

1995 ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY SUCCESS RATES

NATIONAL SUMMARY AND FERTILITY CLINIC REPORTS
VOLUME 3—WESTERN UNITED STATES

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

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

RESOLVE
Somerville, Massachusetts

December 1997

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

This publication was developed and produced by the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with the American Society for Reproductive Medicine; the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology; and RESOLVE, a national consumer group.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

National Center for Chronic Disease
Prevention and Health Promotion

James S. Marks, M.D., M.P.H.,
Director

Technical Information and Editorial
Services Branch

Christine Fralish, M.L.I.S.,
Branch Chief
Phyllis Moir, M.A.

Division of Reproductive Health

Lynne S. Wilcox, M.D., M.P.H.,
Director

Women's Health and Fertility Branch

Herbert B. Peterson, M.D., M.P.H.,
Branch Chief
Isabella A. Danel, M.D., M.S.
Gary Jeng, Ph.D.
George H. Walter, M.S.P.H.

American Society for Reproductive Medicine

J. Benjamin Yonger, M.D.,
Executive Director

Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology

Bill Yee, M.D.,
President
Maria Bustillo, M.D.
Jairo E. Garcia, M.D.
Jacob F. Mayer, Ph.D.
Paul W. Zarutskie, M.D.
Joyce G. Zeitz

Registry Committee

James A. Grifo, M.D., Ph.D.,
Chairman
Bob Brzyski, M.D., Ph.D.
James P. Toner, M.D., Ph.D.

Stone Ridge Partners, Inc.

C. Martin Beard,
Principal

RESOLVE

Diane D. Aronson,
Executive Director
Margaret R. Hollister
Diane Clapp

Publication support was provided by Cygnus Corporation under Contract No. 200-94-0844 for the National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Table of Contents

Volume 3—Western United States

Introduction	.1
1995 National Report	.3
Section 1: Overview	.6
Section 2: ART Cycles Using Fresh, Nondonor Eggs or Embryos	.8
Section 3: ART Cycles Using Only Frozen Embryos	.21
Section 4: ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs	.22
1995 Fertility Clinic Reports—Western United States	.25
Introduction to Fertility Clinic Reports	.27
Important Factors to Consider When Using These Reports to Assess a Clinic	.27
How to Read a Fertility Clinic Report	.31
1995 National Summary	.35
Arizona	.37
California	.43
Colorado	.73
Hawaii	.79
Nevada	.80
New Mexico	.83
Oregon	.85
Texas	.87
Utah	.99
Washington	.100
Appendix	.107
Glossary	.109
Calculation of the Age-Standardized Rates	.113
ART Clinics by State, Western United States	.115

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1995

National

Report

1995 National Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

Technical terms are defined in the glossary in the appendix.

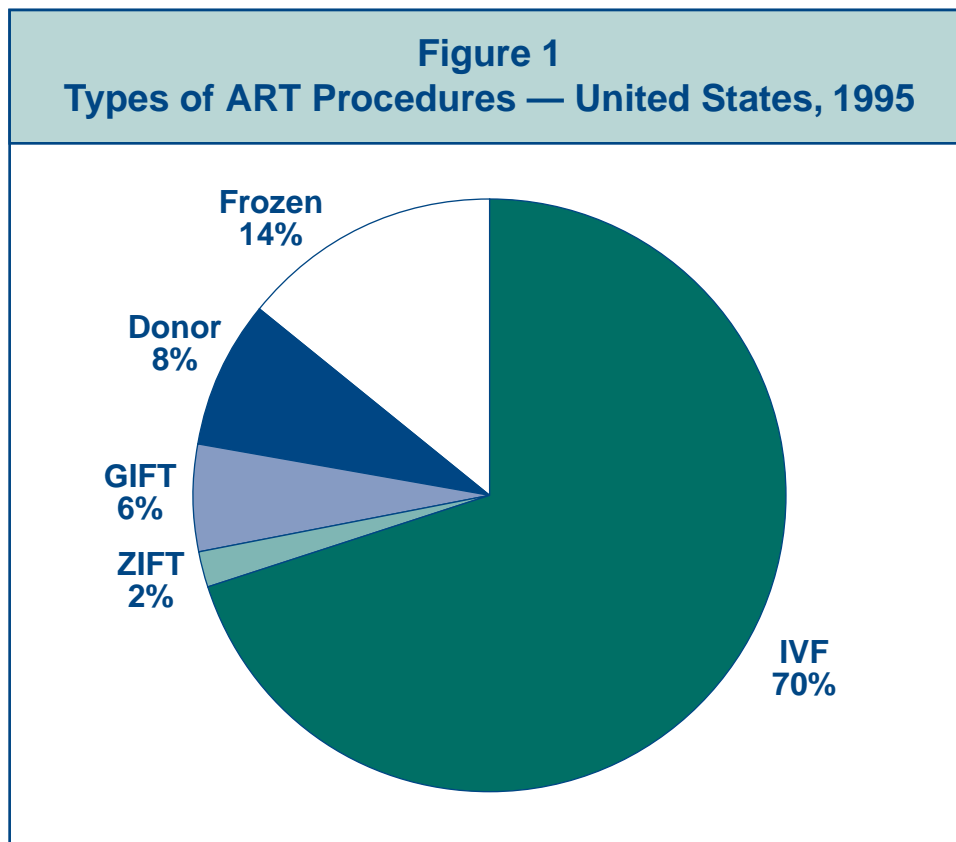
SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

What type of ART procedure is most often used?

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

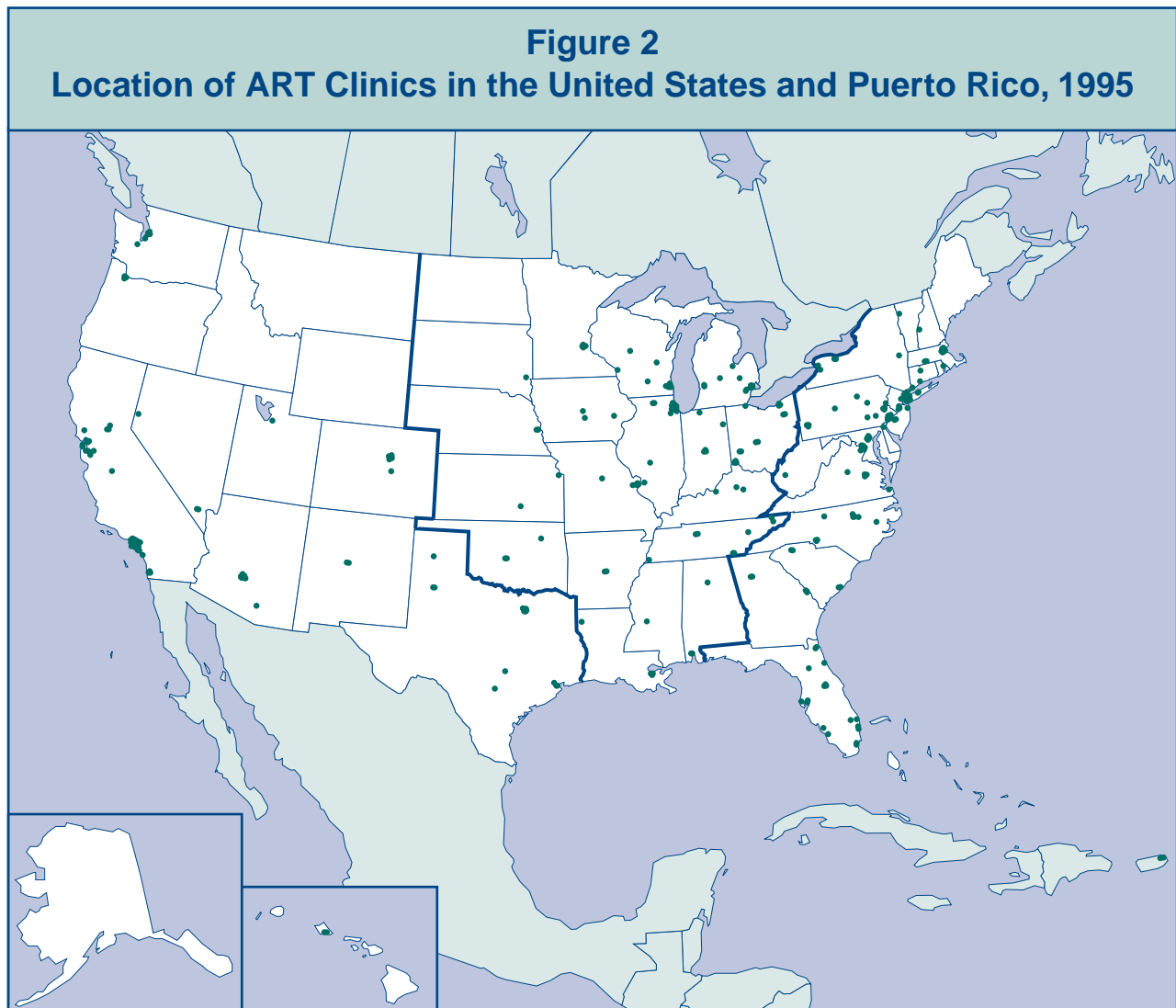
- **IVF (in vitro fertilization)**, used in 70% of procedures in 1995, involves extracting a woman's eggs, fertilizing the eggs in the laboratory, and then transferring the resulting embryo(s) into the woman's uterus through the cervix. Approximately 11% of the ART procedures carried out in 1995 also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

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



Where are ART clinics located?

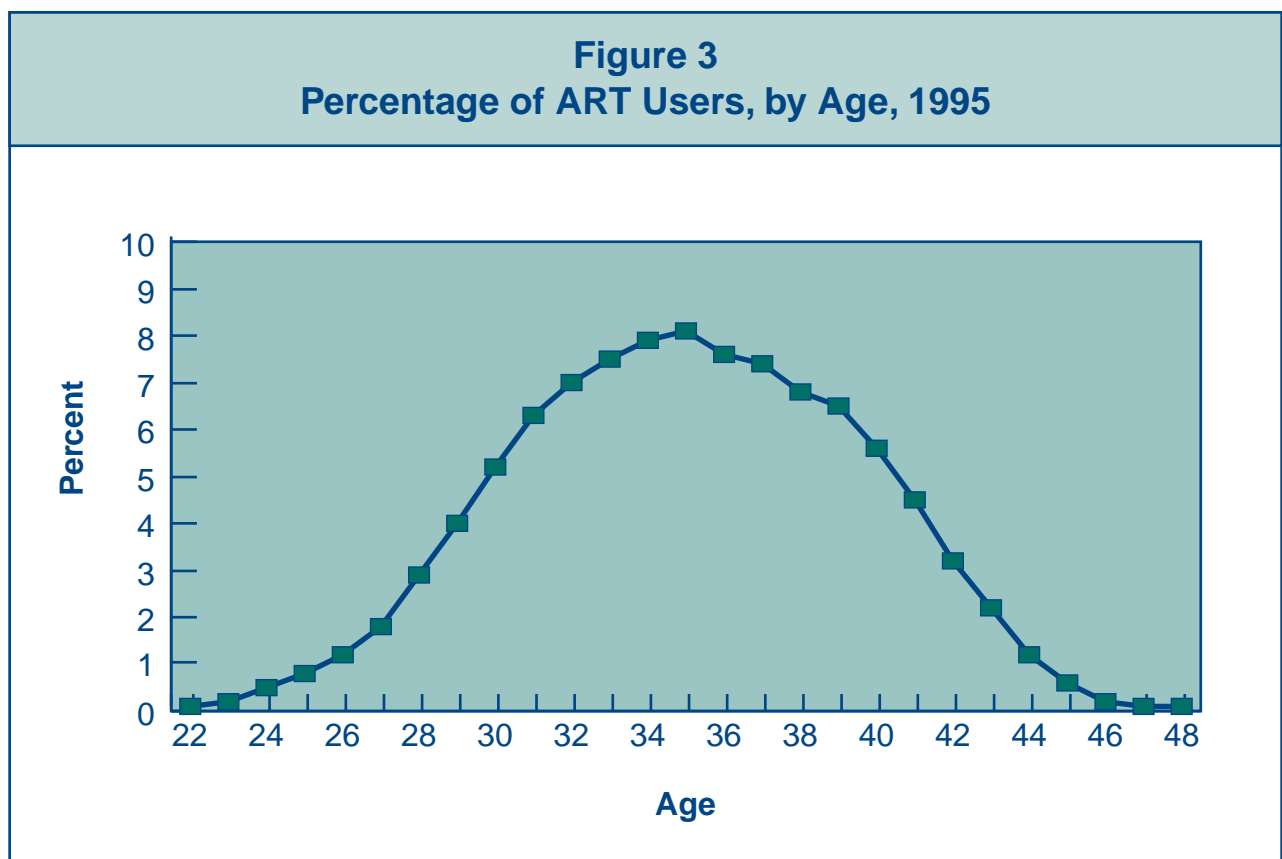
Although ART clinics are spread throughout the United States, the greatest number of clinics is in the East. Most clinics are in or near major cities. Figure 2 shows the location of the 281 reporting clinics; the larger the dot marking the location, the more clinics in that area. The bold lines indicate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



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

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

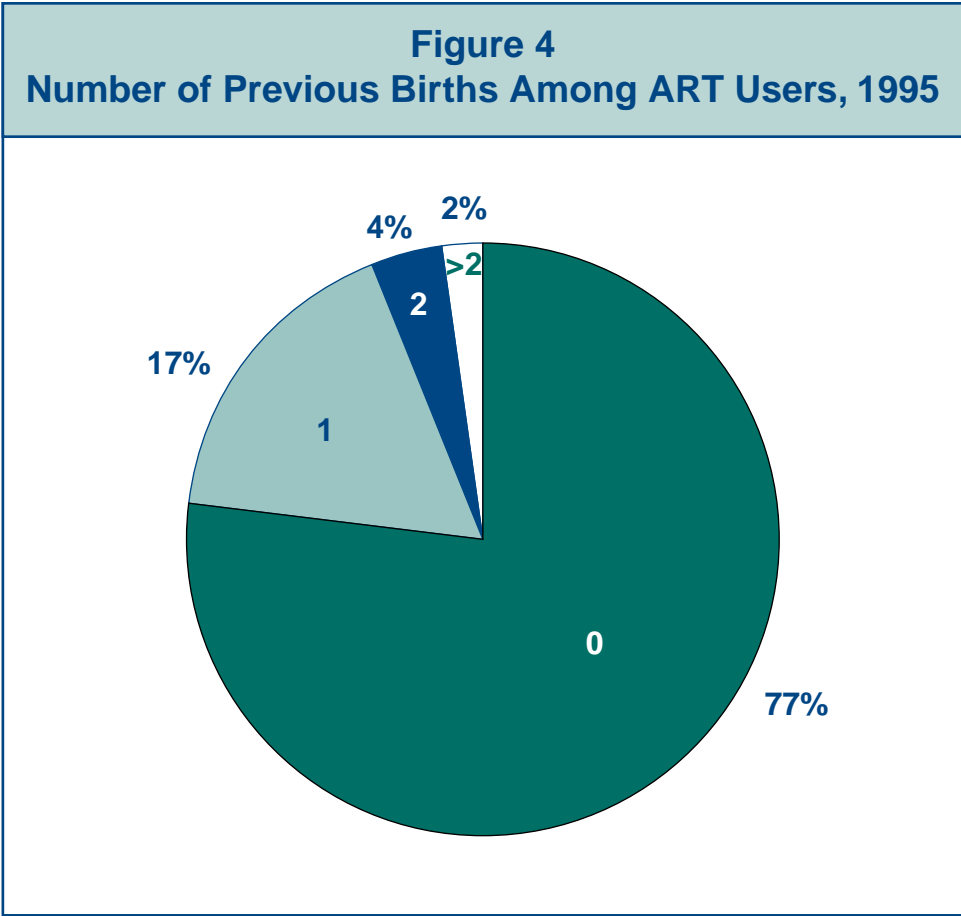
Figure 3 shows ART cycles in 1995 according to the age of the woman who had the procedure. For example, 8% of the 45,906 ART cycles carried out that year using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were in women 34 years old. Very few women under age 25 used ART. Most ART cycles carried out in 1995 (77%) were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



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

Have many women who undergo ART previously given birth?

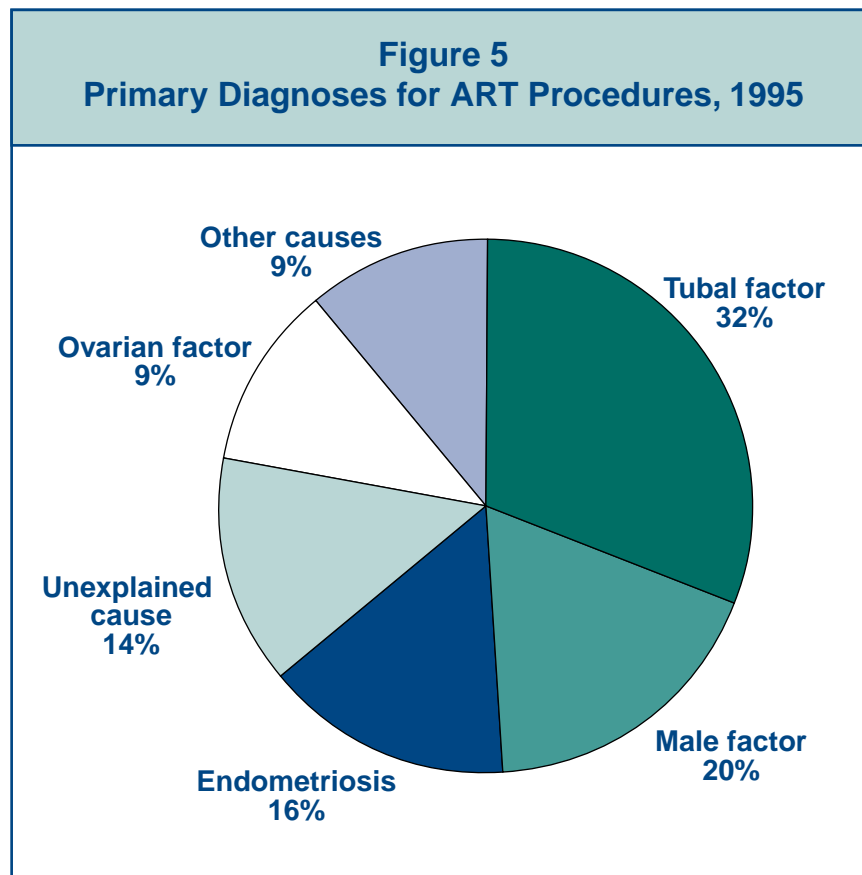
Figure 4 shows the number of previous children born to women who had an ART procedure in 1995. Most of these women (77%) had no previous births; however, they may have had a pregnancy that resulted in a miscarriage or a therapeutic abortion. A small percentage (17%) reported one previous birth, and 6%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



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

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

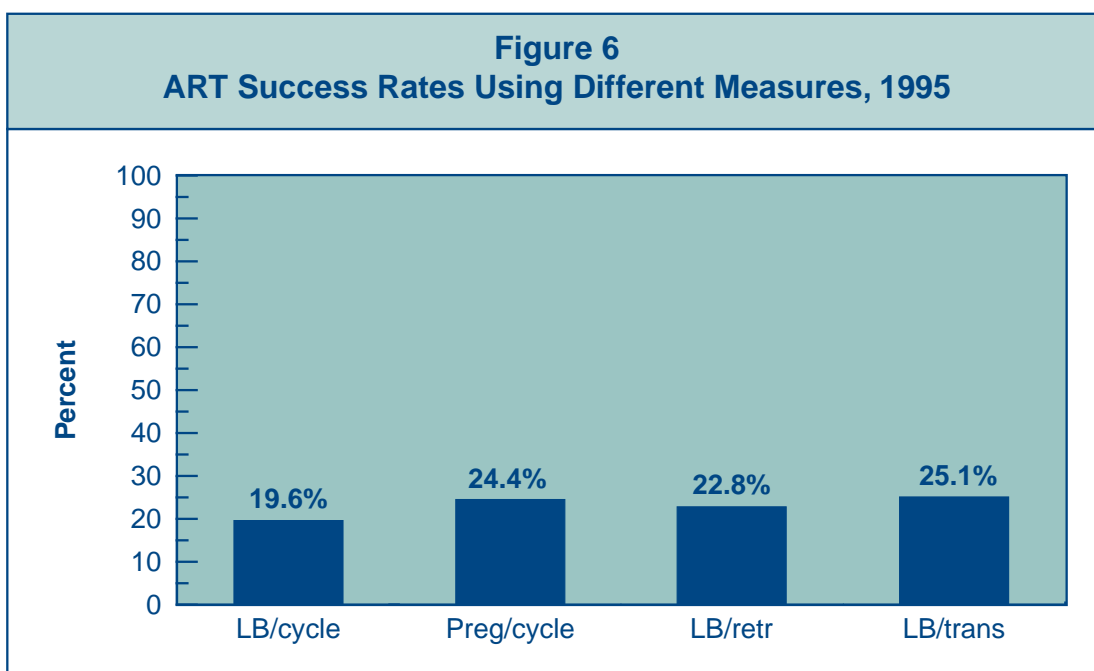
- **Tubal factor** usually means that the woman's fallopian tubes are blocked or damaged, making it difficult for the egg to be fertilized or for an embryo to travel to the uterus.
- **Male factor** usually refers to a low sperm count or problems with sperm function or motility (ability to move) that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



How is the success of an ART procedure measured?

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

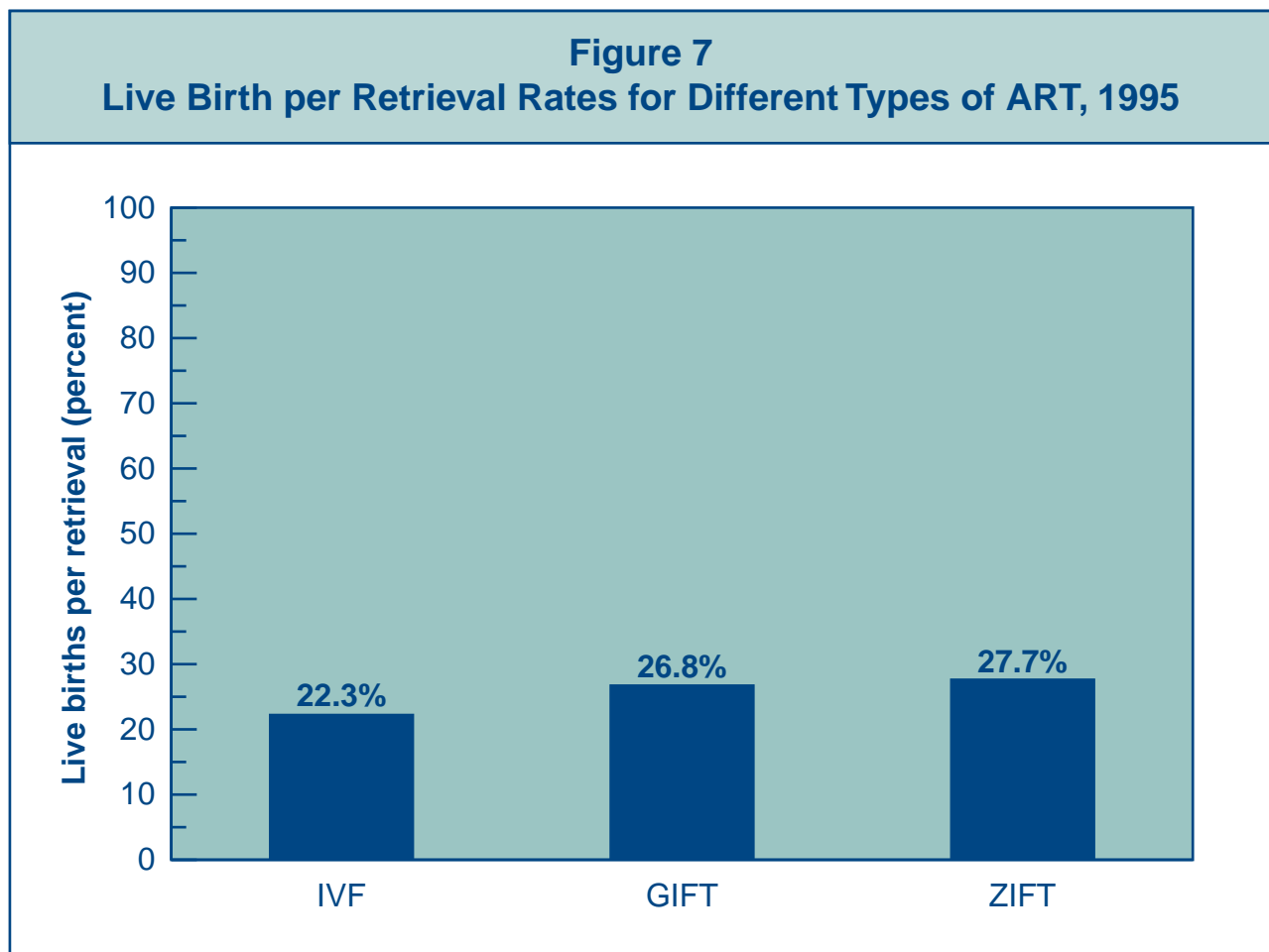
- The **live birth per cycle rate** (LB/cycle), commonly called the “take-home baby rate,” shows the percentage of cycles started that resulted in a live birth. This rate is the one most people are interested in when considering ART. **In all of the graphs and charts in this report, live birth rate means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



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

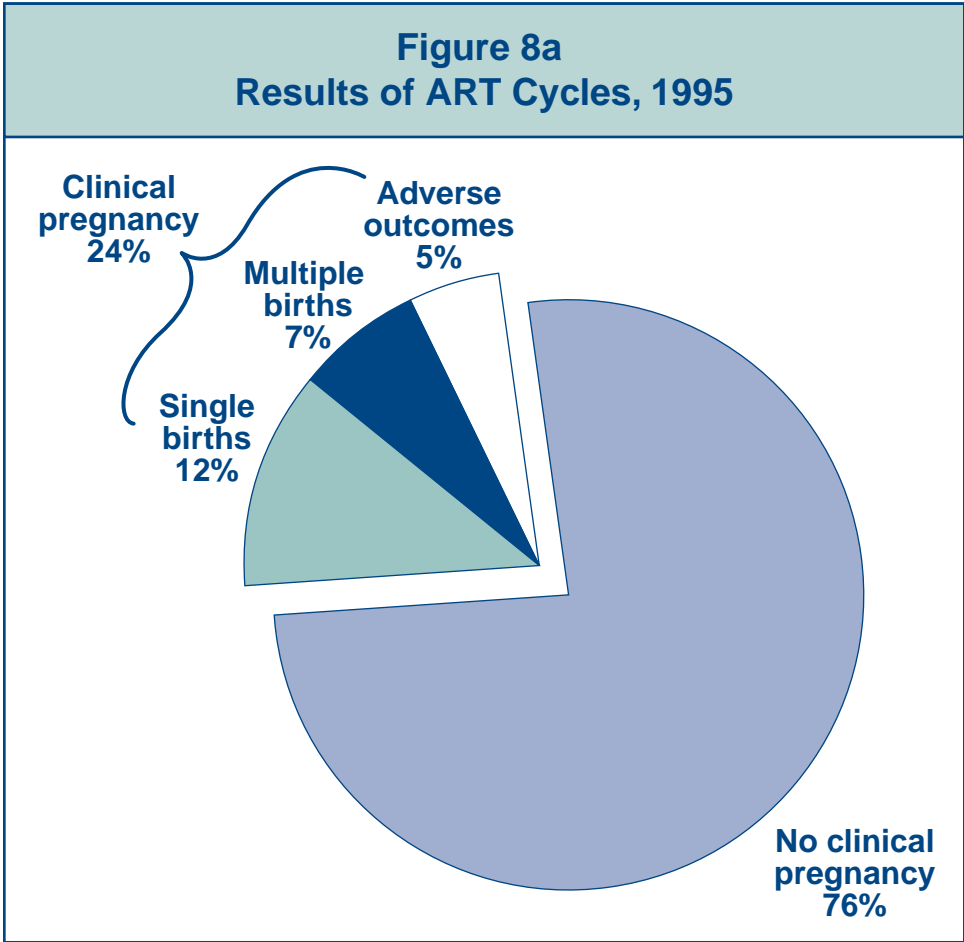
Live birth rates vary by type of ART procedure used. Figure 7 shows the percentage of egg retrievals in 1995 that used a particular type of ART procedure and resulted in a live birth. IVF appears to have a lower success rate than GIFT or ZIFT. However, these rates do not take into account patient and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

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



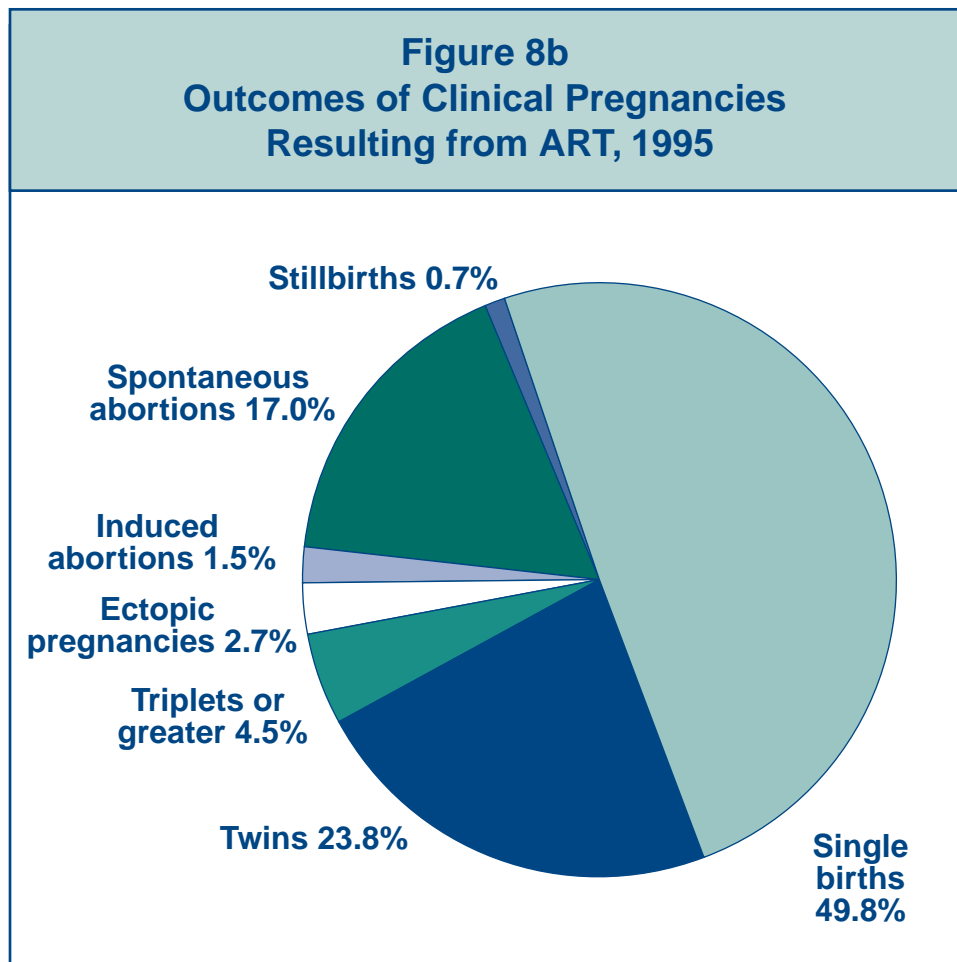
What percentage of ART cycles results in a clinical pregnancy?

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



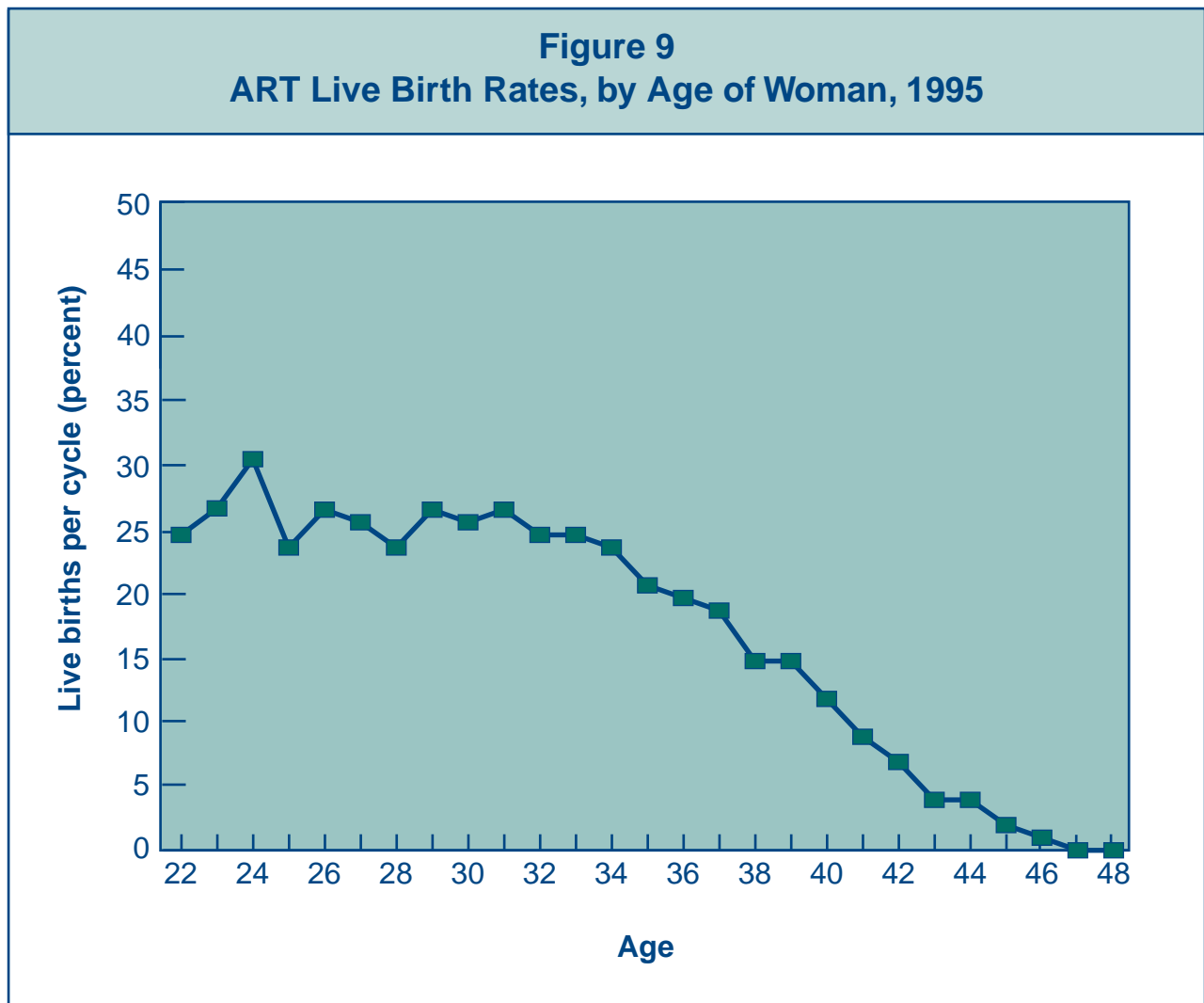
What percentage of clinical pregnancies results in a live birth or multiple births?

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



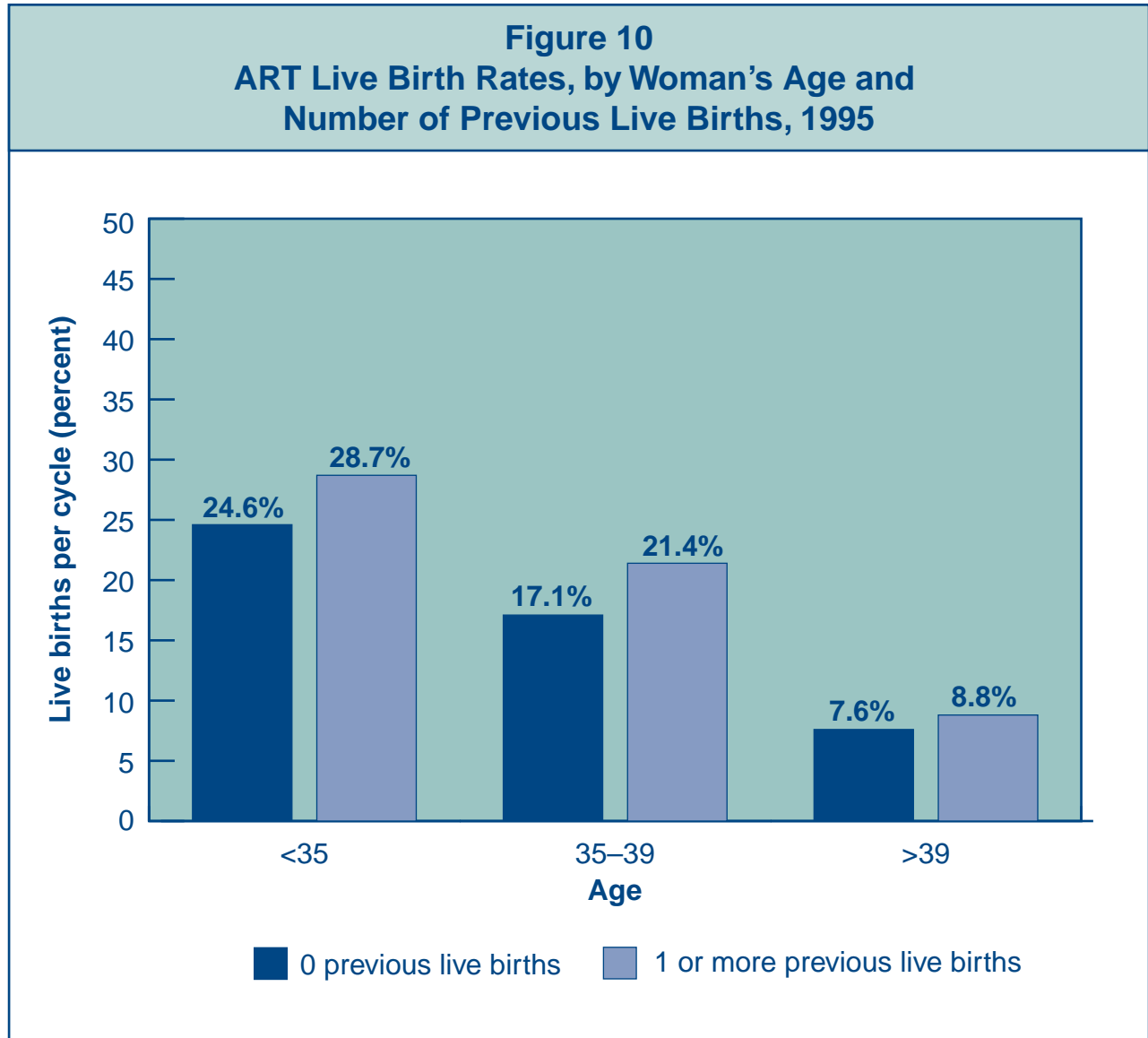
Do ART success rates differ among women of different ages?

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



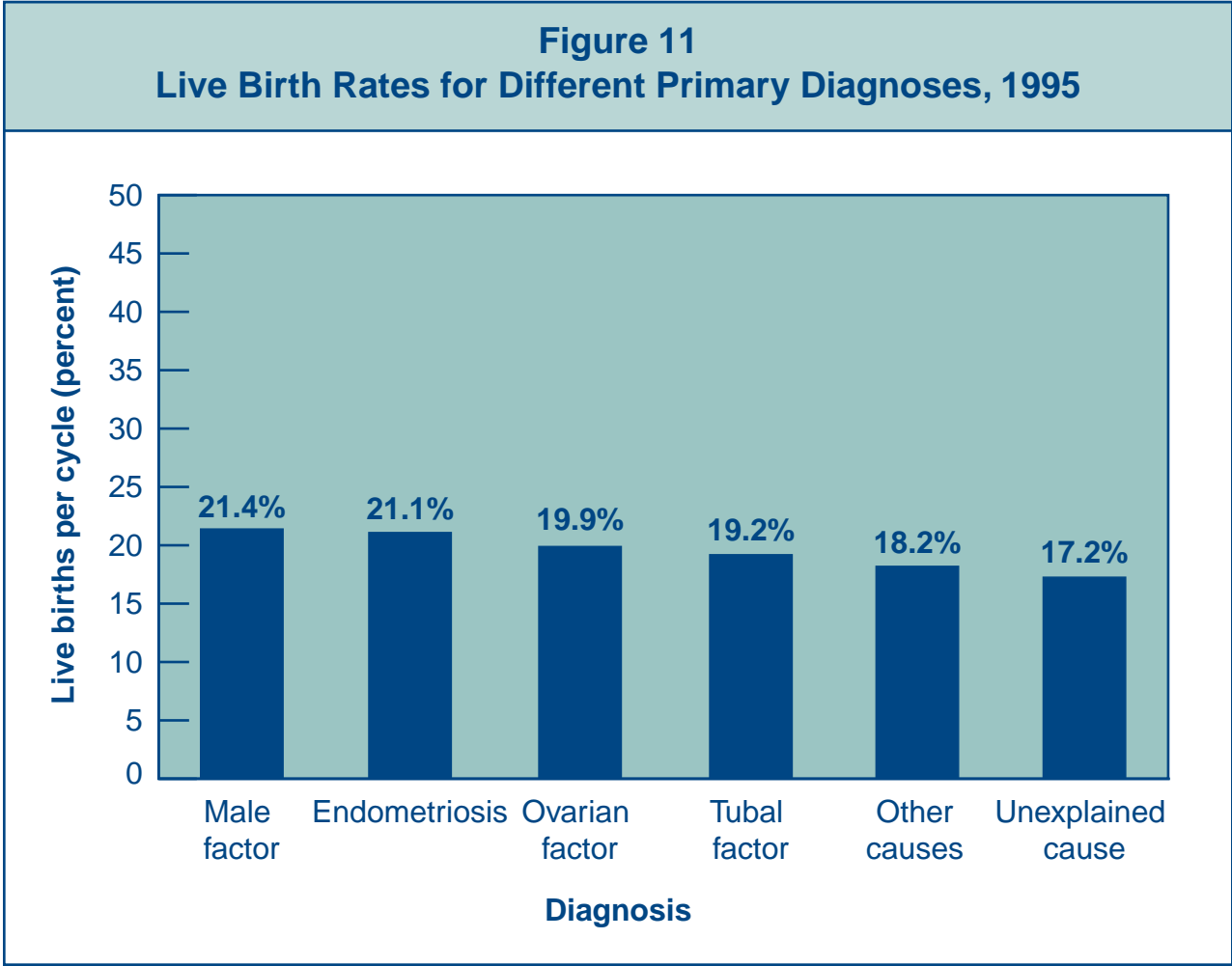
Are women who have previously given birth more likely to have success using ART?

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



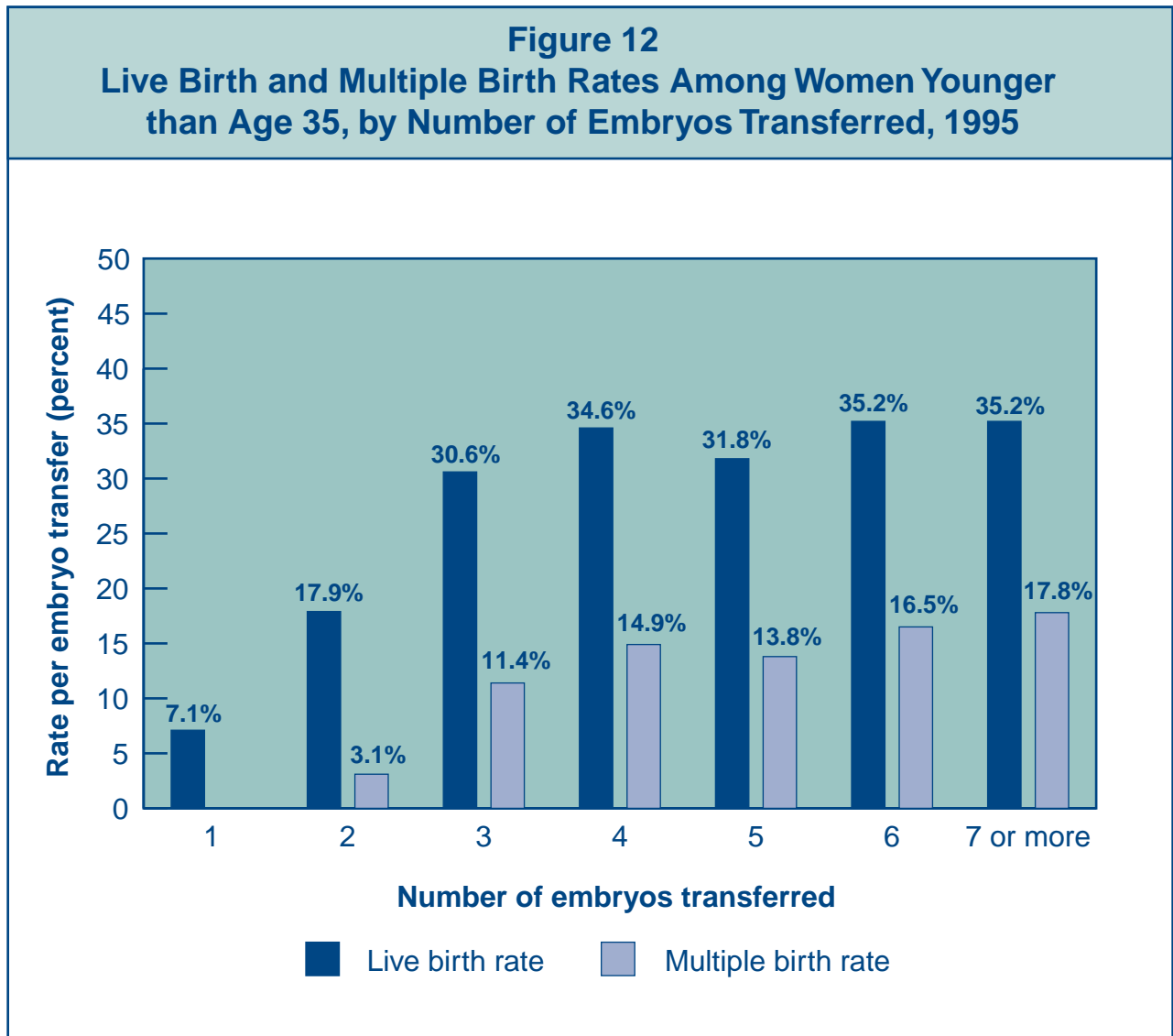
Does the cause of infertility affect the chances of success using ART?

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



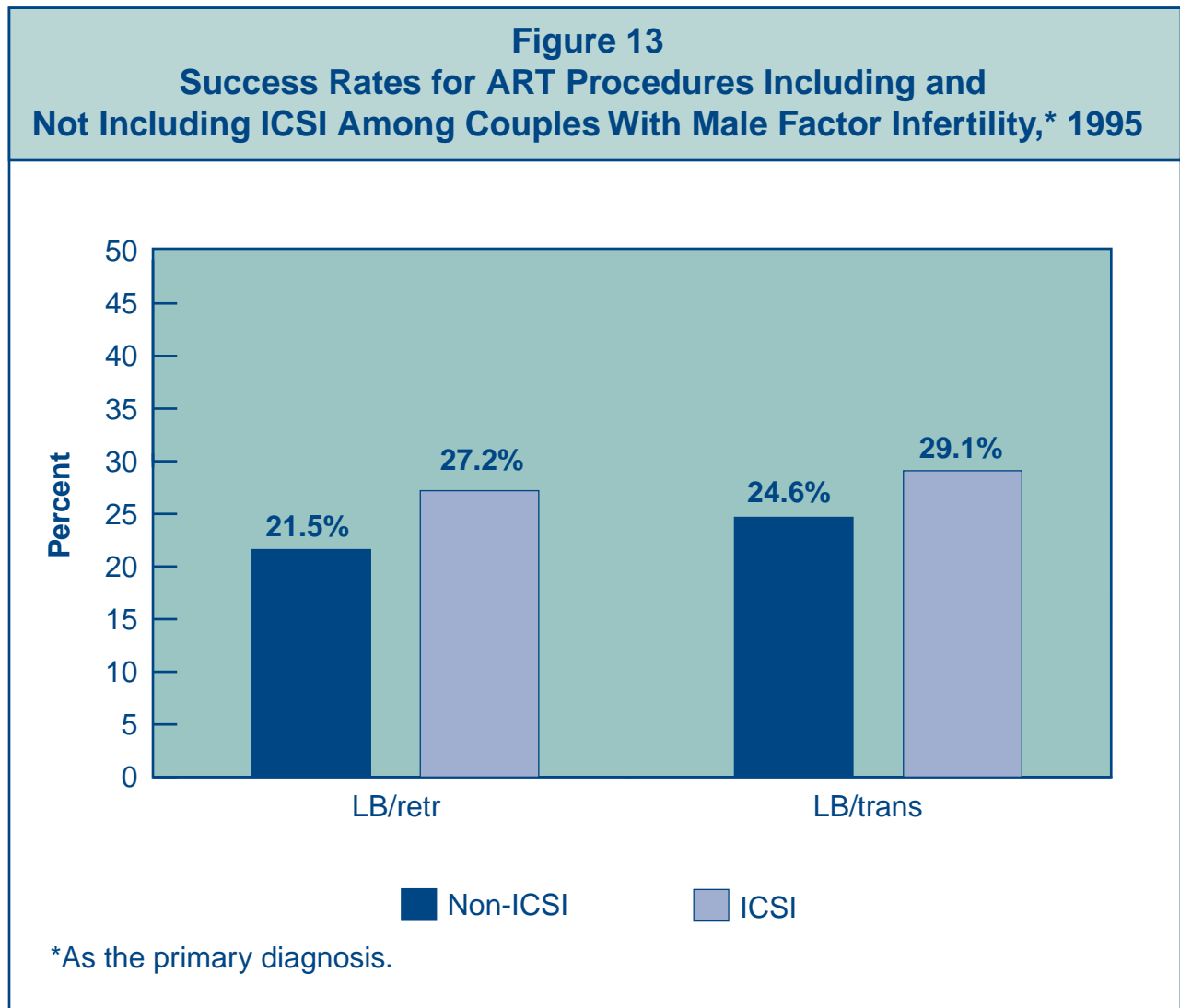
Is an ART cycle more likely to be successful when more embryos are transferred?

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



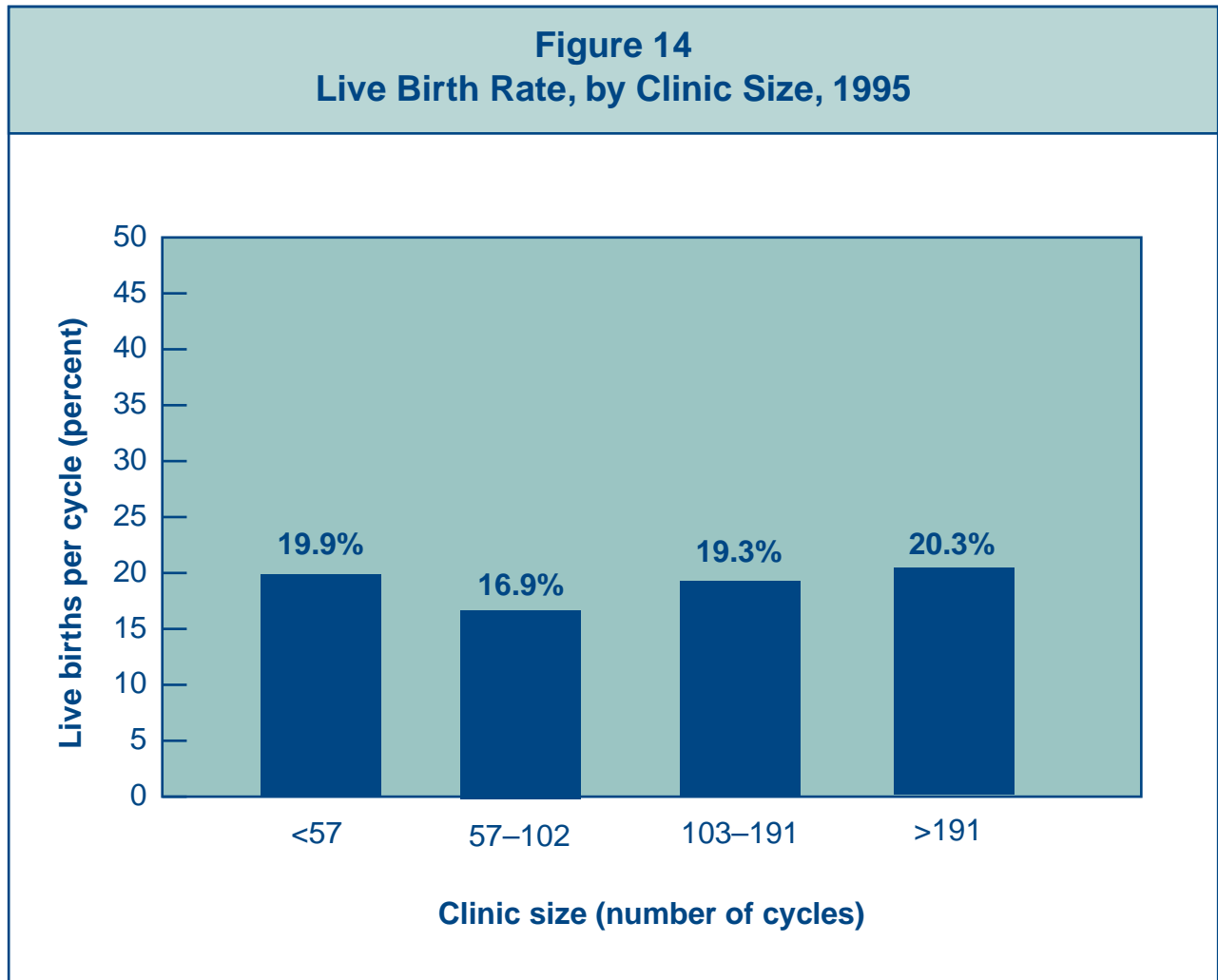
Is an ART cycle more likely to be successful for couples with male factor infertility when ICSI is used?

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



Does the size of the clinic affect its success rate?

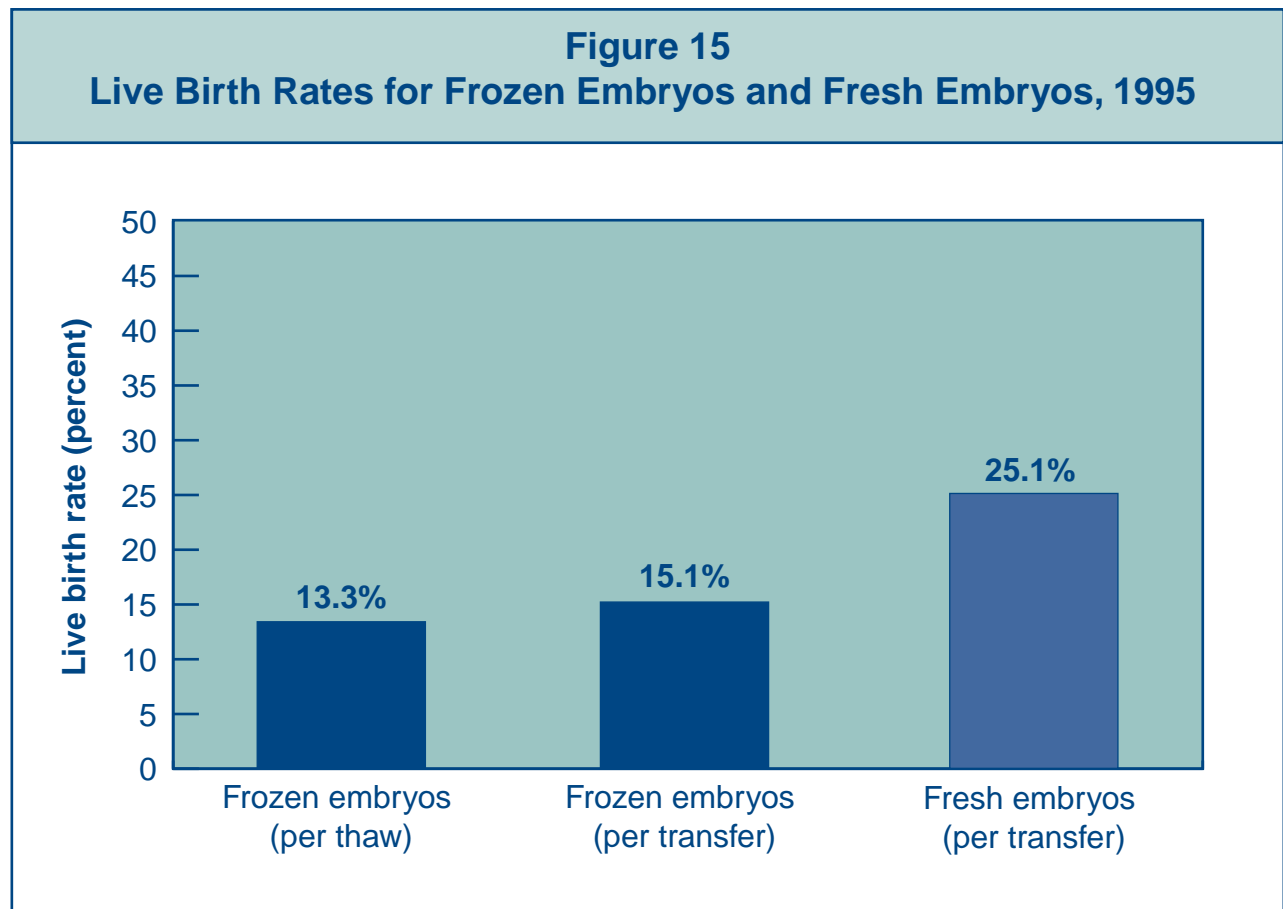
Fertility clinics in the United States vary in the number of ART procedures that they carry out every year. In Figure 14, clinics are divided into four equal groups based on the number of cycles they carried out in 1995. This chart shows that a clinic's success rate is not related to the number of procedures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



SECTION 3: ART CYCLES USING ONLY FROZEN EMBRYOS

What are the success rates for ART using frozen embryos?

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

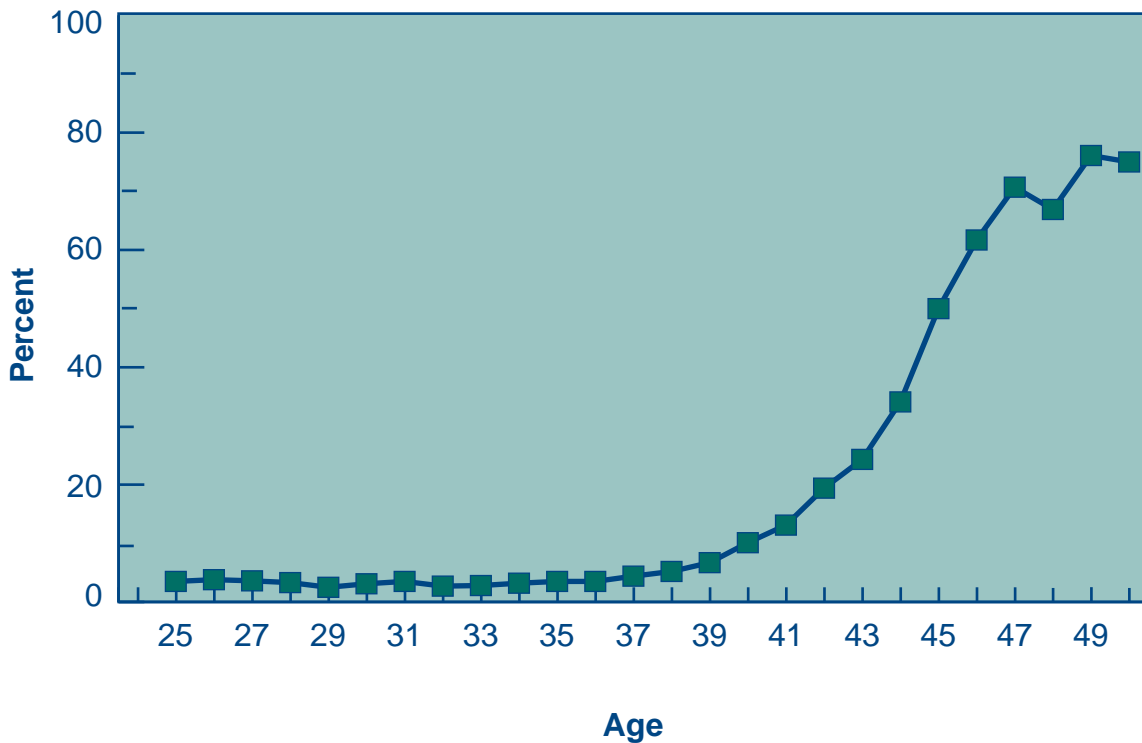


SECTION 4: ART CYCLES USING DONOR EGGS

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

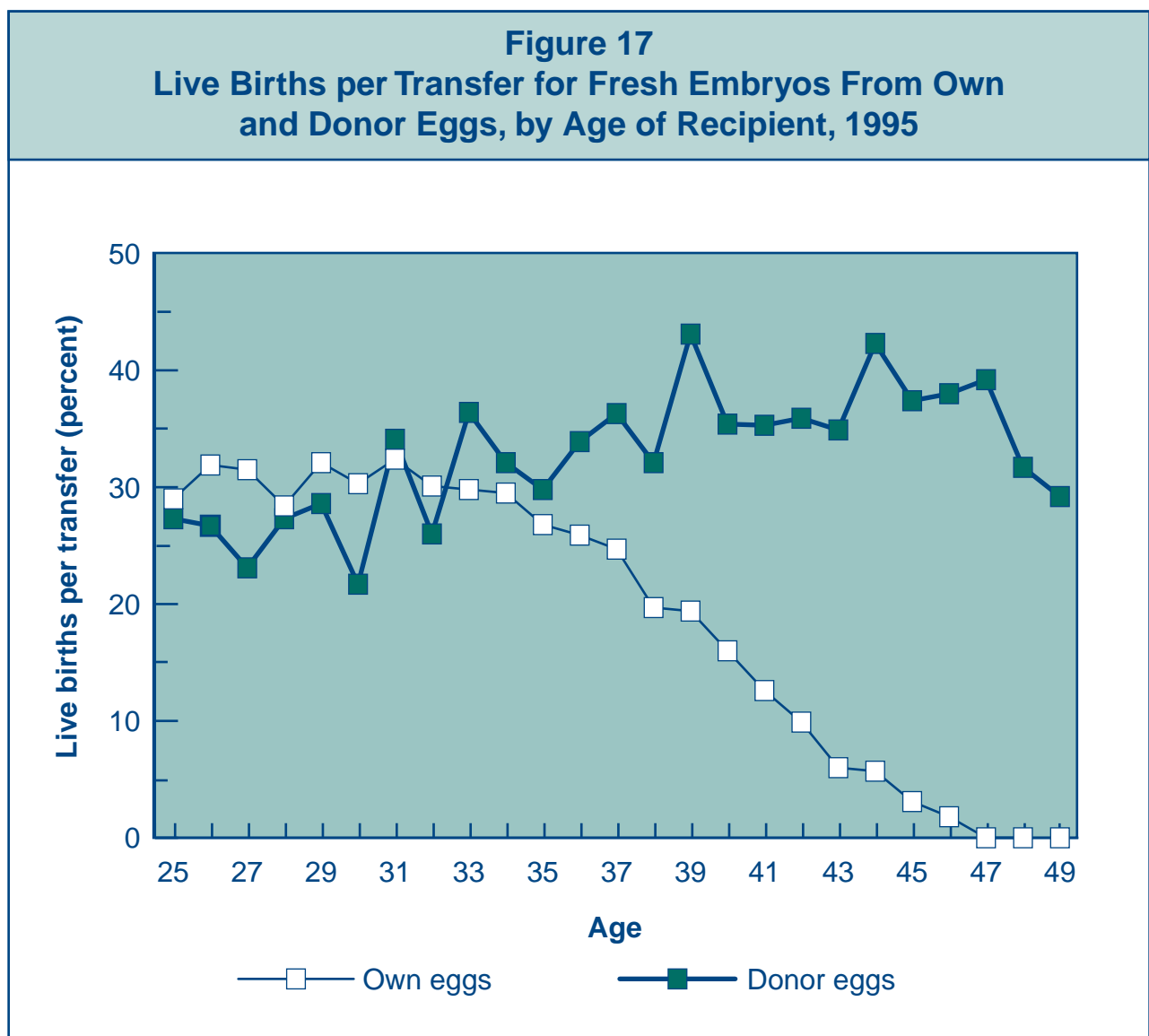
As women age, the eggs they produce form embryos that are less likely to implant and more likely to miscarry if they do implant. As a result, ART using donor eggs is much more common among older women than among younger women. Donor eggs were used in approximately 8% of all ART cycles carried out in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

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



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

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



1995

Fertility

Clinic

Reports

WESTERN UNITED STATES

Introduction to Fertility Clinic Reports

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

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

- *These statistics are for 1995.* Data for cycles started in 1995 were not published until 1997 because the final outcomes of pregnancies conceived in December 1995 were not known until October 1996. Additional time was then required to collect and analyze the data. Many factors that contribute to a clinic’s success rate may have changed, for better or for worse, in the 2 years since these procedures were performed. Personnel may be different. Equipment and training may or may not have been updated. As a result, success rates for 1995 may not reflect those for 1997 or 1998.
- *No reported success rate is absolute.* Every success rate has a margin of error, or range within which it is likely to be correct. Therefore, a clinic’s success rates will vary from year to year even if all determining factors remain the same. The larger the number of cycles that a clinic carries out, the less the rate is likely to vary. Conversely, the smaller the number of cycles, the greater the margin of error and the more variability in success rates from year to year. As an extreme example, if only one case is reported in a given category (which occurs many times in the data presented here), the clinic’s success rate in that category would be either 0% or 100%. Thus, rates derived from a small number of cases are almost certain to vary considerably from year to year. For further detail, see the explanation of confidence interval on page 32.
- *Some clinics see more than the average number of patients with difficult infertility problems.* Some clinics are willing to offer ART to most potential users, even those who have a low probability of success (known as “poor responders”). Others discourage such patients or encourage them to use donor eggs, which have higher success rates among women older than 35. Some clinics have an age cut-off for nondonor ART. Clinics that accept a higher percentage of women with multiple previous unsuccessful attempts will generally have lower success rates than clinics that do not. Alternatively, some clinics may raise their success rates by offering ART procedures to patients who might have become pregnant with less technologically advanced treatment.
- *Success rates for unstimulated (or “natural”) cycles are included with those for stimulated cycles.* In an unstimulated cycle, the woman ovulates naturally rather than through the daily injections required by stimulated cycles. Nationally, about 1% of ART users choose to do unstimulated cycles. However, in some clinics, up to 15% of women have unstimulated cycles. Unstimulated cycles are less expensive because they eliminate the cost of the

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

- *Success rates for GIFT and ZIFT are reported together with those for IVF.* Because success rates for GIFT and ZIFT are higher than rates for IVF, clinics that do more GIFT and ZIFT procedures will have higher success rates. However, many women are not suitable candidates for GIFT or ZIFT. As mentioned on page 10, GIFT and ZIFT are more invasive than IVF, and many clinics now perform very few GIFT and ZIFT procedures.
- *Cycles in which all embryos were frozen for transfer at a later date are counted as failures in the fresh, nondonor category.* Clinics that have a high proportion of procedures in which all embryos are frozen will have low success rates for ART procedures using fresh embryos, even if their success rates for frozen embryos are very good.
- *Cycles with extra embryos that were frozen and transferred at a later date and which then resulted in a live birth are counted only under frozen cycles.* Clinics that have very good live birth rates with frozen embryos would have higher ART success rates if live births from frozen embryos were included as a success for the original stimulated cycle. Consumers should look at rates for both fresh and frozen cycles when assessing a clinic's success rates.
- *The number of embryos transferred varies from clinic to clinic.* In 1995, the average number of embryos that a clinic transferred to women younger than 35 years old varied between 1.7 and 7.3. The American Society for Reproductive Medicine discourages the transfer of a large number of embryos because it increases the likelihood of multiple births. Multiple births, in turn, increase the likelihood of elected multifetal pregnancy reductions as well as the probability of premature birth and its related problems.
- *Cancellation rates affect a clinic's success rate.* Some clinics are more likely than others to cancel a cycle if a woman produces only a small number of follicles. Cancellation rates vary among clinics from zero to more than 40%. A high cancellation rate tends to lower the live birth per cycle rate but increase the live birth per retrieval and live birth per transfer rates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMPLE CLINIC

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

1 Program Characteristics		2 Type of ART Used^a		3 ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	97%	Tubal factor	23%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	3%	Endometriosis	18%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	2%
Donor eggs shared	10%	with ICSI	24%	Male factor	32%
				Other factors	16%
				Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	4 Age of Woman			5 Age-Standardized Rate^b
	<35	35-39	>39	6 (95% Confidence Interval)
7 Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	194	230	187	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	32.5	22.2	10.7	24.7 (21.1 - 28.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	27.3	14.8	7.0	19.1 (15.7 - 22.5)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	29.9	18.5	8.8	21.9 (18.1 - 25.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	31.6	20.5	10.0	23.6 (19.5 - 27.6)
Cancellations (%)	6.7	17.4	16.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.5	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.1	6.6	0.8	
Triplets or greater	0.6	1.2	0.0	

8 Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs

Number of transfers	22	25	11
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	22.7	28.0	0.0
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.4	3.7

9 Cycles Using Donor Eggs

Number of fresh transfers	10 5	11	53
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/5	2/11	30.2
Avg. number embryos transferred	7.0	4.7	4.7

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

How to Read a Fertility Clinic Report

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

1. Program Characteristics

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

2. Type of ART Used

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

3. ART Patient Diagnosis

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

4. Age of Woman

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

5. Age-Standardized Rate

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

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

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

6. 95% Confidence Interval

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

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

7. Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs

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

- **Percentage of Pregnancies Per Cycle Started**

(Number of pregnancies divided by the number of cycles started)

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

- **Percentage of Live Births Per Cycle Started**

(Number of pregnancies resulting in a live birth divided by the number of cycles started)

This number represents the percentage of cycles that resulted in a live birth out of all ART

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

- **Percentage of Live Births Per Egg Retrieval**

(Number of pregnancies resulting in a live birth divided by number of egg retrievals)

This number represents the percentage of cycles that resulted in a live birth out of all cycles in which an egg retrieval was performed. The number of egg retrievals a clinic performs is often smaller than the number of cycles started because some cycles are canceled before the woman has an egg retrieved. As a result, this rate is usually higher than the live births per cycle started rate.

- **Percentage of Live Births Per Embryo Transfer**

(Number of live births divided by number of embryo transfers)

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

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

8. Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs

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

9. Cycles Using Donor Eggs

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

10. Use of Fractions Rather Than Percentages in Tables

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

1995 National Summary

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^b		ART Patient Diagnosis ^b	
SART member	N/A ^a	IVF	90%	Tubal factor	31%
Single women	N/A	GIFT	8%	Endometriosis	14%
Surrogates	N/A	ZIFT	2%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	N/A	with ICSI	11%	Male factor	18%
				Other factors	21%
				Unexplained	15%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

^aNot applicable.

^bIncludes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

^cPregnancies resulting in one or more children born alive; therefore, multiple births are counted as one.

**FERTILITY TREATMENT CENTER
CHANDLER, ARIZONA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	53%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	18%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	6%
				Other factors	19%
				Unexplained	3%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	27	13	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	40.5	11.1	3/13	26.8 (17.4 - 36.2)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	27.0	7.4	2/13	17.9 (9.6 - 26.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	29.4	8.0	2/12	19.4 (10.5 - 28.3)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	29.4	8.7	2/11	19.9 (10.8 - 29.1)
Cancellations (%)	8.1	7.4	1/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.3	5.9	4.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	2.9	8.7	1/11	
Triplets or greater	5.9	0.0	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	10	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/14	1/10	1/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.6	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.0	5.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**ARIZONA INSTITUTE OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, LTD.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	29%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	13%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	13%
Donor eggs shared	<1%	with ICSI	11%	Male factor	14%
				Other factors	31%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	18	16	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	31.8	3/18	1/16	21.8 (10.7 - 32.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	27.3	2/18	0/16	16.5 (6.5 - 26.6)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	27.3	2/18	0/13	16.5 (6.5 - 26.6)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	6/17	2/14	0/10	21.4 (9.0 - 33.7)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	0/18	3/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.3	4.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5/17	0/14	0/10	
Triplets or greater	0/17	0/14	0/10	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	7	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	40.7	2/7	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.7	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/1	2/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred		8.0	4.2	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

IVF PHOENIX PHOENIX, ARIZONA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	51%	Tubal factor	23%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	49%	Endometriosis	9%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	21%	Male factor	15%
				Other factors	32%
				Unexplained	21%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	14	8	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	45.5	5/14	1/8	36.0 (22.2 - 49.8)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	36.4	3/14	1/8	26.7 (13.9 - 39.4)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	36.4	3/10	1/6	30.5 (15.7 - 45.3)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	36.4	3/10	1/6	30.5 (15.7 - 45.3)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	4/14	2/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.7	5.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4.6	0/10	0/6	
Triplets or greater	9.1	0/10	0/6	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	6.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**SOUTHWEST FERTILITY CENTER, LTD.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	28%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	3%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	5%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	33%	Male factor	3%
				Other factors	5%
				Unexplained	56%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	16	5	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	5/18	5/16	1/5	27.6 (13.6 - 41.7)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	5/18	5/16	1/5	27.6 (13.6 - 41.7)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	5/18	5/16	1/5	27.6 (13.6 - 41.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	5/18	5/16	1/5	27.6 (13.6 - 41.7)
Cancellations (%)	0/18	0/16	0/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	5.4	5.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3/18	0/16	0/5	
Triplets or greater	1/18	1/16	1/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/2			
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**ARIZONA CENTER FOR FERTILITY STUDIES
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	8%	Tubal factor	34%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	78%	Endometriosis	13%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	14%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	25%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	19%
				Other factors	19%
				Unexplained	15%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	75	30	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	50.6	33.3	3.3	35.9 (29.5 - 42.3)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	42.0	22.7	0.0	27.5 (21.5 - 33.5)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	42.5	25.0	0.0	28.6 (22.3 - 34.8)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	46.6	25.8	0/19	30.7 (24.2 - 37.2)
Cancellations (%)	1.2	9.3	30.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.4	6.0	5.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	17.8	13.6	0/19	
Triplets or greater	5.5	0.0	0/19	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	2	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred		6.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	2	13	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/2	0/2	3/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0	6.0	6.3	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY TUCSON, ARIZONA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	67%	Tubal factor	28%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	33%	Endometriosis	31%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	18%	Male factor	15%
				Other factors	20%
				Unexplained	5%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	46	22	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	19.2	15.2	4.6	15.1 (9.4 - 20.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	16.7	10.9	0.0	11.6 (6.6 - 16.6)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	16.7	10.9	0.0	11.6 (6.6 - 16.6)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	17.8	12.5	0/17	12.7 (7.2 - 18.2)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	4.9	3.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.5	2.5	0/17	
Triplets or greater	1.4	0.0	0/17	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	4	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	4.2	0/4	0/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.3	2.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	5	12	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/4	1/5	5/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	6.2	5.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

ALTA BATES IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	99%	Tubal factor	48%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	1%	Endometriosis	15%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	30%	with ICSI	13%	Male factor	20%
				Other factors	6%
				Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	43	30	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.3	25.6	10.0	21.7 (13.1 - 30.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	16.7	20.9	10.0	17.0 (9.2 - 24.8)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	16.7	25.0	13.6	19.1 (10.7 - 27.5)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	16.7	25.7	15.0	19.6 (11.1 - 28.2)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	16.3	26.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	4.3	4.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.0	8.6	5.0	
Triplets or greater	3.3	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	6	7	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/3	0/6	0/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	2.2	2.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	3	33	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/1	2/3	42.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.7	4.3	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**WEST COAST INFERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	90%	Tubal factor	50%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	10%	Endometriosis	10%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	10%	Male factor	10%
				Other factors	14%
				Unexplained	16%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	21	11	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	1/11	19.1	1/11	12.7 (2.4 - 23.1)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	1/11	14.3	1/11	11.0 (1.0 - 20.9)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	1/11	15.0	1/10	11.4 (1.2 - 21.6)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/11	15.0	1/10	11.4 (1.2 - 21.6)
Cancellations (%)	0/11	4.8	1/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.8	3.4	2.4	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/11	0.0	0/10	
Triplets or greater	0/11	0.0	0/10	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	3	15	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/4	0/3	2/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.0	4.3	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA IVF PROGRAM FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	48%	Tubal factor	26%
Single women	No	GIFT	49%	Endometriosis	46%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	3%	Uterine factor	5%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	12%
				Other factors	5%
				Unexplained	6%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	21	20	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.4	28.6	10.0	26.1 (14.7 - 37.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	26.1	28.6	5.0	24.1 (13.0 - 35.2)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	26.1	28.6	1/19	23.3 (12.3 - 34.2)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	27.3	33.3	1/18	25.6 (13.8 - 37.3)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	0/18	10.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	4.5	4.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.1	0/18	0/18	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/18	0/18	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	6.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/1	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	6.0	5.5	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**WEST COAST FERTILITY CENTERS
FULLERTON, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	49%	Tubal factor	23%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	51%	Endometriosis	24%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	21%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	4%	Male factor	16%
				Other factors	7%
				Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	57	30	13	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	33.3	30.0	1/13	27.5 (19.0 - 36.1)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	28.1	26.7	0/13	22.5 (14.7 - 30.3)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	37.2	33.3	0/7	29.1 (19.6 - 38.6)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	39.0	34.8	0/5	30.5 (20.7 - 40.3)
Cancellations (%)	24.6	20.0	6/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.4	5.9	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	14.6	17.4	0/5	
Triplets or greater	2.4	0.0	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	3	4	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/2	0/3	1/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	5.7	5.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	3	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/3	1/3	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	7.7	4.0	5.2	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**WERLIN AND ZARUTSKIE FERTILITY CENTER
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	74%	Tubal factor	30%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	17%	Endometriosis	20%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	9%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	5%	Male factor	21%
				Other factors	14%
				Unexplained	14%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	67	33	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.2	13.4	9.1	18.5 (12.4 - 24.7)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	23.0	11.9	3.0	15.4 (9.7 - 21.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	24.6	13.3	3.6	16.7 (10.6 - 22.9)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	29.2	16.0	4.2	19.8 (12.7 - 26.9)
Cancellations (%)	6.7	10.5	15.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.3	4.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	8.0	3.0	
Triplets or greater	0.0	4.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	7	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/12	1/7	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.1	3.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	4	12	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/2	3/4	3/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.0	4.3	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES CENTER
LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	79%	Tubal factor	10%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	9%	Endometriosis	13%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	12%	Uterine factor	9%
Donor eggs shared	21%	with ICSI	31%	Male factor	38%
				Other factors	26%
				Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	56	39	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.0	23.2	15.4	22.6 (16.4 - 28.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	21.3	21.4	12.8	19.8 (13.8 - 25.8)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	24.6	24.0	13.9	22.5 (15.8 - 29.1)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	30.9	35.3	23.8	29.2 (21.0 - 32.5)
Cancellations (%)	12.5	8.9	5.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.8	5.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.3	11.8	9.5	
Triplets or greater	9.1	2.9	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	8	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	25.0	0/8	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	4.5	4.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	5	21	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/2	2/5	28.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	5.0	5.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

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

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	92%	Tubal factor	38%
Single women	No	GIFT	8%	Endometriosis	12%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	8%	Male factor	12%
				Other factors	8%
				Unexplained	30%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	6	6	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/14	1/6	0/6	15.9 (1.3 - 30.5)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	2/14	1/6	0/6	12.6 (0.0 - 26.2)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	2/12	1/6	0/3	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/8	1/6	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	2/14	0/6	3/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.0	6.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/8	1/6	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0/8	0/6	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/5	0/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	1.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UNIVERSITY INFERTILITY ASSOCIATES
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	48%	Tubal factor	25%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	52%	Endometriosis	18%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	16%	Male factor	16%
				Other factors	31%
				Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	84	80	73	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	33.7	30.0	6.9	27.6 (21.6 - 33.5)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	26.7	21.3	4.2	20.7 (15.3 - 26.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	29.5	24.6	5.6	23.4 (17.4 - 29.5)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	32.4	24.6	5.8	24.8 (18.5 - 31.1)
Cancellations (%)	9.3	13.8	25.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.0	4.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	14.1	8.7	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.4	1.5	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	40	19	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	10.8	7.5	3/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	2.8	2.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	3	10	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/4	2/3	5/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.3	3.9	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**CENTURY CITY HOSPITAL CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	97%	Tubal factor	23%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	3%	Endometriosis	18%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	2%
Donor eggs shared	10%	with ICSI	24%	Male factor	32%
				Other factors	16%
				Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	181	240	190	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	32.0	23.3	10.5	25.0 (21.3 - 28.8)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	27.1	15.8	6.8	19.4 (15.9 - 22.9)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	29.5	19.7	8.7	22.2 (18.4 - 26.1)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	31.0	21.7	9.9	23.2 (19.2 - 27.2)
Cancellations (%)	6.6	17.1	15.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.5	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	13.3	6.9	0.8	
Triplets or greater	0.6	1.1	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	25	11	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	22.7	28.0	0/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	3.4	3.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	9	44	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/4	2/9	34.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.3	5.6	4.7	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**TYLER MEDICAL CLINIC
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	9%	Tubal factor	4%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	91%	Endometriosis	53%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	13%
Donor eggs shared	50%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	2%
				Other factors	11%
				Unexplained	17%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	15	16	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	6/14	6/15	2/16	36.4 (21.2 - 51.5)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	5/14	2/15	1/16	22.4 (9.1 - 35.6)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	5/14	2/15	1/15	22.4 (9.1 - 35.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	5/12	2/14	1/7	23.7 (9.9 - 37.5)
Cancellations (%)	0/14	0/15	1/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	5.4	8.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	2/12	0/14	0/7	
Triplets or greater	0/12	0/14	1/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1			
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UCLA FERTILITY CENTER IVF PROGRAM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	62%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	8%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	13%	Male factor	8%
				Other factors	0%
				Unexplained	22%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	10	0	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	1/14	1/10		
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	1/14	0/10		
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	1/14	1/10		
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/11	0/8		
Cancellations (%)	0/14	0/10		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.1	3.4		
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/11	0/8		
Triplets or greater	0/11	0/8		
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1		0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2		5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	12	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)			3/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred			4.8	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IVF PROGRAM
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	99%	Tubal factor	27%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	1%	Endometriosis	4%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	12%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	2%	Male factor	7%
				Other factors	15%
				Unexplained	35%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	45	19	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	14.3	20.0	2/19	15.7 (8.0 - 23.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	10.7	17.8	0/19	11.3 (4.7 - 18.0)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	10.7	17.8	0/19	11.3 (4.7 - 18.0)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	11.1	20.0	0/18	11.6 (4.9 - 18.4)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	0.0	1/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.8	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	2.5	0/18	
Triplets or greater	7.4	0.0	0/18	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	29	25	35	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	10.3	8.0	8.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.6	3.3	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	6	45	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/8	0/6	33.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	4.0	4.3	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

NOVA IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	50%
Single women	No	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	5%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI		Male factor	17%
				Other factors	7%
				Unexplained	21%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	43	32	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.3	32.6	18.8	31.3 (22.1 - 40.6)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	35.3	30.2	15.6	29.9 (20.8 - 39.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	37.5	33.3	18.5	32.6 (22.8 - 42.3)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	44.4	34.2	20.8	35.8 (25.3 - 46.2)
Cancellations (%)	5.9	9.3	15.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	7.6	6.6	5.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	18.5	10.5	4.2	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	2.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	3	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		1/3	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.7	5.4	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**HUNTINGTON REPRODUCTIVE CENTER
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	84%	Tubal factor	24%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	3%	Endometriosis	16%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	13%	Uterine factor	9%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	20%	Male factor	30%
				Other factors	21%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	113	104	59	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	47.8	44.2	30.5	43.4 (37.6 - 49.2)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	39.8	33.7	18.6	33.8 (28.2 - 39.4)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	40.2	35.0	19.6	34.6 (28.9 - 40.3)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	41.3	36.5	22.5	36.2 (30.3 - 42.0)
Cancellations (%)	0.9	1.0	1.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.8	4.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.1	12.5	4.1	
Triplets or greater	3.7	4.2	4.1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	25	20	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	28.6	20.0	2.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	2.9	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	17	44	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	4/8	8/17	43.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.0	3.7	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE
REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	95%	Tubal factor	22%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	3%	Endometriosis	23%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	2%	Uterine factor	3%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	35%	Male factor	17%
				Other factors	25%
				Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	81	59	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	41.8	50.6	30.5	43.0 (35.5 - 50.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	40.0	44.4	20.3	38.1 (30.7 - 45.4)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	43.1	49.3	23.1	41.8 (34.0 - 49.5)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	43.1	50.0	24.0	42.2 (34.4 - 50.0)
Cancellations (%)	7.3	9.9	11.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.5	4.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	11.8	16.7	2.0	
Triplets or greater	9.8	1.4	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	14	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/12	3/14	1/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.5	3.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	8	19	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/2	2/8	9/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.8	3.8	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FERTILITY MEDICAL CENTER
ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	99%	Tubal factor	61%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	1%	Endometriosis	12%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	5%
Donor eggs shared	5%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	6%
				Other factors	5%
				Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	30	16	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	32.3	16.7	2/16	23.1 (13.7 - 32.5)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	32.3	13.3	1/16	20.8 (11.8 - 29.8)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	35.7	14.8	1/15	23.0 (13.2 - 32.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	37.0	16.7	1/15	24.0 (13.9 - 34.1)
Cancellations (%)	9.7	10.0	1/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.4	5.5	4.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	14.8	0.0	0/15	
Triplets or greater	3.7	4.2	0/15	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/5	0/5	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0	5.0	4.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	5	17	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/2	2/5	7/17	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	6.6	5.9	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**PACIFIC FERTILITY CENTER AT SACRAMENTO
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	50%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	6%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	45%	with ICSI	23%	Male factor	29%
				Other factors	11%
				Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	110	97	34	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.5	30.9	20.6	31.2 (25.3 - 37.0)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	31.8	29.9	8.8	27.0 (21.6 - 32.5)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	33.3	33.0	9.7	29.0 (23.2 - 34.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	34.0	34.5	9.7	29.8 (23.9 - 35.7)
Cancellations (%)	4.6	9.3	8.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.7	5.5	5.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.7	13.1	3.2	
Triplets or greater	1.0	2.4	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	10	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	4/11	2/10		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.9		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	5	16	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	3/5	10/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.2	4.4	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UC-DAVIS ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	92%	Tubal factor	53%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	8%	Endometriosis	8%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	5%
				Other factors	3%
				Unexplained	31%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	17	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	5/16	4/17	0/7	22.8 (10.1 - 35.6)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	4/16	4/17	0/7	20.0 (7.8 - 32.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	4/11	4/13	0/5	27.8 (11.9 - 43.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	4/11	4/12	0/5	28.7 (12.5 - 45.0)
Cancellations (%)	5/16	4/17	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.3	4.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/11	0/12	0/5	
Triplets or greater	1/11	0/12	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	7	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/6	0/7	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.1	6.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**IGO MEDICAL GROUP
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	91%	Tubal factor	53%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	7%	Endometriosis	29%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	2%	Uterine factor	5%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	3%
				Other factors	6%
				Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	36	27	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	21.2	8.3	0.0	12.7 (5.6 - 19.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	21.2	5.6	0.0	11.8 (4.8 - 18.7)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	21.9	6.5	0.0	12.4 (5.1 - 19.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	23.3	7.7	0/16	13.5 (5.6 - 21.4)
Cancellations (%)	3.0	13.9	18.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	5.2	2.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.7	0.0	0/16	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/16	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/8	0/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	4.7	6.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.0	6.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINE ASSOCIATES
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	33%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	44%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	23%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	0%
				Other factors	0%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	4	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	4/7	1/4	1/7	
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	3/7	1/4	1/7	
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	3/7	1/3	1/5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/7	1/3	1/5	
Cancellations (%)	0/7	1/4	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.3	3.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/7	0/3	0/5	
Triplets or greater	1/7	0/3	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/5	0/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)			0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred			6.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**SHARP FERTILITY CENTER IVF
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	77%	Tubal factor	35%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	20%	Endometriosis	19%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	3%	Uterine factor	5%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	8%	Male factor	23%
				Other factors	2%
				Unexplained	16%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	41	24	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	20.6	4.9	4.2	12.0 (6.8 - 17.2)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	16.2	4.9	4.2	10.0 (5.1 - 14.8)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	17.7	5.7	1/19	11.2 (5.7 - 16.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	28.2	9.1	1/17	17.2 (9.2 - 25.1)
Cancellations (%)	8.8	14.6	20.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	4.1	4.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.1	0.0	0/17	
Triplets or greater	2.6	0.0	0/17	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	5	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/11	1/5	2/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.8	3.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)			0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred			4.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**ASTARTE FERTILITY MEDICAL CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	95%	Tubal factor	39%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	20%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	5%	Uterine factor	4%
Donor eggs shared	5%	with ICSI	9%	Male factor	18%
				Other factors	15%
				Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	38	17	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	24.2	13.2	3/17	19.0 (12.0 - 26.1)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	21.0	10.5	3/17	16.6 (9.9 - 23.3)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	24.1	12.9	3/15	19.3 (11.6 - 27.0)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	26.0	13.3	3/14	20.4 (12.4 - 28.3)
Cancellations (%)	12.9	18.4	2/17	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.1	5.8	5.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.0	6.7	0/14	
Triplets or greater	6.0	0.0	0/14	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	4	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/12	0/4	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	2.0	4.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	5	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/4	1/5	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.5	4.6	4.8	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**PACIFIC FERTILITY CENTER–SAN FRANCISCO
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	25%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	15%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	6%
Donor eggs shared	18%	with ICSI	45%	Male factor	18%
				Other factors	29%
				Unexplained	7%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	189	243	151	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	47.1	30.5	17.9	35.8 (31.8 - 39.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	43.9	23.1	11.9	30.6 (26.7 - 34.5)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	43.9	23.3	12.4	30.8 (26.9 - 34.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	45.1	24.9	13.6	32.1 (28.1 - 36.2)
Cancellations (%)	0.0	1.7	7.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.6	5.7	5.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	24.5	8.4	3.8	
Triplets or greater	4.4	0.4	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	25	25	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	13.9	16.0	16.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.3	5.0	5.4	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	19	74	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/8	9/19	45.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.9	5.2	6.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**SAN FRANCISCO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	98%	Tubal factor	26%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	2%	Endometriosis	25%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	8%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	21%	Male factor	35%
				Other factors	2%
				Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	75	116	117	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.7	30.2	18.8	28.4 (22.6 - 34.2)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	30.7	22.4	11.1	24.2 (18.6 - 29.8)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	34.3	24.5	15.1	27.3 (20.9 - 33.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	35.4	25.2	15.7	28.2 (21.7 - 34.7)
Cancellations (%)	13.3	11.2	29.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	4.7	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	20.0	8.7	2.4	
Triplets or greater	1.5	1.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	14	14	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/8	3/14	2/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	2.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	4	10	45	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/4	4/10	44.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	5.1	4.9	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA-SAN FRANCISCO
IVF PROGRAM
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	92%	Tubal factor	30%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	2%	Endometriosis	9%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	6%	Uterine factor	6%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	12%	Male factor	19%
				Other factors	2%
				Unexplained	34%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	87	109	47	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	26.4	25.7	19.2	24.9 (19.3 - 30.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	24.1	24.8	10.6	21.9 (16.6 - 27.2)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	30.9	34.6	19.2	30.1 (23.2 - 37.0)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	32.8	38.6	20.0	31.9 (24.8 - 39.1)
Cancellations (%)	21.8	27.5	42.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.4	4.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.4	12.9	8.0	
Triplets or greater	4.7	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	13	11	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	5/18	4/13	0/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.5	3.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	10	29	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		3/10	58.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.4	4.5	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INSTITUTE
OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	81%	Tubal factor	22%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	19%	Endometriosis	38%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	8%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	9%	Male factor	18%
				Other factors	12%
				Unexplained	2%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	82	34	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.8	20.7	20.6	25.3 (18.8 - 31.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	26.2	12.2	2.9	17.0 (11.3 - 22.6)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	26.6	13.0	3.7	17.6 (11.8 - 23.4)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	28.3	13.5	4.2	18.3 (12.3 - 24.3)
Cancellations (%)	1.5	6.1	20.6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	4.5	6.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.3	2.7	4.2	
Triplets or greater	3.3	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	8	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/2	1/8	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0	5.6	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/1		3/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	9.0		5.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
SAN RAMON REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER
SAN RAMON, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	72%	Tubal factor	24%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	28%	Endometriosis	21%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	6%
Donor eggs shared	5%	with ICSI	21%	Male factor	25%
				Other factors	7%
				Unexplained	17%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	90	49	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	37.0	24.4	24.5	30.2 (23.8 - 36.6)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	34.3	16.7	18.4	25.1 (19.0 - 31.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	34.7	19.2	23.1	27.1 (20.6 - 33.5)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	38.5	20.3	24.3	29.4 (22.5 - 36.2)
Cancellations (%)	1.4	13.3	20.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	5.4	6.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.3	9.5	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.5	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	29	32	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	26.9	20.7	21.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.7	4.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	8	12	51	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/8	8/12	45.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	4.8	4.3	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**CALIFORNIA FERTILITY ASSOCIATES IVF PROGRAM
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	70%	Tubal factor	24%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	30%	Endometriosis	10%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	3%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	18%	Male factor	22%
				Other factors	18%
				Unexplained	23%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	82	126	137	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	34.0	15.7	12.4	23.5 (18.2 - 28.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	26.8	12.5	8.0	18.3 (13.3 - 23.2)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	29.3	14.6	11.4	20.8 (15.4 - 26.2)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	29.7	15.5	12.5	21.5 (15.9 - 27.1)
Cancellations (%)	6.1	12.3	29.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.2	4.4	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.4	2.9	1.1	
Triplets or greater	4.0	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35	42	64	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	14.2	16.6	17.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.6	2.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	6	5	58	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/6	1/5	36.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.1	4.5	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**STANFORD HEALTH SERVICES
REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY CLINIC
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	85%	Tubal factor	25%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	15%	Endometriosis	25%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	4%	Male factor	16%
				Other factors	3%
				Unexplained	30%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	73	52	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	29.3	19.2	5.8	21.4 (15.0 - 27.8)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	25.9	15.1	0.0	17.3 (11.4 - 23.3)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	29.4	17.2	0.0	19.7 (13.1 - 26.4)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	31.3	18.6	0.0	21.1 (14.1 - 28.1)
Cancellations (%)	12.1	12.3	11.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	9.7	6.0	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.4	3.4	0.0	
Triplets or greater	2.1	3.4	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/8	0/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.0	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**THE FERTILITY INSTITUTES
TARZANA, CALIFORNIA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	90%	Tubal factor	37%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	10%	Endometriosis	18%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	22%	Male factor	25%
				Other factors	6%
				Unexplained	14%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	17	2	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	21.9	6/17	1/2	
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	21.9	5/17	0/2	
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	22.6	5/15	0/2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	25.9	5/14	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	3.1	2/17	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	5.0	2.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.7	2/14	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0.0	1/14	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	3	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	5/9	0/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.1	2.3		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	2	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/2	2/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.0	7.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**COLORADO SPRINGS CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	97%	Tubal factor	34%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	3%	Endometriosis	22%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	9%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	9%
				Other factors	22%
				Unexplained	4%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	12	5	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/15	4/12	1/5	24.8 (10.0 - 39.6)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	3/15	4/12	1/5	24.8 (10.0 - 39.6)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	3/14	4/12	1/4	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/13	4/10	1/4	
Cancellations (%)	1/15	0/12	1/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.9	5.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/13	1/10	0/4	
Triplets or greater	0/13	0/10	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	1/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	5.5	6.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/1	1/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0	5.0		

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**COLORADO REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
DENVER, COLORADO**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART Member	Yes	IVF	88%	Tubal factor	38%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	12%	Endometriosis	13%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	13%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	11%	Male factor	18%
				Other factors	1%
				Unexplained	17%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	47	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	18.6	25.5	1/14	19.0 (11.6 - 26.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	14.0	23.4	1/14	16.1 (9.2 - 23.0)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	15.0	26.2	1/10	18.1 (10.4 - 25.9)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	17.6	33.3	1/5	21.4 (12.0 - 30.8)
Cancellations (%)	7.0	10.6	4/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.9	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.8	15.2	0/5	
Triplets or greater	2.9	3.0	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	3	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/3	0/3	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	5	15	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		1/5	8/15	
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.5	3.6	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**REPRODUCTIVE GENETICS CENTER, IN VITRO
DENVER, COLORADO**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	64%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	15%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	3%	Male factor	9%
				Other factors	9%
				Unexplained	3%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	6	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.0	0/6	1/3	
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	35.0	0/6	0/3	
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	7/19	0/6	0/3	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	7/17	0/6	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	5.0	0/6	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.5	5.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	4/17	0/6	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0/17	0/6	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/2	0/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
DENVER, COLORADO**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	76%	Tubal factor	31%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	24%	Endometriosis	29%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	4%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	14%	Male factor	26%
				Other factors	3%
				Unexplained	7%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	29	8	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	17.1	3.5	0/8	9.1 (2.9 - 15.3)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	11.4	3.5	0/8	6.5 (1.1 - 11.9)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	11.8	4.4	0/5	7.0 (1.2 - 12.8)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	12.1	1/19	0/4	
Cancellations (%)	0.0	3.5	3/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.7	8.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.0	0/19	0/4	
Triplets or greater	3.0	1/19	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/3			
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.7			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		1/1	1/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.0	4.5	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**COLORADO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	34%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	21%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	30%	Male factor	20%
				Other factors	14%
				Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	139	155	91	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	61.9	61.9	35.2	57.1 (52.1 - 62.0)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	58.3	50.3	24.2	49.3 (44.3 - 54.3)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	65.9	57.8	31.0	56.7 (51.4 - 61.9)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	65.9	57.8	31.0	56.7 (51.4 - 61.9)
Cancellations (%)	11.5	12.9	22.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	4.4	4.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	30.9	19.3	4.2	
Triplets or greater	8.9	5.2	2.8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	21	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	33.3	33.3	2/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.2	4.6	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	21	54	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/3	76.2	64.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	4.1	4.4	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

CONCEPTIONS WOMEN'S HEALTH AND FERTILITY SPECIALISTS LITTLETON, COLORADO

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	99%	Tubal factor	35%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	<1%	Endometriosis	8%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	<1%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	5%	Male factor	16%
				Other factors	33%
				Unexplained	7%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	92	40	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	28.4	39.1	7.5	28.5 (22.5 - 34.5)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	22.2	35.9	0.0	23.1 (17.7 - 28.6)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	23.7	41.3	0.0	25.7 (19.9 - 31.6)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	25.7	42.3	0.0	27.1 (20.9 - 33.2)
Cancellations (%)	13.6	15.2	22.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	4.0	3.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.6	6.4	0.0	
Triplets or greater	2.9	3.9	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	9	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/18	2/9	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	2.9	3.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	3	9	20	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/3	3/9	50.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	3.6	3.9	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**PACIFIC IN VITRO FERTILIZATION INSTITUTE
HONOLULU, HAWAII**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	38%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	25%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	30%	Male factor	22%
				Other factors	7%
				Unexplained	7%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	77	111	70	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	32.5	27.0	12.9	27.0 (21.2 - 32.8)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	29.9	22.5	7.1	23.1 (17.6 - 28.5)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	33.8	26.6	10.4	27.0 (20.7 - 33.3)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	34.3	26.6	10.6	29.1 (22.6 - 35.5)
Cancellations (%)	11.7	15.3	31.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.2	5.4	4.8	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	17.9	11.7	0.0	
Triplets or greater	3.0	1.1	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	16	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	17.4	2/16	2/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.6	3.9	5.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**FERTILITY CENTER OF LAS VEGAS
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	38%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	8%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	2%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	20%	Male factor	50%
				Other factors	2%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	33	22	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	18.5	15.2	9.1	15.6 (8.8 - 22.5)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	14.8	9.1	9.1	11.7 (5.7 - 17.7)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	17.0	11.1	2/13	14.6 (7.2 - 22.0)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	19.1	13.0	2/12	16.5 (8.2 - 24.8)
Cancellations (%)	13.0	12.1	36.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	5.0	4.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	2.4	4.3	0/12	
Triplets or greater	4.8	0.0	0/12	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred		7.0	4.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR FERTILITY
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	58%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	16%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	7%	Male factor	19%
				Other factors	0%
				Unexplained	7%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	13	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	20.8	5/13	0/3	
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	4.2	4/13	0/3	
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	4.2	4/13	0/3	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	4.3	4/12	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	4.2	0/13	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.1	1.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	3/12	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/12	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/5	0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	2.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	7	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/1	2/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	4.0	4.2	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

NORTHERN NEVADA FERTILITY RENO, NEVADA

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	68%	Tubal factor	35%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	32%	Endometriosis	34%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	10%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI		Male factor	3%
				Other factors	18%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	26	19	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	34.4	46.2	2/19	34.3 (23.8 - 44.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	28.1	34.6	1/19	26.3 (16.4 - 36.2)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	29.0	34.6	1/17	26.9 (16.8 - 36.9)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	29.0	34.6	1/16	26.9 (16.8 - 37.0)
Cancellations (%)	3.1	0.0	2/19	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.3	6.1	4.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	9.7	23.1	0/16	
Triplets or greater	3.2	0.0	0/16	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	1	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/1	3/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	6.0	6.0	5.6	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
AND INFERTILITY ASSOCIATES OF NEW MEXICO
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	30%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	25%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	14%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	8%	Male factor	14%
				Other factors	5%
				Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	23	17	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	34.8	30.4	1/17	28.0 (16.6 - 39.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	26.1	26.1	0/17	21.4 (10.9 - 31.9)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	30.0	6/19	0/9	25.2 (13.3 - 37.1)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	30.0	6/17	0/7	25.8 (13.7 - 37.9)
Cancellations (%)	13.0	17.4	8/17	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.4	4.9	4.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	5.0	0/17	0/7	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/17	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/4	0/2	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	4.0	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	3	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)			1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred			3.7	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**SOUTHWEST FERTILITY SERVICES
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	92%	Tubal factor	58%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	8%	Endometriosis	18%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	8%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI		Male factor	8%
				Other factors	8%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	15	13	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	6/10	2/15	1/13	33.6 (18.2 - 49.0)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	5/10	1/15	0/13	25.3 (10.4 - 40.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	5/10	1/15	0/11	25.3 (10.4 - 40.1)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	5/9	1/13	0/11	28.1 (12.4 - 43.8)
Cancellations (%)	0/10	0/15	2/13	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.4	3.9	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0/9	0/13	0/11	
Triplets or greater	0/9	0/13	0/11	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	3	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.7	3.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**NORTHWEST FERTILITY CENTER
PORTLAND, OREGON**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	45%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	0%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	19%	Male factor	16%
				Other factors	1%
				Unexplained	38%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	28	6	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	42.9	35.7	0/6	32.6 (22.7 - 42.5)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	28.6	35.7	0/6	26.0 (16.6 - 35.4)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	33.3	38.5	0/5	29.2 (18.9 - 39.5)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	38.5	40.0	0/3	
Cancellations (%)	14.3	7.1	1/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	4.5	5.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	19.2	4.0	0/3	
Triplets or greater	0.0	8.0	0/3	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	12	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/16	1/12	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	4.3	5.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	7	9	12	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/7	3/9	3/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.4	4.6	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UNIVERSITY FERTILITY CONSULTANTS
OREGON HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITY
PORTLAND, OREGON**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	98%	Tubal factor	40%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	2%	Endometriosis	21%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	19%	Male factor	17%
				Other factors	9%
				Unexplained	13%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	90	24	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	23.2	15.6	8.3	17.8 (12.1 - 23.4)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	20.3	10.0	8.3	14.4 (9.1 - 19.7)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	28.0	16.4	2/13	21.5 (13.9 - 29.1)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	33.3	19.6	2/10	26.0 (17.0 - 34.9)
Cancellations (%)	27.5	38.9	45.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.3	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	14.3	6.5	0/10	
Triplets or greater	2.4	0.0	0/10	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	35	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	16.0	14.3	0/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	4.3	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	7	9	14	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/7	3/9	4/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.7	3.7	3.6	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**COLUMBIA ST. DAVID'S HOSPITAL ART/IVF PROGRAM
AUSTIN, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	58%	Tubal factor	38%
Single women	No	GIFT	2%	Endometriosis	19%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	40%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	2%	Male factor	18%
				Other factors	18%
				Unexplained	6%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	64	34	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	24.0	21.9	23.5	23.2 (17.2 - 29.1)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	22.9	18.8	11.8	19.4 (13.9 - 25.0)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	26.5	22.2	15.4	23.0 (16.5 - 29.4)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	26.8	24.5	15.4	23.9 (17.3 - 30.6)
Cancellations (%)	13.5	15.6	23.5	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	4.1	4.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.3	4.1	7.7	
Triplets or greater	2.4	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	18	4	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	5/14	2/18	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	4.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
BEDFORD, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	94%	Tubal factor	28%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	5%	Endometriosis	3%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	1%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	8%	with ICSI	40%	Male factor	34%
				Other factors	26%
				Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	138	103	27	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	42.8	32.0	25.9	35.9 (30.1 - 41.7)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	35.5	23.3	11.1	26.7 (21.6 - 31.9)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	36.0	23.5	11.1	27.0 (21.8 - 32.3)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	36.8	25.0	13.0	28.3 (22.8 - 33.8)
Cancellations (%)	1.5	1.0	14.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	4.7	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.8	5.2	0.0	
Triplets or greater	1.5	2.1	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	21	3	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	25.0	4.8	0/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.8	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	6	7	23	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	5/6	4/7	52.2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	3.7	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**BAYLOR CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
DALLAS, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	28%
Single women	No	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	19%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	8%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	17%	Male factor	19%
				Other factors	16%
				Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	38	23	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	31.0	29.0	4.4	25.4 (17.0 - 33.8)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	28.6	26.3	4.4	23.4 (15.2 - 31.6)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	31.6	28.6	1/19	25.8 (16.9 - 34.6)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	32.4	30.3	1/18	26.8 (17.7 - 36.0)
Cancellations (%)	9.5	7.9	17.4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	2.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	16.2	3.0	0/18	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0.0	0/18	

Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	4	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/6	0/4		
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.7	2.3		

Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**NATIONAL FERTILITY CENTER OF TEXAS
DALLAS, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	20%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	17%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	5%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	14%	Male factor	5%
				Other factors	53%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	50	32	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	30.0	12.5	1/14	19.6 (12.0 - 27.1)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	20.0	6.3	1/14	12.7 (6.3 - 19.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	23.8	8.3	1/11	15.6 (7.8 - 23.4)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	28.6	2/19	1/10	18.7 (9.6 - 27.9)
Cancellations (%)	16.0	25.0	3/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	5.3	3.9	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	8.6	0/19	0/10	
Triplets or greater	5.7	1/19	0/10	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/4	1/2		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.5	5.5		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	1	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		1/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred		6.0	1.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF DALLAS ART PROGRAM
DALLAS, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	79%	Tubal factor	24%
Single women	No	GIFT	6%	Endometriosis	14%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	15%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	13%	Male factor	10%
				Other factors	22%
				Unexplained	30%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	64	48	21	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	20.3	22.9	23.8	21.9 (14.8 - 28.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	18.8	22.9	14.3	19.4 (12.7 - 26.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	21.1	27.5	3/17	22.8 (15.1 - 30.5)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	26.7	34.4	3/13	28.8 (19.4 - 38.1)
Cancellations (%)	10.9	16.7	19.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.2	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	6.7	9.4	1/13	
Triplets or greater	4.4	6.3	0/13	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/7	0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	4.0	6.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SOUTHWESTERN
MEDICAL CENTER AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	77%	Tubal factor	39%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	23%	Endometriosis	16%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	2%
Donor eggs shared	<5%	with ICSI	11%	Male factor	14%
				Other factors	13%
				Unexplained	16%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	52	11	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	37.5	30.8	1/11	30.0 (22.9 - 37.0)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	33.3	25.0	1/11	26.0 (19.2 - 32.8)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	38.6	28.9	1/7	30.7 (22.5 - 38.9)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	41.0	31.7	1/7	32.9 (24.3 - 41.4)
Cancellations (%)	13.5	13.5	4/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	4.5	5.1	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	14.1	12.1	1/7	
Triplets or greater	5.1	4.9	0/7	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/5	0/1	0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	3.5	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	5	2	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/5	1/2	2/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	2.5	3.2	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

BAYLOR ART PROGRAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	21%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	14%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	9%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	36%	Male factor	42%
				Other factors	5%
				Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	45	14	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	41.9	28.9	5/14	36.2 (27.6 - 44.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	40.9	24.2	5/14	33.5 (25.0 - 42.0)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	41.7	32.4	5/13	37.7 (28.3 - 47.0)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	42.4	33.3	5/12	38.8 (29.2 - 48.4)
Cancellations (%)	3.2	24.4	1/14	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.4	4.6	4.2	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	20.3	9.1	0/12	
Triplets or greater	6.8	6.1	0/12	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/5	1/5	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	4.4	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number transfers	1	1	10	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/1	3/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.0	6.0	5.3	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
LUBBOCK, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	25%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	25%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	67%	with ICSI	19%	Male factor	19%
				Other factors	31%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	24	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	35.0	8.3	1/4	
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	32.4	8.3	1/4	
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	33.3	9.5	1/2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	36.4	2/13	1/1	
Cancellations (%)	2.7	13.0	2/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.4	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	18.1	0/13	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/13	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	3	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	2/5	1/3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	2.6	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	3	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/1	1/3	2/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0	4.0	4.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
LUBBOCK, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	98%	Tubal factor	49%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	2%	Endometriosis	7%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	18%	Male factor	11%
				Other factors	33%
				Unexplained	0%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	9	3	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	25.0	4/9	0/3	
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	17.9	4/9	0/3	
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	19.2	4/9	0/2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	20.8	4/9	0/2	
Cancellations (%)	7.1	0/9	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	3.7	3.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	12.5	1/9	0/2	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/9	0/2	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**FERTILITY CENTER OF SAN ANTONIO
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	99%	Tubal factor	29%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	8%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	1%	Uterine factor	8%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	26%	Male factor	34%
				Other factors	18%
				Unexplained	3%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	74	55	32	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	38.2	21.8	18.8	28.8 (22.0 - 35.6)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	32.9	18.2	9.4	23.4 (17.0 - 29.7)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	35.7	18.9	11.5	25.3 (18.5 - 32.1)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	37.3	20.4	13.0	26.8 (19.7 - 33.9)
Cancellations (%)	7.9	3.6	18.8	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.7	3.5	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	7.5	2.0	4.4	
Triplets or greater	1.5	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	17	3	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	4/16	2/17	1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	2.7	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	2	0	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/2		0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5		4.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**SOUTH TEXAS FERTILITY CENTER
METHODIST WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	42%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	18%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	1%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	7%	Male factor	21%
				Other factors	9%
				Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	36	30	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	17.5	22.2	3.3	16.7 (9.3 - 24.0)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	17.5	16.7	3.3	14.7 (7.6 - 21.7)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	20.0	18.8	4.4	16.7 (8.8 - 26.7)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	21.2	19.4	1/19	17.7 (9.3 - 26.0)
Cancellations (%)	12.5	11.1	23.3	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.7	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	6.5	0/19	
Triplets or greater	3.1	0.0	0/19	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	7	9	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	9.1	1/7	0/9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	4.2	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	7	1	16	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/7	0/1	6/16	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.0	3.8	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
WEBSTER, TEXAS**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	62%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	29%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	Yes	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	3%
				Other factors	3%
				Unexplained	3%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	13	7	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/14	2/13	3/7	23.1 (9.3 - 36.9)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	3/14	2/13	1/7	18.0 (5.0 - 31.0)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	3/13	2/11	1/6	20.2 (5.9 - 34.6)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/12	2/10	1/4	
Cancellations (%)	1/14	2/13	1/7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	3.8	3.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/12	1/10	0/4	
Triplets or greater	0/12	0/10	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/2	0/1	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UTAH CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	96%	Tubal factor	34%
Single women	No	GIFT	4%	Endometriosis	24%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	7%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	15%	Male factor	20%
				Other factors	4%
				Unexplained	11%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	47	11	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	37.2	27.7	3/11	32.0 (23.7 - 40.2)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	35.9	25.5	2/11	29.0 (21.2 - 36.8)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	42.4	31.6	2/10	34.5 (25.6 - 43.3)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	50.0	37.5	2/8	37.4 (28.1 - 46.7)
Cancellations (%)	11.5	8.5	1/11	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.8	3.5	4.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	19.6	15.6	0/8	
Triplets or greater	5.4	0.0	0/8	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	4	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/4	1/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	3.8	4.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	4	6	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1	0/4	1/6	
Avg. number embryos transferred	2.0	3.8	4.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**WASHINGTON CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	61%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	24%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	3%
				Other factors	7%
				Unexplained	5%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	21	1	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	3/16	9.5	0/1	
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	3/16	9.5	0/1	
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	3/11	2/14	0/1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/11	2/13	0/1	
Cancellations (%)	5/16	33.3	0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.3	3.7	2.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	1/11	0/13	0/1	
Triplets or greater	0/11	0/13	0/1	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.0		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh cycles	0	1	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		0/1		
Avg. number embryos transferred		6.0		

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**OLYMPIA WOMEN'S HEALTH
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	100%	Tubal factor	70%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	0%	Endometriosis	3%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	2%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	13%
				Other factors	5%
				Unexplained	9%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	18	4	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	24.4	5/18	2/4	
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	21.2	4/18	1/4	
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	23.7	4/17	1/4	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	26.5	4/17	1/4	
Cancellations (%)	7.3	1/18	0/4	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.9	5.0	7.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	2.9	1/17	1/4	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/17	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1			
Avg. number embryos transferred	5.0			
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	1	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)			0/1	
Avg. number embryos transferred			1.0	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**SEATTLE FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY CLINIC/
SWEDISH HOSPITAL
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	90%	Tubal factor	31%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	5%	Endometriosis	13%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	5%	Uterine factor	15%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	14%	Male factor	28%
				Other factors	3%
				Unexplained	10%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	43	30	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	14.5	11.6	6.7	12.1 (6.5 - 17.6)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	9.7	7.0	3.3	7.6 (3.1 - 12.1)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	12.0	9.7	1/16	10.1 (4.2 - 16.1)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	20.7	3/16	1/4	
Cancellations (%)	19.4	27.9	46.7	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.5	4.1	4.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	3.5	1/16	0/4	
Triplets or greater	0.0	0/16	0/4	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	37	12	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	16.2	13.5	1/12	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.0	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	0	3	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)			1/3	
Avg. number embryos transferred			3.3	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINE CENTER
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	97%	Tubal factor	41%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	3%	Endometriosis	8%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	0%	Uterine factor	2%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	30%	Male factor	22%
				Other factors	15%
				Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	88	108	41	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	37.5	24.1	14.6	28.0 (22.2 - 33.8)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	32.9	17.6	7.3	22.8 (17.4 - 28.2)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	34.1	20.7	8.6	24.7 (18.9 - 30.4)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	35.4	22.4	9.1	25.9 (19.9 - 31.9)
Cancellations (%)	3.4	15.7	17.1	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.1	3.7	4.0	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	11.0	3.5	3.0	
Triplets or greater	4.9	4.9	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	1/4	2/3		
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.0	2.7		
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	7	7	47	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	3/7	1/7	31.9	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.4	3.7	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

VIRGINIA MASON FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINE CENTER SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used ^a		ART Patient Diagnosis ^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	85%	Tubal factor	20%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	13%	Endometriosis	14%
Surrogates	No	ZIFT	2%	Uterine factor	11%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	27%	Male factor	39%
				Other factors	4%
				Unexplained	12%

1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate ^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	76	50	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	32.1	17.1	20.0	24.5 (17.7 - 31.3)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	24.5	15.8	10.0	18.8 (12.5 - 25.0)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	28.3	19.7	12.8	22.4 (15.2 - 29.6)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	28.3	20.0	13.9	22.6 (15.4 - 29.9)
Cancellations (%)	13.2	19.7	22.0	
Avg. number embryos transferred	4.8	5.0	5.3	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	10.9	5.0	0.0	
Triplets or greater	6.5	0.0	0.0	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	5	5	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		1/5	0/5	
Avg. number embryos transferred		3.0	3.8	
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	0	4	8	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)		2/4	4/8	
Avg. number embryos transferred		4.5	4.9	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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

**GYFT CLINIC, PLLC
TACOMA, WASHINGTON**

1995 PROGRAM PROFILE

Program Characteristics		Type of ART Used^a		ART Patient Diagnosis^a	
SART member	Yes	IVF	82%	Tubal factor	41%
Single women	Yes	GIFT	17%	Endometriosis	16%
Surrogates	Yes	ZIFT	1%	Uterine factor	0%
Donor eggs shared	0%	with ICSI	0%	Male factor	8%
				Other factors	15%
				Unexplained	20%

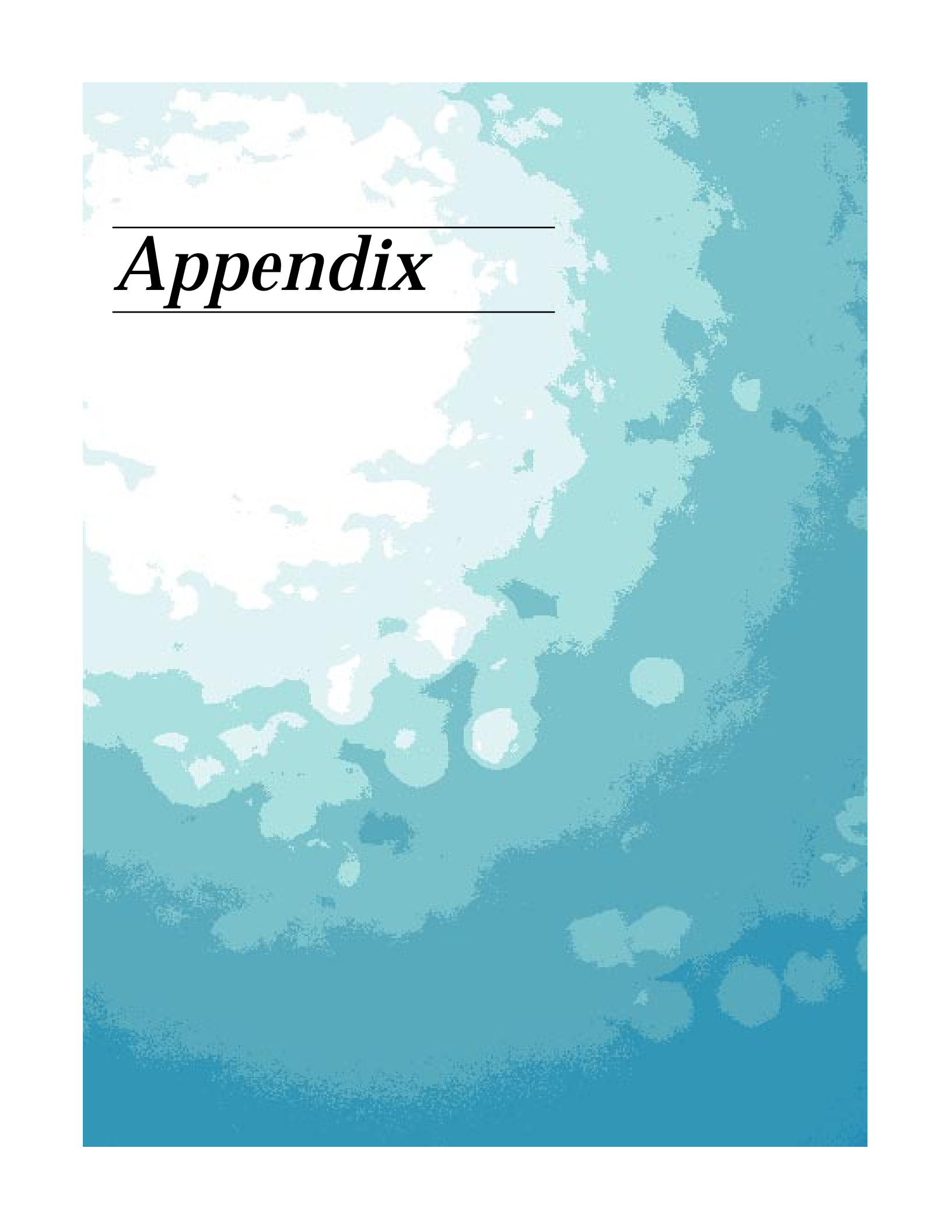
1995 ART PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

	Age of Woman			Age-Standardized Rate^b (95% Confidence Interval)
	<35	35-39	>39	
Cycles Using Fresh Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	37	10	
Pregnancies per cycle (%)	10.4	18.9	1/10	13.4 (6.5 - 20.3)
Live births per cycle ^c (%)	8.3	16.2	1/10	11.5 (5.0 - 18.0)
Live births per retrieval ^c (%)	9.1	18.2	1/7	12.3 (5.6 - 21.0)
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	11.1	23.1	1/5	17.1 (7.2 - 26.8)
Cancellations (%)	8.3	10.8	3/10	
Avg. number embryos transferred	3.9	3.4	2.6	
Multiple birth rate per transfer				
Twins	0.0	0.0	0/5	
Triplets or greater	0.0	3.9	0/5	
Cycles Using Frozen Embryos From Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)				
Avg. number embryos transferred				
Cycles Using Donor Eggs				
Number of fresh transfers	1	0	2	
Live births per transfer ^c (%)	0/1		0/2	
Avg. number embryos transferred	1.0		4.5	

^a Includes only cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs.

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

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



Appendix

Glossary of ART Terminology

American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM)—Professional society whose affiliate organization, the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART), reports annual fertility clinic data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

ART (assisted reproductive technology)—All treatments or procedures that involve the handling of human eggs and sperm for the purpose of establishing a pregnancy. Types of ART include IVF, GIFT, ZIFT, embryo cryopreservation, egg or embryo donation, and surrogate birth.

ART cycle—A process in which (1) an ART procedure is carried out, (2) a woman has undergone ovarian stimulation or monitoring with the intent of having an ART procedure, or (3) in the case of frozen embryos, embryos have been thawed with the intent of transferring them to a woman. A cycle starts when a woman begins taking fertility drugs or starts ovarian monitoring.

Canceled cycle—An ART cycle that is stopped after ovarian stimulation has been carried out but before eggs are retrieved or, in the case of frozen embryo cycles, before embryos are transferred.

Cryopreservation—A technique for preserving tissue through freezing that is used to preserve embryos for transfer at a later date. In this report, cryopreserved embryos are referred to as frozen embryos.

Donor embryo—An embryo formed from the egg of a woman who has donated it for transfer to a woman who is unable to conceive with her own eggs (the recipient). The donor relinquishes all parental rights to any resulting offspring.

Ectopic pregnancy—A pregnancy in which the fertilized egg implants in a location outside the uterus—usually in the fallopian tube, the ovary, or the abdominal cavity. Ectopic pregnancy is a dangerous condition that must receive prompt treatment.

Egg—A female reproductive cell, also called an oocyte or ovum.

Egg retrieval (also called oocyte retrieval)—A procedure to collect the eggs contained in the ovarian follicles.

Egg transfer (also called oocyte transfer)—The transfer of retrieved eggs into a woman's fallopian tubes through laparoscopy. This procedure is used only in GIFT (see definition).

Embryo—An egg that has been fertilized by a sperm and that has undergone one or more divisions.

Embryo transfer—Placement of embryos into a woman's uterus through the cervix after IVF (see definition) or, in the case of ZIFT (see definition), into her fallopian tubes.

Endometriosis—The presence of tissue similar to the uterine lining in locations outside the uterus, such as the ovaries, fallopian tubes, and abdominal cavity.

Fertilization—The penetration of the egg by the sperm and the resulting fusion of genetic material that develops into an embryo.

Follicle—A structure in the ovaries that contains a developing egg.

Fresh eggs, sperm, or embryos—Eggs, sperm, or embryos that have not been frozen. However, fresh embryos may have been conceived using either fresh or frozen sperm.

Gamete—A reproductive cell, either a sperm or an egg.

Gestational sac—A fluid-filled structure that develops within the uterus early in pregnancy.

GIFT (gamete intrafallopian transfer)—An ART procedure that involves removing eggs from the woman's ovary, combining them with sperm, and using a laparoscope to place the unfertilized eggs and the sperm into the woman's fallopian tubes through a small incision in her abdomen.

Induced or therapeutic abortion—An operative procedure used to end a pregnancy.

ICSI (intracytoplasmic sperm injection)—A procedure in which a single sperm is injected directly into an egg; this procedure is most commonly used to overcome male infertility problems.

IVF (in vitro fertilization)—An ART procedure that involves removing eggs from a woman's ovaries

and fertilizing them in the laboratory. The resulting embryos are then transferred into the woman's uterus through the cervix.

Laparoscopy—A surgical procedure in which a fiberoptic instrument (a laparoscope) is inserted into the pelvic area through a small incision in the abdomen.

Live birth—Any infant delivered with signs of life after 20 or more weeks of gestation.

Male factor—Deficiencies in sperm quantity, function, or motility (ability to move) that make it difficult for a sperm to fertilize an egg under normal conditions.

Multifetal pregnancy reduction—A procedure in which the number of gestational sacs is reduced. This procedure is used to decrease the number of fetuses a woman carries and thereby improve the chances that the remaining fetuses will survive and develop into healthy infants.

Multiple birth—A pregnancy that results in the birth of more than one infant.

Oocyte—The female reproductive cell, also called an egg or ovum.

Ovarian factor—A cause of infertility related to problems with egg production by the ovaries.

Ovarian monitoring—The use of ultrasound and/or blood or urine tests to monitor the development of ovarian follicles.

Ovarian stimulation—The use of drugs to stimulate the ovaries to develop follicles and eggs.

Pregnancy, Chemical—Pregnancy documented by a blood or urine test that shows a rise in the level of the human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) hormone.

Pregnancy, Clinical—Pregnancy documented by the presence of a gestational sac on ultrasound.

Pregnancy test—A blood or urine test that determines the level of the human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) hormone. Elevated levels of this hormone are chemical evidence of a pregnancy.

RESOLVE—A national, nonprofit consumer organization offering education, advocacy, and support to

persons experiencing infertility. Services include a national HelpLine, quarterly newsletter, extensive literature list, member-to-member nationwide contact systems, and local support groups through a network of more than 50 chapters.

SART (Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology)—An affiliate of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine composed of clinics and programs that provide ART. SART reports annual fertility clinic data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Sperm—The male reproductive cell.

Spontaneous abortion (miscarriage)—A pregnancy ending in the spontaneous loss of the embryo or fetus before 20 weeks of gestation.

Stillbirth—An infant delivered without signs of life after 20 or more weeks of gestation.

Stimulated cycle—An ART cycle in which a woman receives drugs to stimulate her ovaries to produce more follicles.

Surrogate—A woman who carries an embryo that was formed from the egg of another woman; the surrogate is expected to return the infant to its genetic parents.

Thawed cycle—A cycle in which previously frozen embryos are thawed for embryo transfer.

Tubal factor—A cause of infertility related to structural or functional damage to one or both fallopian tubes.

Ultrasound—A noninvasive technique for visualizing the follicles in the ovaries and the gestational sac or fetus in the uterus.

Unexplained cause of infertility—Infertility for which no cause has been determined despite a comprehensive evaluation.

Unstimulated cycle—An ART cycle in which the woman does not receive drugs to stimulate her ovaries to produce more follicles. Instead, follicles develop naturally.

Uterine factor—A cause of infertility related to defects in the uterus.

ZIFT (zygote intrafallopian transfer)—An ART procedure in which eggs are collected from a woman's ovary and fertilized in the laboratory. A laparoscope is then used to place the resulting zygote (fertilized egg) into the woman's fallopian tubes through a small incision in her abdomen.

Calculations of Age-Standardized Live Birth Rate and Its Associated 95% Confidence Interval*

In the 1995 annual report, we obtained an age-standardized live birth rate and its associated 95% confidence interval by following the calculations for steps 1–4. We assumed that each clinic treated the same proportion of women in each of the age groups. The proportions used were based on the pooled national age distribution for all women who had an ART procedure in 1995: 46% were younger than 35 ($x = 46$), 36% were between 35 and 39 ($y = 36$), and 18% were older than 39 ($z = 18$).

Step 1: Calculation of age-standardized live birth rate

$$x\% \times (\text{clinic's live birth rate among women younger than 35}) + \\ y\% \times (\text{clinic's live birth rate among women between 35 and 39}) + \\ z\% \times (\text{clinic's live birth rate among women older than 39}).$$

Step 2: Calculation of variance for age-standardized live birth rate

$$(x\%)^2 \times \text{var}(1) + (y\%)^2 \times \text{var}(2) + (z\%)^2 \times \text{var}(3),$$

where $\text{var}(1)$ is calculated as $[\text{live birth rate} \times (100 - \text{live birth rate})] \div (\text{number of women younger than age 35})$, the variance of the live birth rate among women younger than 35, and $\text{var}(2)$ and $\text{var}(3)$, for age groups 35 to 39 and older than 39, respectively, are calculated using the same procedure as for $\text{var}(1)$.

Step 3: Calculation of lower bound of 95% confidence interval

$$(\text{age-standardized rate from step 1}) - 1.96 \times \text{square root}(\text{variance from step 2}),$$

which is equal to zero if the calculated value is less than zero.

Step 4: Calculation of upper bound of 95% confidence interval

$$(\text{age-standardized rate from step 1}) + 1.96 \times \text{square root}(\text{variance from step 2}),$$

which is equal to 100 if the calculated value is greater than 100.

*This description is intended for scientists interested in replicating these calculations. A simplified explanation of the age-standardized rate is provided for consumers on page 31.

ART Clinics That Provided 1995 Data for Publication, by State, Western United States

ARIZONA

Fertility Treatment Center
3200 North Dobson
Suite F-7
Chandler, AZ 85224
Phone: (602) 831-2445
Fax: (602) 897-1283

Arizona Institute of Reproductive
Medicine, Ltd.
2850 North 24th Street, Suite 503
Phoenix, AZ 85008
Phone: (602) 468-3840
Fax: (602) 468-2449

IVF Phoenix
4626 East Shea Boulevard
Suite C-230
Phoenix, AZ 85028
Phone: (602) 996-2411
Fax: (602) 996-5254

Southwest Fertility Center, Ltd.
3125 North 32nd Street
Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85018
Phone: (602) 956-7481
Fax: (602) 956-7591

Arizona Center for Fertility Studies
8997 East Desert Cove Avenue
2nd Floor
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
Phone: (602) 860-4792
Fax: (602) 860-6819

Reproductive Endocrinology and
Infertility
1501 North Campbell Avenue
Tucson, AZ 85724
Phone: (520) 626-3943
Fax: (520) 626-2768

CALIFORNIA

Alta Bates In Vitro Fertilization
Program
2999 Regent Street
Suite 101-A
Berkeley, CA 94705
Phone: (510) 649-0440
Fax: (510) 649-8700

West Coast Infertility and
Reproductive Associates
250 North Robertson Road, Suite 403
Beverly Hills, CA 90211
Phone: (310) 285-0333
Fax: (310) 285-0334

Central California IVF Program
6215 North Fresno, Suite 108
Fresno, CA 93710
Phone: (209) 439-1914
Fax: (209) 439-3936

West Coast Fertility Centers
301 West Bastanchury Road
Suite 175
Fullerton, CA 92835
Phone: (714) 446-1234
Fax: (714) 446-9163

Werlin and Zarutskie Fertility Center
4900 Baranca Parkway
Irvine, CA 92604
Phone: (714) 726-0600
Fax: (714) 726-0601

Reproductive Sciences Center
4150 Regents Park Row, Suite 280
La Jolla, CA 92034
Phone: (619) 625-0125
Fax: (619) 625-0131

Loma Linda University Center for
Fertility and IVF
11370 Anderson Street
Suite 3950
Loma Linda, CA 92354
Phone: (909) 796-4851
Fax: (909) 478-6450

University Infertility Associates
701 East 28th Street, Suite 202
Long Beach, CA 90806-2759
Phone: (562) 427-2229
Fax: (562) 933-7895

Century City Hospital Center for
Reproductive Medicine
2070 Century Park East
Los Angeles, CA 90067
Phone: (310) 201-6619
Fax: (310) 201-6657

Tyler Medical Clinic
921 Westwood Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Phone: (310) 208-6765
Fax: (310) 208-3648

UCLA Fertility Center IVF Program
10833 Le Conte Avenue
Room 22-177 CHS
Los Angeles, CA 90024
Phone: (310) 825-7755
Fax: (310) 206-3670

University of Southern California
IVF Program
1414 South Grand Avenue, Suite 310
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Phone: (213) 975-9990
Fax: (213) 975-9997

NOVA In Vitro Fertilization
1681 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94306
Phone: (415) 322-0500
Fax: (415) 322-5404

Huntington Reproductive Center
301 South Fair Oaks Avenue,
Suite 402
Pasadena, CA 91105
Phone: (818) 440-9161
Fax: (818) 440-0138

Center for Advanced Reproductive
Care
510 North Prospect, Suite 202
Redondo Beach, CA 90277
Phone: (310) 318-3010
Fax: (310) 798-7304

Northern California Fertility Medical
Center
406 1/2 Sunrise Avenue, Suite 3A
Roseville, CA 95661
Phone: (916) 773-2229
Fax: (916) 773-8391

Pacific Fertility Center at Sacramento
2288 Auburn Boulevard, Suite 204
Sacramento, CA 95821
Phone: (916) 567-1302
Fax: (916) 567-1360

UC–Davis Assisted Reproductive
Technology Program
Department of OB/GYN
1621 Alhambra Boulevard
Suite 2500
Sacramento, CA 95816-7051
Phone: (916) 734-6930
Fax: (916) 734-6666

IGO Medical Group
9339 Genesee Avenue, Suite 220
San Diego, CA 92121
Phone: (619) 455-7520
Fax: (619) 554-1312

Reproductive Endocrine Associates
6719 Alvarado Road, Suite 108
San Diego, CA 92120
Phone: (619) 265-1800
Fax: (619) 265-4055

Sharp Fertility Center IVF
Sharp-Mary Birch Hospital for Women
3003 Health Center Drive
San Diego, CA 92123
Phone: (619) 541-4949
Fax: (619) 541-4165

Astarte Fertility Medical Center
450 Sutter Street, Suite 2215
San Francisco, CA 94108
Phone: (415) 773-3413
Fax: (415) 837-1155

Pacific Fertility Center–San Francisco
55 Francisco Street, Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94133
Phone: (415) 834-3000
Fax: (415) 834-3099

San Francisco Center for Reproductive
Medicine
390 Laurel Street, Suite 205
San Francisco, CA 94118
Phone: (415) 771-1483
Fax: (415) 771-6974

University of California–San Francisco
IVF Program
350 Parnassus, Suite 300
San Francisco, CA 94117
Phone: (415) 476-5405
Fax: (415) 502-4944

Fertility and Reproductive Health
Institute of Northern California
2516 Samaritan Drive
Suite A
San Jose, CA 95125
Phone: (408) 358-2500
Fax: (408) 356-8954

Center for Reproductive Medicine
San Ramon Regional Medical Center
6001 Norris Canyon Road
San Ramon, CA 94583
Phone: (510) 275-8255
Fax: (510) 275-8336

California Fertility Associates
IVF Program
1245 16th Street
Suite 220
Santa Monica, CA 90404
Phone: (310) 828-4008
Fax: (310) 828-3310

Stanford Health Services Reproductive
Endocrinology and Infertility Clinic
300 Pasteur Drive, A370
Stanford, CA 94305
Phone: (415) 723-5251
Fax: (415) 723-7737

The Fertility Institutes
18370 Burbank Boulevard
Suite 414
Tarzana, CA 91356
Phone: (818) 776-9892
Fax: (818) 776-8754

COLORADO

Colorado Springs Center for
Reproductive Health
1625 Medical Center Point
Suite 290
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
Phone: (719) 636-0080
Fax: (719) 636-3030

Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology
3600 East Alameda Avenue
Suite 220
Denver, CO 80209
Phone: (303) 321-7115
Fax: (303) 321-9519

Reproductive Genetics Center,
In Vitro
455 South Hudson Street, Level 3
Denver, CO 80246
Phone: (303) 399-5393
Fax: (303) 399-9160

University of Colorado Health
Sciences Center
Department of OB/GYN
4200 East Ninth Avenue
Campus Box B-198
Denver, CO 80262
Phone: (303) 315-7128
Fax: (303) 315-8889

Colorado Center for Reproductive
Medicine
799 East Hampden Avenue
Suite 300
Englewood, CO 80110
Phone: (303) 788-8300
Fax: (303) 788-8310

Conceptions Women's Health and
Fertility Specialists
7720 South Broadway
Suite 580
Littleton, CO 80122-2624
Phone: (303) 794-0045
Fax: (303) 794-2054

HAWAII

Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute
1319 Punahou Street
Suite 525
Honolulu, HI 96826-1073
Phone: (808) 946-2226
Fax: (808) 943-1563

NEVADA

Fertility Center of Las Vegas
8815 West Sahara, Suite 100
Las Vegas, NV 89117
Phone: (702) 254-1777
Fax: (702) 254-1213

University Institute for Fertility
820 Shadow Lane, Suite 100
Las Vegas, NV 89106
Phone: (702) 384-5645
Fax: (702) 384-7712

Northern Nevada Fertility
75 Pringle Way, Suite 803
Reno, NV 89502
Phone: (702) 688-5600
Fax: (702) 322-3603

NEW MEXICO

Reproductive Endocrinology and
Infertility Associates of New Mexico
Presbyterian Professional Building
201 Cedar Street, S.E., Suite 207
Albuquerque, NM 87106
Phone: (505) 247-0000
Fax: (505) 224-7476

Southwest Fertility Services
1720 Wyoming, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87112
Phone: (505) 271-9651
Fax: (505) 332-2103

OREGON

Northwest Fertility Center
1750 S.W. Harbor Way
Suite 200
Portland, OR 97201
Phone: (503) 227-7799
Fax: (503) 227-5452

University Fertility Consultants
Oregon Health Sciences University
1750 S.W. Harbor Way, Suite 100
Portland, OR 97201-5164
Phone: (503) 418-3774
Fax: (503) 418-3757

TEXAS

Columbia St. David's Hospital
ART/IVF Program
900 East 30th Street
Suite 108
P.O. Box 4039
Austin, TX 78705-4039
Phone: (512) 397-4107
Fax: (512) 404-8143

Center for Assisted Reproduction
1701 Park Place Avenue
Bedford, TX 76022
Phone: (817) 540-1157
Fax: (817) 267-0522

Baylor Center for Reproductive Health
3707 Gaston Avenue
Suite 310
Dallas, TX 75246
Phone: (214) 821-2274
Fax: (214) 821-2373

National Fertility Center of Texas
7777 Forest Lane
Building C-638
Dallas, TX 75230-2517
Phone: (972) 788-6686
Fax: (972) 566-6670

Presbyterian Hospital of Dallas
ART Program
8160 Walnut Hill Lane, 6th Floor
P.O. Box 19
Dallas, TX 75231
Phone: (214) 345-2624
Fax: (214) 345-8317

University of Texas Southwestern
Medical Center at Dallas
Southwestern Fertility Associates
5323 Harry Hines Boulevard
Dallas, TX 75235-9032
Phone: (214) 648-7642
Fax: (214) 648-2813

Baylor ART Program
6550 Fannin Street
Houston, TX 77030
Phone: (713) 798-8484
Fax: (713) 798-8431

The Center for Reproductive Medicine
3506 21st Street
Suite 605
Lubbock, TX 79410
Phone: (806) 788-1212
Fax: (806) 788-1253

Texas Tech University Health Sciences
Center
Reproductive Endocrinology and
Infertility
3601 4th Street
Lubbock, TX 79430
Phone: (806) 743-2356
Fax: (806) 743-3200

Fertility Center of San Antonio
Methodist Plaza
4499 Medical Drive, Suite 360
San Antonio, TX 78229
Phone: (210) 692-0577
Fax: (210) 692-1210

South Texas Fertility Center
Methodist Women's and Children's
Hospital
7703 Floyd Curl Drive
San Antonio, TX 78284-7836
Phone: (210) 567-6121
Fax: (210) 567-4958

Center for Reproductive Medicine
450 Medical Center Boulevard
Suite 202
Webster, TX 77598
Phone: (281) 332-0073
Fax: (281) 332-1860

UTAH

Utah Center for Reproductive
Medicine
50 North Medical Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84132
Phone: (801) 581-4838
Fax: (801) 585-2231

WASHINGTON

Washington Center for
Reproductive Medicine
1370 116th Avenue, N.E.
Suite 202
Bellevue, WA 98004
Phone: (425) 462-6100
Fax: (425) 635-0742

Olympia Women's Health
403 Black Hills Lane, S.W.
Olympia, WA 98502
Phone: (360) 786-1515
Fax: (360) 754-7476

Seattle Fertility and Gynecology
Clinic/Swedish Hospital
1229 Madison Street
Suite 1220
Seattle, WA 98104
Phone: (206) 682-2200 or 682-9935
Fax: (206) 682-5434

University of Washington Fertility
and Endocrine Center
4225 Roosevelt Way, N.E.
Suite 101
Seattle, WA 98105
Phone: (206) 548-4225
Fax: (206) 548-6081

Virginia Mason Fertility and
Reproductive Endocrine Center
1100 9th Avenue, Mailstop X8-OB
P.O. Box 900
Seattle, WA 98111
Phone: (206) 223-6191
Fax: (206) 625-7274

Gyft Clinic, PLLC
3582 Pacific Avenue
P.O. Box 8550
Tacoma, WA 98418-0550
Phone: (206) 475-5433
Fax: (206) 473-6715