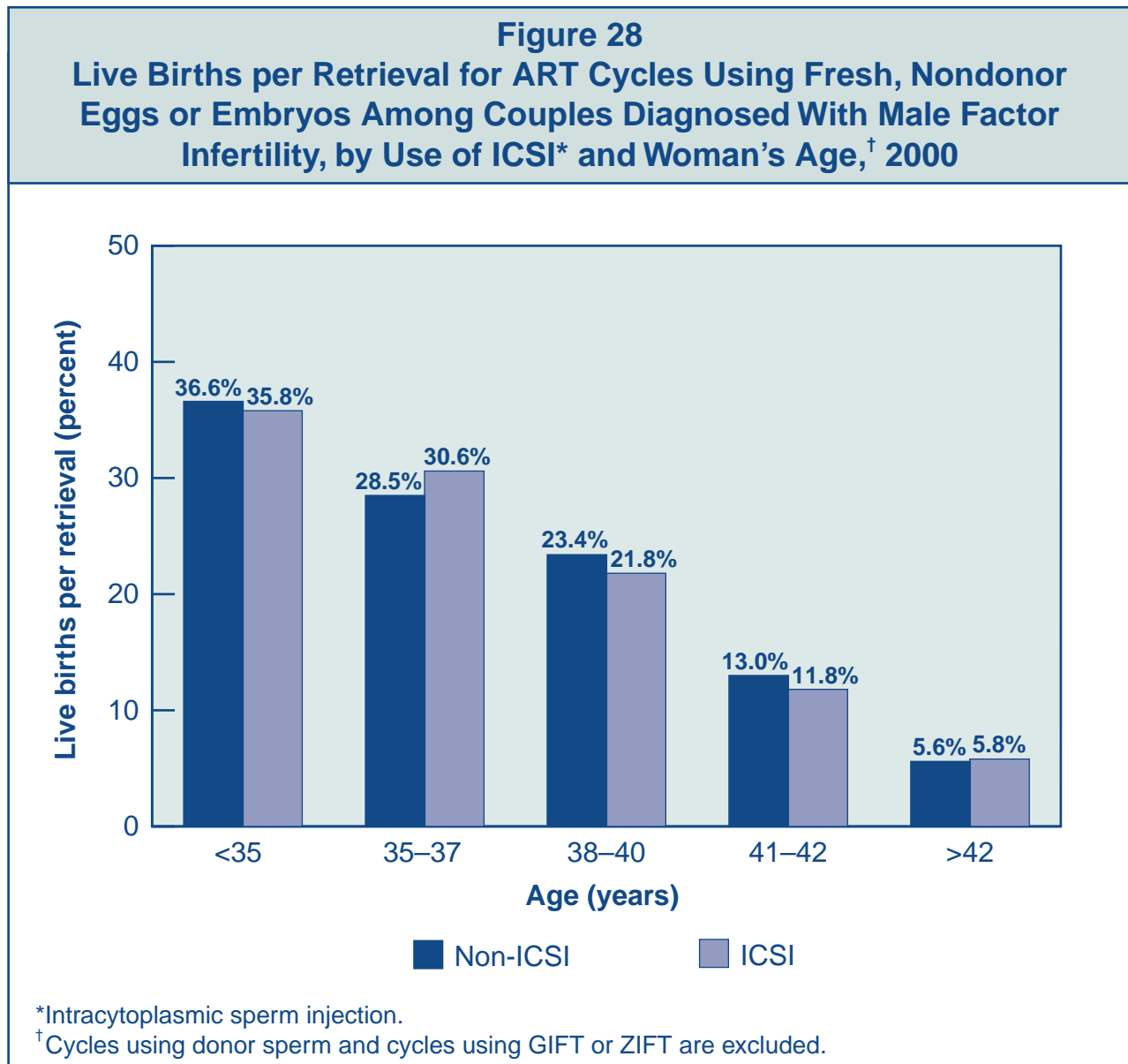
What percentage of cycles that use ICSI are performed on couples with male factor infertility?

Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) was developed to overcome problems with fertilization that sometimes occur in couples diagnosed with male factor infertility. In 2000, 34,285 ICSI cycles were performed. Although the majority of couples using ICSI had a diagnosis of male factor infertility, a sizable portion of ICSI cycles (40%) were performed on couples without a diagnosis of male factor infertility.



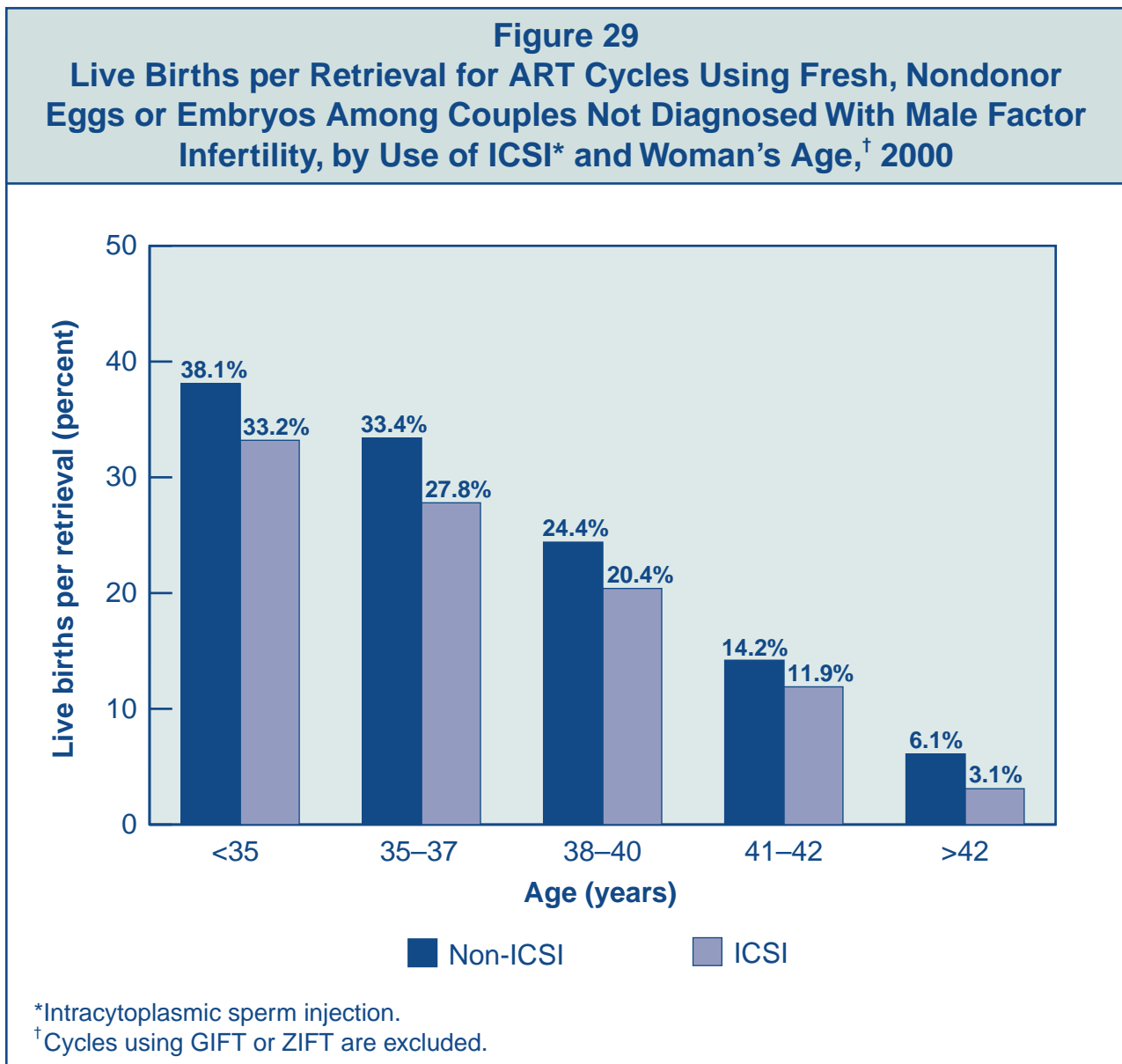
What are the success rates for couples with male factor infertility when ICSI is used?

Figure 28 compares the success rates for ART procedures that used ICSI with those not using ICSI among couples diagnosed with male factor infertility. Because ICSI can be performed only when at least one egg has been retrieved, the live birth per retrieval rates are presented. In 2000, success rates per retrieval were comparable between ICSI cycles and cycles that used IVF without ICSI. Although Figure 28 is limited to those procedures in which the couple was diagnosed with male factor infertility, no information is available about the severity of the condition, so it is possible that ICSI was used more often in the most serious cases (for example, among those with the lowest sperm counts). Therefore, the findings presented in Figure 28 do not necessarily provide an indication of how all couples with male factor infertility would have fared had they not used ICSI.



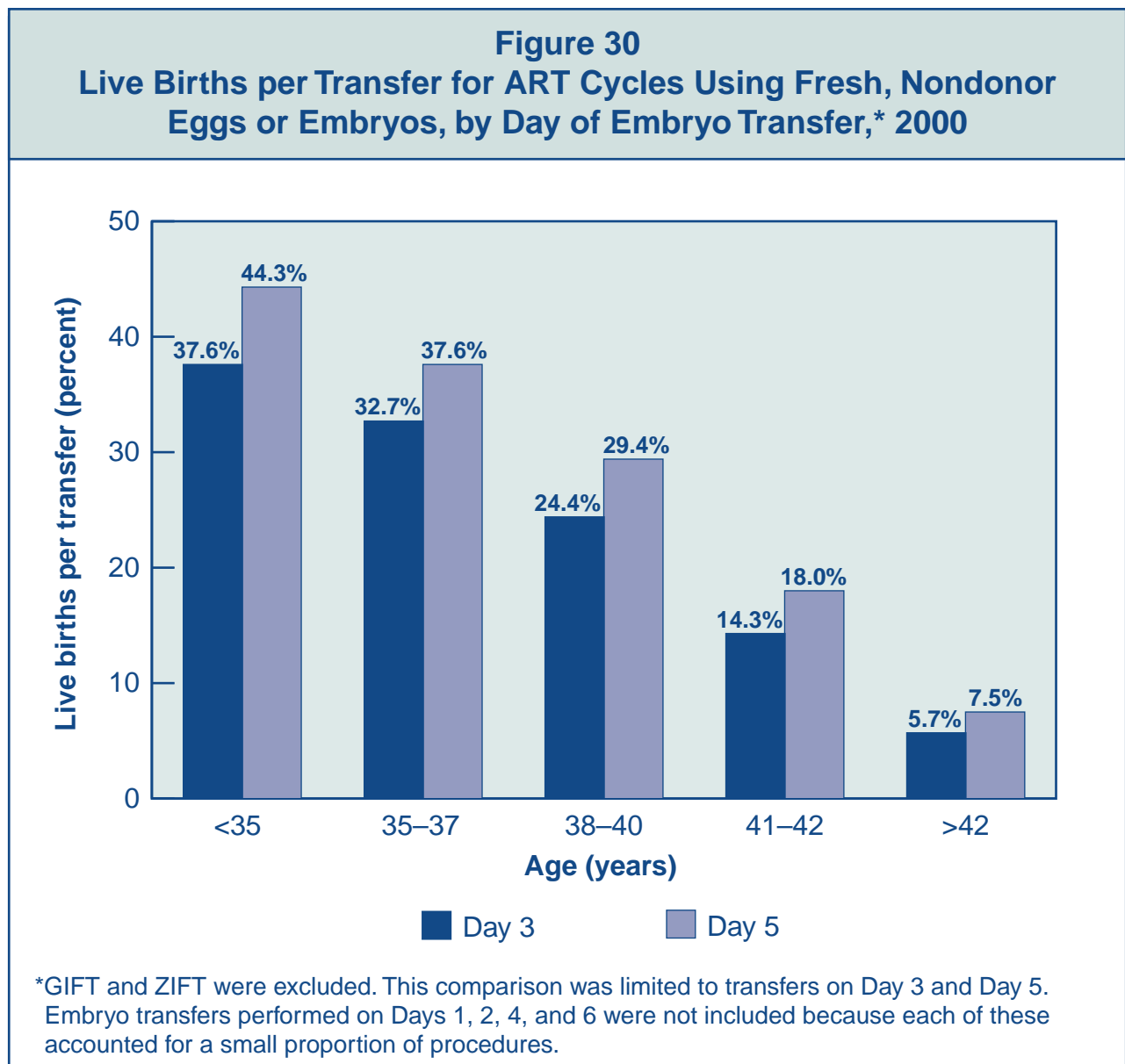
What are the success rates for couples without a diagnosis of male factor infertility when ICSI is used?

As shown in Figure 27, a large number of ICSI cycles are now performed even when couples are not diagnosed with male factor infertility. Figure 29 presents success rates per retrieval for those cycles compared with cycles that used IVF without ICSI. For every age group, the ICSI cycles were less successful. Information was not available to determine whether this finding was related to the ICSI procedure directly or whether the patients who used ICSI were different from those who used IVF alone. However, when separately evaluated, patients with one or more previous ART cycles that had not been successful (i.e., the group that was perhaps the most difficult to treat) were also observed to have lower success rates for the ICSI cycles in comparison with cycles that used IVF without ICSI.



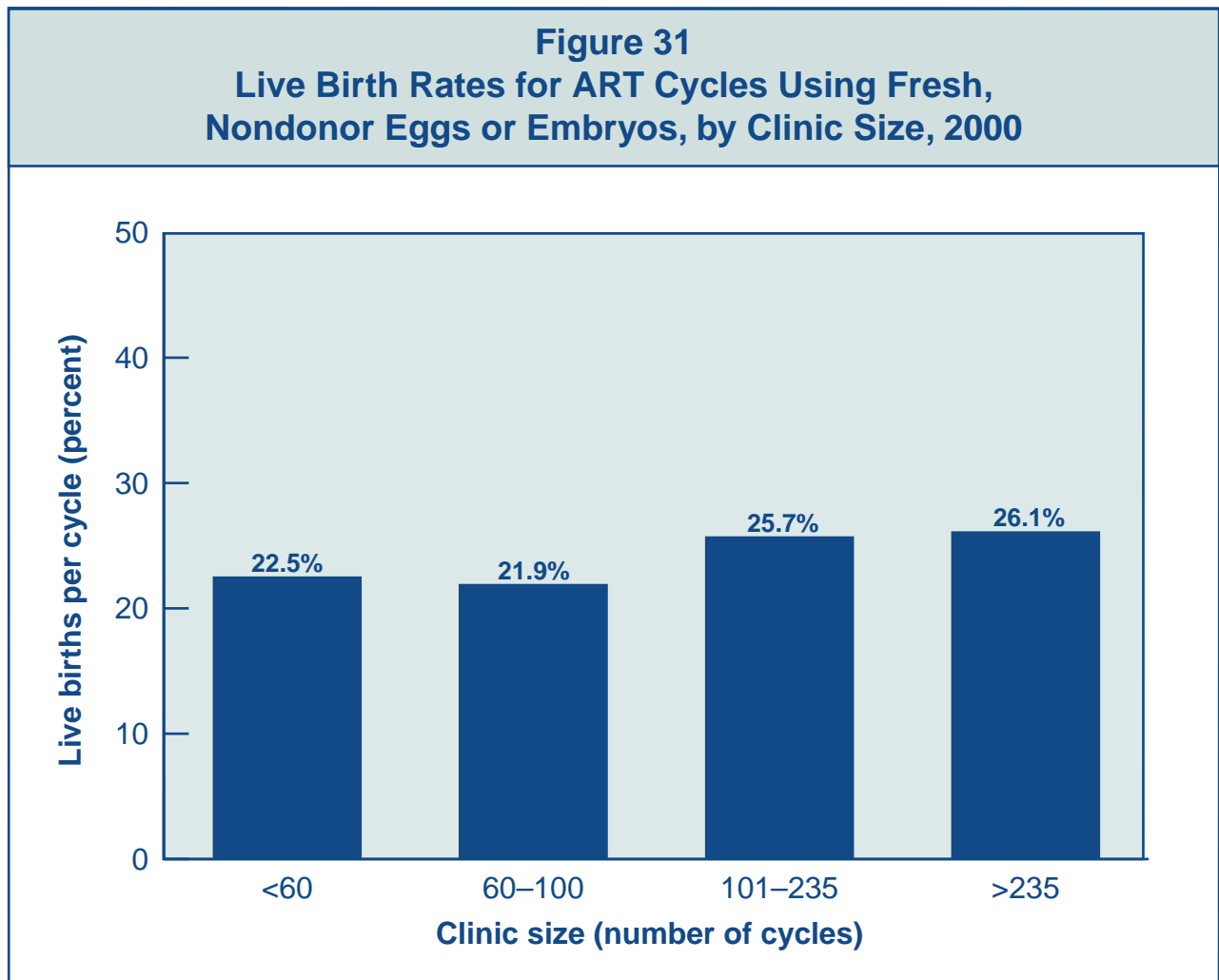
Are success rates affected by the day of embryo transfer?

Once an ART cycle has progressed from egg retrieval to successful fertilization, the embryo(s) can be transferred into the woman’s uterus anytime from one to six days after the eggs were retrieved. Figure 30 shows live birth rates per transfer for cycles that used fresh, nondonor embryos by the day embryo transfer occurred. In 2000, almost 73% of embryo transfers occurred on Day 3. Using advanced laboratory techniques, embryo growth in the laboratory can be extended beyond Day 3, most commonly to Day 5. Among those ART cycles that progressed to the embryo transfer stage, the success rate was higher for embryos that had been cultured for five days than for those cultured for only to three days. This pattern of results was seen for all age groups. However, it should be noted that embryo culture for five days may not be the best treatment option for all patients undergoing ART because there is a risk that some embryos may not survive to Day 5.



Does the size of the clinic affect its success rate?

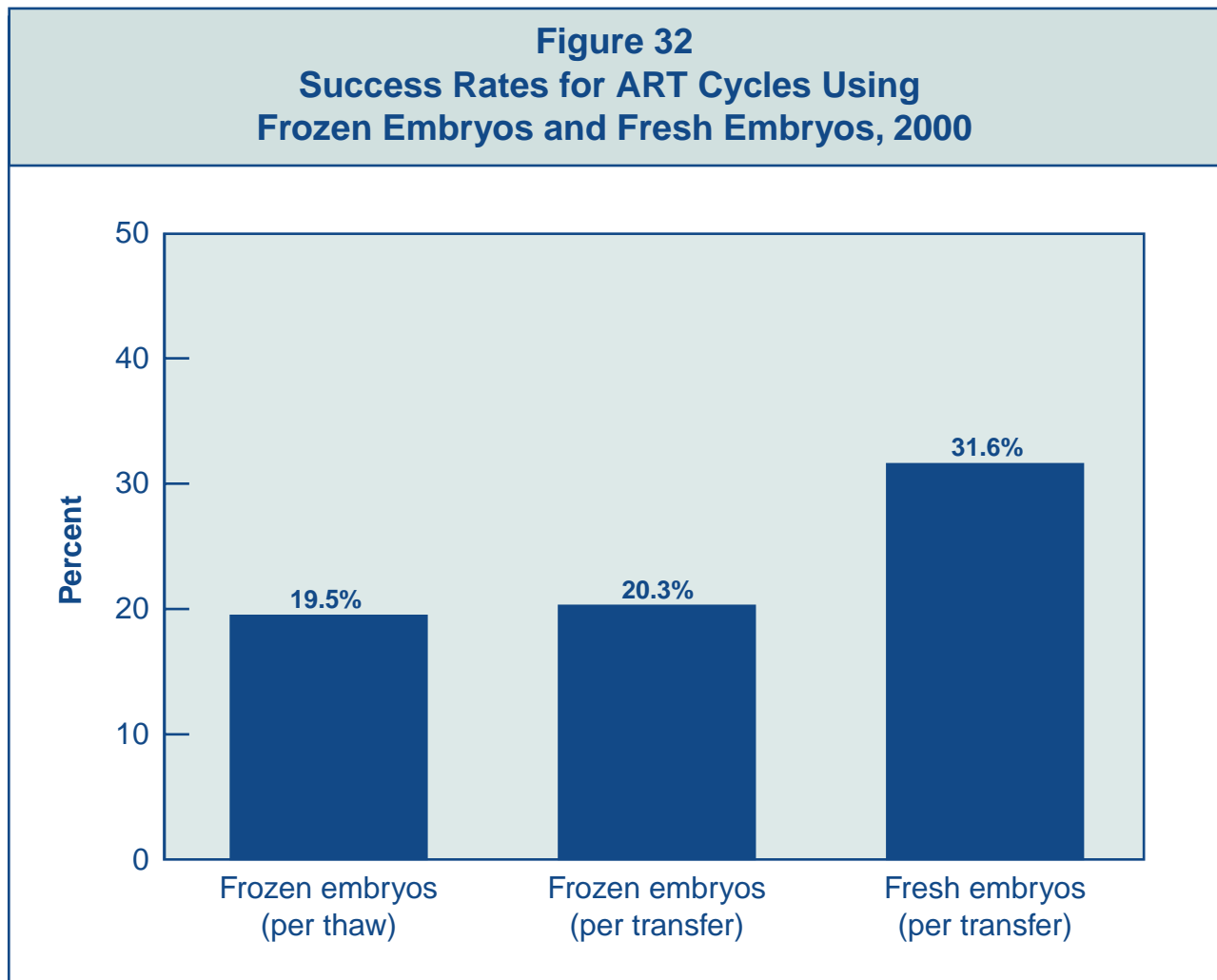
The number of ART procedures carried out every year varies among fertility clinics in the United States. In 2000, success rates tended to be slightly higher among clinics that performed more cycles. In Figure 31, clinics are divided equally into *four groups* (called quartiles) based on the size of the clinic as determined by the number of cycles it carried out. The percentage for each quartile represents the average success rate for clinics in that quartile. For the exact number of cycles and success rates at an individual clinic, refer to the clinic table section of this report.



SECTION 3: ART CYCLES USING FROZEN, NONDONOR EMBRYOS

What are the success rates for ART cycles using frozen, nondonor embryos?

Frozen embryos were used in approximately 13% of all ART cycles performed in 2000, or 13,083 cycles. Figure 32 compares the success rates for frozen embryos with the rate for fresh embryos among women using their own eggs. Because some embryos do not survive the thawing process, the live birth per thaw rate is usually lower than the live birth per transfer rate. In 2000, 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, cycles that use frozen embryos are both less expensive and less invasive than fresh embryo cycles because the woman does not have to go through the fertility drug stimulation and egg retrieval steps again.



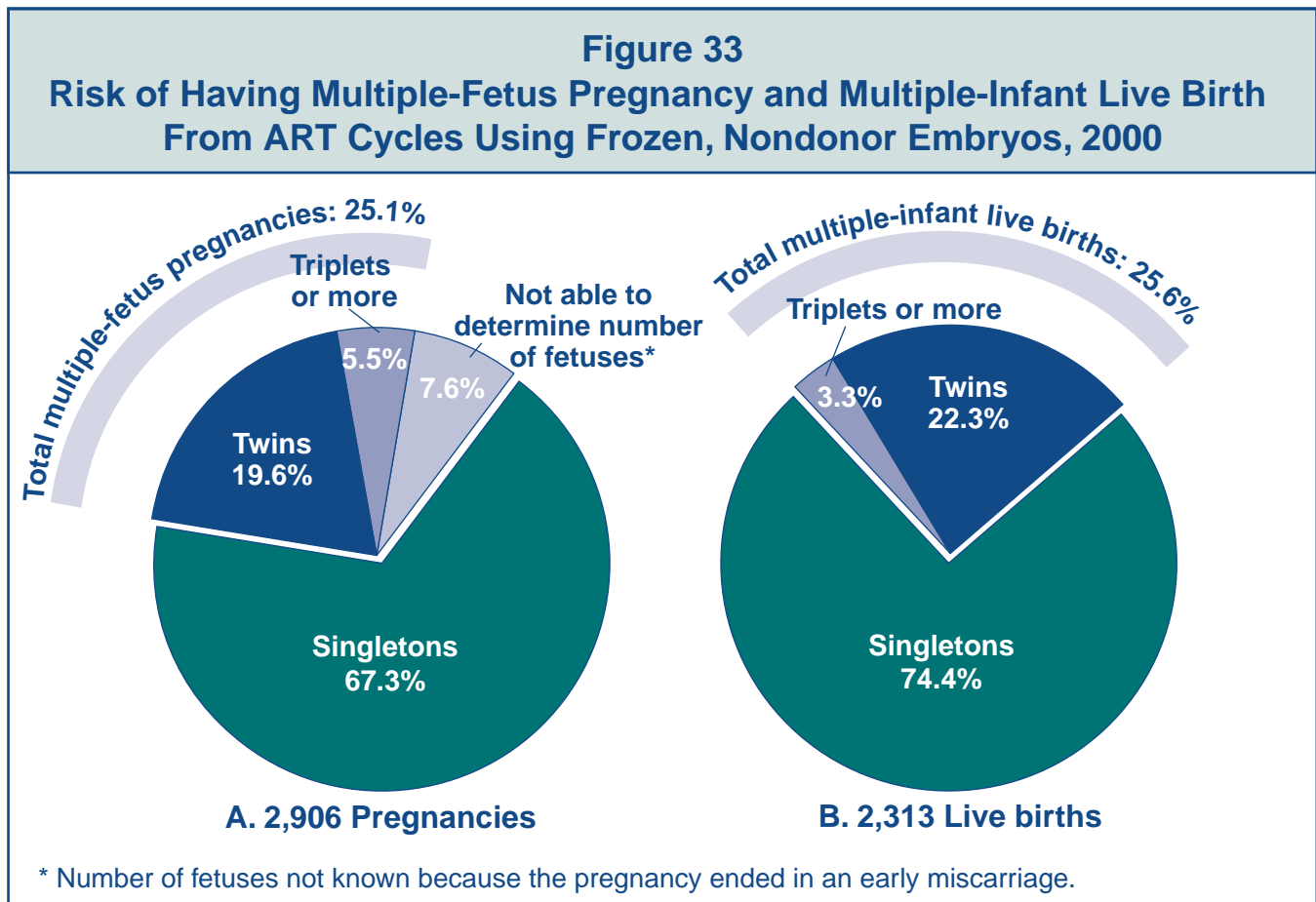
What is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth from an ART cycle using frozen, nondonor embryos?

Multiple-infant births are associated with greater problems for both mothers and infants, including higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, and infant death and disability.

Part A of Figure 33 shows that among the 2,906 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using frozen, nondonor embryos, 67% were singleton pregnancies, about 20% were twin pregnancies, and slightly more than 5% were triplet or greater pregnancies. Almost 8% of pregnancies ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined. Therefore, the percentage of pregnancies with more than one fetus might have been higher than the 25% reported.

In 2000, 2,313 pregnancies from ART cycles that used frozen, nondonor embryos resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 33 shows that slightly more than 25% of these live births produced more than one infant (22.3% twins and 3.3% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of 3% in the general U.S. population.

Although the total rates for multiples were the same for pregnancies and live births, there were more triplet pregnancies than triplet births. Triplet (or more) pregnancies may be reduced to twins or singletons by the time of birth. This can happen naturally (e.g., fetal death), or a woman and her doctor may decide to reduce the number of fetuses using a procedure called multifetal pregnancy reduction. Information on medical multifetal pregnancy reductions is incomplete and therefore is not provided here.

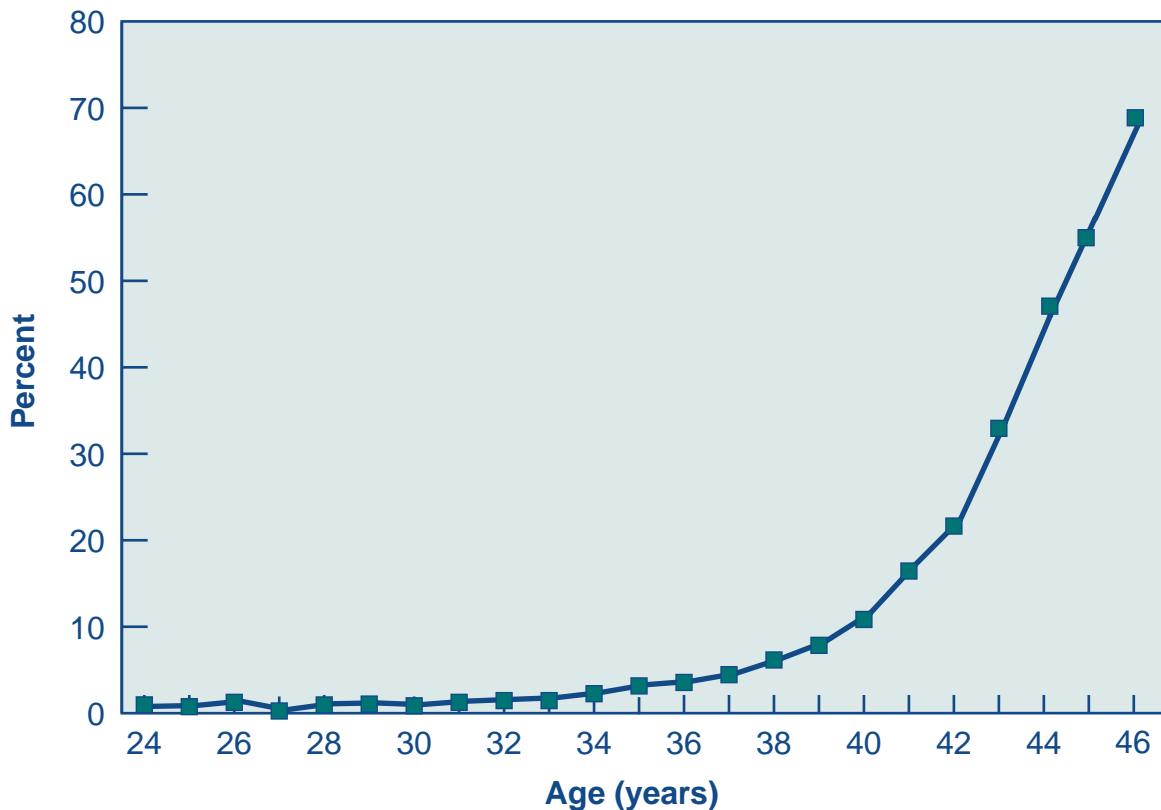


SECTION 4: ART CYCLES USING DONOR EGGS

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

As shown in Figures 10, 11, and 12, eggs produced by women in older age groups form embryos that are less likely to implant and more likely to spontaneously abort if they do implant. As a result, ART using donor eggs is much more common among older women than among younger women. Donor eggs or embryos were used in slightly more than 10% of all ART cycles carried out in 2000, or 10,389 cycles. Figure 34 shows the percentage of ART cycles using donor eggs in 2000 according to the woman's age. Few women younger than age 39 used donor eggs; however, the percentage of cycles carried out with donor eggs increased sharply starting at age 39. Among women older than age 46, more than 70% of all ART cycles used donor eggs.

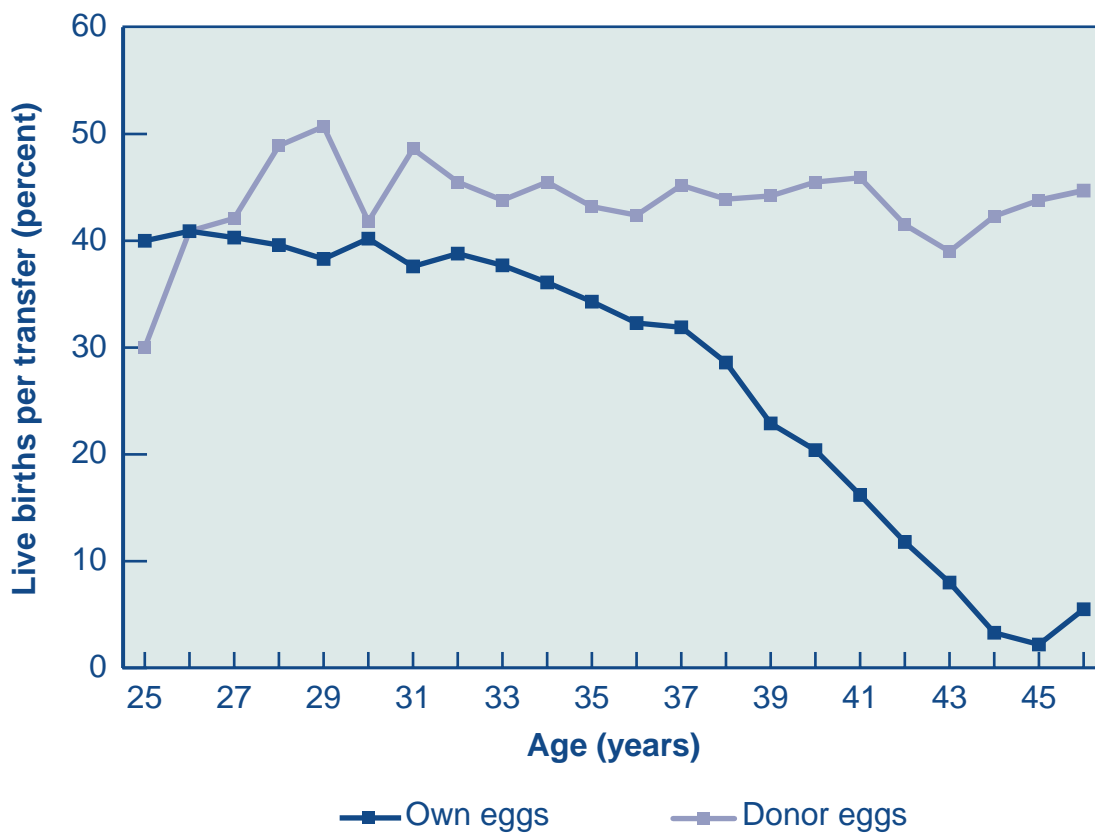
Figure 34
Percentage of ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs,
by Age of Recipient, 2000



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

Figure 35 compares success rates for ART using fresh, donor eggs or embryos with those for ART using a woman's own eggs or embryos among women of different ages. The likelihood of a fertilized egg implanting is related to the age of the woman who produced the egg. Egg donors are typically in their 20s or early 30s. Thus the live birth per transfer rate for cycles using embryos from donor eggs varies only slightly across all age groups. The average live birth per transfer rate is 43%. In contrast, the live birth rates for cycles using embryos from the woman's own eggs decline steadily as women get older.

Figure 35
Live Births per Transfer for Fresh Embryos From Own and Donor Eggs, by Age of Recipient, 2000



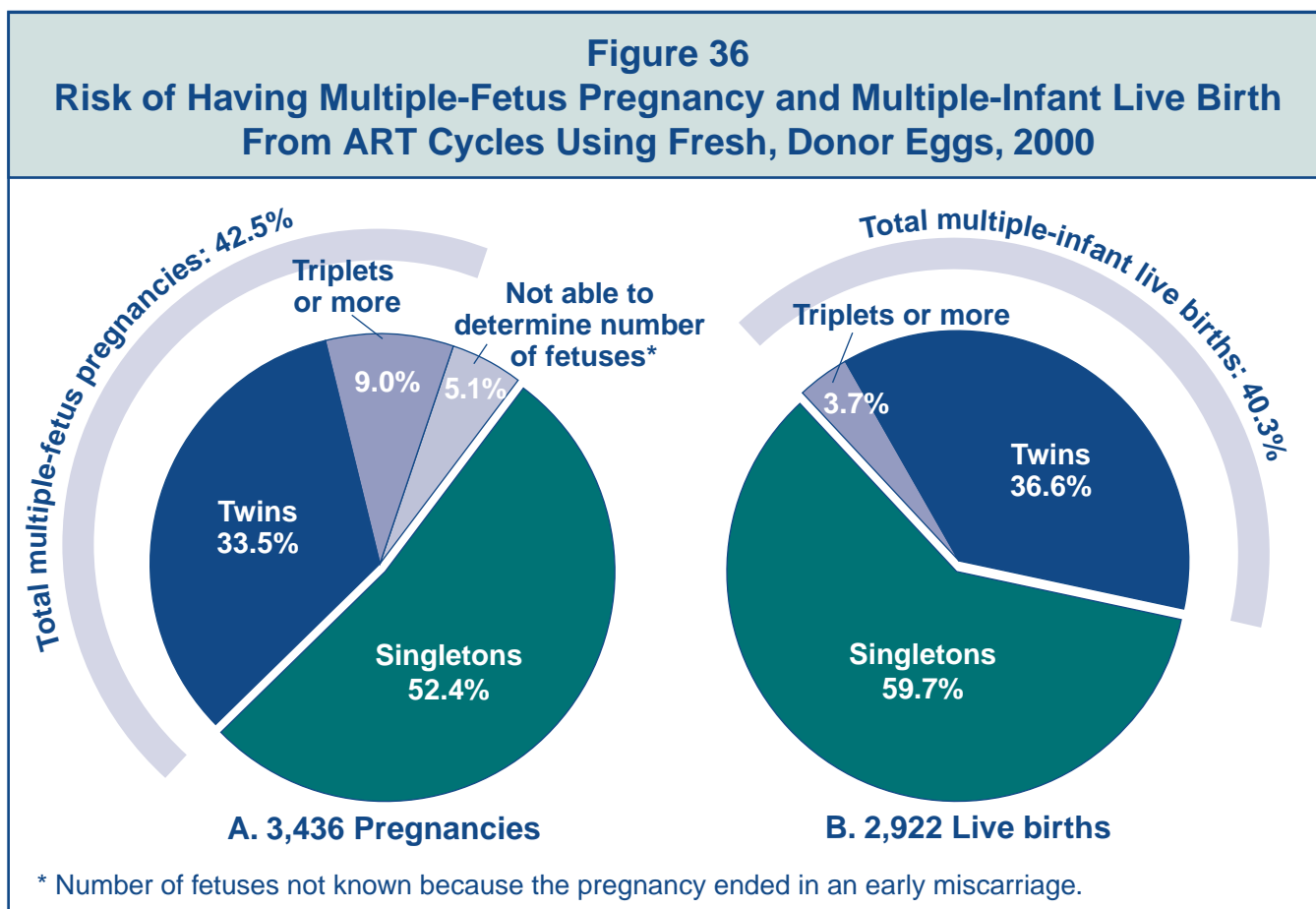
What is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth from an ART cycle using fresh, donor eggs?

Multiple-infant births are associated with greater problems for both mothers and infants, including higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, and infant death and disability.

Part A of Figure 36 shows that among the 3,436 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using fresh, donor eggs, slightly more than 52% were singleton pregnancies, about 34% were twin pregnancies, and 9% were triplet or greater pregnancies. About 5% of pregnancies ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined. Therefore, the percentage of pregnancies with more than one fetus might have been higher than the 43% reported.

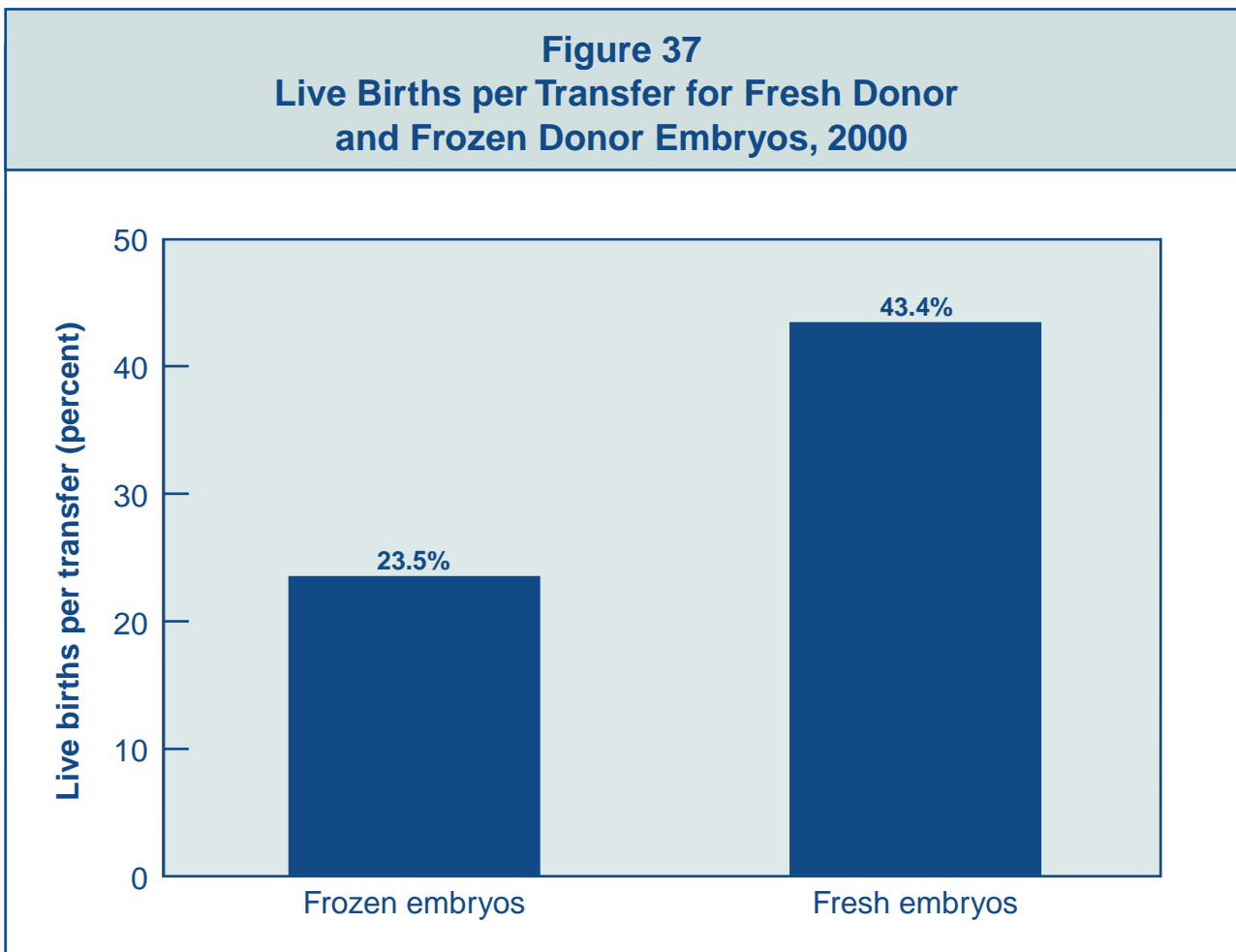
In 2000, 2,922 pregnancies from ART cycles that used fresh, donor eggs resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 36 shows that about 40% of these live births produced more than one infant (36.6% twins and 3.7% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of 3% in the general U.S. population.

Although the total rates for multiples were similar for pregnancies and live births, there were more triplet pregnancies than triplet births. Triplet (or more) pregnancies may be reduced to twins or singletons by the time of birth. This can happen naturally (e.g., fetal death), or a woman and her doctor may decide to reduce the number of fetuses using a procedure called multifetal pregnancy reduction. Information on medical multifetal pregnancy reductions is incomplete and therefore is not provided here.



How do success rates differ between women who use fresh, donor embryos and those who use frozen, donor embryos?

Figure 37 shows that the success rates per transfer for frozen, donor embryos were substantially lower than the success rates per transfer for fresh, donor embryos. This is similar to the findings for frozen, nondonor embryos (See Figure 32).



SECTION 5: ART CYCLES USING GESTATIONAL CARRIERS

In some cases a woman has trouble carrying a pregnancy. In such cases the couple may use ART with a gestational carrier or surrogate. A gestational carrier is a woman who agrees to carry the developing embryo for a couple with infertility problems (the intended parents). Cycles in which a gestational carrier is used typically have higher success rates than cycles in which the ART patient carries the pregnancy. Therefore, these cycles are presented as a separate section in this report.

How many clinics perform gestational carrier cycles?

Gestational carriers were used in slightly more than 1% of all ART cycles carried out in 2000, or 1,210 cycles. Less than half of all reporting fertility clinics (166 clinics) performed this type of cycle. Also, approximately two-thirds of the gestational carrier cycles were performed by just 34 clinics; each of these clinics performed 10 or more cycles that used a gestational carrier in 2000. These clinics are listed on the next page. Other clinics that performed between 1 and 9 gestational carrier cycles are listed on the following pages.

Gestational Carriers

Figure 38A
ART Clinics That Performed 10 or More Gestational Carrier Cycles in 2000

Clinic Name	Location	Total number of gestational carrier cycles performed in 2000	Proportion of total cycles performed at this clinic
Zouves Fertility Center	Daly City, CA	31	7.1
Marin Fertility Medical Group	Greenbrae, CA	10	13.5
Coastal Fertility Medical Center, Inc.	Irvine, CA	17	4.8
La Jolla IVF, Smotrich Center for Reproductive Enhancement	La Jolla, CA	15	19.5
Reproductive Partners–San Diego	La Jolla, CA	23	9.6
Reproductive Sciences Center	La Jolla, CA	42	29.0
University of Southern California Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility	Los Angeles, CA	11	4.6
Huntington Reproductive Center	Pasadena, CA	109	8.7
Reproductive Partners–Redondo Beach	Redondo Beach, CA	10	2.9
Northern California Fertility Medical Center	Roseville, CA	36	6.0
San Diego Fertility Center	San Diego, CA	10	3.5
ASTARTE Fertility Center	San Francisco, CA	18	7.3
Fertility Associates of the Bay Area	San Francisco, CA	10	6.8
San Francisco Fertility Centers, Pacific Fertility Center/ San Francisco Center for Reproductive Medicine	San Francisco, CA	54	4.1
Reproductive Science Center of the San Francisco Bay Area	San Ramon, CA	21	2.9
Center for Assisted Reproductive Medicine/CFP	Santa Monica, CA	53	7.0
North Bay Fertility Center, Inc.	Santa Rosa, CA	18	8.2
The Fertility Institutes, Jeffrey Steinberg, M.D., Inc.	Tarzana, CA	10	8.6
The Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine	Englewood, CO	34	3.5
New England Fertility Institute	Stamford, CT	11	1.6
Fertility and Laser Center	Baton Rouge, LA	10	4.8
Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive Science Center	Rockville, MD	40	2.5
Center for Assisted Reproduction	Boston, MA	14	1.0
Fertility Center of New England, Inc. New England Clinic of Reproductive Medicine	Reading, MA	15	1.8
Boston IVF	Waltham, MA	19	0.5
Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine	Las Vegas, NV	12	3.9
The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine	Reno, NV	10	4.0
Cooper Center for In Vitro Fertilization, P.C.	Marlton, NJ	33	2.1
Reproductive Medicine Associates of New Jersey	Morristown, NJ	13	1.1
Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates Women’s Institute for Fertility, Endocrinology, and Menopause	Philadelphia, PA	19	4.5
Reproductive Science Institute of Suburban Philadelphia	Wayne, PA	14	7.8
Center for Assisted Reproduction	Bedford, TX	26	3.9
Obstetrical & Gynecological Associates	Houston, TX	11	1.4
Fertility Center of San Antonio	San Antonio, TX	14	4.0

Figure 38B
ART Clinics That Performed 1–9 Gestational Carrier Cycles in 2000

Clinic Name	Location
ART Program of Alabama	Birmingham, AL
University of Alabama at Birmingham	Birmingham, AL
Center for Reproductive Medicine	Mobile, AL
Fertility Treatment Center	Chandler, AZ
Arizona Center for Fertility Studies	Scottsdale, AZ
University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences IVF	Little Rock, AR
Garfield Fertility Center	Alhambra, CA
Southern California Reproductive Center	Beverly Hills, CA
West Coast Fertility Centers	Fountain Valley, CA
Reproductive Partners–Long Beach	Long Beach, CA
University of California–Los Angeles Fertility Center	Los Angeles, CA
Reproductive Specialty Medical Center	Newport Beach, CA
Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine	Northridge, CA
IVF–Orange	Orange, CA
Susan P. Willman, M.D.	Orinda, CA
IGO Medical Group of San Diego	San Diego, CA
Simon R. Henderson, M.D.	San Francisco, CA
University of California–San Francisco In Vitro Fertilization Program	San Francisco, CA
The Center for Fertility and Gynecology	Tarzana, CA
Vermesh/Ben-Ozer Center for Fertility	Thousand Oaks, CA
Fertility and Surgical Associates of California	Torrance, CA
Pacific Reproductive Center	Torrance, CA
San Antonio Fertility Center	Upland, CA
Advanced Reproductive Medicine	Aurora, CO
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center	Aurora, CO
Colorado Springs Center for Reproductive Health	Colorado Springs, CO
Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center of Southern Colorado	Colorado Springs, CO
Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology	Denver, CO
Conceptions Reproductive Associates	Littleton, CO
The Center for Advanced Reproductive Services at the University of Connecticut Health Center	Farmington, CT
Yale University School of Medicine In Vitro Fertilization Program	New Haven, CT
The Stamford Hospital	Stamford, CT
Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.	Newark, DE
Boca Fertility	Boca Raton, FL
Palm Beach Fertility Center	Boca Raton, FL
Edward Zbella, M.D., P.A.	Clearwater, FL
F.I.R.S.T.	Cooper City, FL
Florida Institute for Reproductive Sciences and Technologies	Cooper City, FL
University of Florida/Park Avenue Women’s Center	Gainesville, FL
Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine	Jacksonville, FL
IVF Florida	Jacksonville, FL
Memorial Advanced Fertility Treatment Center	Margate, FL
Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.	Miami, FL
Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida	Miami, FL

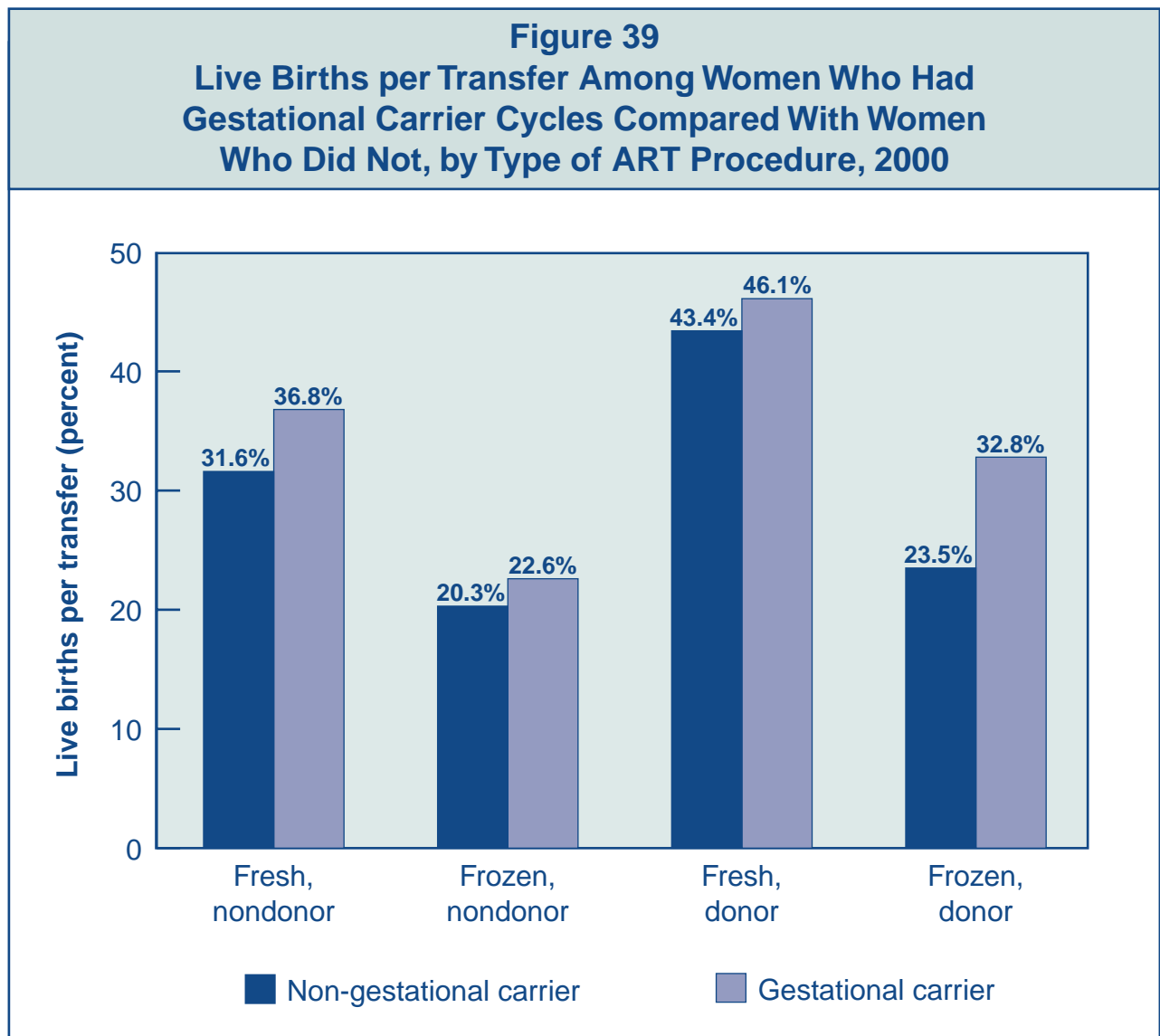
Gestational Carriers

Clinic Name	Location
South Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine	Miami, FL
Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine, P.A.	Orlando, FL
Reproductive Health Institute	Orlando, FL
Frank C. Riggall, M.D., P.A.	Orlando, FL
Fertility Center of Sarasota Julio E. Pabon, M.D., P.A.	Sarasota, FL
Advanced Reproductive Technologies Program at University Community Hospital Drs. Verkauf, Bernhisel, Tarantino, Goodman & Yeko	Tampa, FL
Genetics & IVF Institute of Florida	West Palm Beach, FL
Reproductive Biology Associates	Atlanta, GA
Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine	Woodstock, GA
Advanced Institute of Fertility	Arlington Heights, IL
Northwestern University	Chicago, IL
Rush Center for Advanced Reproductive Care	Chicago, IL
Watertown Women's Center, L.L.C.	Chicago, IL
Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago	Gurnee, IL
Highland Park IVF Center	Highland Park, IL
Center for Human Reproduction—Illinois	Hoffman Estates, IL
Reena Jabamoni, M.D., S.C.	Oakbrook, IL
Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.	Rockford, IL
Advanced Fertility Group	Indianapolis, IN
Midwest Reproductive Medicine	Indianapolis, IN
Reproductive Care of Indiana	Zionsville, IN
Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.	West Des Moines, IA
Reproductive Resource Center of Greater Kansas City	Overland Park, KS
Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Shawnee Mission Medical Center	Shawnee Mission, KS
The Center for Reproductive Medicine	Wichita, KS
University OB/GYN Associates Fertility Center	Louisville, KY
Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health	Shreveport, LA
Greater Baltimore Medical Center Fertility Center	Baltimore, MD
Helix Center for ART	Baltimore, MD
MidAtlantic Fertility Centers	Bethesda, MD
Johns Hopkins Fertility Center	Lutherville, MD
Massachusetts General Hospital Vincent IVF Unit	Boston, MA
Baystate IVF	Springfield, MA
Reproductive Science Center of Boston	Waltham, MA
Center for Reproductive Medicine Oakwood Hospital and Medical Center	Dearborn, MI
Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.	Grand Rapids, MI
Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, P.C.	Grand Rapids, MI
Fakih Institute of Reproductive Science & Technology	Rochester Hills, MI
Ann Arbor Reproductive Medicine Associates, P.C.	Ypsilanti, MI
Center for Reproductive Medicine	Minneapolis, MN
Reproductive Medicine Center	Minneapolis, MN
The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, P.A.	Minneapolis, MN
Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Associates, P.A.	Woodbury, MN
Infertility & IVF Center	Saint Louis, MO
The Infertility and Reproductive Medicine Center at Washington University School of Medicine and Barnes-Jewish Hospital	Saint Louis, MO
Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI	Omaha, NE

Clinic Name	Location
Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S.	Las Vegas, NV
Delaware Valley OB/GYN and Infertility Group	Lawrenceville, NJ
Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science	
Saint Barnabas Medical Center	Livingston, NJ
IVF New Jersey	Somerset, NJ
Center for Reproductive Medicine of New Mexico	Albuquerque, NM
Medical Offices for Human Reproduction (CHR)	
Center for Human Reproduction	New York, NY
Offices for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, P.C.	New York, NY
Program for In Vitro Fertilization, Reproductive Surgery and Infertility	
New York University School of Medicine	New York, NY
Long Island IVF Associates	Port Jefferson, NY
CNY Fertility Center	Syracuse, NY
North Carolina Center for Reproductive Medicine	
The Talbert Fertility Institute	Cary, NC
Institute for Assisted Reproduction	Charlotte, NC
Fertility Unlimited, Inc.	Akron, OH
Bethesda Center for Reproductive Health & Fertility	Cincinnati, OH
Center for Reproductive Health	Cincinnati, OH
Ohio Reproductive Medicine	Columbus, OH
Fertility Center of Northwestern Ohio	Toledo, OH
Northwest Fertility Center	Portland, OR
Portland Center for Reproductive Medicine	Portland, OR
University Fertility Consultants	
Oregon Health & Science University	Portland, OR
Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists	Allentown, PA
Family Fertility Center	Bethlehem, PA
Main Line Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, Ltd.	Bryn Mawr, PA
University of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, PA
Women & Infants' IVF Program	Providence, RI
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility	Greenville, SC
Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility	Chattanooga, TN
Nashville Fertility Center	Nashville, TN
Trinity In Vitro Fertilization Program	Carrollton, TX
North Texas Reproductive Medicine	Coppell, TX
Presbyterian Hospital ARTS Program	Dallas, TX
Center for Women's Health	Houston, TX
Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving	Irving, TX
The Centre for Reproductive Medicine	Lubbock, TX
South Texas Fertility Center	
University of Texas Health Science Center, San Antonio	San Antonio, TX
Center of Reproductive Medicine	Webster, TX
Fertility and Reproductive Health Center	Annandale, VA
Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology	Arlington, VA
Fertility Institute of Virginia	Richmond, VA
The Richmond Center for Fertility and Endocrinology, Ltd.	Richmond, VA
The New Hope Center for Reproductive Medicine	Virginia Beach, VA
The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility	Spokane, WA
Pacific Gynecology Specialists	Seattle, WA
GYFT Clinic, P.L.L.C.	Tacoma, WA
University of Wisconsin–Madison	
Infertility and Women's Endocrine Service	Madison, WI
Advanced Institute of Fertility	Milwaukee, WI

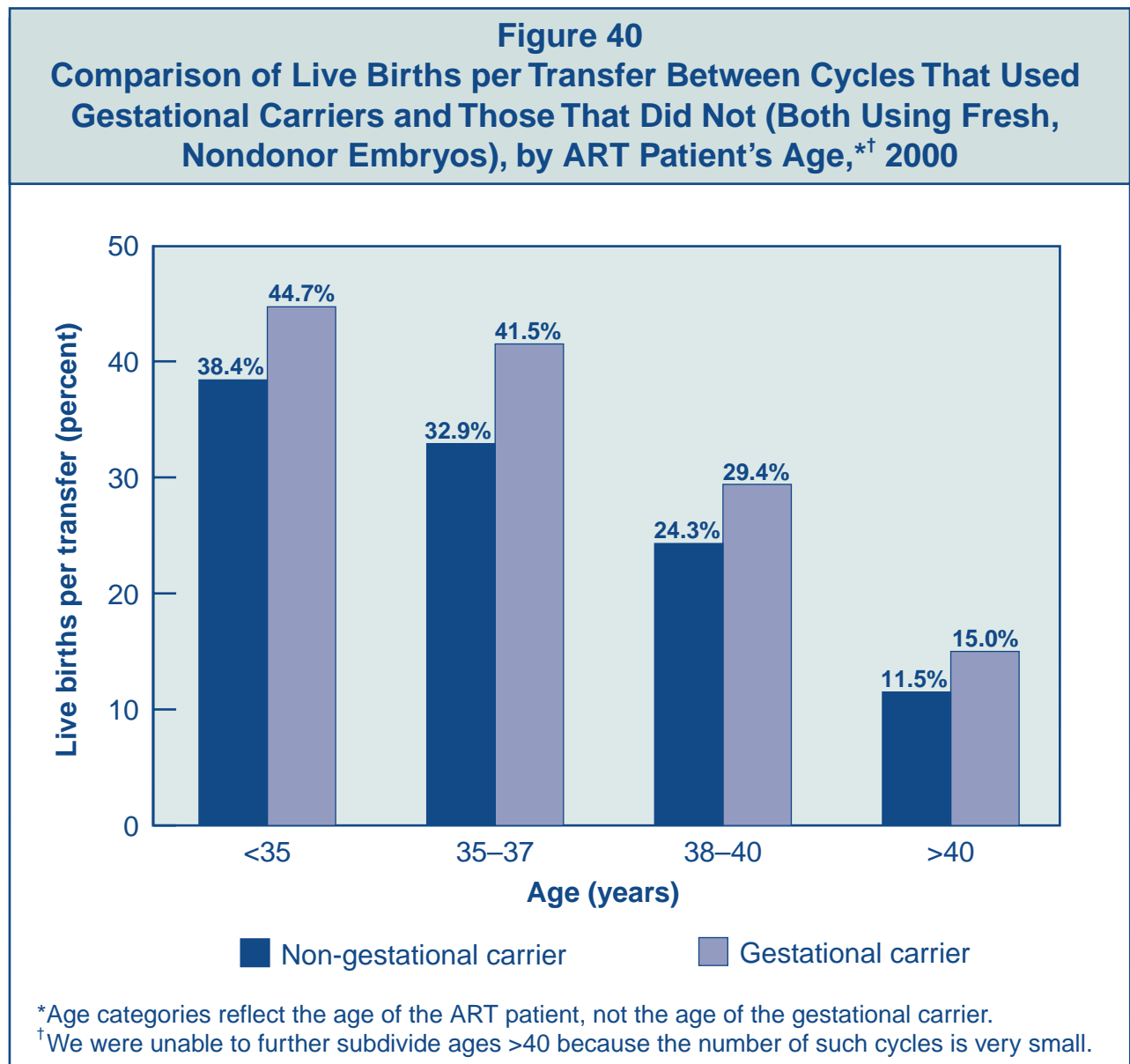
What are the success rates for ART cycles using gestational carriers?

Figure 39 shows ART success rates for women who used gestational carriers by type of ART procedure. Success rates are presented per transfer rather than per cycle because that is the only way to directly compare fresh and frozen cycles. The types of ART procedures are divided into those that used fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos; frozen, nondonor eggs or embryos; fresh, donor eggs or embryos; and frozen, donor eggs or embryos. For comparison, the success rates for cycles that did not include a gestational carrier are also presented. For every type of ART, those cycles that used a gestational carrier had higher success rates than those cycles that did not.



Do success rates differ by age for women who use gestational carriers compared with women who do not?

Figure 40 compares success rates per transfer for ART procedures that used a gestational carrier in 2000 with cycles that did not. This age comparison is presented for the most common ART type—cycles that used fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos. In all age groups, success rates for ART procedures that used gestational carriers were higher than success rates for those cycles that did not. However, age was a strong predictor of success regardless of whether a gestational carrier was used.



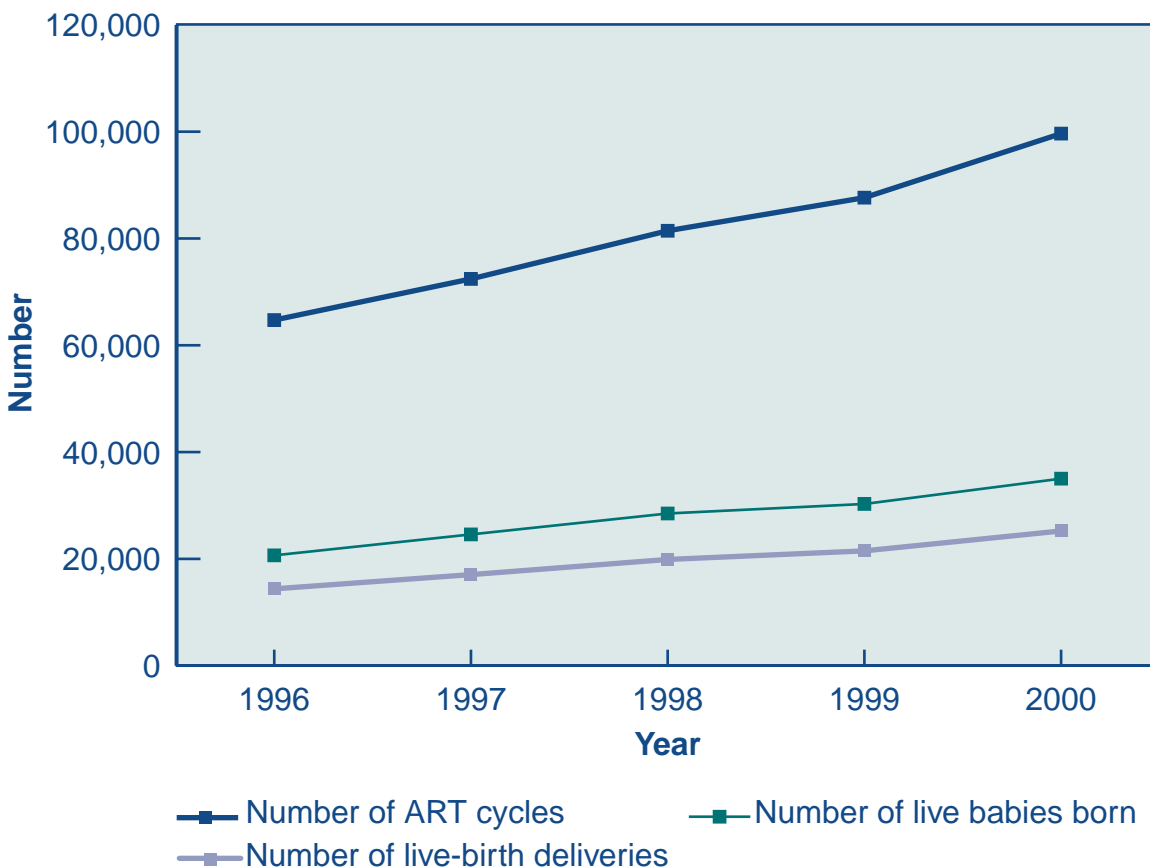
SECTION 6: ART TRENDS, 1996–2000

This report marks the sixth consecutive year that CDC has published an annual report detailing the success rates for ART clinics in the United States. Having several years of data gives us the opportunity to examine trends in ART use and success rates over time. Because the first year of data collection, 1995, did not include non-SART member clinics, we limit our examination of trends to the years 1996–2000.

Is the use of ART increasing?

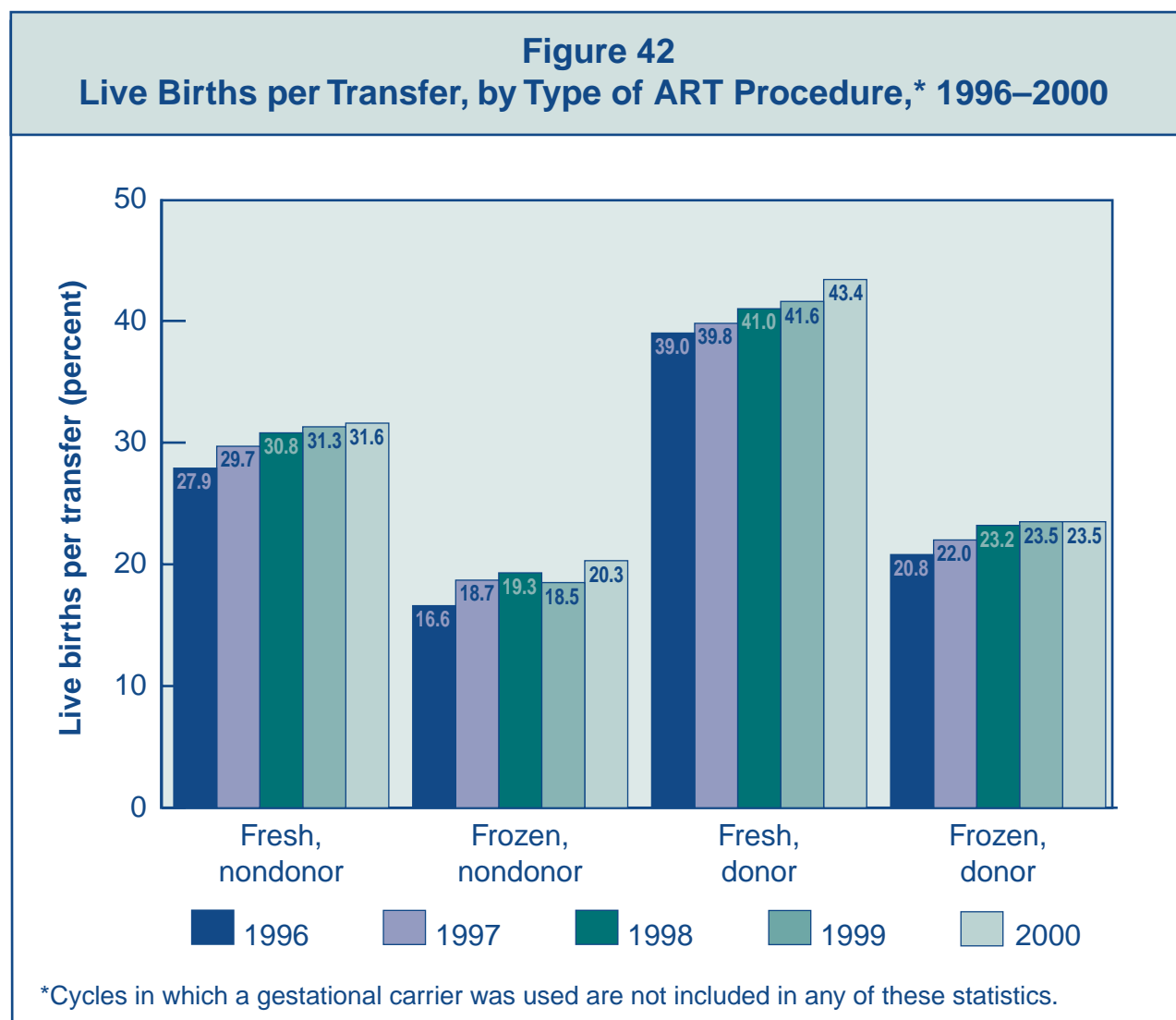
Figure 41 shows the number of ART cycles performed, the number of live-birth deliveries, and the number of infants born using ART from 1996 to 2000. The number of ART cycles performed in the United States increased 54% overall, from 64,724 cycles in 1996 to 99,639 in 2000. The number of live-birth deliveries increased 73%, from 14,573 in 1996 to 25,228 in 2000. The number of live babies born who were conceived using ART also increased steadily over the past five years. In 2000, a total of 35,025 infants were born, an increase of 67% over the 20,921 born in 1996. Because in some cases more than one infant is born during a live-birth delivery (e.g., twins), the total number of live babies born is greater than the number of live-birth deliveries.

Figure 41
Number of ART Cycles Performed, Number of Live-Birth Deliveries, and Number of Live Babies Born Using ART, 1996–2000



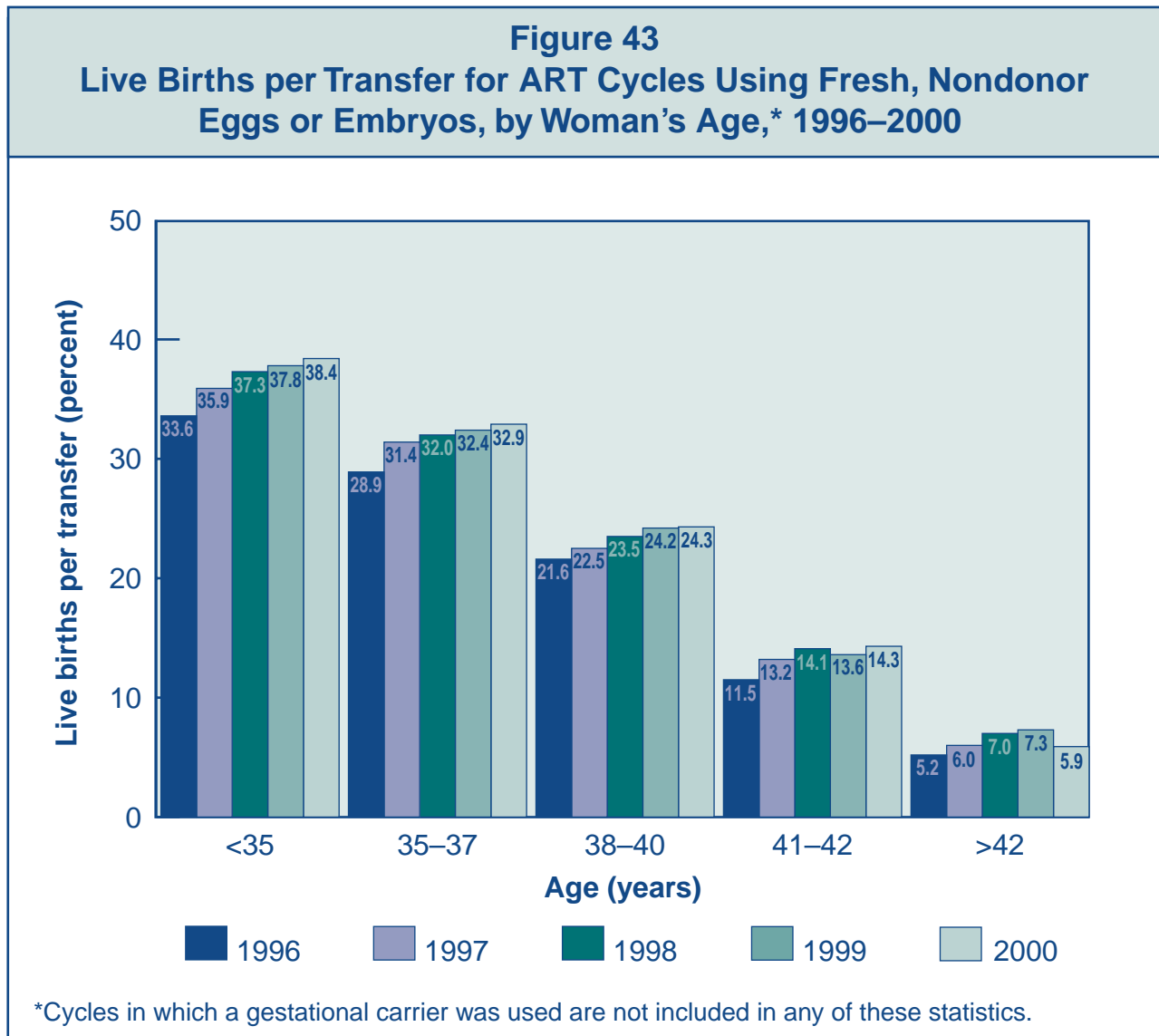
Have ART success rates improved over the past five years?

Figure 42 presents success rates for the four primary types of ART cycles: fresh, nondonor; frozen, nondonor; fresh, donor; and frozen, donor. Success rates are presented per transfer rather than per cycle because that is the only way to directly compare fresh and frozen cycles. Overall, success rates have improved over the past five years for all four types of cycles.



Have ART success rates improved over the past five years for all women or only women in particular age groups?

Figure 43 presents success rates per transfer for ART cycles using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos by women's age for the previous five years. Increases in live births were seen in every age category.



NATIONAL SUMMARY AND FERTILITY CLINIC REPORTS

**2000
FERTILITY
CLINIC TABLES**



INTRODUCTION TO FERTILITY CLINIC TABLES

In this section, each clinic's data are presented in a one-page table that includes the types of ART used, patient diagnoses, success rates that each clinic reported and verified for 2000, and individual program characteristics. Clinics are listed in alphabetical order by state, city, and clinic name. The first table in this section is the national summary of combined data from all clinics.

Many people considering ART will want to use this report to find the "best" clinic. However, comparisons between clinics must be made with caution. Many factors contribute to the success of an ART procedure. Some factors are related to the training and experience of the ART clinic and laboratory professionals and the quality of services they provide. Other factors are related to the patients themselves, such as their age and the cause of their infertility. Some clinics may be more willing than others to accept patients with low chances of success or may specialize in various ART treatments that attract particular types of patients. These and other factors to consider when interpreting clinic data are discussed below.

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

- *These statistics are for 2000.* Data for cycles started in 2000 could not be published until 2002 because the final outcomes of pregnancies conceived in December 2000 were not known until October 2001. Additional time was then required to collect and analyze the data and prepare the report. Many factors that contribute to a clinic's success rate may have changed, for better or for worse, in the two 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 2000 may differ from current rates.
- *No reported success rate is absolute.* A clinic's success rates will vary from year to year even if all determining factors remain the same. However, the more cycles that a clinic carries out, the less the rate is likely to vary. Conversely, clinics that carry out fewer cycles are likely to have more variability in success rates from year to year. As an extreme example, if a clinic reports only one ART cycle in a given category, as is sometimes the case in the data presented here, the clinic's success rate in that category would be either 0% or 100%. For further detail, see the explanation of confidence intervals on page 461.
- *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. Others discourage such patients or encourage them to use donor eggs, a practice that results in higher success rates among older women. Clinics that accept a higher percentage of women who previously have had multiple unsuccessful ART cycles will generally have lower success rates. In contrast, clinics that offer ART procedures to patients who might have become pregnant with less technologically advanced treatment will have higher success rates.

A related issue is that success rates shown in this report are presented in terms of cycles, as required by law, rather than in terms of women. As a result, women who had more than one ART cycle in 2000 are represented in multiple cycles. If a woman who underwent several ART cycles at a given clinic either never had a successful cycle or had a successful cycle only after numerous attempts, the clinic's success rates would be lowered.

- *Cancellation rates affect a clinic's success rate.* Cancellation rates for cycles using fresh, non-donor eggs or embryos vary among clinics from less than 1% to approximately 42%. A high cancellation rate tends to lower the live birth per cycle rate but may increase the live birth per retrieval and live birth per transfer rates.
- *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 used in stimulated cycles. Unstimulated cycles are less expensive because they require no daily injections and fewer ultrasounds and blood tests. 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. Nationally, fewer than 1% of ART cycles in 2000 were unstimulated. However, in a very few clinics, more than 25% of cycles were unstimulated.
- *Success rates are calculated per cycle rather than per patient.* Therefore, for patients who undergo both fresh and frozen cycles, success rates are calculated separately for each cycle. Clinics that have very good live birth rates with frozen embryos would have higher ART success rates if these births were included as successes from the original stimulated cycle. Consumers should look at both rates (for cycles using fresh embryos and for those using frozen embryos) when assessing a clinic's success rates.
- *The number of embryos transferred varies from clinic to clinic.* In 2000, the average number of embryos that a clinic transferred to women younger than age 35 ranged from one to five for fresh, nondonor cycles. The American Society for Reproductive Medicine and the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology discourage the transfer of a large number of embryos because it increases the likelihood of multiple gestations. Multiple gestations, in turn, increase both the probability of premature birth and its related problems and the need for multifetal pregnancy reductions.

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

- the quality of eggs.
- 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 also will 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 table begins on page 67.

Sample Clinic Table

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

1 Type of ART ^{a,b}				2 Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	66%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	23%		

4 2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

3 Data verified by X.Y. Zee, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	5 Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
4A Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	161	45	27	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	29.6	29.2	26.7	2/5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.4	20.0	14.8	1/5
6 (Confidence Interval)	(15.9 - 28.8)	(8.3 - 31.7)	(1.4 - 28.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.2	23.1	20.0	1/4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.2	25.0	4/18	1/4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.2	13.3	25.9	1/5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	48.9	3/12	1/8	0/2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.5	2/12	1/8	0/2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	58.3	4/9	2/4	0/1
4B Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	3	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2/17	1/3	1/3	0/1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
4C Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		13		3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		5/13		1/3
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		4.0

7 CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: ART Clinic of the United States

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

How to Read a Fertility Clinic Table

This section is provided to help consumers understand the information presented in the fertility clinic tables. The number before each heading refers to the number of the corresponding section in the sample clinic table on the opposite page. Technical terms are defined in the Glossary (Appendix B).

1. Type of ART used

This section gives the breakdown of ART cycle types that each clinic performed using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos (IVF, GIFT, ZIFT, or combinations thereof). It also lists the percentage of procedures that involved intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), which was not performed by all clinics in 2000, and the percentage of cycles that were unstimulated. (See Glossary for definitions of IVF, GIFT, ZIFT, and ICSI.)

2. ART patient diagnosis

Consumers may want to know what percentage of a particular clinic's patients have the same diagnosis as they do. (See Glossary for definitions of diagnoses.) In addition, patients' diagnoses may affect a clinic's success rates. However, the use of these diagnostic categories may vary somewhat from clinic to clinic.

3. Verification

To have success rates published in the annual report, a clinic's medical director must verify the accuracy of the tabulated success rates. The name of the individual who verified the clinic's data is shown.

4. Success rates by type of cycle

Success rates are given for the three categories of cycles described in 4A–C below: cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs, cycles using frozen embryos from nondonor eggs, and cycles using donor eggs. The ART success rates shown were calculated based on data from all ART cycle types (IVF, both with and without ICSI; GIFT; and ZIFT). Data from these procedures were combined because there was little difference in success rates when we examined each type of ART procedure separately.

The success rates indicate the average chance of success for the given procedure at the clinic in 2000 for each of four age groups. Success rates are calculated as the percentage of cycles started, egg retrievals, or embryo transfers that resulted in either pregnancies or live births at the ART clinic in 2000. For example, if a clinic started a total of 50 cycles in 2000 and these resulted in 15 live births, the average success rate for cycles started at that clinic would be

$$15 \text{ (births)} \div 50 \text{ (cycles)} = 0.3 \text{ or } 30\%.$$

Thus, the success rate at that clinic in 2000 was 30%, meaning that 30% of cycles started that year resulted in a live birth.

Success rate calculations are very unstable if they are based on a small number of cycles. Therefore, when fewer than 20 cycles are reported in a given category, the rates are shown as fractions rather than percentages. For example, the sample clinic carried out only five fresh embryo cycles using nondonor eggs among women aged 41–42 years. Of these five cycles,

two—or 40%—were successful. However, because of the small number of cycles, 40% is not a reliable success rate, so the success rate is presented as 2/5, meaning two out of five.

4A. Cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs

This section includes IVF, ICSI, GIFT, and ZIFT cycles that used a woman’s own eggs. Cycles that used frozen embryos or donor eggs or embryos are not included here.

- **Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies**

(Number of pregnancies divided by number of cycles started, expressed as a percentage of cycles)

A stimulated cycle is started when a woman begins taking fertility drugs; an unstimulated cycle is started when egg production begins 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. Because some pregnancies end in a miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth, this rate is usually higher than the live birth rate.

- **Percentage of cycles resulting in live births**

(Number of live births divided by number of cycles started, expressed as a percentage of cycles)

This number represents the cycles that resulted in a live birth out of all ART cycles started. One live birth may include one or more children born alive; that is, a multiple-infant birth (e.g., twins, triplets) is counted as one live birth.

- **Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births**

(Number of live births divided by number of egg retrieval procedures, expressed as a percentage of retrievals)

This number represents the 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 often is 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. Cycles are canceled for many reasons: eggs may not develop, the patient may become ill, or the patient may choose to stop treatment. (See Figure 4.)

- **Percentage of transfers resulting in live births**

(Number of live births divided by number of embryo transfer procedures, expressed as a percentage of transfers)

This number represents the cycles that resulted in a live birth out of all cycles in which one or more embryos were transferred into the woman’s uterus or, in the case of GIFT and ZIFT, egg and sperm or embryos were transferred into the woman’s fallopian tubes. A clinic may carry out more egg retrievals than embryo transfers because not every retrieval results in egg fertilization and embryo transfer. For this reason, live birth rates based on transfers generally will be higher than those reported for egg retrievals and for cycles started.

- **Percentage of cancellations**

(Number of cycles canceled divided by the total number of cycles, expressed as a percentage of cycles)

This number refers to the cycles that were stopped before an egg was retrieved. A cycle may be canceled if a woman's ovaries do not respond to fertility medications and thus do not produce a sufficient number of follicles. Cycles also may be canceled because of illness or other medical or personal reasons.

- **Average number of embryos transferred**

(Average number of embryos per embryo transfer procedure)

The average number of embryos transferred varies from clinic to clinic. The American Society for Reproductive Medicine and the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology have practice guidelines that address this issue.

- **Percentage of pregnancies with twins**

(Number of pregnancies with two fetuses divided by the total number of pregnancies, expressed as a percentage of pregnancies)

A pregnancy with two fetuses is counted as *one* pregnancy.

- **Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more**

(Number of pregnancies with three or more fetuses divided by the total number of pregnancies, expressed as a percentage of pregnancies)

Pregnancies with multiple fetuses can be associated with increased risk for mothers and babies (e.g., higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, infant death) and the possibility of multifetal reduction.

A pregnancy with three or more fetuses is counted as *one* pregnancy.

- **Percentage of live births having multiple infants**

(Number of deliveries resulting in a birth of more than one infant divided by the number of live births, expressed as a percentage of live births)

A delivery of one or more babies is counted as *one* live birth.

4B. Cycles using frozen embryos from nondonor eggs

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

4C. Cycles using donor eggs

Success rates are presented separately for cycles using fresh donor eggs or embryos and those using frozen donor embryos. Older women, women with premature ovarian failure (early menopause), women whose ovaries have been removed, and women with a genetic concern about using their own eggs may consider using eggs that are donated by a young, healthy woman. Embryos donated by couples who previously had ART also may be available. Many clinics provide services for donor egg and embryo cycles. For these cycle types, results from women in all age groups (including older than 42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not affect success rates with donor eggs. (See Figures 34 and 35 on pages 46 and 47.)

5. 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 for women using nondonor eggs or embryos are reported separately for women younger than age 35, for women 35–37, for women 38–40, and for women 41–42. Clinic-specific outcome rates are not shown for women older than 42 who undergo ART using their own eggs because the number of women in this age group at each clinic is small; therefore, a calculation of the live birth rate in older age groups may not be meaningful. Readers are encouraged to review national outcomes for these age groups shown on page 23. The sample clinic table illustrates the decline in ART success rates among older women: 22.4% of cycles started in women younger than 35 resulted in live births, whereas only 14.8% of cycles started in women aged 38–40 resulted in a live birth.

6. Confidence interval

The tables show a range, called the **95% confidence interval**, that conveys the reliability of a clinic's demonstrated success rate. This range is calculated only if 20 or more cycles are reported in an age category. (When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in a given category, success rates are shown as fractions rather than percentages; see paragraph 4, Success Rates by Type of Cycle, pages 67–68.) In general, the more cycles that a clinic performs, the narrower the range. A narrow range means we are more confident that a clinic would have a similar success rate if it treated other similar groups of patients under similar clinical conditions. On the other hand, a wide range tells us that a clinic's success rate is more likely to vary under similar circumstances because we had less information (fewer cycles) on which to base our estimates.

Even though one clinic's success rate may appear higher than another's based on the confidence intervals, **these confidence intervals are only one indication that the success rate may be better. Other factors also must be considered** when comparing rates from two clinics. For example, some clinics see more than the average number of patients with difficult infertility problems, while others discourage patients with a low probability of success. For further information on important factors to consider when using the tables to assess a clinic, refer to pages 63–65.

For a more detailed explanation and examples of confidence intervals, see pages 461–462 in Appendix A.

7. Clinic services and profile

- **Current Name.** This name reflects name changes that may have occurred since 2000, while the clinic name at the top of the table was the name of the ART clinic as it existed in 2000. Some clinics not only have changed their names but have reorganized as well. Reorganization is defined as a change in ownership or affiliation or a change in two of the three key staff positions (practice director, medical director, or laboratory director). In such cases, no current name will be listed, but a statement will be included that the clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Also, in such cases, no current clinic services or profile will be listed.
- **Donor egg program.** Some clinics have programs for ART using donor eggs. Donor eggs are eggs that have been retrieved from one woman (the donor) and then transferred to another woman who is unable to conceive with her own eggs (the recipient). Policies regarding sharing of donor eggs vary from clinic to clinic.
- **Donor embryo.** These are embryos that were donated by another couple who previously underwent ART treatment and had extra embryos available.
- **Single women.** Clinics have varying policies regarding ART services for single (unmarried) women.
- **Gestational carriers.** A gestational carrier is a woman who carries a child for another woman; sometimes such women are referred to as gestational surrogates. Policies regarding ART services using gestational carriers vary from clinic to clinic. Some states do not permit clinics to offer this service.
- **Cryopreservation.** This item refers to whether or not the clinic has a program for freezing extra embryos that may be available from a couple's ART cycle.
- **SART member.** For 2000, 360 of the 383 reporting clinics are SART members.
- **Verified lab accreditation.** If "yes" appears next to this item, the ART clinic uses an embryo laboratory accredited by one of the following organizations:
 - College of American Pathologists (CAP), Reproductive Laboratory Accreditation Program
 - Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)
 - New York State tissue bank program

If "pending" appears here, it means that the clinic has submitted an application for accreditation to one of the above organizations and has provided proof of such application to SART.

"No" indicates that the embryo laboratory has not been accredited by any of these three organizations.

CDC provides this information as a public service. **Please note that CDC does not oversee any of these accreditation programs.** They are all nonfederal programs. To become certified, laboratories must have in place systems and processes that comply with the accrediting

organization's standards. Depending on the organization, standards may include those for personnel, quality control and quality assurance, specimen tracking, results reporting, and the performance of technical procedures. Compliance with these standards is confirmed by documentation provided by the laboratory and by on-site inspections. For further information, consumers may contact the accrediting organizations directly, as follows:

- CAP, Reproductive Laboratory Accreditation Program: For a list of accredited laboratories, call 800-323-4040 and ask for Laboratory Accreditation.
- JCAHO: Call 630-792-5000 to inquire about the status of individual laboratories.
- New York State: Call 518-485-5341 to find out which laboratories are certified under the tissue bank regulations.

Further information on laboratory accreditation is provided in Appendix C.

2000 National Summary

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors ^{a,b}		Tubal factor	15%	Other factors	7%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	1%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33,453	17,284	14,701	6,118
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies	37.6	32.2	24.6	16.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^c	32.8	26.7	18.5	10.1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^c	36.2	31.1	22.7	13.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^c	38.4	32.9	24.3	14.3
Percentage of cancellations	9.6	14.0	18.6	22.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins	31.9	27.7	22.2	15.2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more	8.5	8.1	6.0	2.6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^c	38.6	35.3	27.2	17.4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6,090	2,766	1,670	541
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^c	22.3	20.4	16.5	14.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3
Donor Eggs				
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6,731		2,425	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^c	43.4		23.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Total Number of Reporting Clinics: 383

Percentage of clinics that offer the following services:

Donor egg?	87%	Gestational carriers?	65%
Donor embryo?	54%	Cryopreservation?	98%
Single women?	84%		

Clinic Profile:

SART member?	94%
Verified lab accreditation?	
Yes	89%
No	4%
Pending	7%

^a Gestational carrier cycles are not included in these calculations. See pages 50–56 for summary statistics on these cycles.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d See page 23 for national summary statistics for women older than 42.

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ART PROGRAM OF ALABAMA BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	52%
				Male factor	6%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kathryn L. Honea, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	159	46	24	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.1	32.6	29.2	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.3 (21.3–35.3)	23.9 (11.6–36.2)	20.8 (4.6–37.1)	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.1	26.2	5 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.4	26.2	5 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.5	8.7	29.2	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	25.5	4 / 15	3 / 7	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.8	3 / 15	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.8	7 / 11	2 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 19	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	29		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.0		0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: ART Program of Alabama

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	80%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	20%			Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	23%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael P. Steinkampf, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	32	16	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	23.1	15.6	1 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	17.9 (9.4–26.5)	15.6 (3.0–28.2)	1 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.6	18.5	1 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.2	19.2	1 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.8	15.6	2 / 16	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	4.3	4.1	7.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 18	2 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 18	0 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 14	2 / 5	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	0.7	3.0		1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		5		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		2 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.6		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Alabama at Birmingham

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE MOBILE, ALABAMA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	5%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George T. Koulianos, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	67	23	22	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.3	39.1	27.3	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	37.3 (25.7–48.9)	39.1 (19.2–59.1)	9.1 (0.0–21.1)	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.7	45.0	2 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.3	9 / 19	2 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.0	13.0	18.2	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.7	3.9	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	17.2	3 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	13.8	3 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.0	6 / 9	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA IVF AND ART PROGRAM MOBILE, ALABAMA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	100%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Botros Rizk, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	11	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 10	2 / 11	4 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 10	0 / 11	4 / 6	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	0 / 11	4 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	0 / 11	4 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 10	0 / 11	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.1	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 4		1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	3.7		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of South Alabama IVF and ART Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY TREATMENT CENTER CHANDLER, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Randall Craig, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	32	25	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.9	31.3	20.0	4 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.1 (24.0–48.1)	28.1 (12.5–43.7)	12.0 (0.0–24.7)	1 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.5	32.1	13.6	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.1	34.6	13.6	1 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.1	12.5	12.0	3 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	35.7	3 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.6	1 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.5	4 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	13	6	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.4	4 / 13	3 / 6	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	24		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.8		7 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Treatment Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WEST VALLEY FERTILITY CENTER
GLENDALE, ARIZONA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vladimir Troche, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	18	12	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	54.8	9 / 18	3 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	54.8 (37.3–72.4)	7 / 18	2 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	54.8	7 / 18	2 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	65.4	7 / 18	2 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0 / 18	0 / 12	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 17	3 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3 / 17	0 / 9	0 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	8 / 17	2 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 9		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		5.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Valley Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ARIZONA REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE SPECIALISTS PHOENIX, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Drew Moffitt, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	99	46	29	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.3	26.1	13.8	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.3 (22.2–40.4)	21.7 (9.8–33.7)	13.8 (1.2–26.3)	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	29.4	20.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.8	30.3	4 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.1	26.1	31.0	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	37.5	3 / 12	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.4	2 / 12	1 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.9	4 / 10	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	18	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.8	2 / 18	1 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	18		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 18		3 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTHWEST FERTILITY CENTER PHOENIX, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sujatha Gunnala, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	4	4	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	10 / 15	2 / 4	3 / 4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	10 / 15	2 / 4	3 / 4	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	10 / 14	2 / 4	3 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	10 / 14	2 / 4	3 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 15	0 / 4	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 10	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
Number of transfers	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southwest Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ARIZONA CENTER FOR FERTILITY STUDIES SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	6%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	50%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	43%	With ICSI	26%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jay S. Nemiro, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	94	50	54	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	36.2	34.0	20.4	2 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	26.6 (17.7–35.5)	16.0 (5.8–26.2)	13.0 (4.0–21.9)	2 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.8	16.3	15.2	2 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.7	22.2	18.9	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.3	2.0	14.8	1 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.5	3 / 17	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.8	3 / 17	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	44.0	5 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	6.0	5.0	0.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		37		6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		40.5		1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred		5.5		2.3

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Arizona Center for Fertility Studies

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MAYO CLINIC SCOTTSDALE SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anita P. Singh, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	21	11	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.6	47.6	5 / 11	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	34.4 (17.9–50.8)	38.1 (17.3–58.9)	3 / 11	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.5	8 / 18	3 / 10	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.7	8 / 18	3 / 9	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.1	14.3	1 / 11	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 13	2 / 10	1 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 13	0 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 11	2 / 8	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	4	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9 / 18	2 / 4	0 / 2	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.5	3.5	4.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		15		6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		8 / 15		3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mayo Clinic Scottsdale

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**ART LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY PHYSICIANS, INC.
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZONA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Scot Hutchison, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	4	9	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 11	2 / 4	2 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 11	1 / 4	2 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 11	1 / 3	2 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 10	1 / 3	2 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 11	1 / 4	0 / 9	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred				4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: ART Laboratory, University Physicians, Inc., The University of Arizona

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INTRAVAGINAL CULTURE FERTILIZATION PROGRAM OF ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	24%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Francisco Batres, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	5	1	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 15	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 15	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	0.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Intravaginal Culture Fertilization Program of Arkansas

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES IVF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	19%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dean M. Moutos, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	115	40	27	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.9	42.5	25.9	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	39.1 (30.2–48.1)	35.0 (20.2–49.8)	22.2 (6.5–37.9)	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.0	41.2	27.3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.4	43.8	30.0	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.0	15.0	18.5	5 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	36.2	4 / 17	5 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.5	0 / 17	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.8	1 / 14	4 / 6	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	12	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.3	2 / 12	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.3	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 8		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GARFIELD FERTILITY CENTER ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	26%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Brian C. Su, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	17	3	11	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	6 / 17	3 / 3	4 / 11	3 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 17	2 / 3	3 / 11	3 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 15	2 / 3	3 / 10	3 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 15	2 / 3	3 / 10	3 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 17	0 / 3	1 / 11	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 6	0 / 3	1 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 3	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Garfield Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GIL N. MILEIKOWSKY, M.D.
BEL AIR, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	22%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	5%	With ICSI	15%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	9%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gil N. Mileikowsky, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	3	5	3	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 5	1 / 3	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.8	3.3	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}		0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}		0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	6.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Gil N. Mileikowsky, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ALTA BATES IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ryszard J. Chetkowski, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	31	26	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	54.2	38.7	15.4	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	41.7 (21.9–61.4)	25.8 (10.4–41.2)	7.7 (0.0–17.9)	1 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.5	29.6	8.7	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.5	29.6	8.7	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.3	12.9	11.5	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 13	1 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 13	0 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	8	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 7	1 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		26		10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		34.6		3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		1.7

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Alta Bates In Vitro Fertilization Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REPRODUCTIVE CENTER BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark W. Surrey, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	37	48	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	53.6	35.1	45.8	3 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	46.4 (33.4–59.5)	29.7 (15.0–44.5)	33.3 (20.0–46.7)	3 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.3	31.4	36.4	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.3	32.4	44.4	3 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1.8	5.4	8.3	0 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.0	2 / 13	13.6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.3	0 / 13	4.5	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.5	1 / 11	2 / 16	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 6	2 / 3	1 / 2	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.3	4.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		20		4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		60.0		1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred		3.1		2.8

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southern California Reproductive Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REPRODUCTIVE CENTER BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	34%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	31%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hal Danzer, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	27	18	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	54.3	40.7	6 / 18	3 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	54.3 (37.8–70.8)	40.7 (22.2–59.3)	6 / 18	3 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	55.9	40.7	6 / 18	3 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	57.6	42.3	6 / 18	3 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.9	0.0	0 / 18	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	11 / 19	2 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 19	1 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	9 / 19	3 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	3.4	4.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southern California Reproductive Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WEST COAST INFERTILITY MEDICAL CLINIC, INC. BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	26%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	23%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Kamrava, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	23	8	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	20.0	13.0	0 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.0 (5.7–34.3)	4.3 (0.0–12.7)	0 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.2	4.8	0 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.2	4.8	0 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.0	8.7	2 / 8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.6	2.2	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 3		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 6	0 / 3		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 1		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0			3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Coast Infertility Medical Clinic, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ZOUVES FERTILITY CENTER DALY CITY, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Christo Zouves, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	94	80	83	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.3	30.0	26.5	21.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.0	26.3	20.5	15.6
(Confidence Interval)	(24.5–43.6)	(16.6–35.9)	(11.8–29.2)	(3.0–28.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	28.0	21.3	18.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	28.4	21.3	18.5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.1	6.3	3.6	15.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.6	29.2	27.3	2 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	27.8	20.8	13.6	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	56.3	38.1	7 / 17	2 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	9	8	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.0	2 / 9	4 / 8	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	4.1	5.5	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	41		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.9		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Zouves Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WEST COAST FERTILITY CENTERS FOUNTAIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	89%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David G. Diaz, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	39	33	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	50.6	35.9	18.2	3 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	42.2 (31.5–52.8)	20.5 (7.8–33.2)	6.1 (0.0–14.2)	2 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.2	20.5	6.5	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.7	21.6	7.4	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0.0	6.1	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	45.2	5 / 14	1 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	14.3	2 / 14	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	4 / 8	1 / 2	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	3	8	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.4	2 / 3	0 / 8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	5.4	4.0	5.9	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		9		10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		3 / 9		4 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred		3.7		6.5

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Coast Fertility Centers

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MARIN FERTILITY MEDICAL GROUP GREENBRAE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sae H. Sohn, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	14	15	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 11	5 / 14	8 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 11	3 / 14	5 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11	3 / 14	5 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11	3 / 14	5 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 11	0 / 14	0 / 15	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 3	3 / 5	2 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 5	2 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 3	1 / 3	4 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	6	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1	2 / 6		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.8		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Marin Fertility Medical Group

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COASTAL FERTILITY MEDICAL CENTER, INC. IRVINE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	28%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lawrence B. Werlin, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	72	60	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.3	34.7	25.0	13.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (15.5–34.5)	26.4 (16.2–36.6)	21.7 (11.2–32.1)	9.1 (0.0–21.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.0	29.7	24.1	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.7	29.7	25.5	10.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.8	11.1	10.0	9.1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	32.0	20.0	3 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	16.0	24.0	2 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	55.0	9 / 19	4 / 13	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	7	10	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11	2 / 7	1 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	22		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.5		2 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Coastal Fertility Medical Center, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**LA JOLLA IVF
SMOTRICH CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENHANCEMENT
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	14%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David B. Smotrich, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	8	9	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	8 / 18	1 / 8	3 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 18	1 / 8	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 18	1 / 8	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 18	1 / 8	2 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 18	0 / 8	0 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.4	4.1	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	2.0	5.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		11		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		4 / 11		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.6		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: La Jolla IVF, Smotrich Center for Reproductive Enhancement

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE PARTNERS—SAN DIEGO LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gabriel V. Garzo, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	40	22	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.5	47.5	22.7	4 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	37.2 (22.8–51.7)	40.0 (24.8–55.2)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	2 / 17
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.1	44.4	4 / 16	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.4	47.1	4 / 14	2 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.6	10.0	27.3	3 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	8 / 17	4 / 19	1 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 17	1 / 19	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	8 / 16	3 / 16	1 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	11	5	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 12	4 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		36		13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		66.7		4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Partners—San Diego

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES CENTER LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel H. Wood, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e	
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs					
Number of cycles	18	14	13	6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	7 / 18	8 / 14	5 / 13	1 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 18	6 / 14	4 / 13	1 / 6	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 15	6 / 12	4 / 11	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 14	6 / 11	4 / 9	1 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3 / 18	2 / 14	2 / 13	1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 7	5 / 8	2 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 6	4 / 6	1 / 4	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs					
Number of transfers	5	1	2	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 5	1 / 1	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.0	5.0		
All Ages Combined^f					
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos		
	14		8		
	7 / 14		4 / 8		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Sciences Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SCRIPPS CLINIC FERTILITY CENTER LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	5%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	44%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey S. Rakoff, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	19	20	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	21.2	3 / 19	5.0	1 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	15.2 (2.9–27.4)	1 / 19	0.0 (0.0–100.0)	0 / 17
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.2	1 / 16	0 / 17	0 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.2	1 / 15	0 / 17	0 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.1	3 / 19	15.0	3 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 5	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0	3.6	1.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		10		11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 10		0 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		3.2

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Scripps Clinic Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

JANE L. FREDERICK, M.D., INC.
LAGUNA HILLS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	32%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jane L. Frederick, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	5	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.8	4.0	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

LOMA LINDA UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND IVF LOMA LINDA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John D. Jacobson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	30	24	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	56.4	26.7	33.3	1 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	47.3 (34.1–60.5)	26.7 (10.8–42.5)	20.8 (4.6–37.1)	1 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	53.1	29.6	25.0	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	56.5	29.6	25.0	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.9	10.0	16.7	4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	19.4	1 / 8	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	2 / 8	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	11.5	3 / 8	3 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	7	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	3 / 7	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.3	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 9		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Loma Linda University Center for Fertility and IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE PARTNERS—LONG BEACH LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	91%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	9%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bill Yee, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	76	55	73	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.2	36.4	32.9	18.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.9 (22.3–43.5)	29.1 (17.1–41.1)	20.5 (11.3–29.8)	9.1 (0.0–18.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.3	35.6	26.3	13.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.0	36.4	26.8	14.3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	18.4	18.2	21.9	33.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	3.9	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.8	35.0	25.0	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.8	5.0	12.5	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.0	7 / 16	5 / 15	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	34	15	8	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.5	3 / 15	0 / 8	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.4
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		20		11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		25.0		5 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		3.4

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Partners—Long Beach

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—LOS ANGELES
FERTILITY CENTER
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph C. Gambone, D.O., M.P.H.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	29	19	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	18.2	31.0	5 / 19	2 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	18.2 (5.0–31.3)	13.8 (1.2–26.3)	1 / 19	2 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.8	15.4	1 / 17	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.8	4 / 19	1 / 17	2 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.0	10.3	2 / 19	4 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 6	1 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 10	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 10		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of California—Los Angeles, Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	29%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	27%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	6%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard J. Paulson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	28	30	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.8	28.6	36.7	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	43.8 (26.6–60.9)	21.4 (6.2–36.6)	20.0 (5.7–34.3)	12.0 (0.0–24.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0	25.0	23.1	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0	25.0	23.1	14.3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.5	14.3	13.3	16.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	4.3	5.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 14	0 / 8	1 / 11	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 14	2 / 8	1 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 14	2 / 6	1 / 6	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	3	5	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	3.0	4.3
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	46		24	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.3		29.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Southern California, Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALTY MEDICAL CENTER NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Diminished ovarian reserve	28%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Beth A. Ary, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	17	24	16	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	8 / 17	25.0	5 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 17	20.8 (4.6–37.1)	4 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 17	25.0	4 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 17	5 / 19	4 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 17	16.7	1 / 16	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 8	1 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3 / 8	2 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 6	3 / 5	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.3	6.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9 / 17		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Specialty Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert E. Anderson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	41	36	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.3	31.7	41.7	1 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.1 (24.0–48.1)	29.3 (15.3–43.2)	27.8 (13.1–42.4)	1 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.7	32.4	30.3	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.6	32.4	32.3	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1.6	9.8	8.3	3 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	29.2	6 / 13	3 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.3	2 / 13	1 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.4	7 / 12	2 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	12	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	4 / 12	3 / 6	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	4.0	2.7
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		20		16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		50.0		7 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred		3.1		3.4

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southern California Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTHRIDGE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jirair B. Konialian, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	22	22	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.9	27.3	22.7	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.2 (16.5–44.0)	27.3 (8.7–45.9)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.2	28.6	4 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.2	28.6	4 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	20.9	4.5	13.6	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.8	3.5	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 15	1 / 6	2 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 15	0 / 6	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 13	1 / 6	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		5.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	20		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF-ORANGE ORANGE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	34%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	16%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Darush Mohyi, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	3	5	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	2 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 9	1 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 9	1 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.7	4.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3			0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3			3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF-Orange Surgery Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SUSAN P. WILLMAN, M.D.
ORINDA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Susan P. Willman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	24	30	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.4	37.5	30.0	4 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (10.0–40.0)	33.3 (14.5–52.2)	26.7 (10.8–42.5)	2 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.8	36.4	29.6	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.6	40.0	30.8	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.1	8.3	10.0	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 11	2 / 9	2 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 11	2 / 9	1 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 8	3 / 8	1 / 8	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	23		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	65.2		2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		4.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Susan P. Willman, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NOVA IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Francis F. Polansky, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	44	51	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.2	45.5	25.5	32.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.5	40.9	23.5	16.0
(Confidence Interval)	(23.5–49.6)	(26.4–55.4)	(11.9–35.2)	(1.6–30.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.2	48.6	35.3	4 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.2	50.0	37.5	4 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	15.4	15.9	33.3	24.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.8	50.0	4 / 13	1 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.3	15.0	2 / 13	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	8 / 19	9 / 18	2 / 12	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.5	4.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	21		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	57.1		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nova In Vitro Fertilization

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HUNTINGTON REPRODUCTIVE CENTER PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	59%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joel H. Batzofin, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	287	172	195	83
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.3	34.9	28.2	10.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.8	29.1	23.1	7.2
(Confidence Interval)	(27.3–38.2)	(22.3–35.9)	(17.2–29.0)	(1.7–12.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.7	30.7	25.7	8.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.4	31.1	27.6	9.4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.6	5.2	10.3	15.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.9	4.3	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.0	21.7	20.0	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	14.0	13.3	9.1	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.5	36.0	24.4	1 / 6
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	23	19	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	16.7	34.8	5 / 19	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	196		41	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.7		34.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Huntington Reproductive Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE PARTNERS—REDONDO BEACH REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	27%
GIFT	5%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bill Yee, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	48	72	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	54.5	41.7	30.6	33.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.9	31.3	19.4	19.0
(Confidence Interval)	(37.7–64.1)	(18.1–44.4)	(10.3–28.6)	(2.3–35.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	54.9	33.3	23.3	4 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	54.9	33.3	23.3	4 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.3	6.3	16.7	9.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.5	4.1	5.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.0	50.0	22.7	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.3	10.0	4.5	1 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	32.1	7 / 15	4 / 14	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	12	17	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 14	4 / 12	2 / 17	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	2.8	4.1	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		37		21
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		43.2		33.3
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		3.7

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Partners—Redondo Beach

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FERTILITY MEDICAL CENTER ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carlos E. Soto-Albors, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	145	93	89	30
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.5	43.0	30.3	6.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.4	39.8	25.8	3.3
(Confidence Interval)	(33.4–49.4)	(29.8–49.7)	(16.7–34.9)	(0.0–9.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.2	40.7	29.9	4.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.8	41.6	31.9	5.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.1	2.2	13.5	26.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	4.1	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.8	30.0	18.5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.0	7.5	11.1	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	33.3	35.1	21.7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	41	18	11	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.2	3 / 18	0 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.7	2.4	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	69		36	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.7		22.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northern California Fertility Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–DAVIS
ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	37%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	16%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen P. Boyers, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	15	11	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.3	4 / 15	0 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.6 (11.8–45.3)	4 / 15	0 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	4 / 11	0 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	4 / 11	0 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	17.9	4 / 15	6 / 11	2 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.8	5.2	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 11	2 / 4		1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 11	0 / 4		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 8	1 / 4		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	4.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		9		2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		6 / 9		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		4.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of California–Davis, Assisted Reproductive Technology Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY CENTER SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	44%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward J. Ramirez, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	16	5	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.8	5 / 16	0 / 5	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (14.5–52.2)	4 / 16	0 / 5	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.4	4 / 16	0 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.1	4 / 14	0 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.3	0 / 16	0 / 5	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.1	2.8	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 11	1 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 11	0 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 8	1 / 4		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	4	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 4		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8		2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 10			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility and Gynecology Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED FERTILITY INSTITUTE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven A. Brody, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	18	18	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 14	9 / 18	8 / 18	4 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 14	8 / 18	7 / 18	3 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 13	8 / 15	7 / 14	3 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 7	8 / 12	7 / 9	3 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 14	3 / 18	4 / 18	4 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.1	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 5	5 / 9	1 / 8	2 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 9	0 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 4	2 / 8	0 / 7	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	7		0	
	4 / 7			
Average number of embryos transferred		2.9		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY SPECIALISTS MEDICAL GROUP SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	47%
				Male factor	23%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Arlene J. Morales, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	4	2	3	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2	2 / 3	3 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		0	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Specialists Medical Group

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**IGO MEDICAL GROUP OF SAN DIEGO
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	33%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Benito Villanueva, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	23	28	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.8	30.4	17.9	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	41.4 (23.5–59.3)	26.1 (8.1–44.0)	10.7 (0.0–22.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.4	6 / 18	11.1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.9	6 / 18	11.5	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	21.7	3.6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	2.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 13	0 / 7	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		6		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 6		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		4.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IGO Medical Group of San Diego

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INFERTILITY CLINIC
NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, SAN DIEGO
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	42%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Larry R. Laufer, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	77	26	30	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.6	38.5	20.0	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	23.4 (13.9–32.8)	34.6 (16.3–52.9)	10.0 (0.0–20.7)	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.7	39.1	13.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6	42.9	13.0	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	15.6	11.5	23.3	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.2	3.8	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.4	4 / 10	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	2 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	8 / 18	5 / 9	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	5	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	4.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Clinic, Naval Medical Center, San Diego

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MINH N. HO, M.D., F.A.C.O.G.
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	42%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Minh N. Ho, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	10	13	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	7 / 11	3 / 10	5 / 13	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 11	2 / 10	3 / 13	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 11	2 / 10	3 / 13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 11	2 / 10	3 / 12	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 11	0 / 10	0 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 12			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Minh N. Ho, M.D., F.A.C.O.G., Xpert Fertility Care of California

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SAN DIEGO FERTILITY CENTER SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	90%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William P. Hummel, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	56	47	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.8	32.1	19.1	2 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.8 (21.0–44.6)	26.8 (15.2–38.4)	14.9 (4.7–25.1)	1 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.8	28.8	16.7	1 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.8	30.0	17.1	1 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	7.1	10.6	3 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	20.0	6 / 18	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.0	0 / 18	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	20.0	4 / 15	2 / 7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	7	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 12	2 / 7	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.2	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		40		6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		42.5		3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: San Diego Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ASTARTE FERTILITY CENTER SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	2%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alex J. Steinleitner, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	30	30	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.5	33.3	26.7	26.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (20.0–46.7)	33.3 (16.5–50.2)	20.0 (5.7–34.3)	17.4 (1.9–32.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.0	38.5	24.0	4 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.7	41.7	28.6	4 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	18.8	13.3	16.7	26.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 18	4 / 10	3 / 8	2 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 18	2 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 16	6 / 10	3 / 6	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 3	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	1.3	6.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		45		16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		46.7		1 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred		2.9		2.6

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: ASTARTE Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY ASSOCIATES OF THE BAY AREA SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven L. Katz, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	17	24	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.7	5 / 17	25.0	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.7 (19.4–53.9)	5 / 17	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.7	5 / 15	25.0	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.9	5 / 15	25.0	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	2 / 17	0.0	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 14	1 / 5	2 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 11	2 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	39		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	59.0		1 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Associates of the Bay Area

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SIMON R. HENDERSON, M.D.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	25%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	12%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Simon R. Henderson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	17	17	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	2 / 16	0 / 17	3 / 17	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 16	0 / 17	3 / 17	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 11	0 / 11	3 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 10	3 / 12	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5 / 16	6 / 17	5 / 17	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	5.5	5.1	11.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 2		0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	7.5	5.0	4.7	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Simon R. Henderson, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SAN FRANCISCO FERTILITY CENTERS
PACIFIC FERTILITY CENTER/SAN FRANCISCO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Philip E. Chenette, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	225	165	195	98
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.9	31.5	25.6	10.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.9	24.2	18.5	4.1
(Confidence Interval)	(23.0–34.8)	(17.7–30.8)	(13.0–23.9)	(0.2–8.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.2	27.0	21.6	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.9	27.6	22.1	5.2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.2	10.3	14.4	15.3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.9	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	31.1	34.6	24.0	3 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.8	13.5	4.0	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.5	60.0	27.8	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	77	51	34	14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.7	27.5	23.5	2 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	174		99	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0		25.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: San Francisco Fertility Centers, Pacific Fertility Center/San Francisco Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–SAN FRANCISCO
IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Victor Y. Fujimoto, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	63	44	34	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	22.2	22.7	14.7	0 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	19.0 (9.4–28.7)	15.9 (5.1–26.7)	14.7 (2.8–26.6)	0 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.8	19.4	18.5	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.6	20.0	18.5	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.7	18.2	20.6	3 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 14	4 / 10	2 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 14	0 / 10	1 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 12	3 / 7	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	44	19	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.7	2 / 19	1 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.7	6.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 9		7 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of California–San Francisco, In Vitro Fertilization Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY PHYSICIANS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	2%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by G. David Adamson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	169	119	108	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	27.2	26.1	17.6	3.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	24.3 (17.8–30.7)	21.0 (13.7–28.3)	13.0 (6.6–19.3)	3.6 (0.0–10.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.3	27.5	17.9	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.1	27.8	18.9	5.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.2	23.5	27.8	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	32.6	12.9	4 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.5	6.5	0 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.5	20.0	3 / 14	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	6	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		16		5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		3 / 16		0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred		3.4		2.6

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Physicians of Northern California

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CARMELO S. SGARLATA, M.D.
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	88%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	12%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	34%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	19	8	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	20.0	4 / 19	0 / 8	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	16.0 (1.6–30.4)	4 / 19	0 / 8	2 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.4	4 / 18	0 / 4	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.4	4 / 17	0 / 3	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.0	1 / 19	4 / 8	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	2.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 5	1 / 4		0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	1 / 4		0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 4	2 / 4		0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA SAN RAMON, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Louis N. Weckstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	202	139	109	34
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.6	42.4	24.8	20.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.6	37.4	17.4	11.8
(Confidence Interval)	(30.9–44.3)	(29.4–45.5)	(10.3–24.6)	(0.9–22.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.6	42.3	22.4	14.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.1	43.0	22.6	16.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.0	11.5	22.0	20.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.5	40.7	22.2	2 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.3	6.8	0.0	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	35.5	50.0	5 / 19	2 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	26	10	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	8.3	19.2	1 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	76		37	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.8		16.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Science Center of the San Francisco Bay Area

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE/CFP
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	4%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	23%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Marrs, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	70	84	87	69
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.3	32.1	25.3	18.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.0	22.6	20.7	8.7
(Confidence Interval)	(28.5–51.5)	(13.7–31.6)	(12.2–29.2)	(2.0–15.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.8	26.0	29.5	14.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.8	27.9	32.1	14.3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.6	13.1	29.9	37.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	35.5	37.0	18.2	2 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	19.4	3.7	0.0	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	50.0	10 / 19	4 / 18	1 / 6
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	31	22	14	12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.3	22.7	0 / 14	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.8
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		57	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		24.6	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.4		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Assisted Reproductive Medicine/CFP

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PARKER–ROSENMAN–RODI GYN & INFERTILITY MEDICAL GROUP SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ingrid A. Rodi, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	15	27	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 16	6 / 15	18.5	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 16	6 / 15	14.8 (1.4–28.2)	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 13	6 / 11	17.4	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 12	6 / 11	18.2	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3 / 16	4 / 15	14.8	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	4.0	3.6	5.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 4	2 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	1 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 4	2 / 6	2 / 4	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.5	6.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Parker–Rosenman–Rodi GYN & Infertility Medical Group

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**ISSA M. SHAMONKI, M.D., FERTILITY CLINIC
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	75%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	25%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	61%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Issa M. Shamonki, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	2	5	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	8 / 10	2 / 2	3 / 5	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 10	2 / 2	3 / 5	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 10	2 / 2	3 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 10	2 / 2	3 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.5	4.6	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Issa M. Shamonki, M.D., Fertility Clinic

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NORTH BAY FERTILITY CENTER, INC.
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven T. Dodge, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	31	38	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.1	35.5	18.4	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.4 (18.3–42.4)	25.8 (10.4–41.2)	13.2 (2.4–23.9)	0 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.5	27.6	13.9	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	29.6	13.9	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.6	6.5	5.3	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 18	2 / 11	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 18	1 / 11	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 17	3 / 8	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	5	8	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 8	1 / 5	1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	2.8	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	8 / 17		3 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Bay Fertility Center, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

VALLEY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
TINA KOOPERSMITH, M.D.
SHERMAN OAKS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tina B. Koopersmith, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	8	7	3	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 8	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 8	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 8	1 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	3.0	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 2	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.7		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Valley Center for Reproductive Health, Tina Koopersmith, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY IVF/ART PROGRAM STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Amin A. Milki, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	196	170	209	107
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	24.5	26.5	16.7	15.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.4 (14.8–26.1)	21.2 (15.0–27.3)	10.0 (6.0–14.1)	10.3 (4.5–16.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.2	22.0	10.6	10.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.7	23.2	11.2	11.1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.6	3.5	5.3	4.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	18.8	17.8	8.6	3 / 16
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2.1	11.1	2.9	0 / 16
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	17.5	33.3	14.3	1 / 11
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	46	29	22	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.6	13.8	4.5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.2		1 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Stanford University IVF/ART Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY
VERMESH/BEN-OZER CENTER FOR FERTILITY
TARZANA, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	4%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Vermesh, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	102	60	42	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	51.0	48.3	38.1	33.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.2	36.7	28.6	15.2
(Confidence Interval)	(30.7–49.7)	(24.5–48.9)	(14.9–42.2)	(2.9–27.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.2	36.7	28.6	15.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.4	37.9	29.3	16.1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.9	37.9	4 / 16	0 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	13.5	10.3	1 / 16	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	43.9	54.5	4 / 12	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	7	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 18	1 / 7	2 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	3.9	2.8	6.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	48		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	64.6		5 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		4.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Fertility and Gynecology, Vermesh/Ben-Ozer Center for Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE FERTILITY INSTITUTES
JEFFREY STEINBERG, M.D., INC.
TARZANA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	1%	With ICSI	34%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	9%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey M. Steinberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	39	22	16	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.6	36.4	5 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	38.5 (23.2–53.7)	31.8 (12.4–51.3)	5 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.5	33.3	5 / 15	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.5	7 / 19	5 / 15	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	4.5	1 / 16	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	3.7	4.1	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 17	3 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4 / 17	0 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 15	2 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility Institutes

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY INSTITUTE TARZANA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	2%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul M. Greenberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	11	7	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 14	5 / 11	2 / 7	2 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 14	5 / 11	2 / 7	2 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 13	5 / 11	2 / 7	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 13	5 / 11	2 / 7	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 14	0 / 11	0 / 7	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	2.7	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	5.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 11		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility and Gynecology Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATES OF CALIFORNIA THOUSAND OAKS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary Hubert, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	112	80	91	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.9	22.5	19.8	7.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6	20.0	16.5	2.5
(Confidence Interval)	(20.2–36.9)	(11.2–28.8)	(8.9–24.1)	(0.0–7.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.7	23.5	21.7	3.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.7	24.6	21.7	3.3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.8	15.0	24.2	20.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	39.5	7 / 18	2 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.3	2 / 18	6 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	40.6	9 / 16	7 / 15	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	13	6	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.6	4 / 13	1 / 6	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	25		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.0		0 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Surgical Associates of California

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PACIFIC REPRODUCTIVE CENTER TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	35%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rifaat Salem, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	137	62	60	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.9	40.3	16.7	3.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.1 (24.3–39.9)	33.9 (22.1–45.7)	13.3 (4.7–21.9)	0.0 (0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.1	37.5	14.0	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.4	39.6	14.3	0.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	9.7	5.0	7.1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	21.4	40.0	4 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	16.1	12.0	0 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	43.2	47.6	3 / 8	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	4	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 17	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.8	5.5	4.7	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	25		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.0		2 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.8		4.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pacific Reproductive Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SAN ANTONIO FERTILITY CENTER UPLAND, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	9%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hans Davidson, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	9	7	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 9	2 / 7	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 5	1 / 9	2 / 7	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4	1 / 7	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	1 / 6	2 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 5	2 / 9	1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.2	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: San Antonio Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
AURORA, COLORADO**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	33%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Deborah L. Smith, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	26	19	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.8	26.9	4 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.2 (17.8–42.5)	26.9 (9.9–44.0)	2 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.0	29.2	2 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.6	31.8	2 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.3	7.7	3 / 19	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 19	2 / 7	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 19	0 / 7	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 16	2 / 7	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	17	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	16.0	2 / 17	2 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		25		15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		44.0		4 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		2.8

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Medicine, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COLORADO SPRINGS CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric H. Silverstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	6	11	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	22.7	1 / 6	1 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	0 / 6	1 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.0	0 / 6	1 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 18	0 / 5	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.5	0 / 6	3 / 11	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.2	2.4	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 4		1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.4	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Colorado Springs Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY CENTER OF SOUTHERN COLORADO COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	57%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul C. Magarelli, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	11	29	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.9	4 / 11	20.7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.3 (19.2–41.4)	4 / 11	17.2 (3.5–31.0)	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.3	4 / 10	22.7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.5	4 / 10	5 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.1	1 / 11	24.1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.9	3.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.0	0 / 4	2 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.0	0 / 4	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.0	0 / 4	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	1	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center of Southern Colorado

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COLORADO REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY DENVER, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	1%	With ICSI	24%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel E. Alexander, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	93	50	28	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	52.7	50.0	42.9	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	49.5 (39.3–59.6)	42.0 (28.3–55.7)	39.3 (21.2–57.4)	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	51.7	45.7	44.0	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	54.8	45.7	45.8	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.3	8.0	10.7	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	2.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.6	36.0	4 / 12	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.1	8.0	4 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	28.3	38.1	6 / 11	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	14	3	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.9	1 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.4	3.7	2.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.4		5 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COLORADO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William B. Schoolcraft, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	248	135	103	45
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	67.7	55.6	45.6	35.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	60.9	47.4	34.0	24.4
(Confidence Interval)	(54.8–67.0)	(39.0–55.8)	(24.8–43.1)	(11.9–37.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	62.7	49.6	37.6	28.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	63.2	49.6	38.0	28.2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.8	4.4	9.7	13.3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.6	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	42.9	33.3	21.3	4 / 16
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.9	6.7	14.9	2 / 16
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	49.0	31.3	31.4	3 / 11
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	53	27	26	12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.5	25.9	38.5	5 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		175		52
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		67.4		36.5
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		3.3

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin E. Bachus, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e	
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs					
Number of cycles	19	11	8	3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	8 / 19	3 / 11	2 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 19	2 / 11	2 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 19	2 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 18	2 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 19	0 / 11	1 / 8	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5	3.9	4.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 8	2 / 3	1 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 6	1 / 2	1 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs					
Number of transfers	5	3	1	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	4.0		
All Ages Combined^f					
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos		
	6		1		
	5 / 6		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Rocky Mountain Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CONCEPTIONS REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES LITTLETON, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	23%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce H. Albrecht, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	107	55	57	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.8	27.3	35.1	4 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	43.0 (33.6–52.4)	25.5 (13.9–37.0)	28.1 (16.4–39.7)	4 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	49.5	33.3	34.8	4 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	49.5	33.3	35.6	4 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.1	23.6	19.3	2 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	42.9	7 / 15	25.0	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	20.4	0 / 15	20.0	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	60.9	6 / 14	7 / 16	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.3	3.3	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		49		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		63.3		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		3.1		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Conceptions Reproductive Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE SERVICES AT
THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER
FARMINGTON, CONNECTICUT**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John C. Nulsen, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	315	172	158	60
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	42.2	32.6	29.1	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.1	27.9	25.9	13.3
(Confidence Interval)	(31.8–42.5)	(21.2–34.6)	(19.1–32.8)	(4.7–21.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.5	35.8	36.6	22.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.2	36.6	36.9	22.9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	16.5	22.1	29.1	40.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.6	32.1	28.3	1 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.3	5.4	10.9	1 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.8	35.4	36.6	2 / 8
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	10	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.2	2 / 10	3 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.8	3.6	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	24		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.8		1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Advanced Reproductive Services at the University of Connecticut Health Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	20%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ervin E. Jones, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	139	66	57	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.2	28.8	12.3	10.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.2	25.8	5.3	10.0
(Confidence Interval)	(18.0–32.4)	(15.2–36.3)	(0.0–11.1)	(0.0–23.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.1	28.8	5.9	2 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.9	31.5	6.4	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.6	10.6	10.5	15.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	16.7	4 / 19	0 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	31.0	2 / 19	0 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.7	4 / 17	0 / 3	2 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	4	12	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 9	1 / 4	0 / 12	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.3	4.8	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	41		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.8		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Yale University School of Medicine In Vitro Fertilization Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NEW ENGLAND FERTILITY INSTITUTE STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gad Lavy, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	144	111	115	53
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.1	35.1	20.9	11.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	30.6	10.4	7.5
(Confidence Interval)	(25.6–41.0)	(22.1–39.2)	(4.8–16.0)	(0.4–14.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.5	33.3	13.2	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.8	34.0	13.8	9.1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.5	8.1	20.9	17.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	29.0	17.9	8.3	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.2	10.3	0.0	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	31.3	26.5	1 / 12	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	55	27	26	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.2	7.4	19.2	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 15		1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New England Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE STAMFORD HOSPITAL STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frances W. Ginsburg, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	11	3	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 14	1 / 11	0 / 3	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 14	1 / 11	0 / 3	0 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 14	1 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 14	1 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 14	4 / 11	2 / 3	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 1	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 1	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 11		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Stamford Hospital

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DELAWARE INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.A.
NEWARK, DELAWARE**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey B. Russell, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	111	41	50	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.6	17.1	14.0	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	23.4 (15.5–31.3)	14.6 (3.8–25.5)	10.0 (1.7–18.3)	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.3	21.4	13.2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.6	27.3	16.1	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	25.2	31.7	24.0	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.5	1 / 7	2 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.8	1 / 7	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.5	1 / 6	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 8	3 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.7	1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 15		3 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES OF DELAWARE NEWARK, DELAWARE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	22%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald F. Feinberg, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	13	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.3	8 / 13	3 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.6 (15.5–45.6)	6 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	6 / 11	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	6 / 11	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.3	2 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 12	4 / 8	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 11	4 / 6	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 7		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Associates of Delaware

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE A.R.T. INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON, INC.
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Segars, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	181	75	74	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	47.0	53.3	33.8	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	40.3 (33.2–47.5)	38.7 (27.6–49.7)	21.6 (12.2–31.0)	16.0 (1.6–30.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.7	42.0	25.8	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.5	42.0	26.2	20.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.5	8.0	16.2	20.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	3.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	36.5	35.0	24.0	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.1	7.5	4.0	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.5	27.6	4 / 16	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	12	8	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.4	2 / 12	1 / 8	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The A.R.T. Institute of Washington, Inc., Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN ART PROGRAM WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Safa Rifka, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	89	64	71	46
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.5	31.3	29.6	21.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.0 (17.7–36.2)	21.9 (11.7–32.0)	22.5 (12.8–32.3)	17.4 (6.4–28.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.3	26.9	27.1	25.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.6	27.5	27.6	27.6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.9	18.8	16.9	30.4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	42.9	10.0	23.8	1 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.1	20.0	9.5	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.8	3 / 14	2 / 16	0 / 8
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	14	15	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 18	2 / 14	2 / 15	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.9	4.5	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	31		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.7		9.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Columbia Fertility Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL FACULTY ASSOCIATES
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	29%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul R. Gindoff, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	75	52	58	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.3	21.2	19.0	9.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.0 (21.4–42.6)	13.5 (4.2–22.7)	15.5 (6.2–24.8)	9.5 (0.0–22.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.8	16.7	17.6	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.1	18.4	19.6	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.7	19.2	12.1	38.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.0	2 / 11	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	12.0	1 / 11	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.8	3 / 7	2 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	18		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 18		2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The George Washington University Medical Faculty Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

JAMES A. SIMON, M.D., P.C.
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	50%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James A. Simon, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	0	2	0	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}		0 / 2		
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)		0 / 2		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2		
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}		0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.5		
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}				
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}				
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}				
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: James A. Simon, M.D., P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BOCA FERTILITY BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	37%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maurice R. Peress, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	17	29	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.2	4 / 17	13.8	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.8 (13.0–48.5)	3 / 17	3.4 (0.0–10.1)	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	3 / 17	4.2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.1	3 / 12	5.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.5	0 / 17	17.2	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 12	2 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.7	2.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		5.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Boca Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PALM BEACH FERTILITY CENTER
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark S. Denker, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	23	18	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	23.4	43.5	2 / 18	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	19.1 (7.9–30.4)	43.5 (23.2–63.7)	1 / 18	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.9	47.6	1 / 15	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.0	10 / 19	1 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.5	8.7	3 / 18	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.8	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 11	3 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 11	2 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 9	4 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 7		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Palm Beach Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE CENTER, P.A. BOYNTON BEACH, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	82%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	18%		Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	0%	
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	27%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	46%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tibor E. Polcz, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	2	3	5	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 2	2 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 2	2 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 2	0 / 3	4 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	7.0	4.0	4.0	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 1	1 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ASSOCIATES
CATHERINE L. COWART, M.D.
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	40%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	32%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	11	19	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	7 / 16	2 / 11	9 / 19	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	7 / 16	2 / 11	7 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 14	2 / 8	7 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 14	2 / 7	7 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 16	3 / 11	4 / 19	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.6	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 7	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Associates, Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

EDWARD ZBELLA, M.D., P.A.
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward A. Zbella, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	95	31	32	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	16.8	22.6	12.5	1 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	10.5 (4.4–16.7)	22.6 (7.9–37.3)	6.3 (0.0–14.6)	1 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	11.6	25.0	7.4	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.5	25.0	8.0	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.5	9.7	15.6	6 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	7 / 16	1 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 16	1 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 10	2 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	19		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 19		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University Fertility Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

F.I.R.S.T.
FLORIDA INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES
COOPER CITY, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	25%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Minna R. Selub, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	12	19	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	15.6	4 / 12	2 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	9.4 (0.0–19.5)	4 / 12	1 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	10.3	4 / 10	1 / 17	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.0	4 / 8	1 / 16	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.4	2 / 12	2 / 19	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	5.1	4.0	4.3	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 3	1 / 4	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.8	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	29		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.1		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		6.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: F.I.R.S.T., Florida Institute for Reproductive Sciences and Technologies

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA FERTILITY CENTER, P.A.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	25%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	11%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	5%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jacob L. Glock, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	1	2	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 4		1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 4		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 4		1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**SPECIALISTS IN REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & SURGERY, P.A.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Craig R. Sweet, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	14	8	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	51.9	5 / 14	2 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	44.4 (25.7–63.2)	2 / 14	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.4	2 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.4	2 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	2 / 14	2 / 8	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	9 / 14	1 / 5	1 / 2	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 12	1 / 2	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 8		2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Specialists in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA/PARK AVENUE WOMEN'S CENTER GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by R. Stan Williams, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	38	17	21	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	42.1	6 / 17	33.3	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.8 (21.5–52.2)	6 / 17	23.8 (5.6–42.0)	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.9	6 / 15	25.0	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.2	6 / 14	5 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.3	2 / 17	4.8	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.5	1.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	7 / 16	3 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 16	0 / 6	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 14	3 / 6	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	4.0	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 14			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Florida/Park Avenue Women's Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF BREEZE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	5%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	62%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert C. Pyle, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	17	12	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.8	3 / 17	4 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.8 (12.4–51.3)	3 / 17	2 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 19	3 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 19	3 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.6	7 / 17	3 / 12	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 7	0 / 3	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 7	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ASSISTED FERTILITY PROGRAM OF NORTH FLORIDA JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	87%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	13%		Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	0%	
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	11%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	15%
			Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	4%	
			Male factor	6%			

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Shaykh M. Marwan, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	12	6	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	28.0	2 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	24.0 (7.3–40.7)	1 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6	1 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6	1 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	16.0	6 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	16		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 16		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Assisted Fertility Program of North Florida

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**FLORIDA INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin L. Winslow, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	238	84	65	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.4	35.7	29.2	3 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	39.5 (33.3–45.7)	29.8 (20.0–39.5)	20.0 (10.3–29.7)	2 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.3	33.3	23.6	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.0	35.7	26.5	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.8	10.7	15.4	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	33.3	36.7	4 / 19	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.6	13.3	0 / 19	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.2	52.0	4 / 13	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	83	32	14	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.1	21.9	3 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	2.9	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		34		18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		44.1		4 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		2.8

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTH FLORIDA GYNECOLOGIC SPECIALISTS JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	1%	
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	16%	Diminished ovarian reserve	Multiple Factors:		
Combination	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael D. Fox, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	14	8	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	57.1	6 / 14	3 / 8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	50.0 (34.9–65.1)	5 / 14	2 / 8	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	52.5	5 / 14	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	55.3	5 / 14	2 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.8	0 / 14	2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.4	4.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	20.8	0 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.3	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	23.8	0 / 5	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Florida Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF FLORIDA
MEMORIAL ADVANCED FERTILITY TREATMENT CENTER
MARGATE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David I. Hoffman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	232	117	103	42
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	47.0	26.5	26.2	21.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.7	20.5	21.4	11.9
(Confidence Interval)	(33.4–45.9)	(13.2–27.8)	(13.4–29.3)	(2.1–21.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.7	24.0	30.1	17.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.2	25.0	30.1	18.5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.2	14.5	29.1	31.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.6	29.0	22.2	3 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1.8	22.6	14.8	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	27.2	50.0	45.5	2 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	31	15	6	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.8	4 / 15	2 / 6	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.4
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	61		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.4		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Florida, Memorial Advanced Fertility Treatment Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY & IVF CENTER OF MIAMI, INC. MIAMI, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael H. Jacobs, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	112	52	41	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.9	40.4	22.0	4 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.3 (22.7–39.8)	38.5 (25.2–51.7)	14.6 (3.8–25.5)	4 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.0	42.6	20.7	4 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.7	45.5	21.4	4 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.7	9.6	29.3	5 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	36.8	42.9	4 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2.6	9.5	0 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	28.6	35.0	1 / 6	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	0	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5		0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		4.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	26		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.3		0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PALMETTO FERTILITY CENTER OF SOUTH FLORIDA
MIAMI, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	7%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael D. Graubert, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	15	10	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.0	6 / 15	3 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.7 (19.4–53.9)	6 / 15	3 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.0	6 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.8	6 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	16.7	2 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.6	3.3	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	7 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	3 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.2	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	0	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTH FLORIDA INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE MIAMI, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	24%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maria Bustillo, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	134	80	65	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.6	21.3	24.6	22.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.8 (27.7–43.9)	17.5 (9.2–25.8)	20.0 (10.3–29.7)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.1	24.6	26.0	4 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.6	25.5	28.9	4 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.9	28.8	23.1	22.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	37.7	5 / 17	6 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.5	0 / 17	0 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	43.8	5 / 14	6 / 13	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		44		7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		34.1		1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		2.7

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: South Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE SPECIALISTS
IVF MIAMI
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bernard Cantor, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	19	10	6	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	7 / 19	5 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 19	4 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 18	4 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 17	4 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 19	0 / 10	2 / 6	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		3		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Healthcare Specialists, IVF Miami

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR INFERTILITY & REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.A.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	37%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randall A. Loy, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	175	83	72	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	36.0	27.7	27.8	20.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.6 (25.6–39.5)	26.5 (17.0–36.0)	22.2 (12.6–31.8)	20.8 (4.6–37.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.4	33.8	25.8	5 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.5	36.1	27.1	5 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	19.4	21.7	13.9	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.2	26.1	25.0	3 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1.6	8.7	0.0	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	33.3	31.8	2 / 16	3 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	3	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 17	1 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.7	2.3	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INSTITUTE ORLANDO, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark P. Trolice, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	8	6	5	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 8	2 / 6	0 / 5	2 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 5	2 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 4	2 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 3	2 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 8	0 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.8	3.3	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 4	1 / 2		0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 3			0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY CENTER ORLANDO, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	96%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark L. Jutras, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	26	14	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	52.3	50.0	5 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	47.7 (33.0–62.5)	46.2 (27.0–65.3)	5 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.7	48.0	5 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.8	52.2	5 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	3.8	1 / 14	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	43.5	3 / 13	2 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.7	0 / 13	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	47.6	2 / 12	0 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 7	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 15		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FRANK C. RIGGALL, M.D., P.A.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	3%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank C. Riggall, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	7	6	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	6 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 6	2 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 6	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 11	2 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 11	2 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7 / 18	4 / 7	1 / 6	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	2.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 6	0 / 2		2 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 2		0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 2		1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Frank C. Riggall, M.D., P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA–PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	32%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	20%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry A. Ripps, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	21	12	2	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.1	3 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	23.8 (5.6–42.0)	2 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	23.8	3 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 8	0 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 5	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5	1.5		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY, P.A.
PLANTATION, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mick Abae, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	14	14	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.1	3 / 14	4 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	37.1 (21.1–53.2)	1 / 14	4 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.2	1 / 13	4 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.4	1 / 12	4 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.9	1 / 14	1 / 14	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	4.2	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 13	2 / 3	2 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 13	0 / 3	2 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 13	1 / 1	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		8.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		15		2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		5 / 15		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		4.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Advanced Reproductive Endocrinology, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF SOUTH FLORIDA PLANTATION, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward H. Illions, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	11	5	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	6 / 10	5 / 11	3 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 10	5 / 11	3 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	5 / 11	3 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	5 / 11	3 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 10	0 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 4	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.5		6.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF SARASOTA
JULIO E. PABON, M.D., P.A.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	25%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Julio E. Pabon, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	19	17	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.1	7 / 19	4 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.1 (19.8–50.5)	6 / 19	4 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.2	6 / 19	4 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.4	6 / 18	4 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.1	0 / 19	0 / 17	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.6	3.9	5.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 13	1 / 7	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1			0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0			4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 13			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Sarasota, Julio E. Pabon, M.D., P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, DRS. VERKAUF, BERNHISEL, TARANTINO, GOODMAN & YEKO TAMPA, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	92%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	3%	With ICSI	25%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	4%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel Tarantino, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	116	61	55	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.9	19.7	25.5	4.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.4 (20.2–36.7)	19.7 (9.7–29.6)	20.0 (9.4–30.6)	4.5 (0.0–13.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.4	26.1	23.9	1 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.5	28.6	35.5	1 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.5	24.6	16.4	22.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	37.8	7 / 12	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.8	1 / 12	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.4	8 / 12	1 / 11	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	26		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Technologies Program at University Community Hospital, Drs. Verkauf, Bernhisel, Tarantino, Goodman & Yeko

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**GENETICS & IVF INSTITUTE OF FLORIDA
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	42%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gene F. Manko, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	7	13	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 11	1 / 7	1 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 11	0 / 7	1 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 9	0 / 7	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 6	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 11	0 / 7	3 / 13	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.2	2.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	4	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred			2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine & Genetics

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

EMORY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ana Murphy, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	51	31	20	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.3	41.9	40.0	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (20.4–46.3)	38.7 (21.6–55.9)	30.0 (9.9–50.1)	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.5	48.0	6 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.2	60.0	6 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	17.6	19.4	10.0	4 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	7 / 19	6 / 13	1 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 19	1 / 13	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 17	5 / 12	0 / 6	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	9	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11	3 / 9	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		6		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		2 / 6		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		5.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GEORGIA REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALISTS ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark Perloe, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	15	13	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.9	1 / 15	2 / 13	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.4 (16.3–38.5)	1 / 15	2 / 13	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.4	1 / 9	2 / 13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.1	1 / 9	2 / 10	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.7	6 / 15	0 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.6	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	33.3	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.8	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 17	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 8	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		5		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.2		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Georgia Reproductive Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY ASSOCIATES ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	37%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joe B. Massey, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	393	277	199	84
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.4	28.9	21.1	14.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.8 (26.2–35.4)	26.0 (20.8–31.2)	14.1 (9.2–18.9)	8.3 (2.4–14.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.9	34.1	20.4	13.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.8	35.8	21.4	14.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.2	23.8	31.2	39.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.8	28.8	23.8	1 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.0	5.0	2.4	1 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.4	31.9	28.6	2 / 7
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	92	50	32	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.2	10.0	21.9	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	151		50	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.0		16.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Biology Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

AUGUSTA REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY ASSOCIATES AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	9%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lawrence Layman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	50	22	13	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	18.0	18.2	0 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	12.0 (3.0–21.0)	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	0 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	13.6	3 / 19	0 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.8	3 / 16	0 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.0	13.6	3 / 13	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 9	1 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 9	0 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 6	1 / 3		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Augusta Area Reproductive Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ATLANTA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	24%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Andre L. Denis, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	111	52	29	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.2	26.9	13.8	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	39.6 (30.5–48.7)	25.0 (13.2–36.8)	10.3 (0.0–21.4)	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.9	35.1	15.0	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	51.2	38.2	3 / 16	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.7	28.8	31.0	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	20.8	4 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	18.8	1 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.6	5 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	11	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.1	1 / 11	1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	2.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	22		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	54.5		2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PACIFIC IN VITRO FERTILIZATION INSTITUTE HONOLULU, HAWAII

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas S. Kosasa, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	82	85	76	63
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.4	27.1	13.2	14.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.7 (21.6–41.8)	24.7 (15.5–33.9)	10.5 (3.6–17.4)	12.7 (4.5–20.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.2	28.0	15.7	17.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.1	30.9	16.3	18.6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.3	11.8	32.9	25.4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	37.9	21.7	4 / 10	3 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.3	13.0	0 / 10	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.5	38.1	2 / 8	1 / 8
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	14	12	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 14	7 / 14	2 / 12	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.8
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		19		6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		9 / 19		1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred		2.9		3.7

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IDAHO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE BOISE, IDAHO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Russell A. Foulk, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	33	19	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.7	60.6	8 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.9 (21.2–42.7)	45.5 (28.5–62.4)	6 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	48.4	6 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.0	50.0	6 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.2	6.1	1 / 19	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.8	4.2	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	36.0	20.0	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	12.0	10.0	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	47.8	5 / 15	2 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	5	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.1	1 / 5	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	3.8	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF FERTILITY ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Koyu P. Katayama, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	12	7	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.0	4 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.0 (2.5–37.5)	2 / 12	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.0	2 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 18	2 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0 / 12	2 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.1	4.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 4	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		11		7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		2 / 11		3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		2.6

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

RUSH–COPLEY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AURORA, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	85%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	15%	
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	8%	
ZIFT	14%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	1%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Zvi Binor, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	21	16	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	21.5	4.8	1 / 16	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	16.9 (7.8–26.0)	4.8 (0.0–13.9)	1 / 16	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.6	5.0	1 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.4	1 / 18	1 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.8	4.8	5 / 16	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 14	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 14	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 11	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 7	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	1.7		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Rush–Copley Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

LIFE–WOMEN’S HEALTH CENTER BERWYN, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	46%
				Male factor	38%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel A. Rotsztein, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	1	1	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	5.0	5.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 3		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 2		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs	1		0	
Number of transfers	0 / 1			
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4.0			
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Life–Women’s Health Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF LINCOLN PARK CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	28%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Aaron S. Lifchez, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	380	152	121	92
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.1	24.3	14.0	12.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.4	19.1	9.9	10.9
(Confidence Interval)	(19.2–27.7)	(12.8–25.3)	(4.6–15.2)	(4.5–17.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.0	21.8	11.5	13.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.0	22.3	13.3	19.2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.2	12.5	14.0	20.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	31.1	29.7	4 / 17	0 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.8	5.4	1 / 17	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	46.1	44.8	3 / 12	0 / 10
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	15	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	16.7	1 / 15	2 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.1	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	34		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	52.9		3 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Lincoln Park

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edmond Confino, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	192	111	79	39
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.1	33.3	26.6	15.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	26.1	19.0	12.8
(Confidence Interval)	(26.7–40.0)	(18.0–34.3)	(10.3–27.6)	(2.3–23.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.4	31.5	24.2	21.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.0	32.2	24.2	22.7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.9	17.1	21.5	41.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	25.3	27.0	19.0	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1.3	8.1	9.5	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	26.6	31.0	4 / 15	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	42	14	11	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	11.9	2 / 14	3 / 11	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	23		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.5		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northwestern University

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

RUSH CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	94%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	2%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	4%	With ICSI	44%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Zvi Binor, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	55	51	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	24.0	25.5	17.6	0.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.9 (13.6–30.1)	16.4 (6.6–26.1)	7.8 (0.5–15.2)	0.0 (0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.9	21.4	10.5	0 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.4	22.0	12.1	0 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	18.8	23.6	25.5	39.3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.4	3 / 14	1 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	13.0	0 / 14	0 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	0 / 9	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	2.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		2		2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		3.5

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Rush Center for Advanced Reproductive Care

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HOSPITALS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	38%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	37%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David Cohen, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	105	45	42	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	20.0	17.8	14.3	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	15.2 (8.4–22.1)	8.9 (0.6–17.2)	9.5 (0.6–18.4)	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	16.7	10.8	12.5	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.0	11.4	13.3	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.6	17.8	23.8	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	23.8	3 / 8	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.8	1 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 16	1 / 4	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35	9	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.1	1 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	2.8	5.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 9		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Chicago Hospitals

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO IVF PROGRAM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	37%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Nelson, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	18	21	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.0	2 / 18	23.8	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.5 (8.5–32.4)	2 / 18	19.0 (2.3–35.8)	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.5	2 / 15	4 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.7	2 / 14	4 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.1	3 / 18	23.8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.1	3.7	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	7 / 11	1 / 2	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 9	1 / 2	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	2.0	1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Illinois at Chicago IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WATERTOWER WOMEN'S CENTER, L.L.C.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	3%	With ICSI	14%	Diminished ovarian reserve	29%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	6%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jan Friberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	11	28	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 11	3 / 11	10.7	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 11	2 / 11	10.7 (0.0–22.2)	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 8	2 / 10	14.3	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 8	2 / 9	3 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3 / 11	1 / 11	25.0	6 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	4.5		4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: WaterTower Women's Center, L.L.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIDWEST FERTILITY CENTER DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	23%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Amos E. Madanes, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e	
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs					
Number of cycles	124	41	19	14	
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	16.1	19.5	1 / 19	0 / 14	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	12.1 (6.4–17.8)	17.1 (5.6–28.6)	1 / 19	0 / 14	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	14.6	20.6	1 / 13	0 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.8	22.6	1 / 13	0 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	16.9	17.1	6 / 19	6 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	2.5	3.1	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	25.0	1 / 8	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.0	1 / 8	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 15	2 / 7	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs					
Number of transfers	14	4	1	2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	
All Ages Combined^f					
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos		
	6		1		
	2 / 6		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.8		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Midwest Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED FERTILITY CENTER OF CHICAGO GURNEE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Sherbahn, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	100	23	16	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.0	17.4	5 / 16	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	40.0 (30.4–49.6)	17.4 (1.9–32.9)	5 / 16	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.6	4 / 17	5 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.8	4 / 15	5 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	16.0	26.1	4 / 16	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	24.4	0 / 4	1 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.9	0 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.5	0 / 4	1 / 5	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		39		9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		43.6		0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		3.2

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HIGHLAND PARK IVF CENTER HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward L. Marut, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	332	212	188	82
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.9	32.5	16.0	14.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.6 (23.8–33.5)	25.5 (19.6–31.3)	12.8 (8.0–17.5)	9.8 (3.3–16.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.7	34.8	17.6	17.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.6	35.5	18.9	18.6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	17.5	26.9	27.7	45.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	33.0	20.3	16.7	1 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.4	18.8	13.3	1 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	34.7	40.7	25.0	2 / 8
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	11	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 11	3 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.7	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	39		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.7		0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Highland Park IVF Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HINSDALE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTION HINSDALE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	1%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	47%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	1%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jay H. Levin, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	19	13	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	20.0	3 / 19	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	15.0 (3.9–26.1)	3 / 19	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.0	3 / 19	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	16.2	3 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0 / 19	0 / 13	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 3	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.7	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Hinsdale Center for Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION–ILLINOIS
HOFFMAN ESTATES, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vishvanath C. Karande, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	685	255	150	76
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.4	30.2	26.7	6.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	29.9 (26.5–33.4)	25.5 (20.1–30.8)	23.3 (16.6–30.1)	5.3 (0.2–10.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.5	30.1	28.2	7.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.4	33.9	30.7	9.5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.7	15.3	17.3	28.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	38.7	33.8	25.0	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.8	10.4	2.5	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	43.1	25.7	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	143	58	22	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.8	13.8	13.6	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.6
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	93		33	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.1		24.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SPECIALISTS, LTD.
JOLIET, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	18%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	60%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marek W. Piekos, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	6	7	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	17.9	1 / 6	2 / 7	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	10.7 (0.0–22.2)	1 / 6	1 / 7	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.5	1 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.5	1 / 6	1 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.3	0 / 6	2 / 7	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REENA JABAMONI, M.D., S.C.
OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	30%
GIFT	1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	24%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Reena Jabamoni, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	26	7	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.9	23.1	0 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	24.1 (13.1–35.2)	23.1 (6.9–39.3)	0 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.9	26.1	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.5	28.6	0 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.9	11.5	3 / 7	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 15	0 / 6		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 15	0 / 6		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 14	0 / 6		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reena Jabamoni, M.D., S.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OAK BROOK FERTILITY CENTER OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	24%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by W. Paul Dmowski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	26	21	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.7	30.8	47.6	3 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.7 (19.9–43.4)	30.8 (13.0–48.5)	28.6 (9.2–47.9)	3 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.2	34.8	28.6	3 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.8	34.8	30.0	3 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1.7	11.5	0.0	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	20.0	5 / 8	1 / 10	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	24.0	1 / 8	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	8 / 19	6 / 8	0 / 6	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.7	1.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 8		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Oak Brook Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CENTERS, LTD. (ARHC) ORLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	27%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	9%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joel G. Brasch, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	19	11	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.3	3 / 19	3 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	26.5 (17.0–36.0)	3 / 19	1 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.3	3 / 16	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.3	3 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.6	3 / 19	1 / 11	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.0	5.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.9	2 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.7	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.4	2 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 14	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.7		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Health Centers, Ltd. (ARHC)

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

LUTHERAN GENERAL HOSPITAL IVF PROGRAM PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Laurence A. Jacobs, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	175	74	52	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.4	29.7	23.1	18.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	25.7 (19.2–32.2)	28.4 (18.1–38.7)	17.3 (7.0–27.6)	7.4 (0.0–17.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.0	32.8	20.5	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.8	35.6	20.5	9.1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.4	13.5	15.4	18.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.9	22.7	2 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.5	0.0	3 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	22.2	23.8	3 / 9	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	34	12	3	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.4	0 / 12	1 / 3	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		12	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		3 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.3		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Lutheran General Hospital IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AT PEORIA, DEPARTMENT OF
OB/GYN, DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & INFERTILITY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	90%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	35%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	10%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kathy A. Trumbull, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	2	8	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 18	1 / 2	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 18	1 / 2	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 17	1 / 2	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 17	1 / 2	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 18	0 / 2	1 / 8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.5	3.1	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 4	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 2	1 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Illinois College of Medicine at Peoria, Department of OB/GYN, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CENTER, LTD.
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	2%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	1%	With ICSI	65%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John P. Holden, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	23	18	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.1	30.4	2 / 18	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	24.4 (11.2–37.5)	21.7 (4.9–38.6)	1 / 18	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.3	5 / 19	1 / 12	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.8	5 / 17	1 / 11	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.3	17.4	6 / 18	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 14	3 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 14	0 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 10	2 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FERTILITY CENTER ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Chiravudh Sawetawan, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	91	28	20	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.4	25.0	35.0	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.3 (26.4–46.1)	21.4 (6.2–36.6)	30.0 (9.9–50.1)	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.4	27.3	6 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.8	6 / 17	6 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.5	21.4	15.0	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	44.1	0 / 7	2 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.8	0 / 7	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	51.5	0 / 6	2 / 6	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	4.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		3		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 3		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		5.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health and Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES, S.C.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mary Ann Mcrae, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	27	22	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	27.0	7.4	9.1	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.6 (8.4–34.9)	3.7 (0.0–10.8)	4.5 (0.0–13.2)	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.9	1 / 18	1 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.9	1 / 17	1 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.4	33.3	22.7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 10	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	6	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 6		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF OB/GYN
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & INFERTILITY
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	82%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	17%			Ovulatory dysfunction	22%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	10%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	2%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ponjola Coney, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	27	15	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	10.3	11.1	1 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	9.0 (2.6–15.3)	7.4 (0.0–17.3)	1 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9.0	7.4	1 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9.0	7.4	1 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0.0	0 / 15	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.8	4.8	1.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	5.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southern Illinois University School of Medicine, Department of OB/GYN, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SETH LEVRANT, M.D., P.C.
TINLEY PARK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Seth G. Levrant, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	13	8	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 13	3 / 8	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 13	3 / 8	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 12	3 / 8	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 12	3 / 8	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 13	0 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	3.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 9	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		1		2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		2.5

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Seth Levrant, M.D., P.C., Partners in Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ASSOCIATED FERTILITY & GYNECOLOGY FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	21%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Shelby O. Cooper, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	57	13	12	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	36.8	7 / 13	4 / 12	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.6 (19.5–43.6)	6 / 13	2 / 12	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.0	6 / 11	2 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.1	6 / 11	2 / 10	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.3	2 / 13	1 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.6	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	38.1	1 / 7	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	14.3	1 / 7	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	8 / 18	2 / 6	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 12	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	1.7		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Associated Fertility & Gynecology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED FERTILITY GROUP INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	27%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William L. Gentry, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	128	54	47	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.0	27.8	25.5	12.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.9 (27.6–44.2)	20.4 (9.6–31.1)	12.8 (3.2–22.3)	9.1 (0.0–18.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.6	25.6	17.6	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.8	26.2	19.4	3 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	15.6	20.4	27.7	57.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	29.1	3 / 15	4 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	16.4	4 / 15	0 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.7	6 / 11	2 / 6	2 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	5	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 16	0 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	2.0	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		9		3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		3 / 9		0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Group

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FAMILY BEGINNINGS, P.C. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	3%		Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	0%	
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	32%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James G. Donahue, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	6	8	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.2	2 / 6	2 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	18.6 (7.0–30.2)	2 / 6	2 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.5	2 / 6	2 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.5	2 / 6	2 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	20.9	0 / 6	0 / 8	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 13	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 13	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 8	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Family Beginnings, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marguerite K. Shepard, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	7	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 15	3 / 7	2 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 15	2 / 7	1 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 14	2 / 6	1 / 9	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 14	2 / 6	1 / 9	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 15	1 / 7	1 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 2	2 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Indiana University Hospital

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIDWEST REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	7%	
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	14%	
ZIFT	1%	With ICSI	49%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Endometriosis	15%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Laura M. Reuter, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	444	146	106	62
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.4	33.6	19.8	19.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.6	25.3	17.9	12.9
(Confidence Interval)	(29.2–38.0)	(18.3–32.4)	(10.6–25.2)	(4.6–21.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.4	29.4	22.1	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.4	30.6	25.0	19.5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.9	13.7	18.9	22.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.7	16.3	33.3	0 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.8	4.1	4.8	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	34.9	18.9	6 / 19	0 / 8
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	158	69	54	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	11.4	8.7	13.0	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 9		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Midwest Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	51%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	2%	With ICSI	34%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	5%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald L. Cline, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	16	13	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	27.3	3 / 16	2 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	2 / 16	2 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 18	2 / 7	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 18	2 / 6	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	18.2	9 / 16	3 / 13	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.5	3.8	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 3	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SURGERY & MEDICINE, P.C. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	84%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	15%			Ovulatory dysfunction	18%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	2%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David S. McLaughlin, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	15	14	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.4	10 / 15	5 / 14	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	34.6 (21.7–47.5)	8 / 15	5 / 14	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.9	8 / 13	5 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.9	8 / 13	5 / 11	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	19.2	2 / 15	3 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.6	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	23.8	1 / 10	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.5	0 / 10	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 18	1 / 8	0 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Surgery & Medicine, P.C.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	17%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jan R. Reineke, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	13	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.3	1 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.4 (16.6–48.1)	1 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.7	1 / 10	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.3	1 / 10	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.8	3 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 12	1 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 11	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE CARE OF INDIANA ZIONSVILLE, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	28%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	<1%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael A. Henry, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	20	13	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	55.4	25.0	2 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	49.2 (37.1–61.4)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	2 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	52.5	3 / 15	2 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	55.2	3 / 13	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.2	25.0	4 / 13	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	2.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	41.7	1 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.1	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	34.4	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 10		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		7.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Care of Indiana

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MCFARLAND CLINIC, P.C., ASSISTED REPRODUCTION AMES, IOWA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	3%	With ICSI	59%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	35%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alan K. Munson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	31	17	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.0	22.6	6 / 17	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	34.2 (23.4–45.1)	22.6 (7.9–37.3)	4 / 17	2 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.4	31.8	4 / 15	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.9	33.3	4 / 14	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	19.2	29.0	2 / 17	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	22.2	1 / 7	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	18.5	1 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.0	2 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 10	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: McFarland Clinic, P.C., Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	45%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Craig H. Syrop, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	155	69	39	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.9	29.0	23.1	11.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.7	24.6	23.1	7.7
(Confidence Interval)	(31.0–46.4)	(14.5–34.8)	(9.9–36.3)	(0.0–17.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.1	30.9	37.5	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.8	30.9	37.5	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.2	20.3	38.5	42.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	36.8	35.0	2 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2.9	10.0	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	31.7	7 / 17	3 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	51	18	13	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.6	6 / 18	3 / 13	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	24		17	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.2		6 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Center for Advanced Reproductive Care

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MID-IOWA FERTILITY, P.C. WEST DES MOINES, IOWA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald C. Young, D.O.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	99	28	18	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.4	32.1	6 / 18	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (24.0–42.6)	28.6 (11.8–45.3)	5 / 18	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.1	33.3	5 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.8	8 / 16	5 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.1	14.3	7 / 18	4 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	35.9	4 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.1	0 / 9	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.4	3 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	19%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Valerie C. Montgomery-Rice, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	28	18	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.9	35.7	4 / 18	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.8 (15.8–39.7)	17.9 (3.7–32.0)	3 / 18	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.6	21.7	3 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.6	22.7	3 / 15	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.3	17.9	2 / 18	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	23.8	4 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.5	2 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 15	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Kansas Medical Center, Women's Reproductive Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DRS. MARSHALL & HENNING, P.A.
IVF REPRODUCTIVE SERVICES
MANHATTAN, KANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	6%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harold J. Henning, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	6	6	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3.3	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3.3 (0.0–9.8)	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3.3	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	1.4	2.0	1.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Drs. Marshall & Henning, P.A., IVF Reproductive Services

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE RESOURCE CENTER OF GREATER KANSAS CITY OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	44%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rodney Lyles, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	174	67	51	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	53.4	40.3	25.5	2 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	48.9 (41.4–56.3)	32.8 (21.6–44.1)	23.5 (11.9–35.2)	2 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	56.3	39.3	36.4	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	58.6	39.3	36.4	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.2	16.4	35.3	6 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	43.0	11.1	3 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	3.7	0 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.2	18.2	3 / 12	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	11	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 12	3 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		35		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		34.3		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		1.9		2.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Resource Center of Greater Kansas City

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & INFERTILITY
SHAWNEE MISSION MEDICAL CENTER
SHAWNEE MISSION, KANSAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dan L. Gehlbach, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	22	20	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.2	22.7	10.0	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.8 (22.6–45.1)	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	5.0 (0.0–14.6)	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.7	3 / 16	1 / 14	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.3	3 / 16	1 / 14	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.3	27.3	30.0	3 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	42.3	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.5	0 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	52.2	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine & Infertility, Shawnee Mission Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE WICHITA, KANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	38%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David A. Grainger, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	71	25	22	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	42.3	32.0	36.4	1 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	38.0 (26.7–49.3)	32.0 (13.7–50.3)	22.7 (5.2–40.2)	1 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.9	34.8	5 / 17	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.5	34.8	5 / 17	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.0	8.0	22.7	2 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.7	4 / 8	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.7	0 / 8	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	33.3	4 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	7	7	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	16.2	2 / 7	2 / 7	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.2
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 2		2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINE ASSOCIATES LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert J. Homm, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	22	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.0	27.3	0 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.8 (9.8–31.7)	22.7 (5.2–40.2)	0 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.8	5 / 18	0 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.6	5 / 15	0 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	18.2	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 18	5 / 6		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 18	0 / 6		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 11	4 / 5		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Endocrine Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
JAMES W. AKIN
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James W. Akin, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	79	10	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	26.6	4 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	22.8 (13.5–32.0)	2 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	2 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.7	2 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.9	1 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	14.3	0 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	19.0	0 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 18	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kentucky Women’s Specialists

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OB/GYN ASSOCIATES FERTILITY CENTER LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	93%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	7%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	3%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven T. Nakajima, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	107	57	35	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	23.4	26.3	17.1	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.6 (12.9–28.2)	22.8 (11.9–33.7)	11.4 (0.9–22.0)	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.9	25.0	16.7	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.2	25.0	16.7	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.3	8.8	31.4	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.0	7 / 15	0 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	2 / 15	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.5	8 / 13	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	10	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 19	4 / 10	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.7	2.8	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		13		2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		5 / 13		2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		2.5

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University OB/GYN Associates Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND LASER CENTER BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	2%			Ovulatory dysfunction	41%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	9%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Heber E. Dunaway, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	39	33	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	18.1	28.2	9.1	8.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	11.1 (3.9–18.4)	10.3 (0.7–19.8)	6.1 (0.0–14.2)	4.3 (0.0–12.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.4	13.3	9.5	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.6	13.8	2 / 15	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	27.8	23.1	36.4	39.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 13	4 / 11	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 13	1 / 11	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 8	3 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	4	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Laser Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WOMAN'S CENTER FOR FERTILITY
AND ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	33%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	1%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bobby W. Webster, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	12	11	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	13.8	3 / 12	1 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	9.2 (2.2–16.3)	2 / 12	1 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.0	2 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.5	2 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	23.1	1 / 12	4 / 11	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.9	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		3	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Woman's Center for Fertility and Advanced Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**FERTILITY CLINIC
TULANE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AND CLINIC
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	89%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	11%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	56%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul R. Clisham, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	4	0	1	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	0 / 4		0 / 1	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 4		0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4			0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4			0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 4		1 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}				0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}				0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}				
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Clinic, Tulane University Hospital and Clinic

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	23%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Dickey, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	167	54	40	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	26.3	14.8	17.5	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.6 (15.3–27.8)	11.1 (2.7–19.5)	12.5 (2.3–22.7)	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.7	14.3	16.1	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.0	15.8	20.0	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	19.2	22.2	22.5	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.1	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.1	2 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	13.6	2 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	44.4	4 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	1.8	7.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of New Orleans

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David T. Vandermolen, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	12	9	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	54.7	5 / 12	0 / 9	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	45.3 (31.9–58.7)	5 / 12	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	57.1	5 / 8	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	60.0	5 / 7	0 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	20.8	4 / 12	0 / 9	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	4.1	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	27.6	1 / 5		0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.9	0 / 5		0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.5	0 / 5		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 7		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		6.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**GREATER BALTIMORE MEDICAL CENTER
FERTILITY CENTER
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	2%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	1%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eugene Katz, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	237	89	60	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	36.3	37.1	30.0	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.5 (26.5–38.5)	33.7 (23.9–43.5)	20.0 (9.9–30.1)	12.5 (0.0–25.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.1	34.5	22.2	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.4	34.9	23.1	3 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.6	2.2	10.0	16.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.7	21.2	5 / 18	2 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.3	15.2	1 / 18	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	48.1	30.0	5 / 12	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	85	24	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.4	29.2	2 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.5	3.9	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	41		20	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.9		15.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Greater Baltimore Medical Center Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HELIX CENTER FOR ART BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	2%	With ICSI	57%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nathan G. Berger, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	31	18	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.4	25.8	4 / 18	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	24.6 (13.8–35.4)	19.4 (5.4–33.3)	2 / 18	1 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.3	20.0	2 / 13	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.8	20.0	2 / 13	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.6	3.2	5 / 18	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	19.0	3 / 8	2 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.5	1 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 15	2 / 6	1 / 2	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.4	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		6		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		3 / 6		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		3.8		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Helix Center for ART

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND MEDICAL SCHOOL
CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Howard D. McClamrock, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	17	16	17	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 17	6 / 16	3 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 17	4 / 16	2 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 11	4 / 15	2 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	4 / 13	2 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6 / 17	1 / 16	2 / 17	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 4	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.0	5.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Maryland Medical School, Center for Advanced Reproductive Technology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIDATLANTIC FERTILITY CENTERS BETHESDA, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	37%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	6%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank E. Chang, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	90	70	82	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	26.7	24.3	9.8	2 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	23.3 (14.6–32.1)	21.4 (11.8–31.0)	9.8 (3.3–16.2)	2 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.6	30.6	13.8	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.4	42.9	20.5	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.9	30.0	29.3	1 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	45.8	6 / 17	3 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.2	0 / 17	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	47.6	6 / 15	2 / 8	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	4.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		12		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		4 / 12		1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MidAtlantic Fertility Centers

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

JOHNS HOPKINS FERTILITY CENTER LUTHERVILLE, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jairo E. Garcia, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	45	65	45
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	21.7	17.8	13.8	8.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	18.1 (9.8–26.4)	17.8 (6.6–28.9)	10.8 (3.2–18.3)	8.9 (0.6–17.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.0	19.0	14.0	9.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.1	20.0	15.2	10.3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.6	6.7	23.1	4.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 18	3 / 8	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 18	1 / 8	1 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 15	4 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	43	19	14	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.6	2 / 19	1 / 14	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.1
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	
	1		1	
	0 / 1		0 / 1	
	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Johns Hopkins Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	32%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Burt A. Littman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	3	1	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 12	2 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 12	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 12	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 12	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 12	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 5	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 3	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**SHADY GROVE FERTILITY
REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	23%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Levy, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	595	328	305	94
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	50.3	42.7	34.8	19.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.2	37.2	28.9	9.6
(Confidence Interval)	(40.2–48.2)	(32.0–42.4)	(23.8–33.9)	(3.6–15.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.7	46.9	36.8	12.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	51.5	47.5	38.3	13.2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.8	20.7	21.6	22.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	32.4	27.9	19.8	3 / 18
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.0	2.9	1.9	0 / 18
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.4	32.8	26.1	3 / 9
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	45	22	15	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	22.7	4 / 15	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.7
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	87		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	49.4		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Shady Grove Fertility, Reproductive Science Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF MARYLAND, INC. TOWSON, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	4%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Santiago L. Padilla, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	94	71	44	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	28.7	28.2	29.5	4 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.7 (18.6–36.7)	23.9 (14.0–33.9)	18.2 (6.8–29.6)	3 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.3	28.8	22.9	3 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.1	29.8	23.5	3 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.7	16.9	20.5	6 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	33.3	25.0	2 / 13	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.1	10.0	1 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	46.2	6 / 17	3 / 8	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	39	14	5	12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.5	2 / 14	0 / 5	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Maryland, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Elizabeth S. Ginsburg, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	518	323	256	139
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.0	41.5	32.4	19.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.0	32.8	27.0	12.2
(Confidence Interval)	(29.9–38.1)	(27.7–37.9)	(21.5–32.4)	(6.8–17.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.6	35.1	31.1	13.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.1	35.6	32.4	13.9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.4	6.5	13.3	7.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.4	3.9	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	32.0	28.4	21.7	22.2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.0	4.5	12.0	3.7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	34.7	36.8	30.4	5 / 17
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	62	18	14	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.0	7 / 18	3 / 14	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.8	3.9	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		48		13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		37.5		3 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred		2.4		3.6

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL VINCENT IVF UNIT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	27%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas L. Toth, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	114	72	65	34
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.4	36.1	30.8	26.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.7 (22.2–39.2)	27.8 (17.4–38.1)	20.0 (10.3–29.7)	17.6 (4.8–30.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	29.9	22.8	18.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.7	30.3	23.6	19.4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.9	6.9	12.3	5.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	32.6	15.4	10.0	2 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.7	3.8	10.0	1 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	20.0	4 / 13	2 / 6
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 6	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	3.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 8			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Massachusetts General Hospital Vincent IVF Unit

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NEW ENGLAND FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	78%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	78%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary L. Gross, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	8	3	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	2.3	1.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}				
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}				
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}				
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		0		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New England Fertility and Endocrinology Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.
NEW ENGLAND CLINIC OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
READING, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vito R. Cardone, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	231	134	139	65
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.1	32.8	30.2	12.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.2	26.1	22.3	6.2
(Confidence Interval)	(25.2–37.1)	(18.7–33.6)	(15.4–29.2)	(0.3–12.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.6	28.7	24.8	6.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.0	29.9	27.2	7.1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.3	9.0	10.1	6.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.9	22.7	19.0	1 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.4	6.8	4.8	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.5	37.1	29.0	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	42	29	17	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	14.3	17.2	2 / 17	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	65		29	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.8		20.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of New England, Inc., New England Clinic of Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BAYSTATE IVF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Grow, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	149	71	45	31
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	36.2	25.4	31.1	12.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.9	22.5	22.2	3.2
(Confidence Interval)	(25.3–40.4)	(12.8–32.3)	(10.1–34.4)	(0.0–9.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.3	27.1	29.4	3.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.8	29.6	30.3	3.7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.4	16.9	24.4	9.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	38.9	6 / 18	2 / 14	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.4	3 / 18	0 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	7 / 16	2 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	49	23	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.2	17.4	2 / 6	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	22		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Baystate IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BOSTON IVF WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	29%
GIFT	2%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	30%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael M. Alper, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	1074	747	705	371
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.8	26.2	19.7	13.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.8	21.8	15.6	7.5
(Confidence Interval)	(28.1–33.6)	(18.9–24.8)	(12.9–18.3)	(4.9–10.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.8	24.7	18.5	9.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.5	27.6	20.3	10.4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.1	11.6	15.7	20.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	31.4	31.1	23.7	15.7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.8	5.6	5.0	3.9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	35.6	35.6	23.6	14.3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	131	82	47	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.3	26.8	12.8	3 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	117		41	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.5		26.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Boston IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER OF BOSTON WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	1%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Patricia M. McShane, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	558	297	268	123
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	49.8	38.4	35.8	25.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.1	31.3	26.1	15.4
(Confidence Interval)	(36.1–44.2)	(26.0–36.6)	(20.9–31.4)	(9.1–21.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.5	34.1	29.2	18.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.5	36.2	32.0	19.2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.6	8.1	10.4	16.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	33.1	24.6	19.8	12.9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2.5	5.3	4.2	6.5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	30.8	23.7	22.9	2 / 19
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	92	37	25	14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.1	13.5	20.0	2 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	71		27	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.6		11.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Science Center of Boston

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	42%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory M. Christman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	25	13	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	22.0	4.0	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	16.9 (7.4–26.5)	4.0 (0.0–11.7)	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.7	1 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.7	1 / 16	1 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	25.4	36.0	5 / 13	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.1	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 13	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 13	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 10	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	9	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3.6	2 / 9	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	3.2	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Michigan

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, P.C. BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael S. Mersol-Barg, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	25	19	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.4	16.0	2 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (17.2–49.4)	8.0 (0.0–18.6)	1 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.7	8.3	1 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.7	9.5	1 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.1	4.0	3 / 19	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.4	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 13	2 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 13	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 11	2 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		3		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.7		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
OAKWOOD HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David M. Magyar, D.O.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	118	68	58	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	28.0	11.8	8.6	9.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.3	8.8	8.6	9.5
(Confidence Interval)	(18.3–34.2)	(2.1–15.6)	(1.4–15.8)	(0.0–22.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.0	11.3	14.7	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.4	12.5	16.1	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	20.3	22.1	41.4	57.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.3	1 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	18.2	2 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	48.4	3 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	11	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4.5	0 / 11	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.0	9.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 11		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, Oakwood Hospital and Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
HURLEY MEDICAL CENTER
FLINT, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	70%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	26%	With ICSI	79%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mostafa I. Abuzeid, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	34	15	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.5	26.5	5 / 15	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.1 (20.3–40.0)	26.5 (11.6–41.3)	1 / 15	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.6	32.1	1 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.1	33.3	1 / 11	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.8	17.6	3 / 15	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.7	2 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.7	1 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	32.0	3 / 9	1 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 8	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GRAND RAPIDS FERTILITY & IVF, P.C. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	94%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	2%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	2%	With ICSI	72%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	2%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	34%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas C. Daly, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	79	34	18	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.2	32.4	4 / 18	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	39.2 (28.5–50.0)	23.5 (9.3–37.8)	4 / 18	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.3	27.6	4 / 14	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.0	27.6	4 / 14	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.4	14.7	4 / 18	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.1	4.1	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	12.9	6 / 11	4 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.7	0 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	19.4	5 / 8	4 / 4	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	7	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.0	1 / 7	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.3	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	26		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.5		2 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9		4.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MICHIGAN REPRODUCTIVE & IVF CENTER, P.C.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	78%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	20%	With ICSI	76%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William G. Dodds, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	263	77	53	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.1	36.4	28.3	5 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	37.3 (31.4–43.1)	32.5 (22.0–42.9)	20.8 (9.8–31.7)	2 / 17
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.0	40.3	22.9	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.1	41.0	25.0	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.1	19.5	9.4	2 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	38.0	14.3	3 / 15	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.4	0.0	0 / 15	1 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	16.0	1 / 11	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	58	17	10	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.0	2 / 17	2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.1	3.8	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		29		9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		48.3		1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		2.7

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by R. Donald Eward, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	24	17	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	9.8	12.5	0 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	9.8 (0.7–18.8)	12.5 (0.0–25.7)	0 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	11.4	14.3	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	11.8	3 / 19	0 / 10	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.6	12.5	3 / 17	2 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	3.2	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 4	1 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 4	1 / 3		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.5	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Michigan Reproductive Institute, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY CENTER OF LANSING, P.C. LANSING, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	58%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	17%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	25%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mohammad Mohsenian, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	29	17	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.6	20.7	4 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.4 (16.3–38.5)	20.7 (5.9–35.4)	3 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.7	27.3	3 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.2	30.0	3 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	16.1	24.1	3 / 17	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	4.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	8 / 19	4 / 6	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 19	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 17	5 / 6	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	2 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.2	2.8	1.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility and Gynecology Center of Lansing, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY
LANSING, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	58%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	5%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	37%	With ICSI	58%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	67%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harold Sauer, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	3	4	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 12	1 / 3	2 / 4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 12	1 / 3	2 / 4	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 10	1 / 3	2 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 10	1 / 2	2 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 12	0 / 3	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Michigan State University, Center for Assisted Reproductive Technology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AT ROCHESTER HILLS ROCHESTER HILLS, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	61%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	33%	With ICSI	90%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	6%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mostafa I. Abuzeid, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	26	35	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.7	57.7	20.0	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	41.7 (29.2–54.1)	53.8 (34.7–73.0)	17.1 (4.7–29.6)	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.4	56.0	19.4	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.9	56.0	20.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1.7	3.8	11.4	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	4.6	4.8	3.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	25.0	5 / 15	1 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	17.9	1 / 15	1 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	44.0	5 / 14	2 / 6	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FAKIH INSTITUTE OF REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY ROCHESTER HILLS, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	81%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	17%	With ICSI	84%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	2%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael H. Fakh, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	159	55	36	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.8	45.5	30.6	2 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.9 (21.9–36.0)	40.0 (27.1–52.9)	22.2 (8.6–35.8)	2 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.2	44.9	29.6	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.1	45.8	32.0	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.1	10.9	25.0	4 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	22.8	32.0	4 / 11	2 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	24.6	24.0	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.7	54.5	2 / 8	2 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	14	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	13.5	2 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.0	2.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	82		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.1		0 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3		3.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WILLIAM BEAUMONT FERTILITY CENTER
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	31%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William R. Keye, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	123	65	53	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.5	40.0	26.4	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.3	32.3	20.8	20.0
(Confidence Interval)	(33.5–51.0)	(20.9–43.7)	(9.8–31.7)	(4.3–35.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.3	35.0	26.8	21.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.6	35.6	28.9	22.7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.6	7.7	22.6	8.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	12.5	34.6	0 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.6	0.0	0 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7.7	33.3	0 / 11	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	8	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 8	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	1.8	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: William Beaumont Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**HUTZEL HOSPITAL/WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY
ART PROGRAM
SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–64.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	21%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Elizabeth E. Puscheck, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	25	24	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.9	16.0	12.5	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	17.3 (9.0–25.5)	12.0 (0.0–24.7)	4.2 (0.0–12.2)	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.2	3 / 18	1 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	3 / 17	1 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	22.2	28.0	25.0	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.6	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.5	0 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.5	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 9		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University Women’s Care/Wayne State University ART Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HENRY FORD REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE TROY, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	34%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald C. Strickler, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	11	20	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	20.8	1 / 11	20.0	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.8 (9.3–32.3)	1 / 11	10.0 (0.0–23.1)	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.4	1 / 6	2 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.3	1 / 6	2 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.6	5 / 11	30.0	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.1	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.6	5.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		5.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

LUANA J. KYSELKA, M.D.
TROY, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	40%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	20%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William R. Keye, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	3	2	0	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 3	1 / 2		
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 3	1 / 2		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 3	1 / 2		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 3	1 / 2		
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.5		
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Luana J. Kyselka, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**ANN ARBOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE ASSOCIATES, P.C.
YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	68%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	5%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	27%	With ICSI	44%	Diminished ovarian reserve	32%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	5%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jonathan W.T. Ayers, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	140	72	53	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	29.3	20.8	22.6	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.6 (21.1–36.1)	18.1 (9.2–26.9)	18.9 (8.3–29.4)	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.8	24.1	23.3	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.5	25.5	25.0	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.9	25.0	18.9	3 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	43.9	2 / 15	3 / 12	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	14.6	1 / 15	1 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	55.0	3 / 13	3 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	34	12	8	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.4	3 / 12	3 / 8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		34		23
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		26.5		34.8
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		2.6

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce F. Campbell, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	228	132	113	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.9	47.0	31.0	22.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.5	39.4	23.9	12.5
(Confidence Interval)	(36.1–49.0)	(31.1–47.7)	(16.0–31.8)	(2.3–22.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0	46.4	30.7	16.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	51.1	46.4	30.7	16.7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.9	15.2	22.1	22.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	29.0	25.8	28.6	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.3	11.3	2.9	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.1	40.4	37.0	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	20	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.9	25.0	3 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	53		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	67.9		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE MIDWEST CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, P.A.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	26%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randle S. Corfman, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	152	71	46	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.7	47.9	26.1	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.2 (28.5–43.8)	36.6 (25.4–47.8)	19.6 (8.1–31.0)	0 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.7	41.9	23.7	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.0	42.6	23.7	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.2	12.7	17.4	4 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	22.1	11.8	2 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.4	2.9	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	30.9	19.2	1 / 9	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	56	28	13	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.9	50.0	4 / 13	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		22		20
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		50.0		20.0
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		2.6

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE CENTER MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	90%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	46%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Theodore C. Nagel, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	75	43	15	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	48.0	58.1	6 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	42.7 (31.5–53.9)	58.1 (43.4–72.9)	4 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.7	58.1	4 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.8	61.0	4 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0.0	0 / 15	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	50.0	24.0	2 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2.8	8.0	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	46.9	28.0	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.7	3.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	23		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MAYO CLINIC ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark A. Damario, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	151	53	36	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.7	49.1	38.9	3 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.8 (26.2–41.3)	47.2 (33.7–60.6)	22.2 (8.6–35.8)	2 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.9	49.0	25.8	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.1	50.0	29.6	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.0	3.8	13.9	4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.4	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	20.6	19.2	3 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.3	11.5	2 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	29.4	28.0	3 / 8	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	84	38	17	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.9	34.2	5 / 17	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		53	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2		47.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive Technologies

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & INFERTILITY ASSOCIATES, P.A. WOODBURY, MINNESOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	29%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jacques P. Stassart, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	151	67	43	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	51.7	41.8	44.2	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	46.4 (38.4–54.3)	37.3 (25.7–48.9)	25.6 (12.5–38.6)	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.9	39.7	26.8	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.7	41.7	28.9	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.3	6.0	4.7	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.9	32.1	5 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.4	3.6	2 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	34.3	32.0	4 / 11	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	11	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.9	5 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.7	3.6	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	48		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.4		2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Associates, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	96%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randall S. Hines, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	10	13	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.3	2 / 10	3 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.5 (17.0–38.1)	2 / 10	2 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.4	2 / 10	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.4	2 / 9	2 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.9	0 / 10	2 / 13	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	17.4	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.3	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 19	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	4	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.6	3.0	3.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		2		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Mississippi Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTY CENTER JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	27%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John D. Isaacs, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	17	9	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.1	4 / 17	2 / 9	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	34.1 (20.1–48.1)	4 / 17	0 / 9	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.5	4 / 14	0 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.5	4 / 13	0 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.4	3 / 17	3 / 9	5 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 15	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 15	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 15	3 / 4		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0		1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mississippi Fertility Institute at Women's Specialty Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALISTS CHESTERFIELD, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	51%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	1%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jorge A. Pineda, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	20	19	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.1	20.0	4 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.7 (21.2–50.2)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	1 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.7	15.0	1 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.5	3 / 18	1 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0.0	2 / 19	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 16	2 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4 / 16	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	9 / 15	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY INSTITUTE CHESTERFIELD, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	49%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anthony C. Pearlstone, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	18	24	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	58.2	8 / 18	41.7	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	56.4 (43.3–69.5)	7 / 18	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	56.4	7 / 17	25.0	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	57.4	7 / 16	26.1	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	1 / 18	0.0	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	15.6	4 / 8	1 / 10	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	31.3	1 / 8	0 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.2	5 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred				4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MID-MISSOURI CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	91%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	8%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	51%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Larry L. Penney, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	15	17	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.3	1 / 15	0 / 17	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.3 (14.6–46.0)	0 / 15	0 / 17	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.3	0 / 13	0 / 14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	0 / 13	0 / 12	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.1	2 / 15	3 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.1	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 11	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4 / 11	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 10			
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mid-Missouri Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI HOSPITAL AND CLINICS
IVF EMBRYOLOGY LABORATORY
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	28%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John W. Cassels, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	18	9	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 15	2 / 18	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 15	2 / 18	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 13	2 / 13	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 13	2 / 12	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 15	5 / 18	0 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 4	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	7	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 7		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.6		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Missouri Hospital and Clinics, IVF Embryology Laboratory

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIDWEST WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	29%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	94%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	30%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory C. Starks, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	15	15	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	27.7	9 / 15	3 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	25.5 (13.1–38.0)	9 / 15	2 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.7	9 / 15	2 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.9	9 / 15	2 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.3	0 / 15	1 / 15	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 13	0 / 9	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 12	3 / 9	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		2	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Midwest Women's Healthcare

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY & IVF CENTER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald P. Wilbois, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	17	11	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	2 / 17	4 / 11	0 / 11	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 17	2 / 11	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 15	2 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 15	2 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 17	3 / 11	6 / 11	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	2.3	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 2	3 / 4		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 2	0 / 4		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 2	2 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	4.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	25		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.0		2 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility & IVF Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE INFERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE CENTER
AT WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND BARNES-JEWISH HOSPITAL
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel B. Williams, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	177	67	70	29
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.1	31.3	27.1	27.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.5	23.9	20.0	20.7
(Confidence Interval)	(32.3–46.8)	(13.7–34.1)	(10.6–29.4)	(5.9–35.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.6	27.6	25.5	28.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.5	30.2	28.6	28.6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.3	13.4	21.4	27.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	29.5	9.5	4 / 19	2 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.4	4.8	0 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.1	3 / 16	3 / 14	2 / 6
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	9	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 15	2 / 9	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.7	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Infertility and Reproductive Medicine Center at Washington University School of Medicine and Barnes-Jewish Hospital

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY CENTER OF ST. LOUIS ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	41%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	16%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	43%	With ICSI	76%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	52%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sherman J. Silber, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	87	47	31	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	51.7	31.9	29.0	0 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	47.1 (36.6–57.6)	25.5 (13.1–38.0)	22.6 (7.9–37.3)	0 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.8	28.6	23.3	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	49.4	31.6	26.9	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.4	10.6	3.2	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	4.5	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.9	3 / 15	2 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	13.3	0 / 15	0 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	34.1	3 / 12	2 / 7	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Center of St. Louis

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NEBRASKA METHODIST HOSPITAL REI OMAHA, NEBRASKA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	64%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	36%	With ICSI	57%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carolyn M. Doherty, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	221	56	59	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	29.0	30.4	23.7	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	24.4 (18.8–30.1)	26.8 (15.2–38.4)	16.9 (7.4–26.5)	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.5	30.0	21.3	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.1	30.6	22.7	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.7	10.7	20.3	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	23.4	3 / 17	1 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.7	1 / 17	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	27.8	3 / 15	2 / 10	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	42	6	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.0	0 / 6	1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.3	2.7	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	46		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.2		0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		1.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF LAS VEGAS LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	13%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce S. Shapiro, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	32	17	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	28.1	21.9	4 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.9 (13.6–30.1)	18.8 (5.2–32.3)	3 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.1	20.0	3 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.8	26.1	3 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.4	6.3	3 / 17	3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	22.2	2 / 7	2 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.1	0 / 7	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	28.6	2 / 6	2 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	21		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	61.9			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Las Vegas

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NEVADA FERTILITY C.A.R.E.S.
UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR FERTILITY
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	23%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rachel A. McConnell, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	23	10	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.8	21.7	3 / 10	0 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.2 (18.2–38.2)	17.4 (1.9–32.9)	3 / 10	0 / 17
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.2	18.2	3 / 9	0 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.6	18.2	3 / 8	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	4.3	1 / 10	5 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	29.2	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	20.8	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	54.5	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	1	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 16		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SHER INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	98%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	6%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Geoffrey Sher, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	138	50	26	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	50.7	52.0	30.8	8 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	47.1 (38.8–55.4)	44.0 (30.2–57.8)	30.8 (13.0–48.5)	5 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.4	44.0	32.0	5 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	51.2	46.8	33.3	5 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.7	0.0	3.8	0 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.4	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	48.6	23.1	3 / 8	1 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.7	3.8	0 / 8	1 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	52.3	31.8	3 / 8	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	54.8		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		1.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE NEVADA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE RENO, NEVADA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Russell A. Foulk, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	23	26	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.2	47.8	19.2	4 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	38.2 (26.7–49.8)	47.8 (27.4–68.2)	15.4 (1.5–29.3)	2 / 16
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.4	52.4	16.7	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.1	52.4	19.0	2 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.9	8.7	7.7	1 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	35.7	5 / 11	0 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.1	0 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.5	5 / 11	1 / 4	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	2	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.7	0 / 2	1 / 3	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.5	3.3	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	45		21	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	53.3		57.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DARTMOUTH–HITCHCOCK MEDICAL CENTER LEBANON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Misty B. Porter, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	27	16	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	29.8	29.6	2 / 16	3 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.7 (14.9–40.4)	22.2 (6.5–37.9)	1 / 16	2 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.5	25.0	1 / 11	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.2	28.6	1 / 11	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.4	11.1	5 / 16	4 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	4.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 14	2 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 14	0 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	6	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	8 / 17	3 / 6	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.8	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dartmouth–Hitchcock Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY BEDMINSTER, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	26%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alexander M. Dlugi, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	14	13	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.5	5 / 14	4 / 13	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.4 (16.3–56.5)	4 / 14	4 / 13	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	8 / 17	4 / 10	4 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	8 / 17	4 / 10	4 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	22.7	4 / 14	3 / 13	4 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 10	0 / 5	2 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 10	2 / 5	2 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 8	0 / 4	4 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SHORE INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
ALLEN MORGAN, M.D.
BRICK, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Allen Morgan, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	13	9	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.4	2 / 13	4 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	29.6 (12.4–46.9)	2 / 13	3 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.6	2 / 12	3 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.8	2 / 12	3 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	1 / 13	1 / 9	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 12	0 / 2	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 12	1 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 8	1 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Shore IVF and Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE GYNECOLOGISTS, P.C.
CHERRY HILL, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David N. Goldberg, D.O.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	10	14	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.0	3 / 10	4 / 14	2 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	15.6 (3.0–28.2)	2 / 10	2 / 14	2 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.2	2 / 9	2 / 11	2 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.5	2 / 9	2 / 11	2 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.4	1 / 10	3 / 14	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 8	1 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 5	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 7		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Gynecologists, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF OF NORTH JERSEY, P.A. CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Diminished ovarian reserve	33%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark X. Ransom, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	33	14	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.7	30.3	2 / 14	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (19.1–47.6)	27.3 (12.1–42.5)	0 / 14	2 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.8	33.3	0 / 13	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.0	39.1	0 / 12	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.5	18.2	1 / 14	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 15	3 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 14	4 / 9		0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 13			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF of North Jersey, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY EDISON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory H. Corsan, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	27	5	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.5	25.9	1 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.3 (10.1–30.6)	22.2 (6.5–37.9)	1 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.0	23.1	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.5	23.1	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	15.3	3.7	1 / 5	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 18	1 / 7	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 18	1 / 7	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 7			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine and Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DR. PHILIP R. LESORGEN, WOMEN'S FERTILITY CENTER
ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Philip R. Lesorgen, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	17	8	10	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	7 / 17	4 / 8	3 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	7 / 17	2 / 8	3 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 14	2 / 7	3 / 9	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 13	2 / 7	3 / 9	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3 / 17	1 / 8	1 / 10	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 7	2 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 7	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Philip R. Lesorgen

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NORTH HUDSON I.V.F.
CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jane E. Miller, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	27	11	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.0	22.2	2 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.0 (5.7–34.3)	22.2 (6.5–37.9)	2 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.3	25.0	2 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6	28.6	2 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	26.7	11.1	5 / 11	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 9	4 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 9	0 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 6	3 / 6	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5	2.5		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		19		7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		11 / 19		0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred		2.4		2.7

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Hudson I.V.F., Center for Fertility and Gynecology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
AT HACKENSACK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	23%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jose M. Colon, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	85	49	34	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	27.1	26.5	23.5	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	22.4 (13.5–31.2)	22.4 (10.8–34.1)	14.7 (2.8–26.6)	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.9	35.5	20.8	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.2	36.7	20.8	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	20.0	36.7	29.4	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.1	6 / 13	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	13.0	2 / 13	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	9 / 19	6 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.0		1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DELAWARE VALLEY OB/GYN AND INFERTILITY GROUP LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Seth G. Derman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	12	15	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.0	4 / 12	8 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.4 (6.2–36.6)	4 / 12	7 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.1	4 / 12	7 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.1	4 / 12	7 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.1	0 / 12	0 / 15	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.8	4.3	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 7	2 / 4	2 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 6	3 / 4	1 / 7	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.5		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Delaware Valley OB/GYN and Infertility Group

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PRINCETON CENTER FOR INFERTILITY & REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	36%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Althea M. O'Shaughnessy, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	16	13	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	22.2	4 / 16	2 / 13	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	22.2 (6.5–37.9)	3 / 16	2 / 13	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	3 / 13	2 / 9	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 18	3 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.1	3 / 16	4 / 13	1 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	5	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 14	0 / 5	2 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.0	4.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 8		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Princeton Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

EAST COAST INFERTILITY AND IVF, P.C. LITTLE SILVER, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	45%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Miguel Damien, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	41	41	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.1	39.0	19.5	3 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	38.2 (26.7–49.8)	34.1 (19.6–48.7)	17.1 (5.6–28.6)	2 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.8	37.8	25.0	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.3	38.9	26.9	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.7	9.8	31.7	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.0	6 / 16	4 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	16.7	2 / 16	0 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	50.0	6 / 14	4 / 7	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	3	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	2.7	5.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND SCIENCE
ST. BARNABAS MEDICAL CENTER
LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Margaret G. Garrisi, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	336	226	219	82
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	54.8	46.0	39.3	24.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.6	37.6	30.1	15.9
(Confidence Interval)	(42.3–53.0)	(31.3–43.9)	(24.1–36.2)	(7.9–23.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	49.5	41.7	34.0	18.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	51.6	44.5	35.9	19.4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.9	9.7	11.4	13.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	31.0	30.8	22.1	10.0
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.9	8.7	7.0	5.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.9	40.0	25.8	2 / 13
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	51	42	22	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.1	47.6	22.7	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	83		40	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	60.2		30.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science, St. Barnabas Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COOPER CENTER FOR IN VITRO FERTILIZATION, P.C. MARLTON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	9%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jerome H. Check, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	246	166	159	131
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	24.0	19.3	13.8	3.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.5 (16.4–26.7)	16.3 (10.7–21.9)	10.7 (5.9–15.5)	3.1 (0.1–6.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.3	19.7	13.5	4.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.8	37.5	23.3	12.9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.7	17.5	20.8	23.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	37.3	21.9	22.7	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.1	6.3	0.0	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	34.0	29.6	3 / 17	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	158	63	57	34
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.9	19.0	24.6	5.9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.7
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	76		78	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.8		29.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Cooper Center for In Vitro Fertilization, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DELAWARE VALLEY INSTITUTE OF FERTILITY AND GENETICS MARLTON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George S. Taliadouros, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	10	8	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	27.3	3 / 10	2 / 8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	22.7 (5.2–40.2)	3 / 10	2 / 8	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	3 / 7	2 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 19	3 / 7	2 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.1	3 / 10	3 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.1	4.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 5	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Delaware Valley Institute of Fertility and Genetics

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert A. Skaf, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	90	47	29	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.3	38.3	27.6	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.8 (18.5–37.0)	27.7 (14.9–40.4)	13.8 (1.2–26.3)	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.1	31.0	16.0	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.5	31.0	16.7	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.4	10.6	13.8	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	46.7	5 / 18	0 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.3	2 / 18	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	56.0	5 / 13	0 / 4	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	4	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.6	1 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	4.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		
		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DIAMOND INSTITUTE FOR INFERTILITY MILLBURN, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Matan Yemini, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	110	80	75	36
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	29.1	25.0	8.0	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.8	20.0	6.7	8.3
(Confidence Interval)	(14.1–29.5)	(11.2–28.8)	(1.0–12.3)	(0.0–17.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.2	23.5	9.4	10.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.7	23.9	9.8	10.3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.0	15.0	29.3	19.4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.4	35.0	2 / 6	2 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.3	5.0	1 / 6	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.7	7 / 16	1 / 5	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	12	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 15	2 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	27		20	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.6		15.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Diamond Institute for Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE ASSOCIATES OF NEW JERSEY MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard T. Scott, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	383	226	203	82
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	53.5	37.6	31.5	22.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.8	31.4	24.6	15.9
(Confidence Interval)	(42.8–52.8)	(25.4–37.5)	(18.7–30.6)	(7.9–23.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	56.5	42.0	36.2	28.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	58.8	45.8	38.2	28.9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	15.4	25.2	32.0	43.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	41.0	27.1	20.3	4 / 18
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.3	5.9	1.6	1 / 18
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	48.1	32.4	20.0	5 / 13
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	50	28	16	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.0	42.9	5 / 16	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.7
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	103		33	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	58.3		36.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of New Jersey

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL–IVF PROGRAM NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David B. Seifer, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	147	78	55	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.9	35.9	21.8	5 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	39.5 (31.6–47.4)	28.2 (18.2–38.2)	14.5 (5.2–23.9)	4 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.3	32.4	19.5	4 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.8	33.3	20.5	4 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.9	12.8	25.5	4 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	3.3	5.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	33.3	28.6	1 / 12	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.3	3.6	1 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.9	27.3	2 / 8	2 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	23	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.2	26.1	1 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	3.9	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	26		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0		0 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		1.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF NEW JERSEY SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael C. Darder, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	133	74	53	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	57.9	43.2	35.8	2 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	53.4 (44.9–61.9)	36.5 (25.5–47.5)	24.5 (12.9–36.1)	1 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	59.2	42.9	27.1	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	62.3	44.3	28.9	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.8	14.9	9.4	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	3.7	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	41.6	31.3	4 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.9	3.1	2 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.3	29.6	4 / 13	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	81		17	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	64.2		3 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF New Jersey

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DR. LOUIS R. MANARA
VOORHEES, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Louis R. Manara, D.O.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	6	2	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	6 / 18	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 18	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 17	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 16	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 18	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 6	1 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 3	1 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred			2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Louis R. Manara

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF NEW JERSEY WESTWOOD, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Navot, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	40	22	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.1	35.0	22.7	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	25.6 (16.0–35.3)	27.5 (13.7–41.3)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.4	28.9	18.2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6	33.3	18.2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.4	5.0	0.0	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	20.0	2 / 14	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	16.0	3 / 14	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	40.0	4 / 11	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	1.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		7		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		2 / 7		1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		3.1		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of New Jersey

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE OF NEW MEXICO ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas J. Thompson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	22	20	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	60.0	54.5	35.0	3 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	46.7 (28.8–64.5)	45.5 (24.6–66.3)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.3	50.0	3 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0	50.0	3 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.3	9.1	10.0	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 18	4 / 12	3 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 18	1 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 14	3 / 10	2 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	4	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 8	2 / 4	0 / 5	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		21		9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		85.7		3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred		2.2		2.2

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine of New Mexico

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTHWEST FERTILITY SERVICES ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Norman A. Assad, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	10	15	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	8.3	1 / 10	3 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	8.3 (0.0–19.4)	1 / 10	1 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9.1	1 / 7	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9.5	1 / 6	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.3	3 / 10	5 / 15	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.7	3.2	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	1.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ALBANY IVF, FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY ALBANY, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	47%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter M. Horvath, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	18	7	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	19.4	1 / 18	0 / 7	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	13.9 (2.6–25.2)	1 / 18	0 / 7	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.2	1 / 17	0 / 6	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.2	1 / 16	0 / 6	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.3	1 / 18	1 / 7	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 7	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 7	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 5	0 / 1		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Albany IVF, Fertility and Gynecology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**LEADING INSTITUTE FOR FERTILITY ENHANCEMENT (L.I.F.E.)
ALBANY, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	9%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edgar S. Henriques, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	7	9	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	8 / 15	1 / 7	0 / 9	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	8 / 15	0 / 7	0 / 9	1 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	8 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	8 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 15	1 / 7	3 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 8	1 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 8	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 8			0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Leading Institute for Fertility Enhancement (L.I.F.E.)

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BROOKLYN IVF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	48%
				Male factor	24%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Susan M. Lobel, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	213	67	47	30
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.2	41.8	21.3	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.7 (29.2–42.1)	38.8 (27.1–50.5)	19.1 (7.9–30.4)	16.7 (3.3–30.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.6	49.1	28.1	5 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.8	49.1	28.1	5 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.9	20.9	31.9	36.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	39.1	35.7	1 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	12.0	14.3	0 / 10	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	50.0	46.2	1 / 9	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	2	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 15	0 / 2	1 / 3	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5	4.3	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 10		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Genesis Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MONTEFIORE FERTILITY AND HORMONE CENTER DOBBS FERRY, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry R. Witt, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	150	95	87	52
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.0	35.8	24.1	11.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	34.7 (27.1–42.3)	32.6 (23.2–42.1)	16.1 (8.4–23.8)	9.6 (1.6–17.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.8	38.8	20.0	12.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.0	39.2	20.9	13.5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.7	15.8	19.5	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.3	17.6	23.8	2 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.0	5.9	0.0	1 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.3	22.6	4 / 14	2 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	17	21	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.7	5 / 17	23.8	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 14		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Montefiore's Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GARDEN CITY CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

YU-KANG YING, M.D., P.C.

GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	3%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Yu-Kang Ying, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	4	5	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	11 / 15	2 / 4	2 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	9 / 15	2 / 4	2 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9 / 15	2 / 4	2 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9 / 14	2 / 4	2 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 15	0 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	5.3	3.4	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 11	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 9	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Garden City Center for Advanced Reproductive Technologies, Yu-Kang Ying, M.D., P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NORTH SHORE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION
MANHASSET, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Avner Hershlag, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	173	108	102	39
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.3	21.3	25.5	10.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.4	16.7	19.6	7.7
(Confidence Interval)	(25.4–39.3)	(9.6–23.7)	(11.9–27.3)	(0.0–16.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.3	19.8	24.1	12.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.4	19.8	24.4	12.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.3	15.7	18.6	35.9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.2	26.1	23.1	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.6	0.0	7.7	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	28.6	6 / 18	35.0	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	45	33	20	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	11.1	15.2	5.0	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.4
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Shore University Hospital, Center for Human Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE ASSOCIATES MINEOLA, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	29%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	45%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gabriel A. San Roman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	392	213	168	49
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.4	24.4	18.5	6.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.3	20.7	12.5	6.1
(Confidence Interval)	(23.9–32.8)	(15.2–26.1)	(7.5–17.5)	(0.0–12.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.5	22.0	14.3	6.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.8	23.3	15.0	7.3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.1	6.1	12.5	10.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	22.0	23.1	25.8	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.2	7.7	6.5	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	30.6	27.3	42.9	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	172	66	31	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.2	19.7	6.5	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.7
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Science Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED FERTILITY SERVICES NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	22%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	32%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hugh D. Melnick, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	153	71	65	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	18.3	16.9	9.2	9.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	16.3 (10.5–22.2)	15.5 (7.1–23.9)	4.6 (0.0–9.7)	6.3 (0.0–14.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.4	17.5	5.5	7.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.4	18.3	5.8	8.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.1	11.3	15.4	18.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	42.9	2 / 12	2 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.7	2 / 12	0 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	48.0	3 / 11	1 / 3	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	9	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9 / 19	3 / 9	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.7	3.3	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	33		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.4		40.9	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Services

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BROOKLYN FERTILITY CENTER NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	7%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dov B. Goldstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	17	12	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 17	2 / 12	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 17	2 / 12	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 17	2 / 12	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 14	2 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 17	0 / 12	0 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 4	2 / 2	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.4	2.3	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Brooklyn Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**COLUMBIA PRESBYTERIAN MEDICAL CENTER
CENTER FOR WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE CARE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Diminished ovarian reserve	45%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark V. Sauer, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	56	34	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.3	26.8	20.6	3 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	25.9 (14.2–37.6)	26.8 (15.2–38.4)	17.6 (4.8–30.5)	1 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.5	32.6	20.0	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6	34.1	20.0	1 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.6	17.9	11.8	7 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 18	3 / 15	3 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6 / 18	1 / 15	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	8 / 14	4 / 15	4 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	79		28	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.9		21.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, Center for Women's Reproductive Care at Columbia University

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NABIL HUSAMI, M.D.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nabil W. Husami, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	21	24	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	27.6	19.0	16.7	2 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.7 (5.9–35.4)	19.0 (2.3–35.8)	8.3 (0.0–19.4)	2 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	4 / 15	10.0	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	4 / 15	2 / 18	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	17.2	28.6	16.7	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 4	2 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 6	1 / 4	1 / 2	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nabil Husami, M.D.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MARTIN KELTZ, M.D.
OB/GYN ASSOCIATES OF ST. LUKE'S ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Martin Keltz, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	11	24	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	54.3	6 / 11	25.0	4 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.0	5 / 11	20.8	1 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(23.8–56.2)		(4.6–37.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.2	5 / 11	5 / 16	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.2	5 / 10	5 / 16	1 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.4	0 / 11	33.3	0 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	4.5	5.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 19	3 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4 / 19	1 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 14	4 / 5	2 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	4	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Martin Keltz, M.D., Division of Reproductive Endocrinology of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MACLEOD LABORATORY NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	39%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	17%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	28%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	28%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Attila Toth, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	3	6	8	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 3	1 / 6	1 / 8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 8	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 7	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 6	0 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	1.3	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MacLeod Laboratory

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**MEDICAL OFFICES FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION
CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION (CHR)
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	3%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Norbert Gleicher, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	42	55	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.3	21.4	10.9	3.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.5 (11.8–29.2)	19.0 (7.2–30.9)	7.3 (0.4–14.1)	3.1 (0.0–9.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.9	23.5	12.1	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.2	25.0	12.1	1 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.5	19.0	40.0	34.4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.6	3 / 9	3 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	14.3	0 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 17	3 / 8	3 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	10	4	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.6	3 / 10	1 / 4	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.7
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.4		0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Medical Offices for Human Reproduction, Center for Human Reproduction (CHR)

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DR. LILLIAN D. NASH
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	40%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	2%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lillian D. Nash, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	9	12	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 14	4 / 9	0 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 14	0 / 9	5 / 12	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.2	2.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 3	2 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 2	2 / 3		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.0	5.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Lillian D. Nash

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NEW YORK FERTILITY INSTITUTE NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Diminished ovarian reserve	32%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Majid Fateh, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	15	21	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.4	8 / 15	33.3	4 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	39.3 (21.2–57.4)	8 / 15	33.3 (13.2–53.5)	2 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.3	8 / 15	7 / 19	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.3	8 / 15	7 / 15	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0 / 15	9.5	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 13	0 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 13	0 / 8	0 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 11	0 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	1	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1		0 / 1	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		4.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		16		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		10 / 16		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.9		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New York Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OFFICES FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.C. NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Cecilia Schmidt-Sarosi, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	42	42	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.9	35.7	19.0	13.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	34.1 (19.6–48.7)	28.6 (14.9–42.2)	16.7 (5.4–27.9)	7.9 (0.0–16.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.1	31.6	22.6	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.9	32.4	23.3	13.6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	9.5	26.2	39.5
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 18	4 / 15	3 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 18	2 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 14	5 / 12	2 / 7	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	15	11	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5.6	2 / 15	1 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	3.9	2.9	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	19		21	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 19		9.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		4.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Offices for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PROGRAM FOR IN VITRO FERTILIZATION, REPRODUCTIVE SURGERY AND INFERTILITY
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James A. Grifo, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	353	254	293	191
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.5	37.8	31.1	20.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.2	30.3	25.6	10.5
(Confidence Interval)	(33.2–43.3)	(24.7–36.0)	(20.6–30.6)	(6.1–14.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.9	38.1	36.4	16.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.2	39.3	36.8	16.4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.7	20.5	29.7	36.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	45.2	30.2	19.8	10.0
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.6	1.0	8.8	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	45.2	29.9	28.0	10.0
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	50	28	19	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.0	21.4	7 / 19	4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.1	3.2	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	207		40	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.3		27.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Program for In Vitro Fertilization, Reproductive Surgery and Infertility, New York University School of Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WEILL MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY
THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & INFERTILITY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	29%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Zev Rosenwaks, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	603	383	391	215
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.6	37.9	32.2	23.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.1	28.7	25.3	12.1
(Confidence Interval)	(37.2–45.1)	(24.2–33.3)	(21.0–29.6)	(7.7–16.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.4	34.1	30.7	17.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.1	35.8	32.6	17.8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.5	15.7	17.4	30.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.5	22.8	26.2	11.8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.7	12.4	6.3	2.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.9	33.6	30.3	19.2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	64	29	25	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.4	24.1	28.0	4 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	76		18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.1		4 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Weill Medical College of Cornell University, The Center for Reproductive Medicine & Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE CAPITAL REGION GENETICS & IVF CENTER
BELLEVUE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL
NISKAYUNA, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	33%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John M. Donhowe, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	19	13	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.3	4 / 19	1 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.7 (18.0–53.5)	4 / 19	0 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.0	4 / 19	0 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.0	4 / 18	0 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.6	0 / 19	0 / 13	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 11	3 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 10	2 / 4		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	5	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 11	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Capital Region Genetics & IVF Center, Bellevue Woman's Hospital

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

LONG ISLAND IVF ASSOCIATES PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	93%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	3%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	4%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David Kreiner, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	253	174	118	52
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.5	32.8	23.7	30.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	34.4 (28.5–40.2)	24.7 (18.3–31.1)	16.1 (9.5–22.7)	21.2 (10.1–32.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.0	29.7	20.4	26.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.8	32.6	21.3	26.2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.1	16.7	21.2	19.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	38.0	19.3	32.1	2 / 16
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.0	7.0	10.7	0 / 16
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	40.2	27.9	8 / 19	0 / 11
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	144	48	38	19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.4	20.8	26.3	3 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.1
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		30		12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		53.3		4 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred		2.9		2.7

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Long Island IVF Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND INFERTILITY
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	91%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	50%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eberhard Muechler, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	7	8	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.0	2 / 7	0 / 8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	40.0 (18.5–61.5)	2 / 7	0 / 8	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.0	2 / 7	0 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	8 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	0 / 7	2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.1	3.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 9	1 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 9	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 8	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 9			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Reproductive Health and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

STRONG FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vivian Lewis, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	99	78	35	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	49.5	32.1	17.1	5 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	46.5 (36.6–56.3)	32.1 (21.7–42.4)	14.3 (2.7–25.9)	4 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.9	39.7	20.0	4 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.9	41.0	20.8	4 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.1	19.2	28.6	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	2.9	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.8	36.0	1 / 6	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	4.0	0 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.3	40.0	1 / 5	2 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	9	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 13	1 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 13		2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Strong Fertility and Reproductive Science Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY AND IVF MEDICAL ASSOCIATES OF WESTERN NEW YORK SNYDER, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kent Crickard, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	103	54	33	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	49.5	31.5	18.2	0.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.7	27.8	18.2	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(33.2–52.3)	(15.8–39.7)	(5.0–31.3)	(0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.3	31.9	23.1	0 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.3	34.1	27.3	0 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.8	13.0	21.2	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	31.4	5 / 17	2 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.8	1 / 17	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	43.2	3 / 15	2 / 6	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	8	7	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 12	1 / 8	1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	2.6	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility and IVF Medical Associates of Western New York

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK, DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY STONY BROOK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard A. Bronson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	17	8	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	12.5	6 / 17	0 / 8	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	12.5 (1.0–24.0)	4 / 17	0 / 8	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.4	4 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.0	4 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	28.1	5 / 17	2 / 8	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	2.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 4	3 / 6		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	2 / 6		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 4	2 / 4		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 8	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.5		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Health Science Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CNY FERTILITY CENTER SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	68%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert J. Kiltz, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	178	84	56	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.8	41.7	35.7	4.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.6 (25.7–39.5)	34.5 (24.4–44.7)	30.4 (18.3–42.4)	4.5 (0.0–13.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.1	37.2	33.3	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.0	38.2	36.2	1 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.5	7.1	8.9	4.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.6	4.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	24.6	28.6	10.0	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	21.7	5.7	0.0	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	46.6	37.9	1 / 17	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	7	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.6	2.6	1.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	63		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.1		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: CNY Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WESTCHESTER FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael B. Blotner, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	21	22	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	20.7	19.0	22.7	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	10.3 (0.0–21.4)	14.3 (0.0–29.3)	9.1 (0.0–21.1)	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.5	15.0	2 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	14.3	3 / 16	2 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	17.2	4.8	22.7	5 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	6	1	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 9	0 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.7
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Westchester Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE/IVF WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	37%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John (Jan) M. Wieckowski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	25	18	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	22.9	40.0	6 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	17.1 (4.7–29.6)	40.0 (20.8–59.2)	4 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.0	47.6	4 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.7	47.6	4 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.3	16.0	2 / 18	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.5	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 8	2 / 10	1 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 8	1 / 10	1 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 6	3 / 10	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 8	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine/IVF

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NORTH CAROLINA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
THE TALBERT FERTILITY INSTITUTE
CARY, NORTH CAROLINA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Luther M. Talbert, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	190	63	55	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.7	33.3	25.5	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.5 (24.0–37.1)	25.4 (14.6–36.1)	20.0 (9.4–30.6)	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.7	32.0	25.0	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.7	32.0	25.6	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.5	20.6	20.0	3 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	24.2	28.6	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	25.8	19.0	1 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	50.0	8 / 16	3 / 11	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.5	4.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	64		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.9		0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Carolina Center for Reproductive Medicine, The Talbert Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA A.R.T. CLINIC CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	36%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ania I. Kowalik, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	36	30	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	23.8	22.2	16.7	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	23.8 (10.9–36.7)	13.9 (2.6–25.2)	6.7 (0.0–15.6)	1 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.0	19.2	2 / 16	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.0	19.2	2 / 16	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.9	27.8	46.7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 10	3 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 10	0 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 10	3 / 5	2 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 7		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of North Carolina A.R.T. Clinic

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INSTITUTE FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jack L. Crain, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	174	55	48	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	50.6	54.5	29.2	3 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	46.6 (39.1–54.0)	49.1 (35.9–62.3)	16.7 (6.1–27.2)	3 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	52.3	56.3	20.5	3 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	54.4	56.3	20.5	3 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.9	12.7	18.8	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	4.1	4.8	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	36.4	23.3	4 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	20.5	13.3	2 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	51.9	33.3	3 / 8	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	11	8	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.6	5 / 11	0 / 8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.9	3.5	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		20		2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		65.0		1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul B. Marshburn, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	27	19	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.5	59.3	5 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	41.5 (28.2–54.8)	40.7 (22.2–59.3)	5 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.8	42.3	5 / 16	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.8	45.8	5 / 16	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.3	3.7	3 / 19	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.9	5 / 16	3 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.5	1 / 16	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	36.4	4 / 11	4 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Program for Assisted Reproduction, Carolinas Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE FERTILITY CENTER AT NORTHEAST MEDICAL CENTER CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	69%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Slowey, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	6	4	0	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 6	1 / 4		
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 6	1 / 4		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 3		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4	1 / 3		
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 6	1 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.7		
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility Center at Northeast Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DUKE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	29%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grace Couchman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	126	48	32	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	26.2	33.3	9.4	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	22.2 (15.0–29.5)	31.3 (18.1–44.4)	9.4 (0.0–19.5)	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	24.8	35.7	12.5	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.5	44.1	13.6	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.3	12.5	25.0	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.3	5 / 16	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	9.1	2 / 16	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	5 / 15	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	7	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 18	1 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.6	3.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.7		2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Duke University Medical Center, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY
WOMEN'S PHYSICIANS
GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Clifford C. Hayslip, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	16	5	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	29.2	3 / 16	2 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.8 (4.6–37.1)	3 / 16	1 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	3 / 16	1 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	3 / 16	1 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	16.7	0 / 16	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	2.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 2	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 5	2 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 9		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Carolina University Women's Physicians

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY PROGRAM FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey L. Deaton, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	39	23	16	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	23.1	47.8	1 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	23.1 (9.9–36.3)	39.1 (19.2–59.1)	0 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.3	42.9	0 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.3	45.0	0 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	15.4	8.7	1 / 16	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	3.5	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 9	3 / 11	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 9	1 / 11	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 9	3 / 9		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Wake Forest University Program for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MERCARE MEDICAL GROUP–FERTILITY CENTER FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	5%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steffen P. Christensen, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	14	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	16.1	3 / 14	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	11.3 (3.4–19.2)	2 / 14	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.7	2 / 11	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.6	2 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.3	3 / 14	1 / 6	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	1.3		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	
	1		1	
	0 / 1		0 / 1	
	4.0		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MeritCare Medical Group–Fertility Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY UNLIMITED, INC.
AKRON, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	2%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nicholas J. Spirtos, D.O.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	28	22	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.3	17.9	27.3	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (12.8–37.2)	17.9 (3.7–32.0)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.6	23.8	4 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.4	23.8	4 / 14	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	20.8	25.0	22.7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.6	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 15	1 / 5	2 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 15	2 / 5	1 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 12	3 / 5	3 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.3	2.5	1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 7		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Unlimited, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE GYNECOLOGY AKRON, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	28%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard W. Moretuzzo, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	28	13	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.4	50.0	4 / 13	1 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.1 (25.0–47.2)	50.0 (31.5–68.5)	2 / 13	0 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.1	58.3	2 / 9	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.1	58.3	2 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	18.1	14.3	4 / 13	7 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	21.9	4 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.3	2 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	26.9	5 / 14	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	7	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 15	0 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Gynecology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BETHESDA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & FERTILITY CINCINNATI, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Glen E. Hofmann, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	84	34	31	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.3	32.4	22.6	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	39.3 (28.8–49.7)	29.4 (14.1–44.7)	19.4 (5.4–33.3)	1 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.2	30.3	26.1	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.5	33.3	26.1	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.1	2.9	25.8	6 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	39.4	1 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.0	1 / 11	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	39.4	2 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	11	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 14	2 / 11	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		29		14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		44.8		3 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		2.5

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Bethesda Center for Reproductive Health & Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CINCINNATI, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael A. Thomas, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	21	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	29.1	38.1	1 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.3 (15.5–39.0)	28.6 (9.2–47.9)	1 / 6	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.0	6 / 17	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.1	6 / 17	1 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.1	19.0	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6	4.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	7 / 16	4 / 8	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 16	0 / 8	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 15	3 / 6	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	7	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 17	1 / 7	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	18		17	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12 / 18		5 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CINCINNATI, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sherif G. Awadalla, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	310	124	87	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.0	37.9	31.0	0 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	36.1 (30.8–41.5)	29.8 (21.8–37.9)	23.0 (14.1–31.8)	0 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.5	34.9	29.0	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.6	35.6	29.9	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.9	14.5	20.7	4 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.6	3.8	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.4	10.6	25.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	5.0	10.6	3.7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	33.0	27.0	35.0	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	76	27	22	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.4	18.5	13.6	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.8
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	42		36	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.6		19.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

METROHEALTH MEDICAL CENTER FERTILITY CLINIC CLEVELAND, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	19%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	8%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Khalid M. Ataya, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	5	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 7	0 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 7	0 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 7	2 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	2.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 3		1 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 2		1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MetroHealth Medical Center Fertility Clinic

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OHIO REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE COLUMBUS, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	37%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grant Schmidt, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	253	126	111	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.5	31.0	27.0	16.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	37.5 (31.6–43.5)	29.4 (21.4–37.3)	20.7 (13.2–28.3)	16.0 (1.6–30.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.4	33.0	23.7	19.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.3	34.6	25.0	4 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.1	11.1	12.6	16.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	32.4	30.8	33.3	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.5	12.8	0.0	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.9	37.8	26.1	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	55	17	14	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	27.3	6 / 17	2 / 14	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 14		1 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Ohio Reproductive Medicine, Ohio State University

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIAMI VALLEY HOSPITAL FERTILITY CENTER DAYTON, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Parvis Daneshjoo, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	6	2	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	13.3	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	13.3 (1.2–25.5)	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.4	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 18	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	23.3	0 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 4	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	6	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		12	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		2 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

KETTERING REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE KETTERING, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	45%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark C. Bidwell, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	2	8	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	18.5	0 / 2	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	16.7 (6.7–26.6)	0 / 2	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.4	0 / 2	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.1	0 / 1	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	22.2	0 / 2	1 / 8	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 10		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 10		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 9		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.7	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		1.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kettering Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO TOLEDO, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	34%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph V. Karnitis, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	57	25	16	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	22.8	32.0	5 / 16	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	15.8 (6.3–25.3)	24.0 (7.3–40.7)	3 / 16	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.9	6 / 17	3 / 12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.0	6 / 13	3 / 10	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	24.6	32.0	4 / 16	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 13	0 / 8	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 13	0 / 8	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 9	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	8	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11	0 / 8	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		1.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Northwestern Ohio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE REPRODUCTIVE CENTER YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	38%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert L. Collins, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	19	10	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	14.0	3 / 19	0 / 10	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	14.0 (3.6–24.3)	3 / 19	0 / 10	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.4	3 / 13	0 / 9	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.4	3 / 13	0 / 9	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.3	6 / 19	1 / 10	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 3		1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 3		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 3		1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.7	3.3	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		11		5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		4 / 11		1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred		3.9		4.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Reproductive Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, P.C.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	30%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gilbert G. Haas, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	7	7	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	22.7	0 / 7	3 / 7	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	22.7 (5.2–40.2)	0 / 7	1 / 7	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	0 / 5	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 17	0 / 5	1 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.1	2 / 7	1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.4	2.6	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 5		0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5		0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 5		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.7	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4		0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Health, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eli Reshef, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	104	60	41	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	47.1	40.0	31.7	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	41.3 (31.9–50.8)	35.0 (22.9–47.1)	22.0 (9.3–34.6)	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.4	40.4	25.7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.7	42.9	26.5	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.8	13.3	14.6	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	24.5	25.0	2 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.2	8.3	0 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	39.5	33.3	1 / 9	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	12	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 13	1 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 12		2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Henry G. Bennett, Jr., Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	12%	
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	8%	
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	44%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stanley G. Prough, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	95	33	18	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.3	21.2	3 / 18	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	43.2 (33.2–53.1)	18.2 (5.0–31.3)	3 / 18	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	51.3	23.1	3 / 13	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	52.6	24.0	3 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	15.8	21.2	5 / 18	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	38.6	4 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.8	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	46.3	4 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	2	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 16	0 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTHWEST FERTILITY CENTER PORTLAND, OREGON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	19%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eugene M. Stoelk, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	20	7	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	42.6	20.0	1 / 7	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	37.0 (24.2–49.9)	20.0 (2.5–37.5)	0 / 7	2 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.7	20.0	0 / 6	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.5	4 / 18	0 / 6	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1.9	0.0	1 / 7	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	17.4	2 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.3	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	25.0	3 / 4		0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	8	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.5	1 / 8	0 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	24		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.8		27.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northwest Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PORTLAND CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
PORTLAND, OREGON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert K. Matteri, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	75	27	32	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.3	40.7	31.3	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	42.7 (31.5–53.9)	40.7 (22.2–59.3)	28.1 (12.5–43.7)	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.8	50.0	45.0	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	53.3	11 / 19	9 / 19	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	16.0	18.5	37.5	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	44.1	7 / 11	3 / 10	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.8	1 / 11	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	46.9	7 / 11	3 / 9	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 3	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.5	3.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	44		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	72.7		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		1.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Portland Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY FERTILITY CONSULTANTS
OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY
PORTLAND, OREGON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marsha J. Gorrill, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	137	77	67	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.8	32.5	17.9	2 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.5 (20.9–36.0)	28.6 (18.5–38.7)	14.9 (6.4–23.5)	2 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.8	40.7	18.9	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.6	44.0	22.2	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	22.6	29.9	20.9	4 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.9	32.0	4 / 12	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.4	8.0	0 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	33.3	31.8	4 / 10	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	17	14	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.1	1 / 17	4 / 14	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		42		29
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		52.4		10.3
Average number of embryos transferred		2.2		2.2

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University Fertility Consultants, Oregon Health & Science University

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**TOLL CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES AT ABINGTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
ABINGTON REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.C.
ABINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	42%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen G. Somkuti, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	111	63	42	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.1	14.3	21.4	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.6 (22.1–39.2)	7.9 (1.3–14.6)	14.3 (3.7–24.9)	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	9.4	16.2	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.7	9.8	16.7	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.1	15.9	11.9	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	23.1	3 / 9	0 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	20.5	0 / 9	1 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	41.2	1 / 5	1 / 6	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35	21	9	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6	19.0	0 / 9	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.8
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 14		3 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		4.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences, Abington Reproductive Medicine, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY SOLUTIONS, P.C. ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce I. Rose, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	19	10	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	11.8	1 / 19	1 / 10	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	8.8 (0.0–18.4)	1 / 19	1 / 10	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9.1	1 / 16	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	10.3	1 / 12	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.9	3 / 19	0 / 10	3 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.8	4.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		1		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Solutions, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & INFERTILITY SPECIALISTS ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	29%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert J. Peters, D.O.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	38	29	28	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.6	27.6	17.9	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	28.9 (14.5–43.4)	20.7 (5.9–35.4)	10.7 (0.0–22.2)	2 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.4	25.0	3 / 18	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.4	26.1	3 / 18	2 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.9	17.2	35.7	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 12	3 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 12	0 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 11	2 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		1.0		1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPROTECH, INC.
ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	75%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	25%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric Rittenhouse, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	0	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 5		0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 5		0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 5		0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 5		0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 5		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 3			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 3			
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reprotech, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FAMILY FERTILITY CENTER BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	46%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Christina Lee, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	11	5	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	28.0	7 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.0 (4.3–35.7)	5 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.8	5 / 11	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.7	5 / 11	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.0	0 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.7	5.3	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 7	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 7	0 / 7	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Family Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF MARRERO BRIDGEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	2%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	45%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Miguel A. Marrero, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	7	3	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	17.9	2 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	17.9 (3.7–32.0)	0 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.5	0 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.2	0 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.6	1 / 7	0 / 3	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	2.7	2.3	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 5		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	3.0	5.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Marrero

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MAIN LINE FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, LTD. BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	26%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Glassner, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	103	72	71	36
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	26.2	23.6	15.5	5.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	23.3 (15.1–31.5)	16.7 (8.1–25.3)	12.7 (4.9–20.4)	2.8 (0.0–8.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.8	18.5	13.8	3.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.2	20.3	15.0	4.5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.7	9.7	8.5	27.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	25.9	2 / 17	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	11.1	1 / 17	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.5	1 / 12	3 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35	20	20	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.7	15.0	20.0	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	3.4	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Main Line Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GEISINGER MEDICAL CENTER FERTILITY PROGRAM DANVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	32%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	7%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Latif L. Awad, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	9	9	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	20.0	1 / 9	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	0 / 9	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	15.0	0 / 8	1 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 18	0 / 6	1 / 7	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	1 / 9	2 / 9	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	5	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Geisinger Medical Center Fertility Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MILTON S. HERSHEY MEDICAL CENTER HERSHEY, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William C. Dodson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	18	11	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	12.5	1 / 18	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	8.3 (1.9–14.7)	0 / 18	2 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9.7	0 / 16	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	12.5	0 / 12	2 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.9	2 / 18	1 / 11	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 6		0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	4	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4.0	0 / 4	0 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Milton S. Hershey Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

JENKINTOWN REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINE & GYNECOLOGY ASSOCIATES, P.C. JENKINTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	54%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey S. Chase, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	8	2	0	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 8	1 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 8	1 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6	1 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6	1 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 8	0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.0		4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 3	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 13		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.2		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Jenkintown Reproductive Endocrine & Gynecology Associates, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTHERN FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES, P.C. MEADOWBROOK, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Martin F. Freedman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	25	22	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	48.5	28.0	22.7	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	45.5 (33.4–57.5)	24.0 (7.3–40.7)	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0	26.1	15.0	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.8	28.6	3 / 19	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.1	8.0	9.1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.7	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	25.0	2 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.3	1 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	26.7	3 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	8	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 11	3 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 11		2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northern Fertility and Reproductive Associates, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PENNSYLVANIA REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES
WOMEN'S INSTITUTE FOR FERTILITY, ENDOCRINOLOGY, AND MENOPAUSE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen L. Corson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	149	73	72	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	31.5	27.4	26.4	36.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	26.8 (19.7–34.0)	23.3 (13.6–33.0)	15.3 (7.0–23.6)	22.7 (5.2–40.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.0	25.8	19.0	23.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.5	29.3	19.0	25.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.0	9.6	19.4	4.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	36.2	25.0	1 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.4	10.0	1 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	40.0	5 / 17	1 / 11	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	5	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	1.8	1.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	54		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates, Women's Institute for Fertility, Endocrinology, and Menopause

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THOMAS JEFFERSON IVF PROGRAM PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	36%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	20%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory T. Fossum, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	8	4	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	6 / 10	0 / 8	0 / 4	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 10	0 / 8	0 / 4	2 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 8	0 / 8	0 / 3	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 3	2 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 8	1 / 4	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.5	2.7	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 6			0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 6			0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 5			0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5	5.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Thomas Jefferson IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	20%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	11%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Christos B. Coutifaris, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	105	64	59	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.3	40.6	22.0	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.4 (22.5–40.3)	37.5 (25.6–49.4)	15.3 (6.1–24.4)	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.1	41.4	23.7	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.9	44.4	25.7	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.5	9.4	35.6	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	25.0	34.6	2 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	15.4	1 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	21.2	50.0	2 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	9	7	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.3	5 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.7
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Pennsylvania

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SPECIALISTS, INC.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Judith L. Albert, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	20	18	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.6	25.0	4 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.8 (13.0–48.5)	25.0 (6.0–44.0)	3 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.8	5 / 19	3 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	5 / 18	3 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	5.0	4 / 18	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 9	0 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 8	0 / 5	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	6	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PHYSICIANS
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	23%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sarah L. Berga, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	30	28	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.1	20.0	17.9	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	27.4 (16.3–38.5)	10.0 (0.0–20.7)	14.3 (1.3–27.2)	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.5	12.5	16.0	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.0	13.0	17.4	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.9	20.0	10.7	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	17.4	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.7	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 17	0 / 3	0 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	9	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 19	2 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 15		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Pittsburgh Physicians

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WOMEN'S CLINIC, LTD.
READING, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vincent A. Pellegrini, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	7	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 11	1 / 7	1 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 11	1 / 7	1 / 3	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	1 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10	1 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	3.7	5.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Clinic, Ltd.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND FERTILITY CENTER UPLAND, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert El-Roeiy, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	24	28	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	23.1	29.2	14.3	4 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.5 (11.6–29.5)	16.7 (1.8–31.6)	3.6 (0.0–10.4)	2 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	26.2	4 / 19	1 / 19	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.4	4 / 19	1 / 18	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	21.8	20.8	32.1	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.2	4.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 18	1 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 16	3 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	6	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 10	3 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	4.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		10		7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		3 / 10		2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred		3.9		4.3

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE INSTITUTE OF SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Abraham K. Munabi, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	39	25	10	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.6	28.0	1 / 10	2 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.5 (7.8–33.2)	28.0 (10.4–45.6)	1 / 10	1 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.2	29.2	1 / 10	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.5	30.4	1 / 9	1 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.7	4.0	0 / 10	2 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	2.5		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	42		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.6		1 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.1		5.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Science Institute of Suburban Philadelphia

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY ASSOCIATES WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	25%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maria P. Platia, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	8	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 15	1 / 8	4 / 7	2 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 15	1 / 8	4 / 7	2 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 13	1 / 4	4 / 7	2 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 13	1 / 4	4 / 7	2 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 15	4 / 8	0 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.0	3.4	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 2	4 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.5	1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Gynecology Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DR. PEDRO J. BEAUCHAMP BAYAMON, PUERTO RICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pedro J. Beauchamp, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	47	27	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.0	42.6	22.2	3 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.0 (24.5–45.5)	31.9 (18.6–45.2)	18.5 (3.9–33.2)	0 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	36.4	32.6	23.8	0 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.3	33.3	5 / 19	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.8	2.1	22.2	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	33.3	20.0	3 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	19.4	10.0	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	57.1	6 / 15	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.8		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Pedro J. Beauchamp

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTRO DE FERTILIDAD DEL CARIBE RIO PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rene Fernandez-Pelegrina, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	21	17	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	52.8	33.3	5 / 17	4 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	39.6 (26.5–52.8)	19.0 (2.3–35.8)	4 / 17	1 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.0	19.0	4 / 16	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.8	19.0	4 / 12	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.7	0.0	1 / 17	2 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	17.9	0 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	0 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	14.3	0 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Centro De Fertilidad Del Caribe

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GREFI
GYNECOLOGY, REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & FERTILITY INSTITUTE
SANTURCE, PUERTO RICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	5%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rosa I. Cruz, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	9	10	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 11	0 / 9	0 / 10	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.3	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		1.5	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.7		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: GREFI–Gynecology, Reproductive Endocrinology & Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WOMEN & INFANTS' IVF PROGRAM PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David L. Keefe, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	372	169	175	37
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	24.7	27.8	17.1	8.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	20.7	22.5	14.3	2.7
(Confidence Interval)	(16.6–24.8)	(16.2–28.8)	(9.1–19.5)	(0.0–7.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.2	23.2	15.4	3.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.8	24.2	15.7	3.2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.4	3.0	7.4	16.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	30.4	19.1	33.3	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	12.0	6.4	6.7	1 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	26.3	24.0	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	43	19	26	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7.0	0 / 19	0.0	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	35		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.4		1 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women & Infants' IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas M. Price, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	121	47	18	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.7	21.3	6 / 18	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.5 (27.0–44.1)	19.1 (7.9–30.4)	5 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.4	22.0	5 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.2	22.5	5 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.9	12.8	1 / 18	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	27.1	4 / 10	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.4	1 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	39.5	4 / 9	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 12	3 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.8	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		14		5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		4 / 14		1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred		3.1		2.8

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTHEASTERN FERTILITY CENTER, P.A. MOUNT PLEASANT, SOUTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grant W. Patton, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	134	48	21	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	36.6	20.8	23.8	0 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.6 (25.6–41.6)	18.8 (7.7–29.8)	14.3 (0.0–29.3)	0 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.8	20.0	3 / 19	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.8	22.0	3 / 18	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.2	6.3	9.5	4 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.7	1 / 10	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.2	0 / 10	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	40.0	1 / 9	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	17	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	13.6	3 / 17	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.6	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		54		10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		66.7		3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		3.1

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southeastern Fertility Center, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY PHYSICIANS FERTILITY SPECIALISTS SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald O. Kreger, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	17	14	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	22.6	2 / 17	4 / 14	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	19.4 (9.5–29.2)	1 / 17	2 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.5	1 / 10	2 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.5	1 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	17.7	7 / 17	4 / 14	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.1	3.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 14	1 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 14	0 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	0	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 10			0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9			4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University Physicians Fertility Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	22%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry W. Donesky, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	18	7	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	21.7	6 / 18	0 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	18.8 (9.6–28.1)	3 / 18	0 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.0	3 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.8	3 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.1	5 / 18	3 / 7	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 15	1 / 6		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 15	0 / 6		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 13	1 / 3		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	4.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		17		1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		7 / 17		1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		2.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

APPALACHIAN FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY CENTER KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	73%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	46%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	15%		Ovulatory dysfunction	24%	Unknown factor	0%	
ZIFT	4%	With ICSI	27%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	8%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%		Female factors only
			Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	0%	
			Male factor	19%			

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pickens A. Gantt, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	6	3	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 15	1 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 15	1 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 12	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3 / 15	1 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	6.0	2.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Appalachian Fertility and Endocrinology Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

EAST TENNESSEE IVF, FERTILITY AND ANDROLOGY CENTER KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	22%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gayla S. Harris, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	10	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	11 / 14	4 / 10	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	11 / 14	4 / 10	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	11 / 14	4 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	11 / 14	4 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 14	2 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.6	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 11	2 / 4	2 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 11	2 / 4	2 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		1.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Tennessee IVF, Fertility and Andrology Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jaime M. Vasquez, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	7	2	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	50.0	1 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	44.2 (30.7–57.7)	1 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.9	1 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.9	1 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.8	1 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	42.3	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	19.2	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	56.5	0 / 1		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 11		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NASHVILLE FERTILITY CENTER NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George A. Hill, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	167	58	43	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.7	34.5	20.9	2 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	40.1 (32.7–47.6)	24.1 (13.1–35.2)	18.6 (7.0–30.2)	0 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.7	28.0	23.5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.5	31.8	25.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.2	13.8	20.9	5 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	3.3	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	31.5	30.0	5 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	5.0	0 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	29.9	4 / 14	3 / 8	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	9	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	54.5	4 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	40		8	
	70.0		3 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nashville Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DR. HAROLD W. BRUMLEY
AUSTIN, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	19%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	12%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harold W. Brumley, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	4	5	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 9	2 / 4	1 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 9	2 / 4	1 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 8	2 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 7	2 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 4	1 / 5	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Harold W. Brumley

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**TEXAS FERTILITY CENTER
DRS. VAUGHN, SILVERBERG AND HANSARD
AUSTIN, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kaylen Silverberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	149	62	93	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	45.6	38.7	29.0	9.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.3	33.9	19.4	6.3
(Confidence Interval)	(32.4–48.1)	(22.1–45.7)	(11.3–27.4)	(0.0–14.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.6	37.5	21.4	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.2	38.2	22.5	8.7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.4	9.7	9.7	28.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	50.0	37.5	25.9	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.4	12.5	0.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	53.3	42.9	4 / 18	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	61	30	21	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.7	23.3	28.6	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Texas Fertility Center, Drs. Vaughn, Silverberg and Hansard

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DR. JEFFREY YOUNGKIN
AUSTIN FERTILITY CENTER
AUSTIN, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	19%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey T. Youngkin, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	5	7	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 14	0 / 5	1 / 7	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 14	0 / 5	1 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11	0 / 3	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 11	0 / 2	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3 / 14	2 / 5	0 / 7	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	4.5	4.2	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 3		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Jeffrey Youngkin, Austin Fertility Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
BEDFORD, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin J. Doody, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	242	94	64	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.7	36.2	31.3	14.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.1 (29.1–41.1)	28.7 (19.6–37.9)	25.0 (14.4–35.6)	9.5 (0.0–22.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.1	31.4	34.0	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.9	34.2	39.0	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.4	8.5	26.6	28.6
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.7	14.7	40.0	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1.0	2.9	5.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	35.3	18.5	7 / 16	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	68	27	12	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.4	18.5	3 / 12	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	56		46	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	51.8		34.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		1.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

TRINITY IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM CARROLLTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by W.F. Howard, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	8	12	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.4	1 / 8	3 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.4 (11.6–49.2)	1 / 8	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.0	1 / 5	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	7 / 15	1 / 4	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.0	3 / 8	1 / 12	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 2	2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	1.5	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		8		7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		5 / 8		5 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		2.4

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Trinity In Vitro Fertilization Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTH TEXAS REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE COPPELL, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	52%
				Male factor	28%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry R. Jacobs, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	10	3	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	20.0	2 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	16.0 (1.6–30.4)	1 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	17.4	1 / 9	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.0	1 / 9	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.0	1 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 4	1 / 1		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Clinic has undergone reorganization since 2000. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BAYLOR CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DALLAS, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Putman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	34	33	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.6	41.2	18.2	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	38.2 (25.3–51.0)	29.4 (14.1–44.7)	15.2 (2.9–27.4)	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.2	32.3	17.9	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.7	38.5	22.7	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0.0	8.8	15.2	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	45.8	6 / 14	2 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4.2	0 / 14	1 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	42.9	6 / 10	3 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	12	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	58.3	4 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Baylor Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NATIONAL FERTILITY CENTER OF TEXAS, P.A. DALLAS, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	<1%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	42%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	50%
				Male factor	3%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Brian M. Cohen, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	22	21	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.0	36.4	23.8	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	29.8 (16.7–42.9)	27.3 (8.7–45.9)	19.0 (2.3–35.8)	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.0	6 / 15	4 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.0	6 / 13	4 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.9	31.8	23.8	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	5 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 16	0 / 8	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 14	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	1.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL ARTS PROGRAM DALLAS, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	44%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	26%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Madden, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	406	224	178	75
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	47.0	37.1	28.1	14.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.6	31.7	22.5	10.7
(Confidence Interval)	(36.8–46.4)	(25.6–37.8)	(16.3–28.6)	(3.7–17.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.2	38.2	27.4	15.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.8	39.7	28.4	17.0
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.8	17.0	18.0	30.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	41.9	42.2	30.0	3 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.1	1.2	4.0	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	46.7	47.9	35.0	2 / 8
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	12	8	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.5	5 / 12	0 / 8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	111		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	68.5		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Presbyterian Hospital ARTS Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, SOUTHWESTERN FERTILITY ASSOCIATES
DALLAS, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	34%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	3%	With ICSI	38%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George R. Attia, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	17	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	21.3	0 / 17	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.3 (11.0–31.6)	0 / 17	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	28.3	0 / 8	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.5	0 / 8	1 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	24.6	9 / 17	5 / 11	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.4	4.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 13		1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	4 / 13		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 13		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 9			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Texas, Southwestern Fertility Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE WOMEN'S PLACE DALLAS, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	60%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	11%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	5%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lisa A. King, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	6	8	2	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 6	2 / 8	1 / 2	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 6	2 / 8	1 / 2	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 5	2 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 5	2 / 6	1 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 6	1 / 8	0 / 2	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		1.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Women's Place

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BAYLOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	45%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sandra A. Carson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	126	60	48	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.3	26.7	35.4	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (25.1–41.6)	21.7 (11.2–32.1)	18.8 (7.7–29.8)	0 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.9	26.0	22.0	0 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.5	26.5	22.5	0 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.1	16.7	14.6	3 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.0	7 / 16	4 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	19.1	3 / 16	2 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	50.0	5 / 13	3 / 9	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	11	6	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	16.0	0 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	37		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.8		0 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.8		4.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Baylor Assisted Reproductive Technology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	36%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James M. Wheeler, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	3	10	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	4 / 12	0 / 3	1 / 10	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 12	0 / 3	1 / 10	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 9	0 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2 / 12	0 / 3	4 / 10	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.3	3.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 4		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 4		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Women's Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COOPER INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	65%
				Male factor	10%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by C. James Chuong, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	5	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 1	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Cooper Institute for Advanced Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTH HOUSTON CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.A. HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	18%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dorothy J. Roach, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	16	15	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	43.8	5 / 16	5 / 15	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	40.6 (23.6–57.6)	4 / 16	4 / 15	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.9	4 / 14	4 / 13	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.3	4 / 13	4 / 13	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.1	2 / 16	2 / 15	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 14	2 / 5	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 13	2 / 4	2 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Houston Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OBSTETRICAL & GYNECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George M. Grunert, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	235	132	116	46
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.7	25.0	19.8	13.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	35.3 (29.2–41.4)	16.7 (10.3–23.0)	12.9 (6.8–19.0)	2.2 (0.0–6.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.6	20.8	17.9	2.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.6	22.0	18.8	2.4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.0	19.7	27.6	8.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	34.7	18.2	13.0	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1.0	6.1	8.7	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	30.1	22.7	4 / 15	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	48	16	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	16.7	2 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.1	2.7	4.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	48		28	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	35.4		7.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Obstetrical & Gynecological Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE CENTER OF IRVING IRVING, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	23%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sy Q. Le, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	27	34	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.4	33.3	14.7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	26.8 (15.2–38.4)	29.6 (12.4–46.9)	8.8 (0.0–18.4)	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.6	40.0	15.0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.9	40.0	3 / 19	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	17.9	25.9	41.2	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	8 / 17	3 / 9	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 17	2 / 9	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 15	4 / 8	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4.3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WILFORD HALL MEDICAL CENTER
LACKLAND AFB, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	42%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	25%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randal D. Robinson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	28	13	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.1	46.4	4 / 13	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	40.7 (28.1–53.2)	32.1 (14.8–49.4)	4 / 13	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	42.9	37.5	4 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.6	37.5	4 / 11	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.1	14.3	2 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	26.9	3 / 13	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.7	1 / 13	1 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.5	3 / 9	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Wilford Hall Medical Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE CENTRE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE LUBBOCK, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	9%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	6%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Janelle Dorsett, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	76	24	26	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	42.1	20.8	7.7	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	42.1 (31.0–53.2)	20.8 (4.6–37.1)	7.7 (0.0–17.9)	2 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.5	23.8	2 / 15	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	56.1	5 / 18	2 / 8	2 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.2	12.5	42.3	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	46.9	2 / 5	0 / 2	2 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.1	0 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	40.6	2 / 5	1 / 2	2 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.0	1.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Centre for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF SAN ANTONIO SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph E. Martin, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	112	49	50	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	55.4	40.8	36.0	35.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.5	32.7	28.0	17.9
(Confidence Interval)	(36.3–54.8)	(19.5–45.8)	(15.6–40.4)	(3.7–32.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	46.4	36.4	30.4	20.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	48.1	37.2	30.4	21.7
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1.8	10.2	8.0	14.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	24.2	25.0	4 / 18	0 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.1	15.0	1 / 18	1 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	29.4	7 / 16	4 / 14	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	17	10	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.6	5 / 17	1 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 12		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of San Antonio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CONCEPTS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	20%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	4%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Ellsworth, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	6	4	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	5 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 12	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 4	0 / 1		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Concepts

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH
ADVANCED FERTILITY LABORATORY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	16%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph R. Garza, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	11	11	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.3	5 / 11	0 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	24.2 (9.6–38.9)	3 / 11	0 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.0	3 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.0	3 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	24.2	3 / 11	7 / 11	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 11	1 / 5		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 11	0 / 5		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 8	0 / 3		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 10		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Women's Health, Advanced Fertility Laboratory

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTH TEXAS FERTILITY CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER—SAN ANTONIO
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	5%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	6%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert G. Brzyski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	19	24	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	33.3	7 / 19	29.2	0 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (17.9–48.7)	7 / 19	20.8 (4.6–37.1)	0 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.7	7 / 15	5 / 17	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.7	7 / 14	5 / 16	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	13.9	4 / 19	29.2	4 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 12	1 / 7	1 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	3	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 13	0 / 3		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7		2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 17		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: South Texas Fertility Center, University of Texas Health Science Center—San Antonio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
WEBSTER, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	55%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vicki L. Schnell, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	19	22	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.9	4 / 19	13.6	2 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.4 (9.6–31.1)	4 / 19	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	2 / 16
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.0	4 / 16	3 / 19	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.4	4 / 16	3 / 18	2 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	7.4	3 / 19	13.6	4 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	2.7	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	6	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.8	2.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	10 / 15		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center of Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE CARE CENTER SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James S. Heiner, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	12	8	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	23.1	1 / 12	2 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	23.1 (11.6–34.5)	1 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.5	1 / 11	2 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.8	1 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	9.6	1 / 12	0 / 8	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.6	7.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 12	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	5	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.7	1 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	3.7	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Care Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UTAH CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harry H. Hatasaka, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	131	57	38	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.9	40.4	21.1	9.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.6	35.1	13.2	4.8
(Confidence Interval)	(25.5–41.7)	(22.7–47.5)	(2.4–23.9)	(0.0–13.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.3	42.6	16.1	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.7	42.6	16.1	1 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	12.2	17.5	18.4	28.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	33.3	17.4	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2.0	4.3	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	29.5	25.0	0 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	8	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 18	2 / 8	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	37		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.2		2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Utah Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**VERMONT CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT–IVF PROGRAM
BURLINGTON, VERMONT**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter R. Casson, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	19	14	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.5	9 / 19	4 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	29.0 (13.1–45.0)	8 / 19	3 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.0	8 / 16	3 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.0	8 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.5	3 / 19	1 / 14	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	8 / 11	2 / 9	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 9	3 / 8	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	6	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3	0 / 6		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	2.8		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine, University of Vermont–IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CENTER ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	95%	Procedural factors:	Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	19%	
ZIFT	3%	With ICSI	33%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	14%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pierre Asmar, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	30	29	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.9	26.7	27.6	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	38.6 (24.2–53.0)	26.7 (10.8–42.5)	17.2 (3.5–31.0)	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.5	26.7	17.9	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	39.5	28.6	18.5	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.3	0.0	3.4	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.4	4.5	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	7 / 18	4 / 8	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 18	0 / 8	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	8 / 17	4 / 8	3 / 5	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	5.0	7.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	43.5		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		6.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Reproductive Health Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DOMINION FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael DiMattina, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	113	53	31	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	34.5	35.8	29.0	2 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.0 (22.4–39.5)	30.2 (17.8–42.5)	19.4 (5.4–33.3)	2 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.0	37.2	23.1	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.2	40.0	23.1	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	18.6	18.9	16.1	4 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	35.9	9 / 19	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	7.7	1 / 19	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	40.0	10 / 16	2 / 6	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		27		2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		48.1		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		3.5

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA ART PROGRAM CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	81%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	19%	With ICSI	62%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	17%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce G. Bateman, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	39	14	10	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	23.1	6 / 14	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	20.5 (7.8–33.2)	5 / 14	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	5 / 13	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.8	5 / 13	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	17.9	1 / 14	2 / 10	2 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 9	3 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3 / 9	0 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 8	3 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	1.0	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^f				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 9		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Virginia ART Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

JONES INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	<1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	1%	With ICSI	39%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Suheil J. Muasher, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	134	83	64	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	41.8	37.3	25.0	5 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	29.9 (22.1–37.6)	27.7 (18.1–37.3)	17.2 (7.9–26.4)	4 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.7	32.4	20.8	4 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.1	33.3	21.6	4 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.0	14.5	17.2	5 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	28.6	29.0	5 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.7	9.7	0 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	35.0	43.5	2 / 11	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	26	12	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.6	15.4	1 / 12	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.7	3.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	78		50	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	41.0		18.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	23%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael C. Edelstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	54	28	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	46.3	38.9	39.3	3 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	43.8 (32.9–54.6)	33.3 (20.8–45.9)	32.1 (14.8–49.4)	3 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.9	40.9	36.0	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	44.9	41.9	36.0	3 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.5	18.5	10.7	2 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	29.7	28.6	3 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	10.8	14.3	0 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	28.6	9 / 18	3 / 9	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	11	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 16	1 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of Virginia

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

LIFESOURCE FERTILITY CENTER RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	1%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	7%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph G. Gianfortoni, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	17	24	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.7	9 / 17	33.3	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (15.6–51.1)	9 / 17	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.0	9 / 15	6 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	9 / 19	9 / 13	6 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	25.9	2 / 17	25.0	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	6 / 11	5 / 9	3 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 11	0 / 9	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	7 / 9	5 / 9	1 / 6	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 6	3 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Lifesource Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY IVF/GIFT
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	20%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dale W. Stovall, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	1	2	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	3 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 2	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 2	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 2	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 2	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	1 / 3		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 3		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth University IVF/GIFT

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE RICHMOND CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY, LTD. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sanford M. Rosenberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	20	19	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	35.1	20.0	5 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	29.7 (15.0–44.5)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	4 / 19	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.4	3 / 14	4 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.4	3 / 12	4 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	5.4	30.0	2 / 19	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 13	2 / 4	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 13	1 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 11	2 / 3	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.8	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 4		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Richmond Center for Fertility and Endocrinology, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE NEW HOPE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	49%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	1%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robin L. Poe-Zeigler, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	19	17	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	27.3	3 / 19	3 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.2 (7.3–35.2)	2 / 19	3 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.6	2 / 15	3 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	23.3	2 / 15	3 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.1	4 / 19	6 / 17	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	3.1	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 9	0 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.7	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		12		13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		5 / 12		4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		3.1

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The New Hope Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WASHINGTON CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	56%
				Male factor	5%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James I. Kustin, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	8	16	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	25.0	0 / 8	6 / 16	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	21.4 (6.2–36.6)	0 / 8	4 / 16	1 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	0 / 6	4 / 12	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.0	0 / 5	4 / 12	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	14.3	2 / 8	4 / 16	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 7		1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 7		0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 6		1 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BELLINGHAM IVF BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	49%
				Male factor	15%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Emmett F. Branigan, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	16	9	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	44.1	6 / 16	3 / 9	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	44.1 (27.4–60.8)	6 / 16	3 / 9	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.5	6 / 15	3 / 9	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	45.5	6 / 15	3 / 9	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.9	1 / 16	0 / 9	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 15	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 15	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	6 / 15	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	2.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		5		3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		3 / 5		1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		3.3

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Bellingham IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	No
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OLYMPIA WOMEN'S HEALTH OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	36%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James F. Moruzzi, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	4	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	6 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	0 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	2.0	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	2 / 6	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 6	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	1 / 5	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			4.0	
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Olympia Women's Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PACIFIC GYNECOLOGY SPECIALISTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	40%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lee R. Hickok, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	106	68	52	29
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	16.0	13.2	13.5	10.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	14.2 (7.5–20.8)	11.8 (4.1–19.4)	9.6 (1.6–17.6)	6.9 (0.0–16.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	18.3	17.0	13.5	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	22.7	18.2	16.7	2 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	22.6	30.9	28.8	31.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 17	4 / 9	3 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 17	0 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	3 / 15	4 / 8	4 / 5	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	58	16	23	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	19.0	3 / 16	8.7	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	30		25	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	30.0		28.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pacific Gynecology Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
FERTILITY & ENDOCRINE CENTER
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	62%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nancy A. Klein, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	136	95	72	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	39.7	38.9	27.8	18.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d}	33.8	36.8	26.4	7.4
(Confidence Interval)	(25.9–41.8)	(27.1–46.5)	(16.2–36.6)	(0.0–17.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	38.0	44.9	33.3	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.0	46.1	35.2	9.5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.0	17.9	20.8	18.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	35.2	37.8	10.0	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	3.7	2.7	5.0	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	39.1	37.1	3 / 19	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	36	17	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	29.7	16.7	5 / 17	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	47		35	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.9		20.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Washington Fertility & Endocrine Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**VIRGINIA MASON CENTER FOR
FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	39%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gerard S. Letterie, D.O.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	92	54	59	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	54.3	20.4	15.3	0 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	48.9 (38.7–59.1)	18.5 (8.2–28.9)	10.2 (2.5–17.9)	0 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	52.3	22.7	14.3	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	52.3	22.7	14.6	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	6.5	18.5	28.8	5 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.9	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	22.0	5 / 11	3 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	8.0	0 / 11	1 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	31.1	5 / 10	4 / 6	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	5	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	5 / 11	4 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	5.3	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		53		13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		34.0		4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred		3.1		3.2

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Virginia Mason Center for Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND FERTILITY SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	27%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edwin Robins, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	71	35	13	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	67.6	54.3	6 / 13	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	59.2 (47.7–70.6)	45.7 (29.2–62.2)	4 / 13	1 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	61.8	53.3	4 / 12	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	63.6	55.2	4 / 11	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.2	14.3	1 / 13	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.5	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	35.4	3 / 19	1 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	16.7	4 / 19	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.1	7 / 16	0 / 4	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 9	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	28		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	78.6		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**GYFT CLINIC, P.L.L.C.
TACOMA, WASHINGTON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph A. Robinette, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	14	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	37.5	8 / 14	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	31.3 (15.2–47.3)	7 / 14	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.3	7 / 14	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	32.3	7 / 14	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	3.1	0 / 14	0 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.9	3.7	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	2 / 10	4 / 7	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		9	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		4 / 9		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.7		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: GYFT Clinic, P.L.L.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	4%			Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	13%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tamer M. Yalcinkaya, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	18	16	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	38.1	6 / 18	4 / 16	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (19.1–47.6)	4 / 18	2 / 16	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	37.8	4 / 16	2 / 15	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	40.0	4 / 16	2 / 13	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	11.9	2 / 18	1 / 16	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	2.7	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 16	2 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 16	0 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 14	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	4	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.5	5.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3 / 5		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, West Virginia University Health Science Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**FAMILY FERTILITY PROGRAM
APPLETON MEDICAL CENTER
APPLETON, WISCONSIN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	30%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	17%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	9%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	0%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael E. West, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	3	4	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	1 / 10	2 / 3	3 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 10	2 / 3	2 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 9	2 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 7	2 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	1 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 4	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.7	3.3	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	0 / 1	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	0 / 1	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Family Fertility Program, Appleton Medical Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GUNDERSEN/LUTHERAN MEDICAL CENTER LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	84%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	16%			Ovulatory dysfunction	22%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	8%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul D. Silva, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	20	11	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	18.8	20.0	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	16.7 (6.1–27.2)	20.0 (2.5–37.5)	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	21.6	4 / 17	3 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	25.8	4 / 14	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	22.9	15.0	2 / 11	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.9	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 9	2 / 4	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 8	1 / 4	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
INFERTILITY AND WOMEN'S ENDOCRINE SERVICE
MADISON, WISCONSIN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	<1%	With ICSI	59%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	37%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sander S. Shapiro, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	64	40	17	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	50.0	42.5	5 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	45.3 (33.1–57.5)	37.5 (22.5–52.5)	3 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	47.5	38.5	3 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	50.0	44.1	3 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	4.7	2.5	1 / 17	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	37.5	3 / 17	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	6.3	1 / 17	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	37.9	2 / 15	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	5	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.8	3.5	4.5
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		7		2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		2 / 7		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		2.1		2.5

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Wisconsin–Madison, Infertility and Women's Endocrine Service

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF FERTILITY MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	21%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by K. P. Katayama, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	37	23	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	32.4	10.8	13.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.9 (19.9–41.9)	8.1 (0.0–16.9)	13.0 (0.0–26.8)	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.8	8.6	13.6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	31.8	9.1	15.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	2.9	5.4	4.3	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	40.9	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	0.0	0 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	38.1	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	11	7	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	3.1	1 / 11	1 / 7	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.3
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		17	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	4 / 13		2 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALTY CENTER
IVF COLUMBIA
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	90%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	9%			Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	9%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grace M. Janik, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	22	13	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	40.0	9.1	5 / 13	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	32.0 (13.7–50.3)	9.1 (0.0–21.1)	3 / 13	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	9.5	3 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	34.8	9.5	3 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	8.0	4.5	2 / 13	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.4	4.4	5.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	4 / 10	0 / 2	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	2 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	5 / 8	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	17	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 8	1 / 17	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	3.8	4.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Specialty Center, IVF Columbia

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE, S.C. WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. (See pages 63–65.)

2000 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^{a,b}				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%			Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	40%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	19%		

2000 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Matthew A. Meyer, M.D.

Type of Cycle ^a	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^e
Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	10	8	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^{c,d}	30.0	2 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{c,d} (Confidence Interval)	30.0 (9.9–50.1)	2 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 18	2 / 9	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	6 / 13	2 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^{c,d}	10.0	1 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^{c,d}	3 / 6	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets ^{c,d}	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{c,d}	4 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	8	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}	2 / 8	2 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	2.6	3.0
All Ages Combined^f				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{c,d}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		
		1		
		1 / 1		
		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Health Care, S.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Clinic-level statistics do not include gestational carrier cycles because the number of such cycles is very small. See pages 50–56 for national data.

^b Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2000 using fresh, nondonor eggs or embryos.

^c When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^d A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^e Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups. (See page 23.)

^f All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A: HOW TO INTERPRET A CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

What is a confidence interval?

Simply speaking, confidence intervals are a useful way to consider margin of error, a statistic often used in voter polls to indicate the range within which a value is likely to be correct (e.g., 30% of the voters favor a particular candidate with a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5%). Similarly, in this report, confidence intervals are used to provide a range that we can be quite confident contains the success rate for a particular clinic during a particular time.

Why do we need to consider confidence intervals if we already know the exact success rates for each clinic in 2000?

No success rate or statistic is absolute. Suppose a clinic performed 100 cycles among women younger than 35 in 2000 and had a success rate of 20% with a confidence interval of 12%–28%. The 20% success rate tells us that the average chance of success for women younger than 35 treated at this clinic in 2000 was 20%. How likely is it that the clinic could repeat this performance? For example, if the same clinic performed another 100 cycles under similar clinical conditions on women with similar characteristics, would the success rate again be 20%? The confidence interval tells us that the success rate would likely fall between 12% and 28%.

Why does the size of the confidence interval vary for different clinics?

The size of the confidence interval gives us a realistic sense of how secure we feel about the success rate. If the clinic had performed only 20 cycles instead of 100 among women younger than 35 and still had a 20% success rate (4 successes out of 20 cycles), the confidence interval would be much larger (between 3% and 37%) because the success or failure of each individual cycle would be more significant. For example, if just one more cycle had resulted in a live birth, the success rate would have been substantially higher—25%, or 5 successes out of 20 cycles. Likewise, if just one more cycle had not been successful, the success rate would have been substantially lower—15%, or 3 out of 20 cycles. Compare this scenario to the original example of the clinic that performed 100 cycles and had a 20% success rate. If just one more cycle had resulted in a live birth, the success rate would have changed only slightly, from 20% to 21%, and if one more cycle had not been successful, the success rate would have fallen to only 19%. Thus our confidence in a 20% success rate depends on how many cycles were performed.

Why should confidence intervals be considered when success rates from different clinics are being compared?

Confidence intervals should be considered because success rates can be misleading. For example, if Clinic A performs 20 cycles in a year and 8 cycles result in a live birth, its live birth rate would be 40%. If Clinic B performs 600 cycles and 180 result in a live birth, its live birth rate would be 30%. We might be tempted to say that Clinic A has a better success rate than Clinic B. However, because Clinic A performed few cycles, its success rate would have a wide 95% confidence interval of 18.5%–61.5%. On the other hand, because Clinic B performed a large number of cycles, its success rate would have a relatively narrow confidence interval of

26.2%–33.8%. Thus Clinic A could have a rate as low as 18.5% and Clinic B could have a rate as high as 33.8% if each clinic repeated its treatment with similar patients under similar clinical conditions. Moreover, Clinic B's rate is much more likely to be reliable because the size of its confidence interval is much smaller than Clinic A's.

Even though one clinic's success rate may appear higher than another's based on the confidence intervals, ***these confidence intervals are only one indication that the success rate may be better. Other factors also must be considered*** when comparing rates from two clinics. For example, some clinics see more than the average number of patients with difficult infertility problems, while others discourage patients with a low probability of success. For further information on important factors to consider when using the tables to assess a clinic, refer to pages 63–65.

APPENDIX B



APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Adverse outcome. A pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. The adverse outcomes reported for ART procedures are miscarriages, induced abortions, and stillbirths.

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 surgically removing eggs from a woman's ovaries and combining the eggs with sperm to help a woman become pregnant. The types of ART are in vitro fertilization, gamete intrafallopian transfer, and zygote intrafallopian transfer.

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) frozen embryos have been thawed with the intent of transferring them to a woman. A cycle begins when a woman begins taking fertility drugs or having her ovaries monitored for follicle production.

Canceled cycle. An ART cycle in which ovarian stimulation was carried out but was stopped before eggs were retrieved or, in the case of frozen embryo cycles, before embryos were transferred. Cycles are canceled for many reasons: eggs may not develop, the patient may become ill, or the patient may choose to stop treatment.

Combination cycle. A cycle that uses more than one ART procedure. Combination cycles usually involve IVF plus either GIFT or ZIFT.

Cryopreservation. The practice of freezing extra embryos from a couple's ART cycle for potential future use.

Diminished ovarian reserve. This diagnosis means that the ability of the ovary to produce eggs is reduced. Reasons include congenital, medical, or surgical causes or advanced maternal age (older than 40).

Donor egg cycle. An embryo is formed from the egg of one woman (the donor) and then transferred to another woman who is unable to use her own eggs (the recipient). The donor relinquishes all parental rights to any resulting offspring.

Donor embryo. An embryo that is donated by a couple who previously underwent ART treatment and had extra embryos available.

Ectopic pregnancy. A pregnancy in which the fertilized egg implants in a location outside of the uterus—usually in the fallopian tube, the ovary, or the abdominal cavity. Ectopic pregnancy is a dangerous condition that must receive prompt medical 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.

Embryo. An egg that has been fertilized by a sperm and undergone one or more divisions.

Embryo transfer. Placement of embryos into a woman's uterus through the cervix after in vitro fertilization; in zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT), the embryos are placed in a woman's fallopian tube.

Endometriosis. A medical condition that involves the presence of tissue similar to the uterine lining in abnormal locations. This condition can affect both fertilization of the egg and embryo implantation.

Fertilization. The penetration of the egg by the sperm and the resulting combining of genetic material that develops into an embryo.

Fetus. The unborn offspring from the eighth week after conception to the moment of birth.

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. Fresh embryos, however, may have been conceived using either fresh or frozen sperm.

Frozen embryo cycle. An ART cycle in which frozen (cryopreserved) embryos are thawed and transferred to the woman.

Gamete. A reproductive cell, either a sperm or an egg.

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 sperm into the woman's fallopian tube through small incisions in her abdomen.

Gestation. The period of time from conception to birth.

Gestational carrier (also called a gestational surrogate). A woman who gestates, or carries, an embryo that was formed from the egg of another woman. The gestational carrier usually has a contractual obligation to return the infant to its intended parents.

Gestational sac. A fluid-filled structure that develops within the uterus early in pregnancy. In a normal pregnancy, a gestational sac contains a developing fetus.

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.

Induced or therapeutic abortion. A surgical or other medical procedure used to end a pregnancy.

IUI (intrauterine insemination). A medical procedure that involves placing sperm into a woman's uterus to facilitate fertilization. IUI is not considered an ART procedure because it does not involve the manipulation of eggs.

IVF (in vitro fertilization). An ART procedure that involves removing eggs from a woman's ovaries and fertilizing them outside her body. 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 through a small incision in the abdomen to view the inside of the pelvis.

Live birth. The delivery of one or more babies with any signs of life.

Male factor. Any cause of infertility due to low sperm count or problems with sperm function that make it difficult for a sperm to fertilize an egg under normal conditions.

Miscarriage (also called spontaneous abortion). A pregnancy ending in the spontaneous loss of the embryo or fetus before 20 weeks of gestation.

Multifetal pregnancy reduction. A procedure used to decrease the number of fetuses a woman carries and improve the chances that the remaining fetuses will develop into healthy infants. Multifetal reductions that occur naturally are referred to as spontaneous reductions.

Multiple factors, female only. A diagnostic category used when more than one female cause of infertility is diagnosed.

Multiple factors, female and male. A diagnostic category used when one or more female causes and male factor infertility are diagnosed.

Multiple-infant birth. A pregnancy that results in the birth of more than one infant.

Multiple-fetus pregnancy. A pregnancy with two or more fetuses, determined by the number of fetal hearts observed on an ultrasound performed early in pregnancy (usually in the first trimester).

Oocyte. The female reproductive cell, also called an egg.

Other causes of infertility. These include immunological problems, chromosomal abnormalities, cancer chemotherapy, and serious illnesses.

Ovarian monitoring. The use of ultrasound and/or blood or urine tests to monitor follicle development and hormone production.

Ovarian stimulation. The use of drugs (oral or injected) to stimulate the ovaries to develop follicles and eggs.

Ovulatory dysfunction. A diagnostic category used when a woman's ovaries are not producing eggs normally. It includes polycystic ovary syndrome and multiple ovarian cysts.

Pregnancy (clinical). A pregnancy documented by ultrasound that shows a gestational sac in the uterus. For ART data collection purposes, pregnancy is defined as a clinical pregnancy rather than a chemical pregnancy (i.e., a positive pregnancy test).

RESOLVE. A national nonprofit consumer organization offering education, advocacy, and support to those experiencing infertility.

Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART). An affiliate of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine composed of clinics and programs that provide ART. SART reports annual fertility clinic data to CDC.

Sperm. The male reproductive cell.

Stillbirth. The birth of an infant with no signs of life after 20 or more weeks of gestation.

Stimulated cycle. An ART cycle in which a woman receives oral or injected fertility drugs to stimulate her ovaries to produce more follicles.

Thawed embryo cycle. Same as frozen embryo cycle.

Tubal factor. A diagnostic category used when 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.

Ultrasound. A technique used in ART for visualizing the follicles in the ovaries, the gestational sac, or the fetus.

Unexplained cause of infertility. A diagnostic category used when no cause of infertility is found in either the woman or the man.

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 structural or functional disorder of the uterus that results in reduced fertility.

ZIFT (zygote intrafallopian transfer). An ART procedure in which eggs are collected from a woman's ovary and fertilized outside her body. A laparoscope is then used to place the resulting zygote (fertilized egg) into the woman's fallopian tube through a small incision in her abdomen.

APPENDIX C



APPENDIX C: ART CLINICS, 2002

Reporting ART Clinics for 2000, by State

If the clinic name has changed since 2000, the current name is listed in *italics* directly under the 2000 name.

Clinic names preceded by the § symbol have reorganized since 2000. Reorganization is defined as a change in ownership or affiliation or a change in two of the three key staff positions (practice director, medical director, or laboratory director). Contact SART for current clinic information.

Explanation of abbreviations for accrediting agencies used throughout this list:

CAP = College of American Pathologists, Reproductive Laboratory Accreditation Program

JCAHO = Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations

NYSTB = New York State Tissue Bank Program

PLEASE NOTE that CDC does not oversee any of these accreditation programs. For further information on how to contact accrediting organizations directly, see page 72.

ALABAMA

ART Program of Alabama
Women's Medical Plaza
2006 Brookwood Medical Center Dr., Suite 508
Birmingham, AL 35209
Telephone: (205) 870-9784; Fax: (205) 870-0698
Lab Name: IVF/Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Alabama at Birmingham
IVF Program
2000 Sixth Ave. South
Birmingham, AL 35233
Telephone: (205) 801-8225; Fax: (205) 975-5732
Lab Name: UAB Gamete Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine
3 Mobile Infirmary Cir., Suite 213
Mobile, AL 36607
Telephone: (251) 438-4200; Fax: (251) 438-4211
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of South Alabama IVF and ART Program
Dept. of OB/GYN, Div. of Reproductive Endocrinology
307 University Blvd. North, CC/CB 326
Mobile, AL 36688
Telephone: (334) 460-7173; Fax: (334) 460-7251
Lab Name: University of South Alabama IVF and
Andrology Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

ARIZONA

Fertility Treatment Center
3200 N. Dobson Rd., Suite F-7
Chandler, AZ 85224
Telephone: (480) 831-2445; Fax: (480) 897-1283
Lab Name: Fertility Treatment Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

West Valley Fertility Center
6525 W. Sack Dr., Suite 208
Glendale, AZ 85308
Telephone: (623) 561-8636; Fax: (623) 561-2522
Lab Name: West Valley Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists
1300 N. 12th St., Suite 520
Phoenix, AZ 85006
Telephone: (602) 343-2767; Fax: (602) 343-2766
Lab Name: Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Southwest Fertility Center
3125 N. 32nd St., Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85018
Telephone: (602) 956-7481; Fax: (602) 956-7591
Lab Name: Southwest Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Arizona Center for Fertility Studies
8997 E. Desert Cove Ave., 2nd Floor
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
Telephone: (480) 860-4792; Fax: (480) 860-6819
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Studies
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mayo Clinic Scottsdale
Center for Reproductive Medicine
13737 N. 92nd St.
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
Telephone: (480) 614-6099; Fax: (480) 614-6011
Lab Name: Mayo Clinic Scottsdale
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

ART Laboratory, University Physicians, Inc.,
The University of Arizona
Arizona Health Science Center
1501 N. Campbell Ave., Room 8329
Tucson, AZ 85724
Telephone: (520) 626-6923; Fax: (520) 626-2768
Lab Name: Assisted Reproductive Technology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

ARKANSAS

Intravaginal Culture Fertilization Program of Arkansas
500 S. University, Suite 103
Little Rock, AR 72205
Telephone: (501) 663-5858; Fax: (501) 663-9007
Lab Name: Intravaginal Culture Fertilization Program
of Arkansas
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences IVF
5800 W. 10th St., Suite 705
Little Rock, AR 72204
Telephone: (501) 296-1705; Fax: (501) 296-1710
Lab Name: Arkansas Reproductive Technology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

CALIFORNIA

Garfield Fertility Center
320 S. Garfield Ave., Suite 226
Alhambra, CA 91801
Telephone: (626) 943-9536; Fax: (626) 943-9529
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Gil N. Mileikowsky, M.D.
2934-1/2 Beverly Glen Center, Suite 373
Bel Air, CA 90077
Telephone: (310) 858-1300; Fax: (301) 858-1303
Lab Name: Century City Hospital, Center of
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Alta Bates In Vitro Fertilization Program
2999 Regent St., Suite 101-A
Berkeley, CA 94705
Telephone: (510) 649-0440; Fax: (510) 649-8700
Lab Name: Alta Bates IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southern California Reproductive Center
450 N. Roxbury Dr., 5th Floor
Beverly Hills, CA 90210
Telephone: (310) 277-2393; Fax: (310) 274-5112
Lab Name: A.R.T. Reproductive Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Southern California Reproductive Center
450 N. Roxbury Dr., 5th Floor
Beverly Hills, CA 90210
Telephone: (310) 277-4948; Fax: (310) 274-5112
Lab Name: A.R.T. Reproductive Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

West Coast Infertility Medical Clinic, Inc.
250 N. Robertson Blvd., Suite 403
Beverly Hills, CA 90211
Telephone: (310) 285-0333; Fax: (310) 285-0334
Lab Name: IVF Laboratory, West Coast Infertility Clinic, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Zouves Fertility Center
Physicians Medical Center, 901 Campus Dr., Suite 214,
Daly City, CA 94015
Telephone: (650) 301-4933; Fax: (650) 301-4939
Lab Name: Zouves Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

West Coast Fertility Centers
11160 Warner Ave., Suite 411
Fountain Valley, CA 92708
Telephone: (714) 513-1399; Fax: (714) 513-1393
Lab Name: West Coast Fertility Center Gamete Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Marin Fertility Medical Group
1100 S. Eliseo Dr., Suite 107
Greenbrae, CA 94904
Telephone: (415) 464-8688; Fax: (415) 449-3422
Lab Name: NorthBay Fertility Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Coastal Fertility Medical Center, Inc.
4900 Baranca Pkwy., Suite 103
Irvine, CA 92604
Telephone: (949) 726-0600; Fax: (949) 726-0601
Lab Name: Coastal Fertility Medical Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

La Jolla IVF
Smotrich Center for Reproductive Enhancement
9850 Genesee Ave., Suite 610
La Jolla, CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 558-2221; Fax: (858) 558-2260
Lab Name: La Jolla IVF
Accreditation: None

Reproductive Partners—San Diego
9850 Genesee Ave., Suite 800
La Jolla, CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 552-9177; Fax: (858) 552-9188
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners—San Diego
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Sciences Center
4150 Regents Park Row, Suite 280
La Jolla, CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 625-0125; Fax: (858) 625-0131
Lab Name: Reproductive Sciences Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Scripps Clinic Fertility Center
10666 N. Torrey Pines Rd.
La Jolla, CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 554-8680; Fax: (858) 554-9092
Lab Name: Scripps Clinic Fertility Center Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Jane L. Frederick, M.D., Inc.
23961 Calle Magdalena, Suite 541
Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Telephone: (949) 472-9446; Fax: (949) 472-9023
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Loma Linda University Center for Fertility and IVF
11370 Anderson St., Suite 3950
Loma Linda, CA 92354
Telephone: (909) 558-2851; Fax: (909) 558-2450
Lab Name: Fertility Science Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners—Long Beach
701 E. 28th St., Suite 202
Long Beach, CA 90806
Telephone: (562) 427-2229; Fax: (562) 427-2751
Lab Name: RPMG IVF & Andrology Laboratory—
Long Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: RPMG IVF & Andrology Laboratory—
Redondo Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of California—Los Angeles, Fertility Center
Obstetrics and Gynecology
10833 Le Conte Ave., Room 22-177 CHS
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Telephone: (310) 825-9500; Fax: (310) 206-9731
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine IVF Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Southern California, Reproductive
Endocrinology and Infertility
1245 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 403
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: (213) 975-9990; Fax: (213) 975-9997
Lab Name: USC School of Medicine IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Reproductive Specialty Medical Center
1441 Avocado Ave., Suite 203
Newport Beach, CA 92660
Telephone: (949) 640-7200; Fax: (949) 720-0203
Lab Name: Reproductive Specialty Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Southern California Center for Reproductive Medicine
361 Hospital Rd., Suite 333
Newport Beach, CA 92663
Telephone: (949) 642-8727; Fax: (949) 642-5413
Lab Name: Southern California Institute for
Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine
18546 Roscoe Blvd., Suite 240
Northridge, CA 91324
Telephone: (818) 701-8181; Fax: (818) 701-8100
Lab Name: Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: None

IVF—Orange
IVF—Orange Surgery Center
845 W. La Veta Ave., Suite 104
Orange, CA 92868
Telephone: (714) 744-2040; Fax: (714) 744-2042
Lab Name: IVF—Orange
Accreditation: None

Susan P. Willman, M.D.
89 Davis Rd., Suite 280
Orinda, CA 94563
Telephone: (925) 254-0444; Fax: (925) 254-7810
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center of the Bay Area
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: San Francisco Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nova In Vitro Fertilization
1681 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94306
Telephone: (650) 322-0500; Fax: (650) 322-5404
Lab Name: Nova IVF Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Huntington Reproductive Center
301 S. Fair Oaks Ave., Suite 402
Pasadena, CA 91105
Telephone: (626) 440-9161; Fax: (626) 440-0138
Lab Name: Huntington Reproductive Gamete Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners–Redondo Beach
510 N. Prospect, Suite 202
Redondo Beach, CA 90277
Telephone: (310) 318-3010; Fax: (310) 798-7304
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–Redondo Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–Long Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northern California Fertility Medical Center
406-1/2 Sunrise Ave., Suite 310
Roseville, CA 95661
Telephone: (916) 773-2229; Fax: (916) 773-8391
Lab Name: Northern California Fertility Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of California–Davis, Assisted Reproductive
Technology Program
Div. of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
2521 Stockton Blvd., Suite 4200
Sacramento, CA 95817
Telephone: (916) 734-6944; Fax: (916) 734-6150
Lab Name: IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Fertility and Gynecology Center
212 San Jose St., Suite 201
Salinas, CA 93901
Telephone: (831) 769-0161; Fax: (831) 759-0939
Lab Name: The Fertility and Gynecology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Advanced Fertility Institute
6719 Alvarado Rd., Suite 108
San Diego, CA 92120
Telephone: (619) 265-1800; Fax: (619) 265-4055
Lab Name: Alvarado Hospital Fertility Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Specialists Medical Group
3003 Health Center Dr., 2nd Floor
San Diego, CA 92123
Telephone: (858) 541-4144; Fax: (858) 541-4114
Lab Name: Sharp Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

IGO Medical Group of San Diego
9339 Genesee Ave., Suite 220
San Diego, CA 92121
Telephone: (858) 455-7520; Fax: (858) 554-1312
Lab Name: IGO Medical Group Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility Clinic, Naval Medical Center, San Diego
2650 Stockton Rd., Bldg. 624
San Diego, CA 92106
Telephone: (619) 524-6218; Fax: (619) 524-0118
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–San Diego
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Minh N. Ho, M.D., F.A.C.O.G.
*Minh N. Ho, M.D., F.A.C.O.G., XPert Fertility Care
of California*
5555 Reservoir Dr., Suite 205
San Diego, CA 92120
Telephone: (619) 286-5858; Fax: (619) 286-1474
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Alvarado Hospital Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

San Diego Fertility Center
11515 El Camino Real, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92130
Telephone: (858) 794-6363; Fax: (858) 794-6360
Lab Name: SDFC IVF & Andrology Laboratory, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

ASTARTE Fertility Center
450 Sutter St., Suite 2304
San Francisco, CA 94108
Telephone: (415) 773-3413; Fax: (415) 837-1155
Lab Name: ASTARTE
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Associates of the Bay Area
1700 California St., Suite 570
San Francisco, CA 94109
Telephone: (415) 673-9199; Fax: (415) 673-8796
Lab Name: California Reproductive Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Simon R. Henderson, M.D.
390 Laurel St., Suite 200
San Francisco, CA 94118
Telephone: (415) 921-6100; Fax: (415) 563-0922
Lab Name: San Francisco Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

San Francisco Fertility Centers, Pacific Fertility Center/
San Francisco Center for Reproductive Medicine
55 Francisco St., Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94133
Telephone: (415) 834-3095; Fax: (415) 834-3080
Lab Name: San Francisco Fertility Centers
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of California–San Francisco, In Vitro
Fertilization Program
350 Parnassus Ave., Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94117
Telephone: (415) 476-2224; Fax: (415) 502-4944
Lab Name: UCSF, In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Physicians of Northern California
2516 Samaritan Dr., Suite A
San Jose, CA 95124
Telephone: (408) 358-2500; Fax: (408) 356-8954
Lab Name: Fertility and Reproductive Health Institute
of Northern California
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.
2505 Samaritan Dr., Suite 208
San Jose, CA 95124
Telephone: (408) 358-1776; Fax: (408) 358-9287
Lab Name: Fertility and Reproductive Health Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Science Center of the
San Francisco Bay Area
3160 Crow Canyon Rd., Suite 150
San Ramon, CA 94583
Telephone: (925) 867-1800; Fax: (925) 275-3862
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center of the San
Francisco Bay Area
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Assisted Reproductive Medicine/CFP
1245 16th St., Suite 220
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Telephone: (310) 319-4462; Fax: (310) 319-4123
Lab Name: Santa Monica/UCLA Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Parker–Rosenman–Rodi GYN & Infertility Medical Group
1450 Tenth St., Suite 404
Santa Monica, CA 90401
Telephone: (310) 451-8144; Fax: (310) 451-3414
Lab Name: Century City Hospital, Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Issa M. Shamonki, M.D., Fertility Clinic
2001 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 770W
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Telephone: (310) 829-4781; Fax: (310) 828-3874
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

North Bay Fertility Center, Inc.
1111 Sonoma Ave., Suite 212
Santa Rosa, CA 95405
Telephone: (707) 575-1729; Fax: (707) 575-4379
Lab Name: North Bay Fertility Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Valley Center for Reproductive Health,
Tina Koopersmith, M.D.
13320 Riverside Dr., Suite 220
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423
Telephone: (818) 986-1648; Fax: (818) 986-1653
Lab Name: Century City Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Encino–Tarzana Regional Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)
Lab Name: ART, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), NYSTB

Stanford University IVF/ART Program
Dept. of Gynecology and Obstetrics
300 Pasteur Dr., S-387
Stanford, CA 94305
Telephone: (650) 723-5680; Fax: (650) 498-5024
Lab Name: Stanford University IVF/ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Fertility and Gynecology
Vermesh/Ben-Ozer Center for Fertility
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 301
Tarzana, CA 91356
Telephone: (818) 881-9800; Fax: (818) 881-1857
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine,
Encino–Tarzana Regional Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

The Fertility Institutes, Jeffrey Steinberg, M.D., Inc.
The Fertility Institutes
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 414
Tarzana, CA 91356
Telephone: (818) 776-8700; Fax: (818) 776-8754
Lab Name: Century City Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: The Fertility Institutes
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility and Gynecology Institute
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 514
Tarzana, CA 91356
Telephone: (818) 996-5550; Fax: (818) 996-5725
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
at Encino-Tarzana
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility and Surgical Associates of California
325 Rolling Oaks Dr., Suite 110
Thousand Oaks, CA 91361
Telephone: (805) 778-1122; Fax: (805) 778-1199
Lab Name: Fertility and Surgical Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Pacific Reproductive Center
3720 Lomita Blvd., Suite 100
Torrance, CA 90505
Telephone: (310) 376-7000; Fax: (310) 373-0319
Lab Name: Pacific Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

San Antonio Fertility Center
510 N. 13th Ave., Suite 201
Upland, CA 91786
Telephone: (909) 920-4858; Fax: (909) 985-7137
Lab Name: San Antonio Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

COLORADO

Advanced Reproductive Medicine
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center
Anschutz Outpatient Pavilion
1635 N. Ursula St.
Aurora, CO 80010
Telephone: (720) 848-1690; Fax: (720) 848-1678
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Medicine Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Colorado Springs Center for Reproductive Health
1625 Medical Center Point, Suite 290
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
Telephone: (719) 636-0080; Fax: (719) 636-3030
Lab Name: Colorado Springs Center for
Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center of
Southern Colorado
175 S. Union Blvd., Suite 315
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
Telephone: (719) 475-2229; Fax: (719) 475-2227
Lab Name: Progeny Fertility Systems, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology
4600 E. Hale Pkwy., Suite 350
Denver, CO 80220
Telephone: (303) 321-7115; Fax: (303) 321-9519
Lab Name: Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine
799 E. Hampden Ave., Suite 300
Englewood, CO 80110
Telephone: (303) 788-8300; Fax: (303) 788-8310
Lab Name: Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Rocky Mountain Center for Reproductive Medicine
1080 E. Elizabeth
Fort Collins, CO 80524
Telephone: (970) 493-6353; Fax: (970) 493-6366
Lab Name: Rocky Mountain Center for Reproductive
Medicine IVF Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Conceptions Reproductive Associates
7720 S. Broadway, Suite 580
Littleton, CO 80122
Telephone: (303) 794-0045; Fax: (303) 794-2054
Lab Name: Conceptions Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

CONNECTICUT

The Center for Advanced Reproductive Services
at the University of Connecticut Health Center
Dowling South Bldg.
263 Farmington Ave., Suite A330
Farmington, CT 06030
Telephone: (860) 679-4580; Fax: (860) 679-1499
Lab Name: Lab at the Center for Advanced
Reproductive Services
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Yale University School of Medicine, In Vitro
Fertilization Program
Dept. of OB/GYN
333 Cedar St.
New Haven, CT 06520
Telephone: (203) 785-4708; Fax: (203) 785-3560
Lab Name: Yale University In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

New England Fertility Institute
1275 Summer St., Suite 201
Stamford, CT 06905
Telephone: (203) 325-3200; Fax: (203) 323-3130
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Stamford Hospital
Shelburne & W. Broad Sts.
Stamford, CT 06904
Telephone: (203) 325-7559; Fax: (203) 325-7259
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

DELAWARE

Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
4745 Ogletown-Stanton Rd., Suite 111
Newark, DE 19713
Telephone: (302) 738-4600; Fax: (302) 738-3508
Lab Name: Delaware Institute for Reproductive
Medicine, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Associates of Delaware
Medical Arts Pavilion Two
4735 Ogletown-Stanton Rd., Suite 3217
Newark, DE 19713
Telephone: (302) 623-4242; Fax: (302) 623-4241
Lab Name: Reproductive Associates of Delaware
Accreditation: None

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The A.R.T. Institute of Washington, Inc.
Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Dept. of OB/GYN
6900 Georgia Ave., N.W., Bldg. 2, Room 2J06
Washington, DC 20307
Telephone: (202) 782-6198; Fax: (202) 782-4833
Lab Name: The A.R.T. Institute of Washington, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Columbia Hospital for Women ART Program
Columbia Fertility Associates
2440 M St., N.W., Suite 401
Washington, DC 20037
Telephone: (202) 293-6567; Fax: (202) 778-6190
Lab Name: Columbia Hospital for Women ART Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

The George Washington University Medical Faculty
Associates, IVF Program
2150 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
Telephone: (202) 994-4614; Fax: (202) 994-0187
Lab Name: George Washington University Medical
Faculty Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

James A. Simon, M.D., P.C.
1140 19th St., N.W., Suite 500
Washington, DC 20036
Telephone: (202) 293-1000; Fax: (202) 463-6150
Lab Name: George Washington University Medical
Faculty Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

FLORIDA

Boca Fertility
875 Meadows Rd., Suite 334
Boca Raton, FL 33486
Telephone: (561) 368-5500; Fax: (561) 368-4793
Lab Name: Boca Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Palm Beach Fertility Center
9970 Central Park Blvd., Suite 300
Boca Raton, FL 33428
Telephone: (561) 477-7728; Fax: (561) 477-7035
Lab Name: Palm Beach Fertility Center Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Care Center, P.A.
10301 Hagen Ranch Rd.
Boynton Beach, FL 33437
Telephone: (561) 736-6006; Fax: (561) 736-5788
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Health Associates, Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.
2325 Ulmerton Rd., Suite 1
Clearwater, FL 33762
Telephone: (727) 572-5300; Fax: (727) 572-5022
Lab Name: Edward Zbella, M.D., P.A.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Edward Zbella, M.D., P.A.
University Fertility Associates
2454 McMullen Booth Rd., Suite 601
Clearwater, FL 33759
Telephone: (727) 796-7705; Fax: (727) 796-8764
Lab Name: Edward Zbella, M.D., P.A.
Accreditation: JCAHO

F.I.R.S.T., Florida Institute for Reproductive Sciences
and Technologies
9900 Stirling Rd., Suite 300
Cooper City, FL 33024
Telephone: (954) 436-2700; Fax: (954) 436-6663
Lab Name: F.I.R.S.T.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.
13685 Doctor's Way, Suite 330
Fort Myers, FL 33912
Telephone: (941) 561-3430; Fax: (941) 561-6980
Lab Name: Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.
Accreditation: None

Specialists in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, P.A.
12611 World Plaza Ln., Bldg. 53
Fort Myers, FL 33907
Telephone: (941) 275-8118; Fax: (941) 275-5914
Lab Name: Specialists in Reproductive Medicine &
Surgery, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Florida/Park Avenue Women's Center
807 N.W. 57th St.
Gainesville, FL 32605
Telephone: (352) 392-6200; Fax: (352) 392-6204
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization and Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida
1110 Gulf Breeze Pkwy., Suite 202
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561
Telephone: (850) 934-3900; Fax: (850) 932-3753
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Assisted Fertility Program of North Florida
3627 University Blvd. South, Suite 450
Jacksonville, FL 32216
Telephone: (904) 391-1149; Fax: (904) 399-3436
Lab Name: Memorial Reference Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
836 Prudential Dr., Suite 902
Jacksonville, FL 32207
Telephone: (904) 399-5620; Fax: (904) 399-5645
Lab Name: Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

North Florida Gynecologic Specialists
North Florida Center for Reproductive Medicine
3627 University Blvd. South, Suite 200
Jacksonville, FL 32216
Telephone: (904) 396-3806; Fax: (904) 398-4546
Lab Name: Memorial's Assisted Reproductive
Technology Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Florida, Memorial Advanced Fertility Treatment Center
2825 N. State Road 7, Suite 302
Margate, FL 33063
Telephone: (954) 247-6200; Fax: (954) 247-6262
Lab Name: IVF Florida
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Memorial Advanced Fertility Treatment Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.
8950 N. Kendall Dr., Suite 103
Miami, FL 33176
Telephone: (305) 596-4013; Fax: (305) 596-4557
Lab Name: Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida
7100 W. 20th Ave., Suite 205
Miami, FL 33016
Telephone: (305) 558-0808; Fax: (305) 558-0806
Lab Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

South Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
7300 S.W. 62nd Pl., 4th Floor
Miami, FL 33143
Telephone: (305) 662-7901; Fax: (305) 662-7910
Lab Name: South Florida Institute for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Women's Healthcare Specialists, IVF Miami
4302 Alton Rd., Suite 900
Miami Beach, FL 33140
Telephone: (305) 531-1480; Fax: (305) 531-1496
Lab Name: Fertility and IVF Center of Miami
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
3435 Pinehurst Ave.
Orlando, FL 32804
Telephone: (407) 740-0909; Fax: (407) 740-7262
Lab Name: Center for Infertility & Reproductive
Medicine, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Institute
22 Underwood St.
Orlando, FL 32806
Telephone: (407) 649-6995; Fax: (407) 841-3367
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Institute
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center
615 E. Princeton St., Suite 225
Orlando, FL 32803
Telephone: (407) 896-7575; Fax: (407) 894-2692
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Frank C. Riggall, M.D., P.A.
2501 N. Orange Ave., Suite 209S
Orlando, FL 32804
Telephone: (407) 898-0254; Fax: (407) 898-6224
Lab Name: The Center for Infertility &
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Institute
Accreditation: JCAHO

§University of Florida–Pensacola
5147 N. Ninth Ave., Suite 315
Pensacola, FL 32504
Telephone: (850) 857-3733; Fax: (850) 857-0670
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Center for Advanced Reproductive Endocrinology, P.A.
6738 W. Sunrise Blvd., Suite 106
Plantation, FL 33313
Telephone: (954) 584-2273; Fax: (954) 587-9630
Lab Name: Laboratory for Implantation, Fertilization,
& Embryology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Fertility Institute of South Florida
4100 S. Hospital Dr., Suite 209
Plantation, FL 33317
Telephone: (954) 791-1442; Fax: (954) 791-1887
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Fertility Center of Sarasota, Julio E. Pabon, M.D., P.A.
5664 Bee Ridge Rd., Suite 103
Sarasota, FL 34233
Telephone: (941) 342-1568; Fax: (941) 342-8296
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Sarasota
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Technologies Program at
University Community Hospital
Drs. Verkauf, Bernhisel, Tarantino, Goodman & Yeko
3450 E. Fletcher Ave., Suite 280
Tampa, FL 33613
Telephone: (813) 615-7956; Fax: (813) 615-7913
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Technologies
Program Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Genetics & IVF Institute of Florida
Reproductive Medicine & Genetics
5500 Village Blvd., Suite 103
West Palm Beach, FL 33407
Telephone: (561) 697-4200; Fax: (561) 686-8525
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine & Genetics
Accreditation: None

GEORGIA

Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility
20 Linden Ave., N.E., Suite 4701
Atlanta, GA 30308
Telephone: (404) 686-3229; Fax: (404) 686-4297
Lab Name: Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine
and Fertility
Accreditation: JCAHO

Georgia Reproductive Specialists
5445 Meridian Mark Rd., Suite 270
Atlanta, GA 30342
Telephone: (404) 843-2229; Fax: (404) 843-0812
Lab Name: Georgia Reproductive Specialists
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Biology Associates
1150 Lake Hearn Dr., Suite 400
Atlanta, GA 30342
Telephone: (404) 843-3064; Fax: (404) 256-1528
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Augusta Reproductive Biology Associates
Augusta Area Reproductive Associates
812 Chafee Ave.
Augusta, GA 30904
Telephone: (706) 724-0228; Fax: (706) 722-2387
Lab Name: Reproductive Laboratories of Augusta
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine
100 Stone Forest Dr., Suite 300
Woodstock, GA 30189
Telephone: (770) 928-2276; Fax: (770) 592-2092
Lab Name: Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

HAWAII

Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute
1319 Punahou St., Suite 980
Honolulu, HI 96826
Telephone: (808) 946-2226; Fax: (808) 943-1563
Lab Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IDAHO

Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine
100 E. Idaho Ave., Suite 301
Boise, ID 83712
Telephone: (208) 342-5900; Fax: (208) 342-2088
Lab Name: Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

ILLINOIS

Advanced Institute of Fertility
1700 W. Central Rd., Suite 40
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Telephone: (847) 394-5437; Fax: (847) 394-5478
Lab Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Rush-Copley Center for Reproductive Health
2020 Ogden Ave., Suite 250
Aurora, IL 60504
Telephone: (630) 978-6254; Fax: (630) 499-2487
Lab Name: Rush-Copley IVF Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Life-Women's Health Center
6425 W. Cermak Rd., Suite 202
Berwyn, IL 60402
Telephone: (708) 484-0500; Fax: (708) 484-4259
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Health Center
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

IVF Lincoln Park
2825 N. Halsted St.
Chicago, IL 60657
Telephone: (773) 868-0800; Fax: (773) 868-1500
Lab Name: Reproductive Genetics
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northwestern University
675 N. St. Clair, Suite 14-200
Chicago, IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 695-7269; Fax: (312) 695-4924
Lab Name: Northwestern University
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Rush Center for Advanced Reproductive Care
1653 W. Congress Pkwy., 720 Pavilion
Chicago, IL 60612
Telephone: (312) 997-2229; Fax: (312) 997-2354
Lab Name: Rush Center for Advanced
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Chicago Hospitals
Dept. of OB/GYN
5841 S. Maryland, Suite R321
Chicago, IL 60637
Telephone: (773) 702-6642; Fax: (773) 702-5848
Lab Name: University of Chicago Hospitals
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Illinois at Chicago IVF Program
Dept. of OB/GYN
820 S. Wood St. (M/C 808)
Chicago, IL 60612
Telephone: (312) 943-7318; Fax: (312) 996-4238
Lab Name: University of Illinois at Chicago, IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

WaterTower Women's Center, L.L.C.
845 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 935E
Chicago, IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 642-6777; Fax: (312) 642-8383
Lab Name: WaterTower Women's Center
Accreditation: None

Midwest Fertility Center
4333 Main St.
Downers Grove, IL 60515
Telephone: (630) 810-0212; Fax: (630) 810-1027
Lab Name: Midwest Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago
30 Tower Ct., Suite F
Gurnee, IL 60031
Telephone: (847) 662-1818; Fax: (847) 662-3001
Lab Name: Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Highland Park IVF Center
750 Homewood Ave., Suite B400
Highland Park, IL 60035
Telephone: (847) 480-3950; Fax: (847) 480-2608
Lab Name: Highland Park IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Hinsdale Center for Reproduction
121 N. Elm St.
Hinsdale, IL 60521
Telephone: (630) 856-3535; Fax: (630) 856-3545
Lab Name: Hinsdale Center for Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Center for Human Reproduction—Illinois
1585 N. Barrington Rd., Suite 406
Hoffman Estates, IL 60194
Telephone: (847) 884-8884; Fax: (847) 884-8093
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Reproductive Health Specialists, Ltd.
310 N. Hammes Ave., Suite 101
Joliet, IL 60435
Telephone: (815) 730-1100; Fax: (815) 730-1066
Lab Name: RHS IVF/Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reena Jabamoni, M.D., S.C.
120 Oak Brook Center, Suite 308
Oak Brook, IL 60523
Telephone: (630) 574-3633; Fax: (630) 574-3660
Lab Name: Reena Jabamoni, M.D., Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Oak Brook Fertility Center
2425 W. 22nd St., Suite 102
Oak Brook, IL 60523
Telephone: (630) 954-0054; Fax: (630) 954-0064
Lab Name: Chicago Fertility Laboratories
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Health Centers, Ltd. (ARHC)
14315 S. 108th Ave., Suite 230
Orland Park, IL 60462
Telephone: (708) 403-4210; Fax: (708) 403-5272
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Health
Centers, Ltd., IVF
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Lutheran General Hospital IVF Program
1775 Dempster St., One South
Park Ridge, IL 60068
Telephone: (847) 998-8200; Fax: (847) 998-0419
Lab Name: Lutheran General Hospital IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Illinois College of Medicine at Peoria
Department of OB/GYN, Division of Reproductive
Endocrinology & Infertility
5401 N. Knoxville, Suite 110
Peoria, IL 61614
Telephone: (309) 689-0411; Fax: (309) 689-0784
Lab Name: UICOMP, Dept. of OB/GYN,
ART/Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.
435 N. Mulford Rd., Suite 9
Rockford, IL 61107
Telephone: (815) 229-1700; Fax: (815) 229-1831
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health and Fertility Center
973 Featherstone Rd., Suite 100
Rockford, IL 61107
Telephone: (815) 986-3737; Fax: (815) 986-3734
Lab Name: Reproductive Health and Fertility
Center Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.
340 W. Miller St.
Springfield, IL 62702
Telephone: (217) 523-4700; Fax: (217) 523-9025
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southern Illinois University School of Medicine
Department of OB/GYN, Division of Reproductive
Endocrinology & Infertility
851 N. Rutledge, Room 2100
Springfield, IL 62702
Telephone: (217) 545-4692; Fax: (217) 545-7110
Lab Name: SIU ART Laboratory
Accreditation: None

Seth Levrant, M.D., P.C.
Seth Levrant, M.D., P.C., Partners in Reproductive Health
16345 S. Harlem Ave., Suite 1W
Tinley Park, IL 60477
Telephone: (708) 524-0730; Fax: (708) 848-7645
Lab Name: Chicago Fertility Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

INDIANA

Associated Fertility & Gynecology
7910 W. Jefferson, Suite 301
Fort Wayne, IN 46804
Telephone: (219) 432-6250; Fax: (219) 436-7220
Lab Name: Associated Fertility & Gynecology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility Group
Methodist Medical Plaza Carmel
201 Pennsylvania Pkwy., Suite 205
Indianapolis, IN 46280
Telephone: (317) 817-1300; Fax: (317) 817-1306
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Family Beginnings, P.C.
8051 S. Emerson Ave., Suite 460
Indianapolis, IN 46237
Telephone: (317) 865-0411; Fax: (317) 859-3815
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services
Accreditation: JCAHO

Indiana University Hospital, Dept. of OB/GYN
550 N. University Blvd., Room 2440
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Telephone: (317) 274-4875; Fax: (317) 278-3787
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Midwest Reproductive Medicine
8081 Township Line Rd.
Indianapolis, IN 46260
Telephone: (800) 333-1415; Fax: (317) 872-5063
Lab Name: Midwest Reproductive Medicine ART Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates
2020 W. 86th St., Suite 310
Indianapolis, IN 46260
Telephone: (317) 872-1515; Fax: (317) 879-2784
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Surgery & Medicine, P.C.
8040 Clearvista Pkwy., Suite 280
Indianapolis, IN 46256
Telephone: (317) 621-2255; Fax: (317) 621-2265
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services—
Community Hospitals
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Assisted Reproduction
610 N. Michigan St., Suite 200
South Bend, IN 46601
Telephone: (219) 284-3633; Fax: (219) 284-6927
Lab Name: South Bend Medical Foundation
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Care of Indiana
1650 W. Oak St., Suite 206
Zionsville, IN 46077
Telephone: (317) 873-8870; Fax: (317) 873-8875
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

IOWA

McFarland Clinic, P.C., Assisted Reproduction
1215 Duff Ave.
Ames, IA 50010
Telephone: (515) 239-4414; Fax: (515) 239-4786
Lab Name: Assisted Reproduction Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics
Center for Advanced Reproductive Care
Obstetrics and Gynecology
200 Hawkins Dr.
Iowa City, IA 52242
Telephone: (319) 356-8483; Fax: (319) 353-6659
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization & Reproductive
Testing Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.
3408 Woodland Ave., Suite 302
West Des Moines, IA 50266
Telephone: (515) 222-3060; Fax: (515) 222-9563
Lab Name: Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

KANSAS

University of Kansas Medical Center, Women's
Reproductive Center
Bell Bldg.
3901 Rainbow Blvd., 5th Floor
Kansas City, KS 66160
Telephone: (913) 588-6272; Fax: (913) 588-3242
Lab Name: University of Kansas Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Drs. Marshall & Henning, P.A., IVF Reproductive Services
1133 College Ave., Bldg. E, Suite 210
Manhattan, KS 66502
Telephone: (785) 537-1414; Fax: (785) 537-0623
Lab Name: IVF Reproductive Services
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Reproductive Resource Center of Greater Kansas City
12200 W. 106th St., Suite 120
Overland Park, KS 66215
Telephone: (913) 894-2323; Fax: (913) 894-0841
Lab Name: IVF Lab of Reproductive Resource Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Infertility
Shawnee Mission Medical Center
8800 W. 75th St., Suite 101
Shawnee Mission, KS 66204
Telephone: (913) 432-7161; Fax: (913) 432-6158
Lab Name: Shawnee Mission Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Reproductive Medicine
9220 E. 29th St. North, Suite 102
Wichita, KS 67226
Telephone: (316) 687-2112; Fax: (316) 687-1260
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive Medicine
ART Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

KENTUCKY

Fertility and Endocrine Associates
1780 Nicholasville Rd., Suite 402
Lexington, KY 40503
Telephone: (606) 278-9151; Fax: (606) 278-8946
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

University of Kentucky, James W. Akin
Kentucky Women's Specialists
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
1780 Nicholasville Rd., Suite 201
Lexington, KY 40503
Telephone: (859) 260-1515; Fax: (859) 260-1425
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

University OB/GYN Associates Fertility Center
315 E. Broadway
Louisville, KY 40202
Telephone: (502) 629-8154; Fax: (502) 629-3713
Lab Name: Fertility Center Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

LOUISIANA

Fertility and Laser Center
8585 Picardy Ave.
Baton Rouge, LA 70809
Telephone: (225) 763-4800; Fax: (225) 763-4883
Lab Name: Reproductive Resources
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Woman's Center for Fertility and Advanced
Reproductive Medicine
9000 Airline Hwy., Suite 670
Baton Rouge, LA 70815
Telephone: (225) 926-6886; Fax: (225) 922-3730
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrine Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Fertility Clinic, Tulane University Hospital and Clinic
1415 Tulane Ave., Suite HC-15
New Orleans, LA 70112
Telephone: (504) 588-2341; Fax: (504) 584-1680
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of New Orleans
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Institute of New Orleans
6020 Bullard Ave.
New Orleans, LA 70128
Telephone: (504) 246-8971; Fax: (504) 246-9778
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of New Orleans
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health
2401 Greenwood Rd.
Shreveport, LA 71103
Telephone: (318) 212-8270; Fax: (318) 212-8230
Lab Name: Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MARYLAND

Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Fertility Center
Physicians Pavilion West
6569 N. Charles St., Suite 406
Baltimore, MD 21204
Telephone: (410) 828-2484; Fax: (410) 828-3067
Lab Name: GBMC Fertility Center ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Helix Center for ART
Union Memorial Hospital—OB/GYN
201 E. University Pkwy.
Baltimore, MD 21218
Telephone: (410) 554-2271; Fax: (410) 554-2900
Lab Name: Helix Center for ART
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Maryland Medical School, Center for
Advanced Reproductive Technology
405 W. Redwood St., 3rd Floor
Baltimore, MD 21201
Telephone: (410) 328-2304; Fax: (410) 328-8389
Lab Name: University of Maryland Medical School
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MidAtlantic Fertility Centers
10215 Fernwood Rd., Suite 301A
Bethesda, MD 20817
Telephone: (301) 897-8850; Fax: (301) 530-8105
Lab Name: MidAtlantic Fertility Centers
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Johns Hopkins Fertility Center
10753 Falls Rd., Suite 335
Lutherville, MD 21093
Telephone: (410) 847-3650; Fax: (410) 583-2792
Lab Name: Johns Hopkins A.R.T. Laboratories
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Medicine
9711 Medical Center Dr., Suite 214
Rockville, MD 20850
Telephone: (301) 424-1904; Fax: (301) 424-1902
Lab Name: George Washington University Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive Science Center
15001 Shady Grove Rd., Suite 400
Rockville, MD 20850
Telephone: (301) 340-1188; Fax: (301) 340-1612
Lab Name: Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive
Science Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Center of Maryland, Inc.
110 West Rd., Suite 102
Towson, MD 21204
Telephone: (410) 296-6400; Fax: (410) 296-6405
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Maryland
Accreditation: JCAHO

MASSACHUSETTS

Center for Assisted Reproduction
Brigham and Women's Hospital
75 Francis St., ASB1-3
Boston, MA 02115
Telephone: (617) 732-4239
Lab Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction
Embryology Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Massachusetts General Hospital Vincent IVF Unit
55 Fruit St., VBK225
Boston, MA 02114
Telephone: (617) 724-3513; Fax: (617) 724-8882
Lab Name: Massachusetts General Hospital Vincent
IVF Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

New England Fertility and Endocrinology Associates
500 Brookline Ave., Suite A
Boston, MA 02215
Telephone: (617) 277-1778; Fax: (617) 734-9951
Lab Name: New England Fertility and
Endocrinology Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of New England, Inc.
New England Clinic of Reproductive Medicine
20 Pond Meadow Dr., Suite 101
Reading, MA 01867
Telephone: (781) 942-7000; Fax: (781) 942-7200
Lab Name: New England Clinic of Reproductive
Medicine, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baystate IVF
Baystate Medical Center, Division of
Reproductive Endocrinology
759 Chestnut St.
Springfield, MA 01199
Telephone: (413) 794-1950; Fax: (413) 794-1857
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Boston IVF
40 Second Ave., Suite 300
Waltham, MA 02451
Telephone: (781) 434-6400; Fax: (781) 890-5016
Lab Name: Boston Fertility Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Science Center of Boston
Deaconess-Waltham Hospital
9 Hope Ave.
Waltham, MA 02454
Telephone: (781) 647-6263; Fax: (781) 647-6323
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MICHIGAN

University of Michigan
Women's Hospital
Box 0276, 1500 E. Medical Center Dr., L-4100
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Telephone: (734) 936-7401; Fax: (734) 647-9727
Lab Name: University of Michigan ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, P.C.
300 Park St., Suite 460
Birmingham, MI 48009
Telephone: (248) 593-6990; Fax: (248) 593-5925
Lab Name: Oakwood Hospital IVF Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Medicine
Oakwood Hospital and Medical Center
18181 Oakwood Blvd., Suite 109
Dearborn, MI 48124
Telephone: (313) 593-5880; Fax: (313) 593-8837
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

§The Center for Reproductive Medicine
Hurley Medical Center
Two Hurley Plaza, Suite 101
Flint, MI 48503
Telephone: (810) 257-9714; Fax: (810) 762-7040
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.
1900 Wealthy St., Suite 315
Grand Rapids, MI 49506
Telephone: (616) 774-2030; Fax: (616) 774-2053
Lab Name: Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, P.C.
630 Kenmoore Ave., S.E.
Grand Rapids, MI 49546
Telephone: (616) 988-2229; Fax: (616) 988-2009
Lab Name: Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

West Michigan Reproductive Institute, P.C.
885 Forest Hills Ave., S.E.
Grand Rapids, MI 49546
Telephone: (616) 942-5180; Fax: (616) 942-2450
Lab Name: West Michigan Reproductive Institute
ART Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility and Gynecology Center of Lansing, P.C.
1200 E. Michigan Ave., Suite 305
Lansing, MI 48912
Telephone: (517) 484-4900
Lab Name: Sparrow Fertility Services
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Michigan State University, Center for Assisted
Reproductive Technology
1200 E. Michigan Ave., Suite 700
Lansing, MI 48912
Telephone: (517) 364-5888; Fax: (517) 364-5889
Lab Name: Sparrow Fertility Services
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§The Center for Reproductive Medicine at Rochester Hills
3950 S. Rochester Rd., Suite 2300
Rochester Hills, MI 48307
Telephone: (248) 844-8845; Fax: (248) 844-9039
Contact SART for current clinic information.

§Fakih Institute of Reproductive Science & Technology
3950 S. Rochester Rd., Suite 2300
Rochester Hills, MI 48307
Telephone: (248) 844-8840; Fax: (248) 844-8850
Contact SART for current clinic information.

William Beaumont Fertility Center
3535 W. Thirteen Mile Rd., Suite 344
Royal Oak, MI 48073
Telephone: (248) 551-0515; Fax: (248) 551-3616
Lab Name: William Beaumont Fertility Center
IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Hutzel Hospital/Wayne State University ART Program
*University Women's Care/Wayne State University
ART Program*
26400 W. Twelve Mile Rd., Suite 140
Southfield, MI 48034
Telephone: (248) 352-8200; Fax: (248) 356-8255
Lab Name: Hutzel Hospital/Wayne State University
IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine
Division of Reproductive Medicine
1500 W. Big Beaver, Suite 105
Troy, MI 48064
Telephone: (248) 637-4050; Fax: (248) 637-4025
Lab Name: Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

Luana J. Kyselka, M.D.
2877 Crooks Rd., Suite D
Troy, MI 48084
Telephone: (248) 643-6634; Fax: (248) 643-7165
Lab Name: Beaumont Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

§Ann Arbor Reproductive Medicine Associates, P.C.
4990 Clark Rd., Suite 100
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
Telephone: (734) 434-4871; Fax: (734) 434-8848
Contact SART for current clinic information.

MINNESOTA

Center for Reproductive Medicine
2800 Chicago Ave. South, 3rd Floor
Minneapolis, MN 55407
Telephone: (612) 863-5390; Fax: (612) 863-2697
Lab Name: Allina Andrology Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, P.A.
Oakdale Medical Bldg.
3366 Oakdale Ave. North, Suite 550
Minneapolis, MN 55422
Telephone: (763) 520-2600; Fax: (763) 520-2606
Lab Name: The Midwest Center for Reproductive
Health, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine Center
606 24th Ave. South, Suite 500
Minneapolis, MN 55454
Telephone: (612) 627-4564; Fax: (612) 627-4888
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive Technologies
200 First St., S.W., Charlton 3A
Rochester, MN 55905
Telephone: (507) 284-4520; Fax: (507) 284-1774
Lab Name: Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive
Technologies Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Associates, P.A.
Woodbury Medical Arts Bldg.
2101 Woodwinds Dr.
Woodbury, MN 55125
Telephone: (651) 222-6050; Fax: (651) 222-5975
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MISSISSIPPI

University of Mississippi Medical Center
IVF Program, Dept. of OB/GYN
2500 N. State St.
Jackson, MS 39216
Telephone: (601) 984-5330; Fax: (601) 984-5965
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Women's Specialty Center
Mississippi Fertility Institute at Women's Specialty Center
501 Marshall St., Suite 600
Jackson, MS 39202
Telephone: (601) 948-6540; Fax: (601) 948-6544
Lab Name: Mississippi Fertility Institute
Accreditation: JCAHO

MISSOURI

Advanced Reproductive Specialists
St. Luke's Hospital
226 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 64 West
Chesterfield, MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 205-6730; Fax: (314) 205-6800
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Specialists
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility Institute
226 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 39 West
Chesterfield, MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 205-8809; Fax: (314) 205-8776
Lab Name: Infertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mid-Missouri Center for Reproductive Health
Boone Hospital Center
1502 E. Broadway, Suite 106
Columbia, MO 65201
Telephone: (573) 443-4511; Fax: (573) 443-7860
Lab Name: Mid-Missouri Center for Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Missouri Hospital and Clinics
IVF Embryology Laboratory
Dept. of OB/GYN
One Hospital Dr., N624 HSC
Columbia, MO 65212
Telephone: (573) 882-7937; Fax: (573) 882-9010
Lab Name: University Hospital and Clinics IVF Program
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Midwest Women's Healthcare
6400 Prospect, Suite 598
Kansas City, MO 64132
Telephone: (816) 444-6888; Fax: (816) 444-1375
Lab Name: Research Medical Center ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Infertility & IVF Center
3009 N. Ballas Rd., Suite 359C
St. Louis, MO 63131
Telephone: (314) 225-5483; Fax: (314) 872-9040
Lab Name: Infertility & IVF Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Infertility and Reproductive Medicine Center at
Washington University School of Medicine and
Barnes-Jewish Hospital
4444 Forest Park Ave., Suite 3100
St. Louis, MO 63108
Telephone: (314) 286-2400; Fax: (314) 286-2455
Lab Name: Advanced ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO (Pend)

Infertility Center of St. Louis
224 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 730
St. Louis, MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 576-1400; Fax: (314) 576-1442
Lab Name: Assisted Reproductive Technology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEBRASKA

Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI
8111 Dodge St., Suite 237
Omaha, NE 68114
Telephone: (402) 354-5210; Fax: (402) 354-5221
Lab Name: Andrology and Embryology Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

NEVADA

Fertility Center of Las Vegas
8851 W. Sahara, Suite 100
Las Vegas, NV 89117
Telephone: (702) 254-1777; Fax: (702) 254-1213
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Las Vegas
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S., University Institute for Fertility
Reproductive Endocrinology & Surgery
653 Town Center Dr., Suite 206
Las Vegas, NV 89144
Telephone: (702) 341-6616; Fax: (702) 341-6617
Lab Name: Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine
3121 S. Maryland Pkwy., Suite 300
Las Vegas, NV 89109
Telephone: (702) 892-9696; Fax: (702) 892-9967
Lab Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine
6630 S. McCarran Blvd., Suite 9
Reno, NV 89509
Telephone: (775) 828-1200; Fax: (775) 828-1785
Lab Name: The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center
One Medical Center Dr.
Lebanon, NH 03756
Telephone: (603) 650-8162; Fax: (603) 650-2079
Lab Name: Reproductive Sciences Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEW JERSEY

The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
One Robertson Dr.
Bedminster, NJ 07921
Telephone: (908) 781-0666; Fax: (908) 781-6377
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
Accreditation: None

Shore Institute for Reproductive Medicine,
Allen Morgan, M.D.
Shore IVF and Reproductive Medicine
1608 Route 88 West, Suite 117
Brick, NJ 08724
Telephone: (732) 840-1447; Fax: (732) 458-8180
Lab Name: Shore Area IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Gynecologists, P.C.
Kennedy Health System
2201 Chapel Ave. West, Suite 206
Cherry Hill, NJ 08002
Telephone: (856) 662-6662; Fax: (856) 661-0661
Lab Name: South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.
Accreditation: JCAHO

IVF of North Jersey, P.A.
1035 Route 46 East
Clifton, NJ 07013
Telephone: (973) 470-0303; Fax: (973) 916-0488
Lab Name: IVF of North Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine and Fertility
Durham Center, One Ethel Rd., Suite 107B
Edison, NJ 08817
Telephone: (732) 339-9300; Fax: (732) 339-9400
Lab Name: CARMF ART Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Dr. Philip R. Lesorgen, Women's Fertility Center
Dr. Philip R. Lesorgen
106 Grand Ave.
Englewood, NJ 07631
Telephone: (201) 569-6979; Fax: (201) 569-0269
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

North Hudson I.V.F., Center for Fertility and Gynecology
385 Sylvan Ave.
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632
Telephone: (201) 871-1999; Fax: (201) 871-1031
Lab Name: North Hudson I.V.F.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Center for Reproductive Medicine at
Hackensack University Medical Center
214 Terrace Ave., 2nd Floor
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ 07604
Telephone: (201) 393-7444; Fax: (201) 393-7410
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Delaware Valley OB/GYN and Infertility Group
3131 Princeton Pike, Bldg. 3
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648
Telephone: (609) 896-0777; Fax: (609) 896-3266
Lab Name: Diamond Institute for Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Princeton Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine
3131 Princeton Pike, Bldg. 4, Suite 204
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648
Telephone: (609) 895-1114; Fax: (609) 895-1196
Lab Name: Cooper Center for IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.
200 White Rd., Suite 214
Little Silver, NJ 07739
Telephone: (732) 758-6511; Fax: (732) 758-1048
Lab Name: East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science
St. Barnabas Medical Center
94 Old Short Hills Rd., Suite 403 East
Livingston, NJ 07039
Telephone: (973) 322-8286; Fax: (973) 322-8890
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Science
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Cooper Center for In Vitro Fertilization, P.C.
8002-E Greentree Commons
Marlton, NJ 08053
Telephone: (856) 751-5575; Fax: (856) 751-7289
Lab Name: Cooper Center for IVF, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Delaware Valley Institute of Fertility and Genetics
6000 Sagemore Dr., Suite 6102
Marlton, NJ 08053
Telephone: (856) 988-0072; Fax: (856) 988-0056
Lab Name: Reproductive Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.
512 Lippincott Dr.
Marlton, NJ 08053
Telephone: (856) 596-2233; Fax: (856) 596-2411
Lab Name: South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Diamond Institute for Infertility
89 Millburn Ave.
Millburn, NJ 07041
Telephone: (973) 761-5600; Fax: (973) 761-5100
Lab Name: Diamond Institute for Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine Associates of New Jersey
111 Madison Ave., Suite 100
Morristown, NJ 07962
Telephone: (973) 971-4600; Fax: (973) 290-8370
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology &
Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Robert Wood Johnson Medical School–IVF Program
303 George St., Suite 250
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
Telephone: (732) 235-7300; Fax: (732) 235-7318
Contact SART for current clinic information.

IVF New Jersey
81 Veronica Ave.
Somerset, NJ 08873
Telephone: (732) 220-9060; Fax: (732) 220-1122
Lab Name: IVF New Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Dr. Louis R. Manara
211 White Horse Rd.
Voorhees, NJ 08043
Telephone: (856) 783-2802; Fax: (856) 784-1607
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Institute of New Jersey
400 Old Hook Rd.
Westwood, NJ 07675
Telephone: (201) 666-4200; Fax: (201) 666-2262
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of New Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

NEW MEXICO

Center for Reproductive Medicine of New Mexico
Presbyterian Professional Bldg.
201 Cedar St., S.E., Suite LL20
Albuquerque, NM 87106
Telephone: (505) 247-3333; Fax: (505) 224-7476
Lab Name: IVF and Andrology Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Southwest Fertility Services
1720 Wyoming, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87112
Telephone: (505) 837-1510; Fax: (505) 888-4486
Contact SART for current clinic information.

NEW YORK

Albany IVF, Fertility and Gynecology
349 Northern Blvd.
Albany, NY 12204
Telephone: (518) 434-9759; Fax: (518) 436-9822
Lab Name: Embryology Network
Accreditation: NYSTB

Leading Institute for Fertility Enhancement (L.I.F.E.)
130 Everett Rd.
Albany, NY 12205
Telephone: (518) 482-1008; Fax: (518) 489-6210
Lab Name: Fertility Studies Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Brooklyn IVF
Genesis Fertility
1355 84th St.
Brooklyn, NY 11228
Telephone: (718) 283-8600; Fax: (718) 283-6580
Lab Name: Brooklyn IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Montefiore Fertility and Hormone Center
*Montefiore's Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Health*
20 Beacon Hill Dr.
Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522
Telephone: (914) 693-8820; Fax: (912) 693-5428
Lab Name: Lab of Montefiore's Institute for Reproductive
Medicine and Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Garden City Center for Advanced Reproductive
Technologies, Yu-Kang Ying, M.D., P.C.
300 Garden City Plaza, Suite 420
Garden City, NY 11530
Telephone: (516) 248-8307; Fax: (516) 248-5007
Lab Name: John T. Mather Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

North Shore University Hospital, Center for
Human Reproduction
IVF Program, Ambulatory Bldg.
300 Community Dr.
Manhasset, NY 11030
Telephone: (516) 562-2229; Fax: (516) 562-1710
Lab Name: North Shore University Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Reproductive Science Associates
200 Old Country Rd., Suite 330
Mineola, NY 11501
Telephone: (516) 739-2100; Fax: (516) 739-2178
Lab Name: M.P.D. Medical Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Advanced Fertility Services
1625 Third Ave.
New York, NY 10128
Telephone: (212) 369-8700; Fax: (212) 722-5587
Lab Name: Advanced Fertility Services IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: NYSTB

Brooklyn Fertility Center
55 Central Park West, Suite 1C
New York, NY 10023
Telephone: (212) 721-4545; Fax: (212) 721-4598
Lab Name: Brooklyn Fertility Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, Center for
Women's Reproductive Care
*Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, Center for
Women's Reproductive Care at Columbia University*
1790 Broadway, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10019
Telephone: (646) 756-8282; Fax: (646) 756-8280
Lab Name: Columbia University, Assisted Reproduction
Accreditation: NYSTB

Nabil Husami, M.D.
550 Park Ave.
New York, NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 750-3330; Fax: (212) 750-3334
Lab Name: Nabil W. Husami, M.D.
Accreditation: None

Martin Keltz, M.D., OB/GYN Associates of St. Luke's
Roosevelt Hospital
*Martin Keltz, M.D., Division of Reproductive
Endocrinology of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital*
30 W. 60th St., 1S
New York, NY 10023
Telephone: (212) 459-2662; Fax: (212) 459-2452
Lab Name: IVF New York
Accreditation: NYSTB

MacLeod Laboratory
65 E. 79th St.
New York, NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 717-4444; Fax: (212) 717-1868
Lab Name: MacLeod Laboratory
Accreditation: None

Medical Offices for Human Reproduction
Center for Human Reproduction (CHR)
21 E. 69th St.
New York, NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 994-4400; Fax: (212) 994-4499
Lab Name: Medical Offices for Human Reproduction, CHR
Accreditation: NYSTB

Dr. Lillian D. Nash
315 W. 57th St., Lower Level
New York, NY 10019
Telephone: (212) 247-3111; Fax: (212) 247-3255
Lab Name: IVF Center of New York
Accreditation: NYSTB

New York Fertility Institute
1016 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10028
Telephone: (212) 734-5555; Fax: (212) 734-6059
Lab Name: New York Fertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Offices for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, P.C.
51 E. 67th St.
New York, NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 535-5350; Fax: (212) 535-5080
Lab Name: Embryology Laboratories
Accreditation: NYSTB

Program for In Vitro Fertilization, Reproductive Surgery
and Infertility, New York University School of Medicine
660 First Ave. at 38th St., 5th Floor
New York, NY 10016
Telephone: (212) 263-8990; Fax: (212) 263-7853
Lab Name: NYUSOM—Program for In Vitro Fertilization
Accreditation: NYSTB

Weill Medical College of Cornell University
The Center for Reproductive Medicine & Infertility
505 E. 70th St., HT340
New York, NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 746-1762; Fax: (212) 746-8860
Lab Name: The Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: NYSTB

The Capital Region Genetics & IVF Center
Bellevue Woman's Hospital
2210 Troy Rd.
Niskayuna, NY 12309
Telephone: (518) 346-9544; Fax: (518) 347-3392
Lab Name: Bellevue Woman's Hospital Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO, NYSTB

Long Island IVF Associates
625 Belle Terre Rd., Suite 200
Port Jefferson, NY 11777
Telephone: (631) 331-7575; Fax: (631) 331-1332
Lab Name: Mather Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Institute for Reproductive Health and Infertility
1561 Long Pond Rd., Suite 410
Rochester, NY 14626
Telephone: (585) 723-7470; Fax: (585) 723-7043
Lab Name: Strong Fertility and Reproductive
Science Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Strong Fertility and Reproductive Science Center
601 Elmwood Ave., Box 668
Rochester, NY 14642
Telephone: (585) 275-1930; Fax: (585) 756-4146
Lab Name: Strong Fertility and Reproductive
Science Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Infertility and IVF Medical Associates of
Western New York
4510 Main St.
Snyder, NY 14226
Telephone: (716) 839-3057; Fax: (716) 839-1477
Lab Name: Infertility and IVF Medical Associates
Accreditation: NYSTB

Health Science Center, State University of New York at
Stony Brook, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology
and Infertility
University Medical Center
Stony Brook, NY 11794
Telephone: (631) 444-2737; Fax: (631) 444-6121
Lab Name: Mather Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

CNY Fertility Center
195 Intrepid Ln.
Syracuse, NY 13205
Telephone: (315) 469-8700; Fax: (315) 469-6789
Lab Name: CNY Fertility Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Westchester Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
136 S. Broadway, Suite 100
White Plains, NY 10605
Telephone: (914) 949-6677; Fax: (914) 949-5758
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: The Fertility and Hormone Center of Montefiore
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine/IVF
1321 Millersport Rd., Suite 102
Williamsville, NY 14221
Telephone: (716) 634-4351
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine/IVF
Accreditation: NYSTB

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Center for Reproductive Medicine
The Talbert Fertility Institute
400 Asheville Ave., Suite 200
Cary, NC 27511
Telephone: (919) 233-1680; Fax: (919) 233-1685
Lab Name: NCCRM Main Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of North Carolina A.R.T. Clinic
4001 Old Clinic Bldg., CB 7570
Chapel Hill, NC 27599
Telephone: (919) 966-1150; Fax: (919) 966-1259
Lab Name: University of North Carolina A.R.T. Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Assisted Reproduction
1918 Randolph Rd., Suite 500
Charlotte, NC 28233
Telephone: (704) 343-3400; Fax: (704) 343-3428
Lab Name: Institute for Assisted Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Program for Assisted Reproduction,
Carolinas Medical Center
1000 Blythe Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28203
Telephone: (704) 355-3153; Fax: (704) 355-3141
Lab Name: Program for Assisted Reproduction,
Carolinas Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Fertility Center at Northeast Medical Center
200 Medical Park Dr., Suite 520
Concord, NC 28025
Telephone: (704) 795-1777; Fax: (704) 795-1779
Lab Name: The Fertility Center at Northeast
Medical Center
Accreditation: None

Duke University Medical Center, Division of Reproductive
Endocrinology and Infertility, Dept. of OB/GYN
Box 3143
Durham, NC 27710
Telephone: (919) 684-5327; Fax: (919) 681-7904
Lab Name: Duke University Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

East Carolina University, Women's Physicians
2305 Executive Park West
Greenville, NC 27834
Telephone: (252) 816-3849; Fax: (252) 816-2016
Lab Name: East Carolina University,
ECU Women's Physicians
Accreditation: JCAHO

Wake Forest University Program for Assisted
Reproduction, Dept. of OB/GYN
Medical Center Blvd.
Winston-Salem, NC 27157
Telephone: (336) 716-2368; Fax: (336) 716-0194
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NORTH DAKOTA

MeritCare Medical Group—Fertility Center
737 Broadway
Fargo, ND 58122
Telephone: (701) 234-2700; Fax: (701) 234-2783
Lab Name: MeritCare Medical Group, Fertility Center Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

OHIO

Fertility Unlimited, Inc.
468 E. Market St.
Akron, OH 44304
Telephone: (330) 376-8353; Fax: (330) 376-4807
Lab Name: Fertility Unlimited, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Gynecology
185 W. Cedar St., Suite 410
Akron, OH 44307
Telephone: (330) 375-3585; Fax: (330) 375-3986
Lab Name: Reproductive Gynecology Laboratories, L.L.C.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Bethesda Center for Reproductive Health & Fertility
Bethesda Hospital, 10506 Montgomery Rd., Suite 303
Cincinnati, OH 45242
Telephone: (513) 745-1675; Fax: (513) 745-1676
Lab Name: Reproductive Studies Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Health
2123 Auburn Ave., Suite 415
Cincinnati, OH 45219
Telephone: (513) 585-2355; Fax: (513) 585-0808
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Reproductive Health
3805 Edwards Rd., Suite 450
Cincinnati, OH 45209
Telephone: (513) 924-5550; Fax: (513) 924-5549
Lab Name: Christ Hospital Center for
Reproductive Studies
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MetroHealth Medical Center, Fertility Clinic
Dept. of OB/GYN
2500 MetroHealth Dr.
Cleveland, OH 44109
Telephone: (216) 778-5990; Fax: (216) 778-8847
Lab Name: Cleveland Clinic Foundation IVF Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Ohio Reproductive Medicine
Ohio Reproductive Medicine, Ohio State University
4830 E. Knightsbridge Blvd.
Columbus, OH 43214
Telephone: (614) 451-2280; Fax: (614) 451-4352
Lab Name: Reproductive Diagnostics, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center
One Wyoming St., Suite 4110
Dayton, OH 45409
Telephone: (937) 208-2120; Fax: (937) 208-5387
Lab Name: Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Kettering Reproductive Medicine
3533 Southern Blvd., Suite 4100
Kettering, OH 45429
Telephone: (937) 395-8444; Fax: (937) 395-8450
Lab Name: Kettering Reproductive Medicine Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of Northwestern Ohio
2142 N. Cove Blvd.
Toledo, OH 43606
Telephone: (419) 479-8830; Fax: (419) 479-6005
Lab Name: Fertility Center of NW Ohio
Accreditation: JCAHO

The Reproductive Center
900 Sahara Trail
Youngstown, OH 44514
Telephone: (330) 965-8390; Fax: (330) 965-8391
Lab Name: The Reproductive Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

OKLAHOMA

Center for Reproductive Health, P.C.
1000 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 300
Oklahoma City, OK 73104
Telephone: (405) 271-9200; Fax: (405) 271-9222
Lab Name: OU Medical Center ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Henry G. Bennett, Jr., Fertility Institute
3433 N.W. 56th St., Suite 200B
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
Telephone: (405) 949-6060; Fax: (405) 949-6872
Lab Name: Bennett Fertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health
1145 S. Utica, Suite 1209
Tulsa, OK 74104
Telephone: (918) 584-2870; Fax: (918) 587-3602
Lab Name: Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

OREGON

Northwest Fertility Center
1750 S.W. Harbor Way, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97201
Telephone: (503) 227-7799; Fax: (503) 227-5452
Lab Name: Oregon Health & Science University
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Portland Center for Reproductive Medicine
2222 N.W. Lovejoy, Suite 404
Portland, OR 97210
Telephone: (503) 274-4994; Fax: (503) 274-4946
Lab Name: The Reproductive Medicine Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

University Fertility Consultants
Oregon Health & Science University
1750 S.W. Harbor Way, Suite 100
Portland, OR 97201
Telephone: (503) 418-3700; Fax: (503) 418-3708
Lab Name: Andrology/Embryology Laboratory, Oregon
Health & Science University
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

PENNSYLVANIA

Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences at Abington
Memorial Hospital, Abington Reproductive
Medicine, P.C.
*Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences, Abington
Reproductive Medicine, P.C.*
1245 Highland Ave., Suite 404
Abington, PA 19001
Telephone: (215) 887-2010; Fax: (215) 887-3291
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Infertility Solutions, P.C.
2200 Hamilton St., Suite 105
Allentown, PA 18104
Telephone: (610) 776-1217; Fax: (610) 776-4149
Lab Name: Infertility Solutions, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Family Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists
401 N. 17th St., Suite 312
Allentown, PA 18104
Telephone: (610) 402-9522; Fax: (610) 402-9649
Lab Name: ART Lab at LVH Muhlenberg Campus
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Reprotech, Inc., IVF Program
440 S. 15th St.
Allentown, PA 18102
Telephone: (610) 437-7000; Fax: (610) 437-6381
Lab Name: Reprotech, Inc.
Accreditation: None

Family Fertility Center
95 Highland Ave., Suite 100
Bethlehem, PA 18017
Telephone: (610) 868-8600; Fax: (610) 868-8700
Lab Name: Family Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Marrero
80 Emerson Ln., Suite 1301-1302
Bridgeville, PA 15017
Telephone: (412) 221-2300; Fax: (412) 221-0322
Lab Name: The Reproductive Center
Accreditation: JCAHO
Lab Name: The Fertility Center at St. Clair
Accreditation: None

Main Line Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, Ltd.
130 S. Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 1000, D Wing
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010
Telephone: (610) 527-0800; Fax: (610) 527-9868
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Geisinger Medical Center Fertility Program
Dept. of OB/GYN
100 N. Academy Ave.
Danville, PA 17822
Telephone: (570) 271-5620; Fax: (570) 271-5629
Lab Name: Geisinger Medical Center ART-
Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Milton S. Hershey Medical Center
500 University Dr.
Hershey, PA 17033
Telephone: (717) 531-6731; Fax: (717) 531-6286
Lab Name: ART Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Jenkintown Reproductive Endocrine & Gynecology
Associates, P.C.
500 Old York Rd., Suite 103
Jenkintown, PA 19046
Telephone: (215) 576-7100; Fax: (215) 576-1544
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Institute of
Suburban Philadelphia
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northern Fertility and Reproductive Associates, P.C.
Holy Redeemer Medical Office Bldg.
1650 Huntingdon Pike, Suite 154
Meadowbrook, PA 19046
Telephone: (215) 938-1515; Fax: (215) 938-8756
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Women's Institute for Fertility, Endocrinology,
and Menopause
815 Locust St.
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Telephone: (215) 922-3173; Fax: (215) 627-7554
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO

Thomas Jefferson IVF Program
834 Chestnut St., Room 400
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Telephone: (215) 955-4018; Fax: (215) 923-1089
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

University of Pennsylvania
106 Dulles Bldg., 3400 Spruce St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Telephone: (215) 662-6560; Fax: (215) 349-5512
Lab Name: University of Pennsylvania
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.
665 Rodi Rd., 2nd Floor, Bldg. 2
Pittsburgh, PA 15235
Telephone: (412) 731-8000; Fax: (412) 731-8399
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

University of Pittsburgh Physicians
Magee Women's Hospital
300 Halket St., 5th Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15213
Telephone: (412) 641-4726; Fax: (412) 641-1133
Lab Name: University of Pittsburgh Physicians
Accreditation: None

Women's Clinic, Ltd.
301 S. Seventh Ave., Suite 245
Reading, PA 19611
Telephone: (610) 374-2214; Fax: (610) 374-8852
Lab Name: Fertility Medical Labs, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility Center
One Medical Center Blvd.
Upland, PA 19013
Telephone: (610) 447-2727; Fax: (610) 447-6549
Lab Name: Crozer-Chester Andrology and IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Science Institute of Suburban Philadelphia
950 W. Valley Rd., Suite 2401
Wayne, PA 19087
Telephone: (610) 964-9663; Fax: (610) 964-0536
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Institute of
Suburban Philadelphia
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility and Gynecology Associates
Executive Mews
2300 Computer Ave., Suite H-44
Willow Grove, PA 19090
Telephone: (215) 706-4090; Fax: (215) 706-4072
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), JCAHO
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO

PUERTO RICO

Dr. Pedro J. Beauchamp
Dr. Arturo Cadilla
Bldg. 100, Paseo San Pablo, Suite 503
Bayamon, PR 00959
Telephone: (787) 798-0100; Fax: (787) 740-7250
Lab Name: Dr. Beauchamp's IVF Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Centro De Fertilidad Del Caribe
Torre San Francisco, Suite 606
Avenida de Diego 369
Rio Piedras, PR 00923
Telephone: (787) 763-2773; Fax: (787) 763-2773
Lab Name: Centro De Fertilidad Del Caribe
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

GREFI—Gynecology, Reproductive Endocrinology &
Fertility Institute
First Bank Bldg., 1519 Ponce de Leon Ave., Suite 705
Santurce, PR 00910
Telephone: (787) 721-3544; Fax: (787) 721-5957
Lab Name: GREFI
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

RHODE ISLAND

Women & Infants' IVF Program
101 Dudley St.
Providence, RI 02905
Telephone: (401) 453-7500; Fax: (401) 453-7598
Lab Name: Women & Infants' IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

SOUTH CAROLINA

Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
890 W. Faris Rd., Suite 470
Greenville, SC 29605
Telephone: (864) 455-8488; Fax: (864) 455-8492
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Southeastern Fertility Center, P.A.
1375 Hospital Dr.
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464
Telephone: (843) 881-3900; Fax: (843) 881-4729
Lab Name: Southeastern Fertility Center Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

SOUTH DAKOTA

University Physicians Fertility Specialists
1310 W. 22nd St.
Sioux Falls, SD 57105
Telephone: (605) 782-2284; Fax: (605) 782-2770
Lab Name: USD Human Reproduction Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

TENNESSEE

Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility
961 Spring Creek Rd., Suite 300
Chattanooga, TN 37412
Telephone: (423) 899-0500; Fax: (423) 899-2411
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive Medicine
and Fertility
Accreditation: JCAHO

Appalachian Fertility and Endocrinology Center
2204 Pavilion Dr., Suite 307
Kingsport, TN 37660
Telephone: (423) 857-6400; Fax: (423) 857-6404
Lab Name: The Fertility Resources Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

East Tennessee IVF, Fertility and Andrology Center
1924 Alcoa Hwy., Suite 304
Knoxville, TN 37920
Telephone: (865) 544-6756; Fax: (865) 544-6757
Lab Name: East Tennessee IVF, Fertility and
Andrology Center
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

The Center for Reproductive Health
2011 Murphy Ave., Suite 605
Nashville, TN 37203
Telephone: (615) 321-8899; Fax: (615) 321-8877
Lab Name: Fertility Laboratories of Nashville, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nashville Fertility Center
2400 Patterson St., Suite 319
Nashville, TN 37203
Telephone: (615) 321-4740; Fax: (615) 320-0240
Lab Name: Nashville Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

TEXAS

Dr. Harold W. Brumley
1301 W. 38th St., Suite 109
Austin, TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 451-8211; Fax: (512) 450-1146
Lab Name: St. David's ART/IVF
Accreditation: JCAHO

Texas Fertility Center
Drs. Vaughn, Silverberg and Hansard
3705 Medical Pkwy., Suite 420
Austin, TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 451-0149; Fax: (512) 451-0977
Lab Name: St. David's ART/IVF
Accreditation: JCAHO

Dr. Jeffrey Youngkin, Austin Fertility Center
805 E. 32nd St.
Austin, TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 478-3188; Fax: (512) 478-5092
Lab Name: St. David's ART/IVF
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Assisted Reproduction
1701 Park Place Ave.
Bedford, TX 76022
Telephone: (817) 540-1157; Fax: (817) 267-0522
Lab Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Trinity In Vitro Fertilization Program
4325 N. Josey Ln., Suite 308
Carrollton, TX 75010
Telephone: (972) 394-3699; Fax: (972) 394-6517
Lab Name: Trinity IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§North Texas Reproductive Medicine
220 S. Denton Tap Rd., Suite 201
Coppell, TX 75019
Telephone: (972) 745-3359; Fax: (972) 745-3628
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Baylor Center for Reproductive Health
3707 Gaston Ave., Suite 310
Dallas, TX 75246
Telephone: (214) 821-2274; Fax: (214) 821-2373
Lab Name: Baylor Center for Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.
7777 Forest Ln., Bldg. C, Suite 638
Dallas, TX 75230
Telephone: (972) 566-6686; Fax: (972) 566-6670
Lab Name: National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Presbyterian Hospital Arts Program
Perot Bldg., 6th Floor
8160 Walnut Hill Ln.
Dallas, TX 75231
Telephone: (214) 345-2624; Fax: (214) 345-8317
Lab Name: Presbyterian Hospital ARTS Program
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Texas, Southwestern Fertility Associates
Dept. of OB/GYN, Division of Reproductive
Endocrinology & Infertility
5323 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas, TX 75390
Telephone: (214) 648-8846; Fax: (214) 648-2813
Lab Name: UT Southwestern Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Women's Place
3650 W. Wheatland Rd., Suite B
Dallas, TX 75237
Telephone: (972) 709-9777; Fax: (972) 709-8300
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baylor Assisted Reproductive Technology
6550 Fannin, Suite 821
Houston, TX 77030
Telephone: (713) 798-8232; Fax: (713) 798-8231
Lab Name: Baylor Assisted Reproductive Technology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Women's Health
7400 Fannin, Suite 1130
Houston, TX 77054
Telephone: (713) 797-9200; Fax: (713) 797-9276
Lab Name: OB GYN Associates IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Cooper Institute for Advanced Reproductive Medicine
7515 S. Main St., Suite 580
Houston, TX 77030
Telephone: (713) 794-0070; Fax: (713) 794-0010
Lab Name: OB GYN Associates IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

North Houston Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
530 Wells Fargo Dr., Suite 116
Houston, TX 77090
Telephone: (281) 444-4784; Fax: (281) 444-0429
Lab Name: North Houston Center for Reproductive
Medicine, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Obstetrical & Gynecological Associates
7550 Fannin St.
Houston, TX 77054
Telephone: (713) 512-7914; Fax: (713) 512-7853
Lab Name: OB & GYN Associates IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving
440 W. Highway 635, Suite 455
Irving, TX 75063
Telephone: (972) 506-9986; Fax: (972) 506-0044
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Wilford Hall Medical Center
59th MDW/MMNO, 2200 Bergquist Dr., Suite 1
Lackland AFB, TX 78236
Telephone: (210) 292-6137; Fax: (210) 292-6158
Lab Name: Wilford Hall Medical Center IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Centre for Reproductive Medicine
3506 21st St., Suite 605
Lubbock, TX 79410
Telephone: (806) 788-1212; Fax: (806) 788-1253
Lab Name: The Centre for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of San Antonio
4499 Medical Dr., Suite 200
San Antonio, TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 692-0577; Fax: (210) 692-1210
Lab Name: Fertility Center Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Concepts
4499 Medical Dr., Suite 380
San Antonio, TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 614-3303; Fax: (210) 615-1052
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health,
Advanced Fertility Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Institute for Women's Health, Advanced
Fertility Laboratory
7940 Floyd Curl Dr., Suite 900
San Antonio, TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 616-0680; Fax: (210) 616-0684
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health,
Advanced Fertility Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

South Texas Fertility Center, University of Texas Health
Science Center—San Antonio
8122 Datapoint Dr., Suite 1300
San Antonio, TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 567-7575; Fax: (210) 567-7538
Lab Name: South Texas Fertility Center/UTHSCSA
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center of Reproductive Medicine
450 Medical Center Blvd., Suite 202
Webster, TX 77598
Telephone: (281) 332-0073; Fax: (281) 332-1860
Lab Name: Center of Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

UTAH

Reproductive Care Center
1220 E. 3900 South, Suite 4-G
Salt Lake City, UT 84124
Telephone: (801) 268-0306; Fax: (801) 268-6234
Lab Name: Reproductive Care Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Utah Center for Reproductive Medicine
University of Utah
50 N. Medical Dr., Suite 2355
Salt Lake City, UT 84132
Telephone: (801) 581-4838; Fax: (801) 585-2231
Lab Name: University of Utah Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

VERMONT

Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine, University
of Vermont—IVF Program
Women's Health Care Service—FAHC
One S. Prospect St.
Burlington, VT 05401
Telephone: (802) 847-0986; Fax: (802) 847-8433
Lab Name: Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

VIRGINIA

Fertility and Reproductive Health Center
4316-L Evergreen Ln.
Annandale, VA 22003
Telephone: (703) 658-3100; Fax: (703) 658-3103
Lab Name: Northern Virginia Reproductive Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology
46 S. Glebe Rd., Suite 301
Arlington, VA 22204
Telephone: (703) 920-3890; Fax: (703) 892-6037
Lab Name: Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Virginia ART Program
University of Virginia Health System
P.O. Box 801304
Charlottesville, VA 22908
Telephone: (804) 243-4590; Fax: (804) 293-6409
Lab Name: Human Gamete & Embryo Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine
Dept. of OB/GYN
601 Colley Ave., Suite 201
Norfolk, VA 23507
Telephone: (757) 446-7116; Fax: (757) 446-8998
Lab Name: Jones Institute Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Institute of Virginia
10710 Midlothian Turnpike, Suite 331
Richmond, VA 23235
Telephone: (804) 379-9000; Fax: (804) 379-9031
Lab Name: Virginia IVF and Andrology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Lifesource Fertility Center
7603 Forest Ave., Suite 204
Richmond, VA 23229
Telephone: (804) 673-2273; Fax: (804) 285-3109
Lab Name: Virginia IVF and Andrology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Medical College of Virginia, Virginia Commonwealth
University IVF/GIFT
IVF/Assisted Reproduction Program
900 Stony Point Pkwy.
Richmond, VA 23235
Telephone: (804) 560-8950; Fax: (804) 560-7343
Lab Name: Virginia IVF and Andrology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Richmond Center for Fertility and Endocrinology, Ltd.
Courtyard Office Bldg.
7603 Forest Ave., Suite 301
Richmond, VA 23229
Telephone: (804) 285-9700; Fax: (804) 285-9745
Lab Name: Virginia IVF and Andrology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The New Hope Center for Reproductive Medicine
1200 First Colonial Rd., Suite 100M
Virginia Beach, VA 23454
Telephone: (757) 496-5370; Fax: (757) 481-3354
Lab Name: The New Hope Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

WASHINGTON

Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine
1370 116th Ave., N.E., Suite 202
Bellevue, WA 98004
Telephone: (425) 462-6100; Fax: (425) 635-0742
Lab Name: Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Bellingham IVF
2980 Squaticum Pkwy., Suite 103
Bellingham, WA 98225
Telephone: (360) 715-8124; Fax: (360) 715-8126
Lab Name: Bellingham IVF
Accreditation: None

Olympia Women's Health
Capital Medical Center
403 E. Black Hills Ln., S.W.
Olympia, WA 98502
Telephone: (360) 786-1515; Fax: (360) 754-7476
Lab Name: Olympia Women's Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Pacific Gynecology Specialists
1101 Madison St., Suite 1500
Seattle, WA 98104
Telephone: (206) 215-3200; Fax: (206) 215-6590
Lab Name: Reproductive Technology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Washington, Fertility & Endocrine Center
4225 Roosevelt Way, N.E., Suite 305
Seattle, WA 98105
Telephone: (206) 598-4225; Fax: (206) 598-6081
Lab Name: FEC Gamete Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Virginia Mason Center for Fertility and
Reproductive Endocrinology
1100 9th Ave., Suite X11-FC
Seattle, WA 98101
Telephone: (206) 223-6190; Fax: (206) 341-0596
Lab Name: Virginia Mason Center for Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility
Northwest Obstetrics and Gynecology
508 W. 6th Ave., Suite 500
Spokane, WA 99204
Telephone: (509) 462-7070; Fax: (509) 444-3894
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
and Fertility
Accreditation: JCAHO

GYFT Clinic, P.L.L.C.
502 South M St., Suite 200
Tacoma, WA 98405
Telephone: (206) 475-5433; Fax: (206) 473-6715
Lab Name: Reproductive Assays Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

WEST VIRGINIA

Center for Reproductive Medicine, West Virginia
University Health Science Center
830 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 304
Charleston, WV 25302
Telephone: (304) 388-1515; Fax: (304) 388-1570
Lab Name: Charleston Area Medical Center–IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

WISCONSIN

Family Fertility Program, Appleton Medical Center
1818 N. Meade St., Suite 330
Appleton, WI 54911
Telephone: (920) 738-6242; Fax: (920) 831-5149
Lab Name: Family Fertility Program
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center
Reproductive Endocrinology & Fertility Center
1836 South Ave.
La Crosse, WI 54601
Telephone: (608) 782-7300; Fax: (608) 791-6611
Lab Name: Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center IVF Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Wisconsin–Madison, Infertility and
Women’s Endocrine Service
Women’s Endocrine Clinic
600 Highland Ave., H4/630 CSC
Madison, WI 53792
Telephone: (608) 263-1217; Fax: (608) 262-9862
Lab Name: University of Wisconsin–Madison
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Institute of Fertility
St. Luke’s Medical Center
2801 W. Kinnickinnic River Pkwy., Suite 535
Milwaukee, WI 53215
Telephone: (414) 645-5437; Fax: (414) 645-5401
Lab Name: SLMC Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Specialty Center, IVF Columbia
Seton Tower, 2315 N. Lake Dr., Suite 501
Milwaukee, WI 53211
Telephone: (414) 289-9668; Fax: (414) 289-0974
Lab Name: IVF Columbia
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Women’s Health Care, S.C.
721 American Ave., Suite 304
Waukesha, WI 53188
Telephone: (262) 549-2229; Fax: (262) 549-1657
Lab Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Clinic at Froedert
Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2000, by State

The clinics listed below provided ART services throughout 2000 and accordingly were required to submit ART cycle data under the provisions of the Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act passed by the U.S. Congress. These clinics either failed to submit data or did not provide verification by the clinic medical director that the tabulated success rates were correct, as required for publication.

Consumers who are aware of a clinic that was in operation in 2000 but is not included in the lists of either reporting or nonreporting clinics in this report are encouraged to contact us with the complete name, mailing address, and telephone number of the clinic, by e-mail at ccdinfo@cdc.gov (Subject: ART) or by regular mail at CDC, ATTN: ARTE team; 4770 Buford Highway, N.E.; Mail Stop K-34; Atlanta GA 30341–3717. Providing this information will help ensure that clinics that should be in the report will be included in upcoming years.

Arizona Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
and Infertility
5190 Farness Dr., Suite 114
Tucson, AZ 85712
Telephone: (520) 326-0001; Fax: (520) 326-7451

Fertility Care of Orange County
203 N. Brea Blvd., Suite 100
Brea, CA 92821
Telephone: (714) 256-0777; Fax: (714) 256-0105

Central California IVF Program
722 Medical Center Dr.
Clovis, CA 93611
Telephone: (559) 299-7700; Fax: (559) 297-9679

Tyler Medical Clinic
921 Westwood Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Telephone: (310) 208-6765; Fax: (310) 208-3648

Pacific Fertility Center–Los Angeles
10921 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Telephone: (310) 209-7700; Fax: (310) 209-7799

Center for Reproductive Health and Gynecology
23861 McBean Pkwy., Suite C-6
Valencia, CA 91355
Telephone: (661) 254-0545; Fax: (661) 254-3221

Reproductive Genetics In Vitro
455 S. Hudson, Level 3
Denver, CO 20246
Telephone: (303) 399-1464; Fax: (303) 399-9160

Diran Chamoun, M.D.
95 Bulldog Blvd., Suite 204
Melbourne, FL 32901
Telephone: (321) 724-4410; Fax: (321) 956-9957

Central Georgia Fertility Institute
770 Pine St., Suite 140
Macon, GA 31201
Telephone: (912) 633-7980

Kentucky Center for Reproductive Medicine
310 S. Limestone
Lexington, KY 40508
Telephone: (859) 226-7254; Fax: (859) 226-0026

Gynecology and Infertility Associates
658 Kenilworth Dr., Suite 105
Baltimore, MD 21204
Telephone: (410) 825-0020; Fax: (410) 321-5624

Thomas Annos, M.D.
40 Farley Place
Short Hills, NJ 07078
Telephone: (973) 467-0099; Fax: (973) 467-3631

Abraham Halfen, M.D.
100 S. Jersey Ave., Suite 19
East Setauker, NY 11733
Telephone: (631) 751-5558; Fax: (631) 751-5052

Brandeis Center for Reproductive Health
606 Columbus Ave., 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10024
Telephone: (212) 362-4848; Fax: (212) 724-1315

Chapel Hill Fertility Center
109 Conner Dr., Suite 2200
Chapel Hill, NC 27514
Telephone: (919) 968-4656; Fax: (919) 967-8637

Cleveland Clinic Fertility Center, Main Campus
Dept. of OB/GYN
9500 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44195
Telephone: (216) 444-2240; Fax: (216) 444-8551

Fertility Center at the Medical College of Ohio,
Ruppert Health Center
3120 Glendale Ave., Suite 1326
Toledo, OH 43614
Telephone: (419) 383-3030; Fax: (419) 383-6530

Center for Applied Reproductive Science
408 N. State of Franklin Rd., MCOB Suite 31
Johnson City, TN 37604
Telephone: (423) 461-8880; Fax: (423) 461-8887

University Fertility Associates
956 Court Ave., Room D328
Memphis, TN 38163
Telephone: (901) 448-8480; Fax: (901) 448-8782

Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine
912 N. 2000 West, Suite 103
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062
Telephone: (801) 756-6223; Fax: (801) 756-6456

Genetics and IVF Institute
3020 Javier Rd.
Fairfax, VA 22301
Telephone: (703) 698-7355; Fax: (703) 698-7355

Beach Center for Fertility, Endocrinology and IVF
844 First Colonial Rd., Suite 202
Virginia Beach, VA 23451
Telephone: (757) 428-0002; Fax: (757) 428-4555

Overlake Reproductive Health
1135 116th Ave., N.E., Suite 640
Bellevue, WA 98004
Telephone: (425) 646-4700; Fax: (425) 646-1076

Medical College of Wisconsin, Froedtert Reproductive
Medicine Clinic
9200 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53226
Telephone: (414) 257-7370; Fax: (414) 805-4774

WomenCare
20611 Watertown Rd.
Waukesha, WI 53186
Telephone: (414) 798-1910; Fax: (414) 798-8660