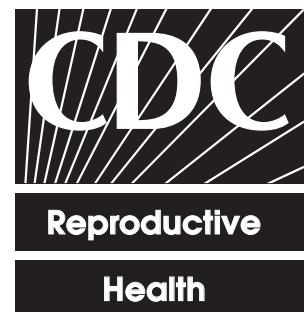


2002



A S S I S T E D R E P R O D U C T I V E T E C H N O L O G Y S U C C E S S R A T E S

National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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

<http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/ART02/index.htm>

For additional information, send an e-mail to ccdinfo@cdc.gov (Subject: ART)

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

Mail Stop K-34; Atlanta GA 30341-3717.

2002
**ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE
TECHNOLOGY SUCCESS RATES**

NATIONAL SUMMARY AND FERTILITY CLINIC REPORTS

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

December 2004

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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 consultation with the American Society for Reproductive Medicine and the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Coordinating Center for Health Promotion (Proposed)

Donna F. Stroup, Ph.D., Acting Director

National Center for Chronic Disease
Prevention and Health Promotion

George A. Mensah, M.D., Acting Director

Division of Reproductive Health

John R. Lehnerr, Acting Director

Women's Health and Fertility Branch

Maurizio Macaluso, M.D., Dr.P.H., Chief
Laura A. Schieve, Ph.D., ARTE Team Leader
Meredith A. Reynolds, Ph.D.
Victoria C. Wright, M.P.H.

Information Technology, Statistics,
and Surveillance Branch

Joy Herndon, M.S., Chief
Gary Jeng, Ph.D.
Michael Chen, Ph.D.
Douglas Cook, M.B.I.S.
Kelly Brumbaugh, M.P.H., C.H.E.S.

Technical Information and Editorial
Services Branch

Christine Fralish, M.L.I.S., Chief
Linda G. Elsner

American Society for Reproductive Medicine

Robert Rebar, M.D., Executive Director

Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology

Owen K. Davis, M.D., President
Joyce G. Zeitz

Registry Committee

Benjamin Gocial, M.D., Chairman
Elizabeth Ginsburg, M.D.
David Keefe, M.D.

The data included in this report were provided by the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology under Contract No. 200-98-0106 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. Publication support was provided by Palladian Partners, Inc., under Contract No. 200-2003-F-01496 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.

Acknowledgments

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology, and the American Society for Reproductive Medicine thank RESOLVE: The National Infertility Association and The American Fertility Association (AFA) for their commitment to assisted reproductive technology surveillance. Their assistance in making this report informative and helpful to people considering an ART procedure is greatly appreciated. Appendix D has current contact information for these national consumer organizations.

The Division of Reproductive Health in CDC's National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion also thanks the following individuals for their many contributions and support of this effort.

Heather Breeze Clayton, M.P.H., Association of Schools of Public Health

Connie Butler, Computer Sciences Corporation

Valerie Haynes, Computer Sciences Corporation

Dmitry Kissin, M.D., M.P.H., Division of Applied Public Health Training, Epidemiology Program Office

Kristi Seed, Computer Sciences Corporation

Table of Contents

Preface .	1
Commonly Asked Questions About the U.S. ART Clinic Reporting System	3
2002 National Report	9
Introduction to the 2002 National Report.	11
Section 1: Overview.	13
Section 2: ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos	15
Section 3: ART Cycles Using Frozen Nondonor Embryos	45
Section 4: ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs	47
Section 5: ART Trends, 1996–2002	52
2002 Fertility Clinic Tables	59
Introduction to Fertility Clinic Tables	61
Important Factors to Consider When Using These Tables to Assess a Clinic	61
How to Read a Fertility Clinic Table	65
2002 National Summary	71
Alabama.	73
Arizona	77
Arkansas	85
California	87
Colorado	144
Connecticut	151
Delaware	154
District of Columbia	156
Florida	159
Georgia	188
Hawaii	193
Idaho	196
Illinois	197
Indiana	220
Iowa.	229
Kansas	232
Kentucky	236
Louisiana	240
Maryland	246
Massachusetts	254
Michigan	261
Minnesota	272

Mississippi	277
Missouri	279
Nebraska	286
Nevada	288
New Hampshire	291
New Jersey	292
New Mexico	312
New York	313
North Carolina	345
North Dakota	352
Ohio	353
Oklahoma	365
Oregon	368
Pennsylvania	371
Puerto Rico	391
Rhode Island	394
South Carolina	395
South Dakota	398
Tennessee	399
Texas	405
Utah	434
Vermont	436
Virginia	437
Washington	448
West Virginia	457
Wisconsin	458
Appendix A: Technical Notes	465
How to Interpret a Confidence Interval	467
Findings from Validation Visits for 2002 ART Data	469
Appendix B: Glossary of Terms Used in This Report	471
Appendix C: ART Clinics, 2002	477
Reporting ART Clinics for 2002, by State	479
Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2002, by State	509
Appendix D: National Consumer Organizations	511

Preface

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

The goal of this report is to help potential ART users make informed decisions about ART by providing some of the information needed to answer the following questions:

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

The Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART), an organization of ART providers affiliated with the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM), has been collecting data and publishing annual reports of pregnancy success rates for fertility clinics in the United States and Canada since 1989. In 1992, the U.S. Congress passed the Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act. This law requires the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to publish pregnancy success rates for ART in fertility clinics in the United States. Since 1995, CDC has worked in consultation with SART and ASRM to report ART success rates.

The 2002 report of pregnancy success rates is the eighth to be issued under the law. This report is based on the latest available data on the type, number, and outcome of ART cycles performed in U.S. clinics.

The 2002 ART report has four major sections:

- ***Commonly asked questions about the U.S. ART clinic reporting system.*** This section provides background information on infertility and ART and an explanation of the data collection, analysis, and publication processes.
- ***A national report.*** The national report section presents overall success rates and shows how they are affected by certain patient and treatment characteristics. Because the national report summarizes data from all 391 fertility clinics that reported, it can give people considering ART a good idea of the average chance of having a child by using ART.
- ***Fertility clinic tables.*** Success also is related to the expertise of a particular clinic's staff and the quality of its laboratory. The fertility clinic table section displays ART results and success rates for individual U.S. fertility clinics in 2002.
- **Appendixes:**

Appendix A contains technical notes on the interpretation of 95% confidence intervals and findings from the data validation visits to selected fertility clinics.

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

Appendix C includes the names and addresses of all reporting clinics along with a list of clinics known to be in operation in 2002 that did not report their success rate data to CDC as required by law.

Appendix D includes the names and addresses of national consumer organizations that offer support to people experiencing infertility.

Success rates can be reported in a variety of ways, and the statistical aspects of these rates can be difficult to interpret. As a result, presenting information about ART success rates is a complex task. This report is intended for the general public, and the emphasis is on presenting the information in an easily understandable form. CDC hopes that this report is informative and helpful to people considering an ART procedure. We welcome any suggestions for improving the report and making it easier to use.

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

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

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

The latest data on infertility available to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth.

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

2. What is assisted reproductive technology (ART)?

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

The types of ART include the following:

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

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

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

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

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

CDC contracts with a professional society, the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART), to obtain the data published each year in the ART success rates report. SART is an organization of ART providers affiliated with the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM). SART maintains a list of all ART clinics known to be in operation in each year and tracks clinic reorganizations and closings. This list includes clinics and individual providers that are members of SART as well as clinics and providers that are not SART members. SART actively follows up reports of ART physicians or clinics not on its list to update the list as needed. Each year SART distributes a standard database-management software system and instructions to all ART clinics. Clinics electronically enter data into the SART system for each ART procedure they start in a given reporting year. The data collected include information on the client's medical history (such as infertility diagnoses), clinical information pertaining to the ART procedure, and information on resulting pregnancies and births.

See below (**Why is the report of 2002 success rates being published in 2004?**) for a complete description of the reporting process.

5. What is an ART cycle?

Because ART consists of several steps over an interval of approximately 2 weeks, an ART procedure is more appropriately considered a **cycle** of treatment rather than a procedure at a single point in time. The start of an ART cycle is considered to be when a woman begins taking drugs to stimulate egg production or starts ovarian monitoring with the intent of having embryos transferred. (See Figure 3, page 15, for a full description of the steps in an ART cycle.) For the purposes of this report, data on **all cycles that were started**, even those that were discontinued before all steps were undertaken, are submitted to CDC through SART and are counted in the clinic's success rates.

6. Why is the report of 2002 success rates being published in 2004?

Before success rates based on live births can be calculated, every ART pregnancy must be followed up to determine whether a birth occurred. Therefore, the earliest that clinics can report complete annual data is late in the year after ART treatment was initiated (about 9 months past year-end, when all the births have occurred). Accordingly, the results of all the cycles initiated

in 2002 were not known until October 2003. After ART outcomes were known, the following steps had to be completed before the report could be published:

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

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

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

To have their success rates published in this annual report, clinics have to submit their data in time for analysis and the clinics' medical directors have to verify by signature that the tabulated success rates are accurate. After the data have been verified, a quality control process called validation begins. This year, 30 of 391 reporting clinics were selected for site visits. Two members of the SART Validation Committee visited these clinics and compared medical record data for a sample of the clinic's ART cycles with the data submitted for the report. CDC staff members participated as observers in some of the visits. For each clinic, the sample of cycles validated included all cycles that were reported to have ended in a live birth and a random sample of up to 50 additional cycles. In almost all cases, data on pregnancies and births in the medical records were consistent with reported data. Validation primarily helps ensure that clinics are being careful to submit accurate data. It also serves to identify any systematic problems that could cause data collection to be inconsistent or incomplete.

The data validation process does not include any assessment of clinical practice or overall record keeping. See Appendix A, Technical Notes, for a more detailed presentation of findings from the validation visits.

8. Which clinics are represented in this report?

The data in both the national report and the individual fertility clinic reports come from 391 fertility clinics that provided and verified information about the outcomes of the ART cycles started in their clinics in 2002.

Although we believe that almost all clinics that provided ART services in the United States throughout 2002 are represented in this report, data for a few clinics or practitioners are not

included because they either were not in operation throughout 2002 or did not report as required. Clinics and practitioners known to have been in operation throughout 2002 that did not report and verify their data are listed in this report as nonreporters, as required by law (see Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2002, by State, on pages 509–510, Appendix C). We will continue to make every effort to include in future reports all clinics and practitioners providing ART services.

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

This report includes data for the 115,392 cycles performed by the 391 clinics that reported their data as required. A small number of ART cycles are not included in either the national data or the individual fertility clinic tables. These were cycles in which a new treatment procedure was being evaluated. Only 146 ART cycles fell into this category in 2002.

10. How are the success rates determined?

Three measures of success are presented in this report: **(1) pregnancy**, **(2) birth of one or more living infants** (the delivery of multiple infants is counted as one live birth), and **(3) birth of a singleton live-born infant**. The pregnancies reported here were diagnosed using an ultrasound procedure. All live-birth deliveries were reported to the ART physician by either the patient or her obstetric provider. Because this report is geared toward patients, the focus is on live birth rates. Singleton live births are presented as a separate measure of success because they have a much lower risk than multiple-infant births for adverse infant health outcomes, including prematurity, low birth weight, disability, and death. Pregnancy, live birth rates, and singleton live birth rates were calculated based on all cycles **started**. As noted throughout the report, success rates were additionally calculated at various steps of the ART cycle to provide a complete picture of the chances for success as the cycle progresses.

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

As required by law, this report presents ART success rates in terms of cycles started each year rather than in terms of women. (A cycle starts when a woman begins taking fertility drugs or having her ovaries monitored for follicle production.) Therefore, women who had more than one ART cycle started in 2002 are represented in multiple cycles. Success rates cannot be calculated on a “per woman” basis because women’s names are not reported to SART and CDC.

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

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

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

This report describes a woman's average chances of success using ART. Although the report provides some information about factors such as age and infertility diagnosis, individual couples face many unique medical situations. This population-based registry of ART procedures cannot capture detailed information about specific medical conditions associated with infertility. A physician in clinical practice should be consulted for the individual evaluation that will help a woman or couple understand their specific medical situation and their chances of success using ART.

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

CDC does not collect information on egg donors beyond what is presented in this report. Success rates for cycles using donor eggs or using embryos derived from donor eggs are presented separately based on the ART patient's age.

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. What's new in the 2002 report?

Overall, the content and format of this report are similar to those used in previous years.

2002 NATIONAL REPORT

**National Summary
and
Fertility Clinic Reports**

INTRODUCTION TO THE 2002 NATIONAL REPORT

Data provided by U.S. clinics that use assisted reproductive technology (ART) to treat infertility are a rich source of information about the factors that contribute to a successful ART treatment—the delivery of a live-born infant. Pooling the data from all reporting clinics provides an overall national picture that could not be obtained by examining data from an individual clinic.

A woman's chances of having a pregnancy and a live birth by using ART are influenced by many factors, some of which (e.g., the woman's age, the cause of infertility) are outside a clinic's control. Because the national data set includes information on many of these factors, it can give potential ART users an idea of their average chances of success. Average chances, however, do not necessarily apply to a particular individual or couple. People considering ART should consult their physician to discuss all the factors that apply in their particular case.

The data for this national report come from the 391 fertility clinics in operation in 2002 that provided and verified data on the outcomes of all ART cycles started in their clinics. The 115,392 ART cycles performed at these reporting clinics in 2002 resulted in 33,141 live births (deliveries of one or more living infants) and 45,751 babies.

The national report consists of graphs and charts that use 2002 data to answer specific questions related to ART success rates. These figures are organized according to the type of ART procedure used. Some ART procedures use a woman's own eggs, and others use donated eggs or embryos. (Although sperm used to create an embryo also may be either from a woman's partner or from a sperm donor, information in this report is presented according to the source of the egg.) In some procedures, the embryos that develop are transferred back to the woman (fresh embryo transfer); in others, the embryos are frozen (cryopreserved) for transfer at a later date. This report includes data on frozen embryos that were thawed and transferred in 2002.

The national report has five sections:

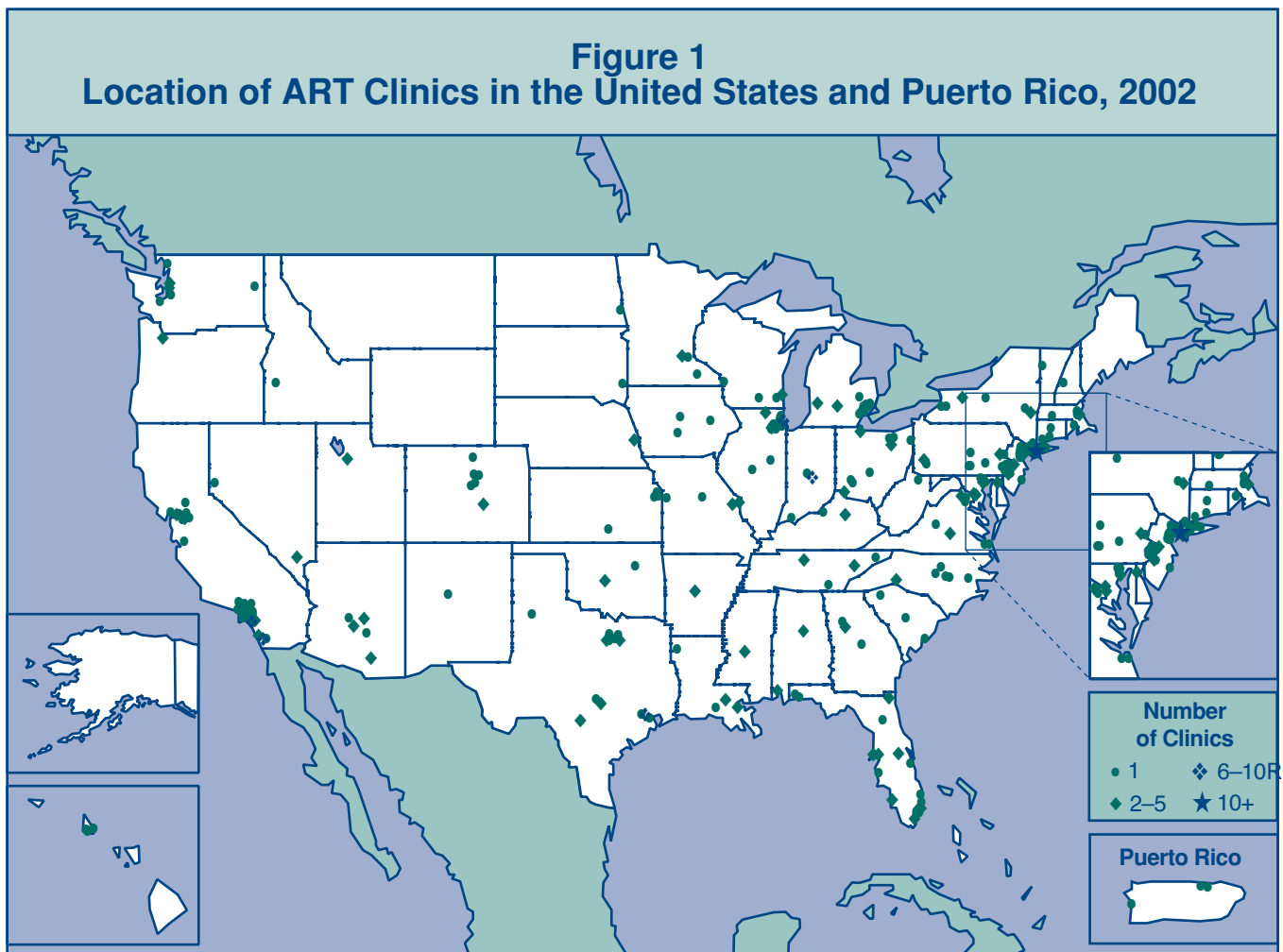
- Section 1 (Figures 1 and 2) presents information from all ART procedures reported.
- Section 2 (Figures 3 through 32) presents information on the 85,826 ART cycles that used only fresh embryos from nondonor eggs or, in a few cases, a mixture of fresh and frozen embryos from nondonor eggs.
- Section 3 (Figures 33 and 34) presents information on the ART cycles that used only frozen embryos from nondonor eggs (16,383 cycles resulting in 14,598 transfers).
- Section 4 (Figures 35 through 39) presents information on the ART cycles that used only donated eggs or embryos (13,183 cycles resulting in 11,870 transfers).
- Section 5 (Figures 40 through 46) presents trends in the number of ART procedures and success rates from 1996 through 2002.

The 2002 national summary table, which is based on data from all clinics included in this report, is on page 71, immediately preceding the individual clinic tables. An explanation of how to read these tables is on pages 65–70.

SECTION I: OVERVIEW

Where are U.S. ART clinics located, how many ART cycles did they perform in 2002, and how many infants were born?

Although ART clinics are located throughout the United States, generally in or near major cities, the greatest number of clinics is in the eastern United States. Figure 1 shows the locations of the 391 reporting clinics. The fertility clinic section of this report, arranged in alphabetical order by state, city, and clinic name, provides specific information on each of these clinics. The number of clinics, cycles performed, live-birth deliveries, and live babies born as a result of ART all have increased steadily since CDC began collecting this information in 1995 (see Section 5, pages 52–58). Because in some cases more than one infant is born during a live-birth delivery (e.g., twins), the total number of live babies born is greater than the number of live-birth deliveries. CDC estimates that ART accounts for slightly more than 1% of total U.S. births.

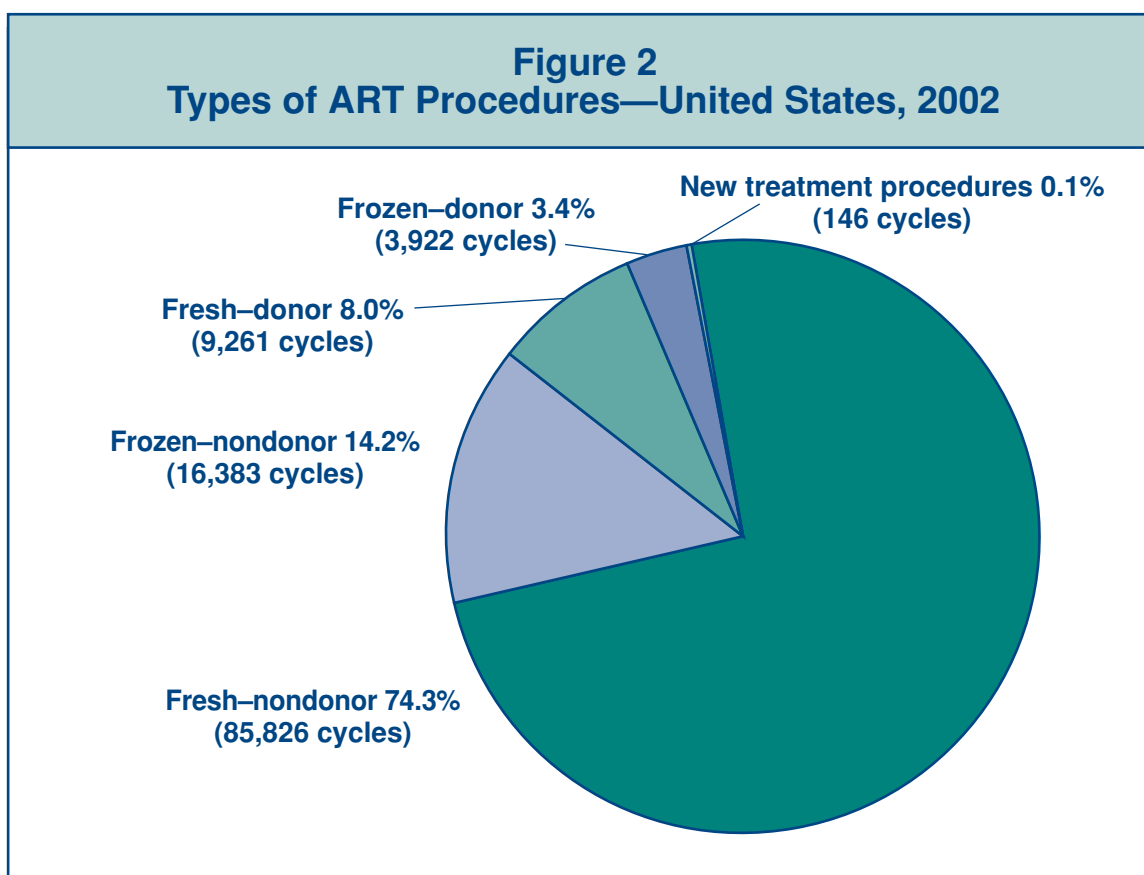


Number of ART clinics in the United States in 2002:	428
Number of U.S. ART clinics that submitted data in 2002:	391
Number of ART cycles reported for 2002:	115,392*
Number of live-birth deliveries resulting from ART cycles started in 2002:	33,141
Number of live babies born as a result of ART cycles carried out in 2002:	45,751

* Note: This number does not include 146 cycles in which a new treatment procedure was being evaluated (see Figure 2).

What types of ART procedures were used in the United States in 2002?

For slightly more than 74% of ART cycles carried out in 2002, fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were used. ART cycles that used frozen nondonor embryos were the next most common type, accounting for approximately 14% of the total. In about 11% of cycles, eggs or embryos were donated by another woman. A very small number of cycles (less than 1% of the ART cycles carried out in 2002) involved the evaluation of a new treatment procedure. The vast majority of these cycles included pre-implantation genetic diagnosis for screening of genetic disorders, and a few involved the retrieval of immature oocytes. The number of cycles in which a new treatment procedure was being evaluated is not included in the total number of cycles reported in Sections 2 through 5 of the national report and in the individual fertility clinic tables. Thus, data presented in subsequent figures in this report and in the individual fertility clinic tables are based on 115,392 ART cycles.



SECTION 2: ART CYCLES USING FRESH NONDONOR EGGS OR EMBRYOS

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

Figure 3 presents the steps for an ART cycle using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and shows how ART users in 2002 progressed through these stages toward pregnancy and live birth.

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

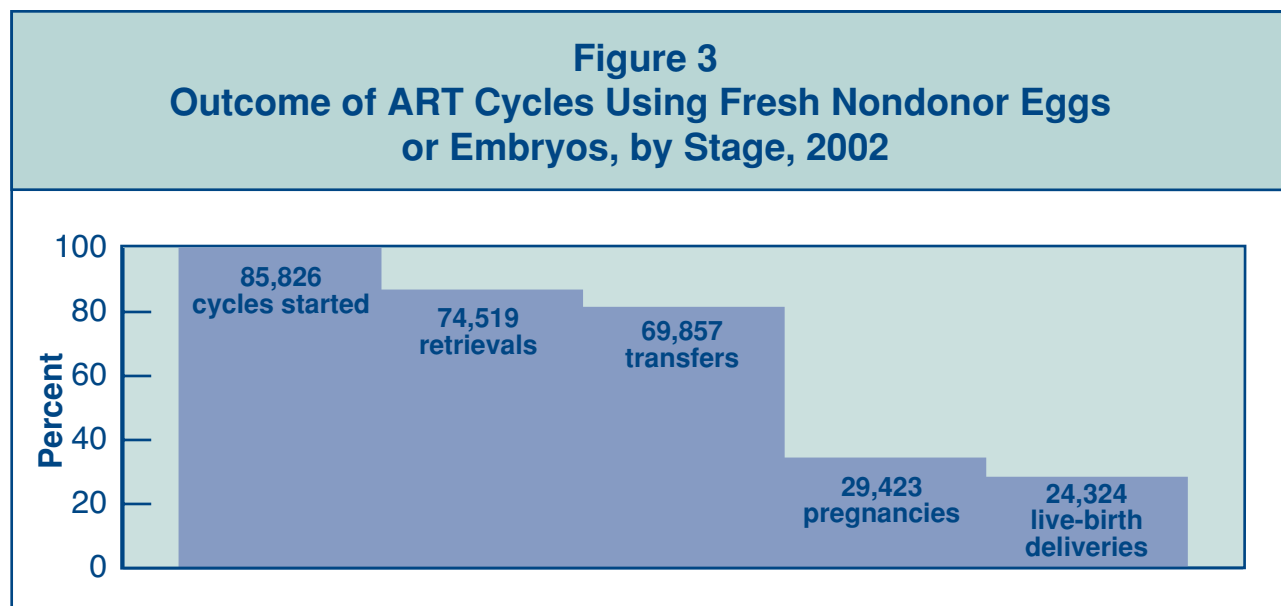
If eggs are produced, the cycle then progresses to **egg retrieval**, a surgical procedure in which eggs are collected from a woman's ovaries.

Once retrieved, eggs are combined with sperm in the laboratory. If fertilization is successful, one or more of the resulting embryos are selected for **transfer**, most often into a woman's uterus through the cervix (IVF), but sometimes into the fallopian tubes (e.g., GIFT, ZIFT; see pages 474 and 475 for definitions).

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

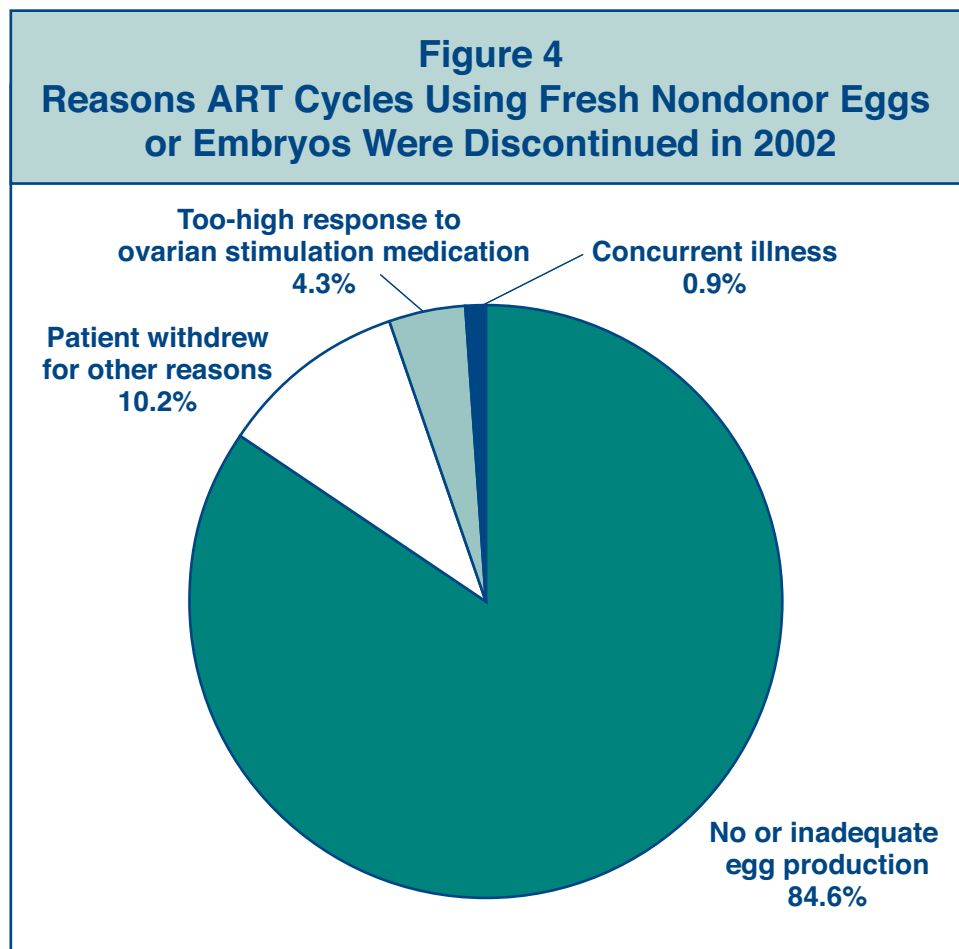
Finally, the pregnancy may progress to a **live birth**, the delivery of one or more live-born infants. (The birth of twins, triplets, or more is counted as one live birth.)

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



Why are some ART cycles discontinued?

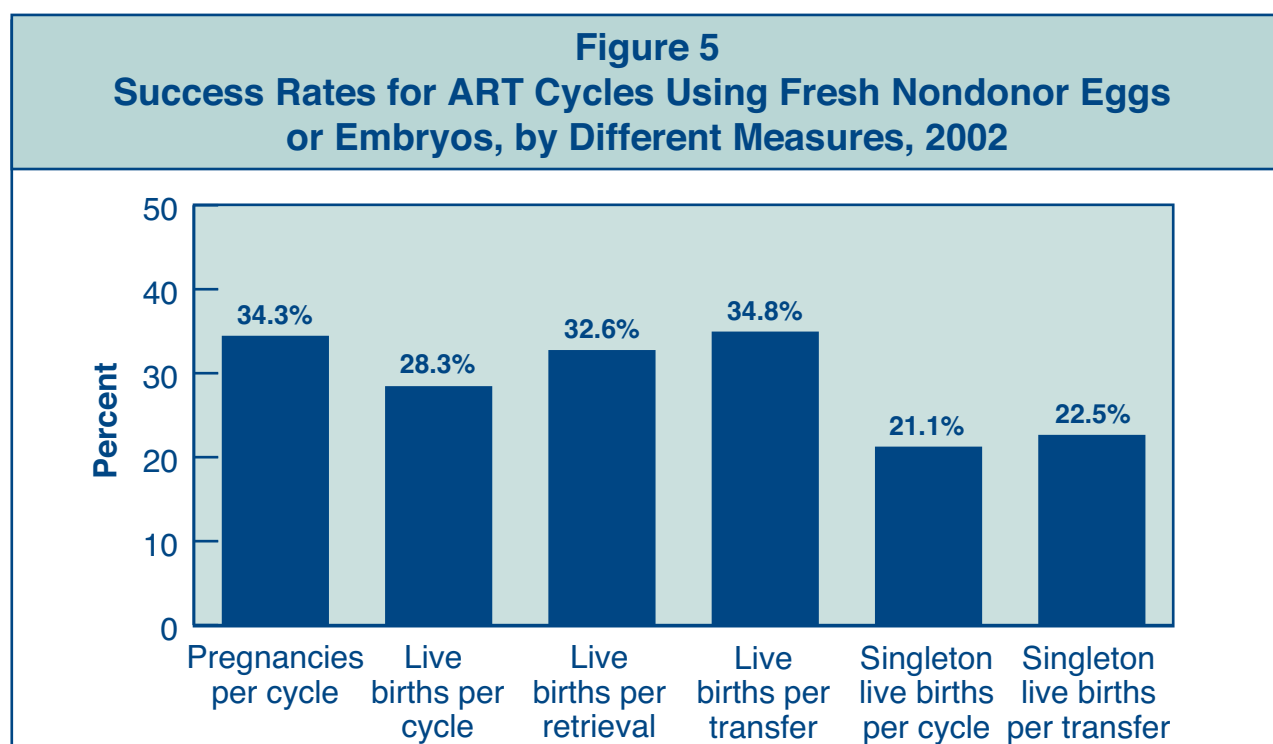
In 2002, 11,307 ART cycles (about 13%) were discontinued before the egg retrieval step (see Figure 3). Figure 4 shows reasons that the cycles were stopped. For approximately 85% of these cycles, there was no or inadequate egg production. Other reasons included too high a response to ovarian stimulation medications (i.e., potential for ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome), concurrent medical illness, or a patient’s personal reasons.



How is the success of an ART procedure measured?

Figure 5 shows ART success rates using six different measures, each providing slightly different information about this complex process. All of these rates have increased slightly each year since CDC began monitoring them in 1995 (see Section 5, pages 52–58).

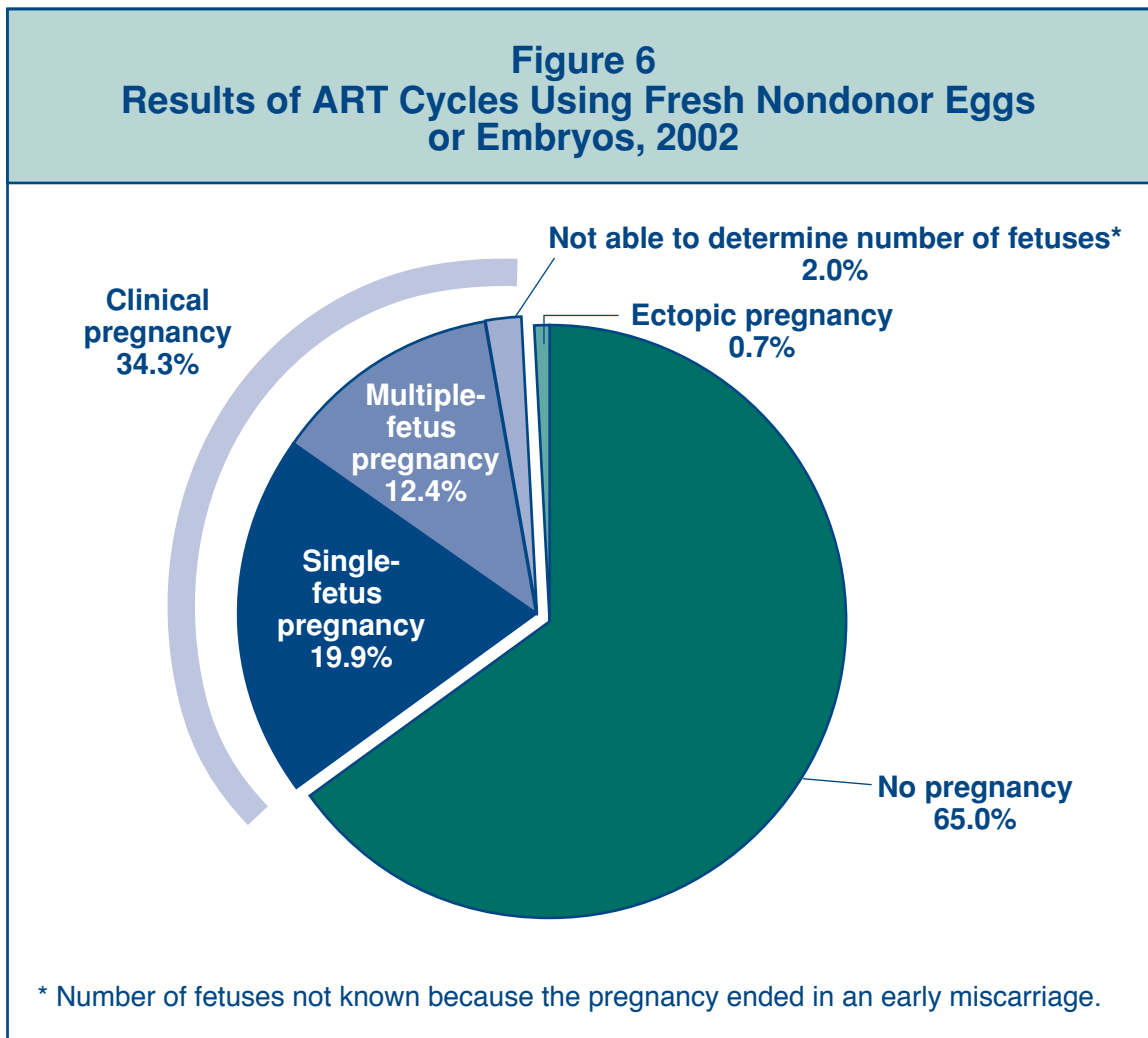
- **Pregnancy per cycle rate:** the percentage of ART cycles started that produced a pregnancy. This rate is higher than the live birth per cycle rate because some pregnancies end in miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth (see Figure 7, page 19).
- **Live birth per cycle rate:** the percentage of ART cycles started that resulted in a live birth (a delivery of one or more living babies). This rate is the one many people are most interested in because it represents the average chances of having a live-born infant by using ART. **Throughout this report, live birth rate means live birth per cycle rate unless otherwise specified.**
- **Live birth per egg retrieval rate:** the percentage of ART cycles in which eggs were retrieved that resulted in a live birth. It is generally higher than the live birth per cycle rate because it excludes cycles that were canceled before eggs were retrieved. In 2002, about 13% of all cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were canceled for a variety of reasons (see Figure 4).
- **Live birth per transfer rate:** includes only those ART cycles in which an embryo or egg and sperm were transferred back to the woman. This rate is the highest of these six measures of ART success.
- **Singleton live birth per cycle rate:** the percentage of ART cycles started that resulted in a singleton live birth. Overall, singleton live births have a much lower risk than multiple-infant births for adverse infant health outcomes, including prematurity, low birth weight, disability, and death.
- **Singleton live birth per transfer rate:** the percentage of ART cycles that resulted in a singleton live birth among ART cycles in which an embryo or egg and sperm were transferred back to the woman.



What percentage of ART cycles results in a pregnancy?

Figure 6 shows the results of ART cycles in 2002 that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. Most of these cycles (65%) did not produce a pregnancy; a very small proportion (0.7%) resulted in an ectopic pregnancy (the embryo implanted outside the uterus), and slightly more than 34% resulted in clinical pregnancy. Clinical pregnancies can be further subdivided as follows:

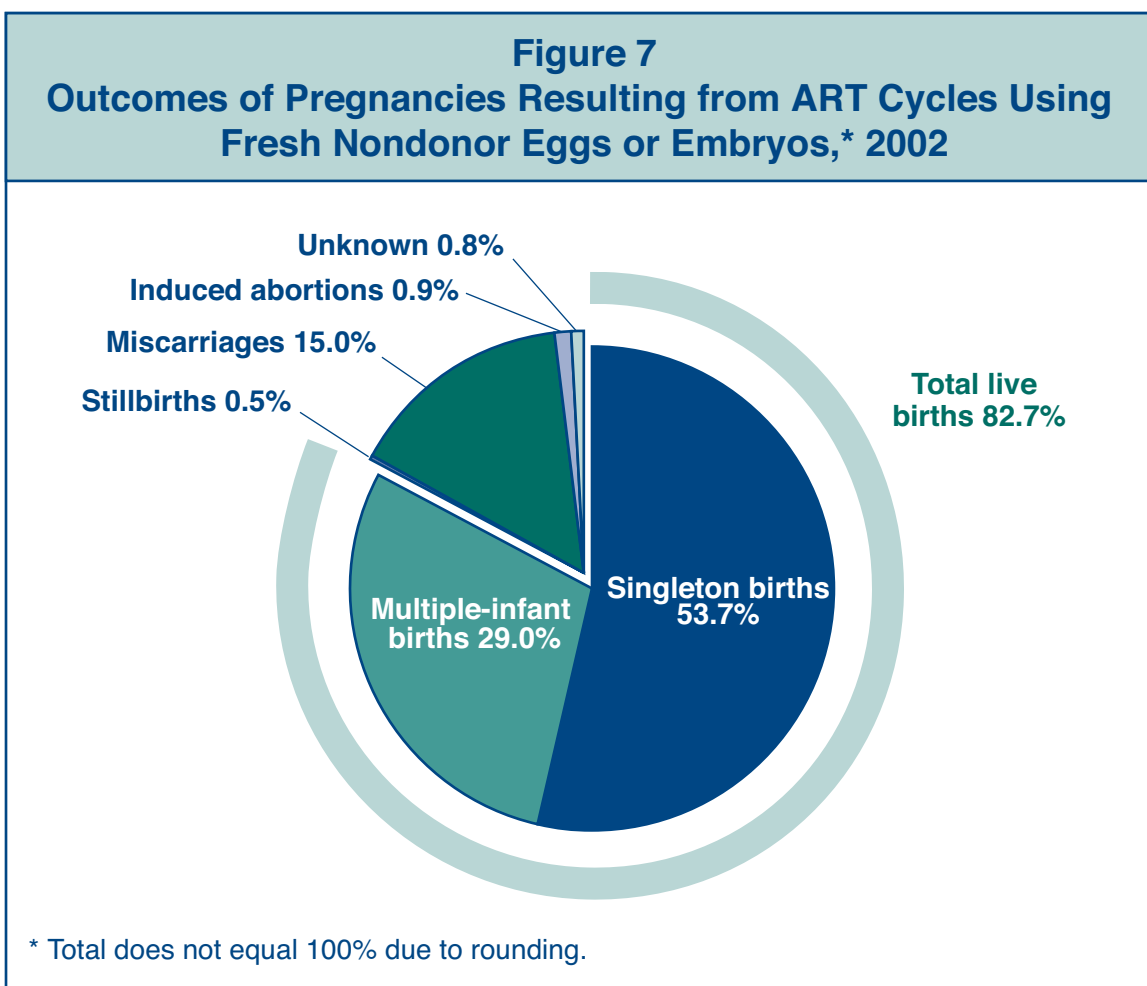
- 19.9% resulted in a single-fetus pregnancy.
- 12.4% resulted in a multiple-fetus pregnancy.
- 2.0% ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined.



What percentage of pregnancies results in live births?

Figure 7 shows the outcomes of pregnancies resulting from ART cycles in 2002 (see Figure 6). Approximately 83% of the pregnancies resulted in a live birth (nearly 54% in singleton births and 29% in multiple-infant births). About 16% of pregnancies resulted in an adverse outcome (miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth). For 0.8% of pregnancies, the outcome was not reported.

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



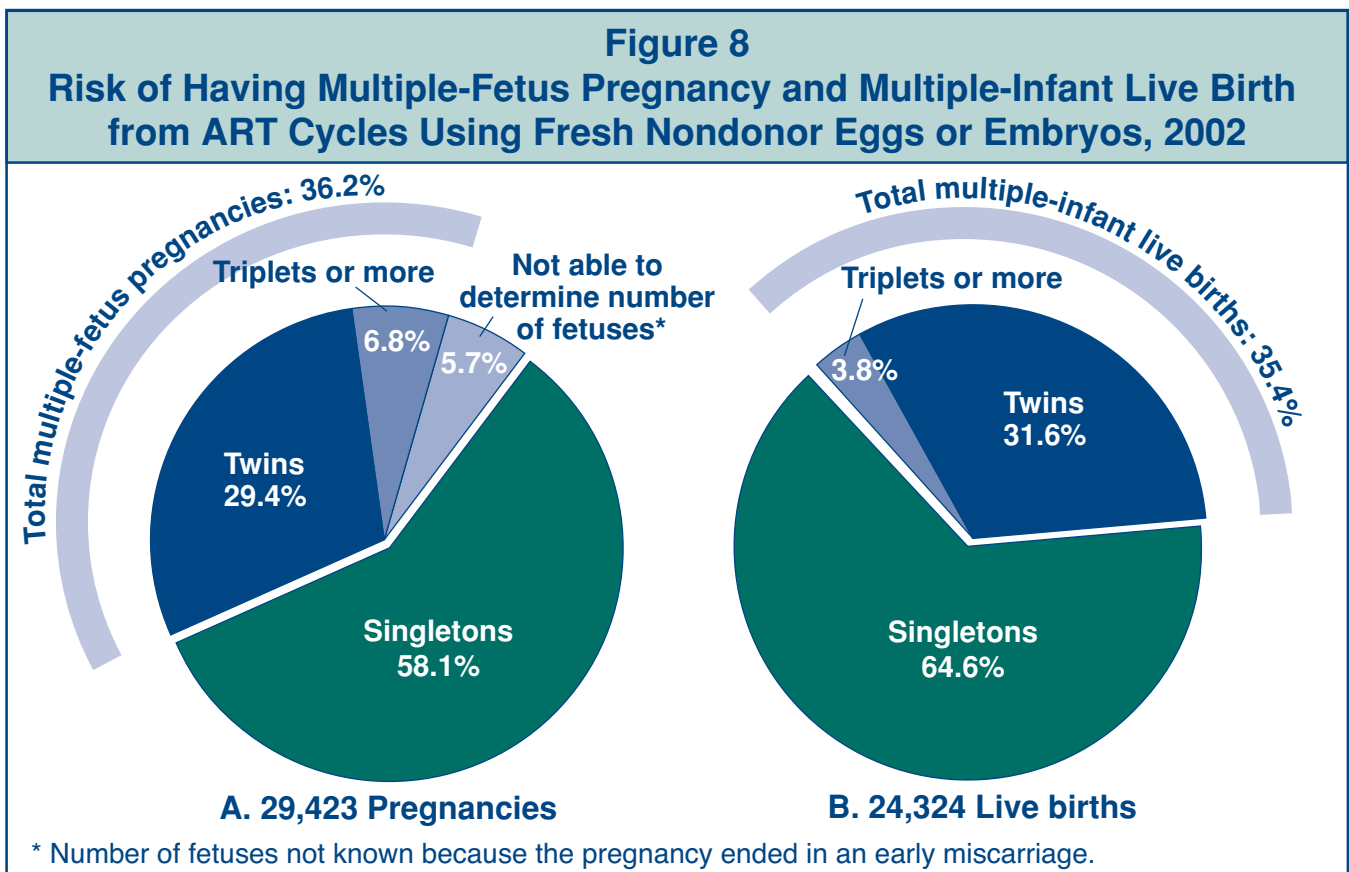
Using ART, what is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth?

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

Part A of Figure 8 shows that among the 29,423 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos, approximately 58% were singleton pregnancies, slightly more than 29% were twins, and about 7% were triplets or more. About 6% of pregnancies ended in miscarriage in which the number of fetuses could not be accurately determined. Therefore, the percentage of pregnancies with more than one fetus might have been higher than what was reported (about 36%).

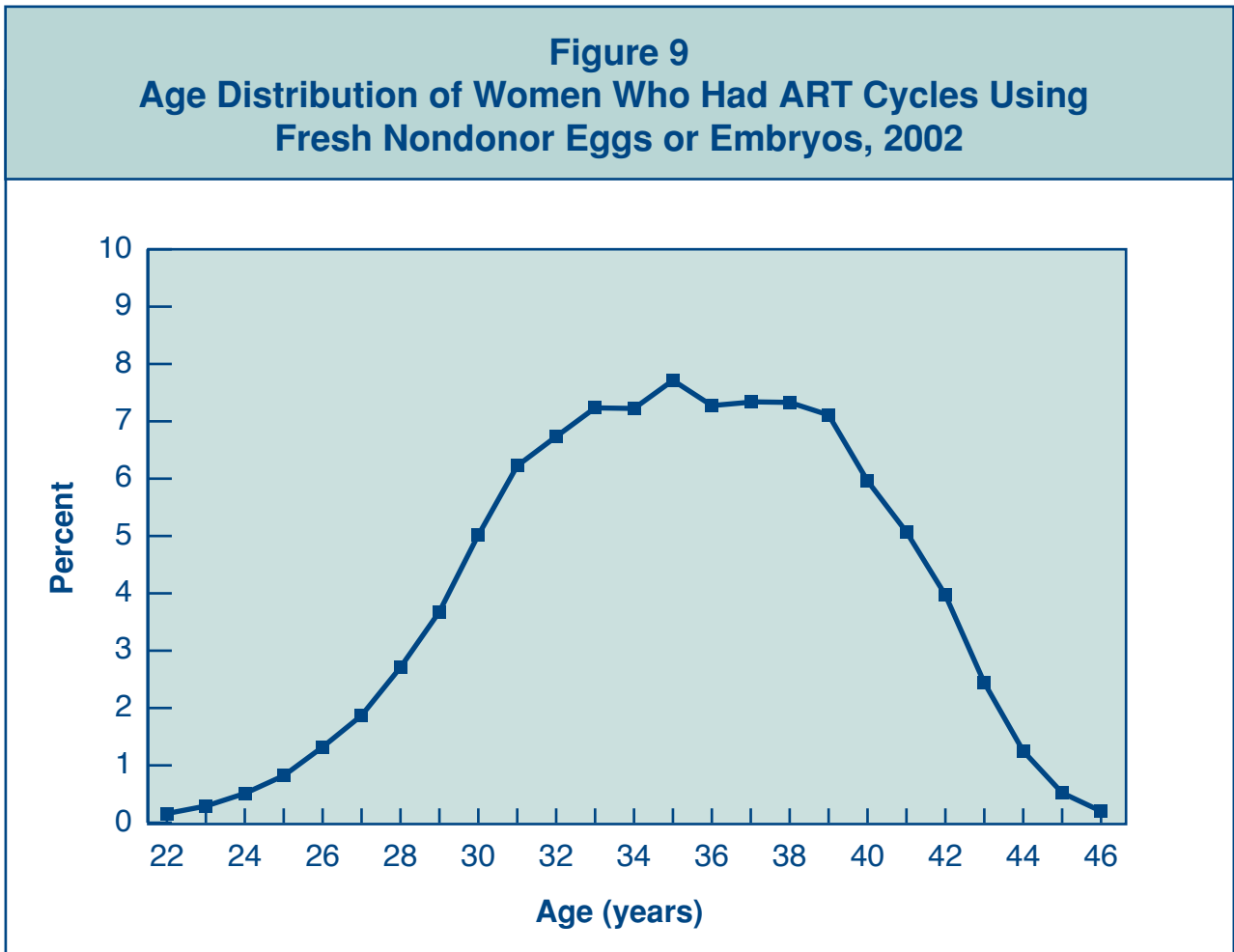
In 2002, 4,854 pregnancies resulting from ART cycles ended in either miscarriage, stillbirth, or induced abortion, and 245 pregnancy outcomes were not reported. The remaining 24,324 pregnancies resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 8 shows that approximately 35% of these live births produced more than one infant (about 32% twins and about 4% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of slightly more than 3% in the general U.S. population.

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



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

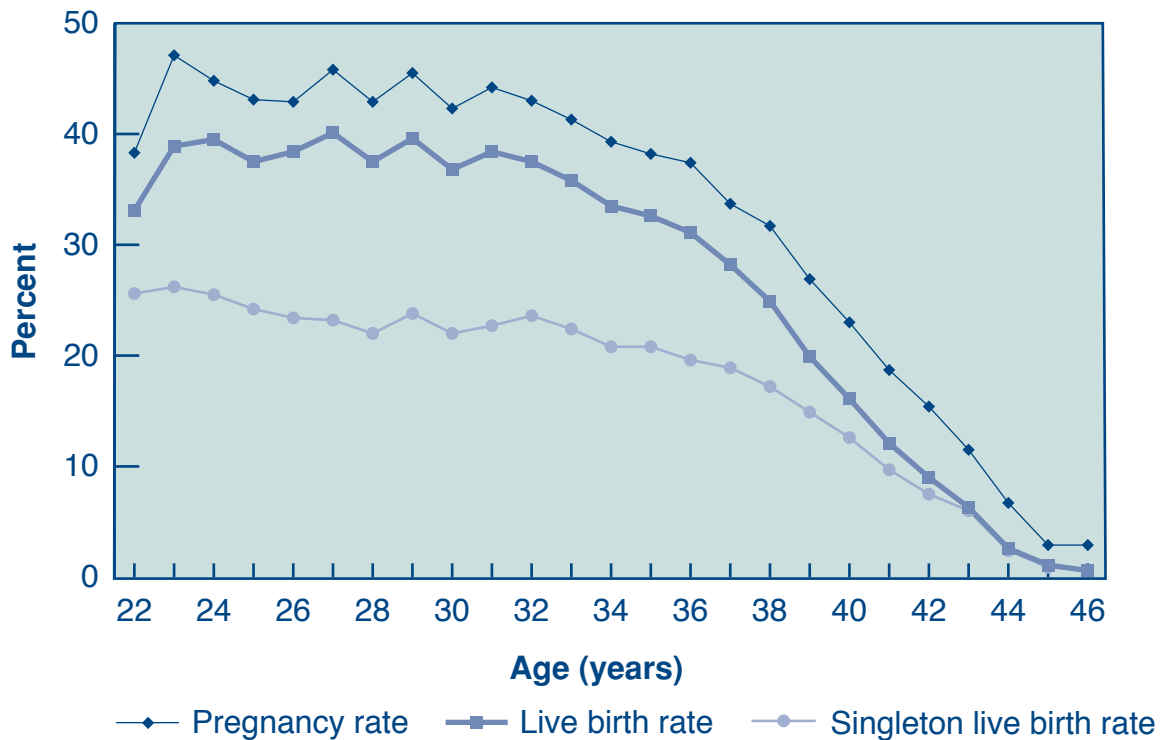
Figure 9 presents ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos according to the age of the woman who had the procedure. About 69% of these cycles were among women aged 30–39. Because very few women younger than age 22 used ART and very few women older than age 46 used ART with their own eggs, those cycles are not included in the figure.



Do ART success rates differ among women of different ages?

A woman’s age is the most important factor affecting the chances of a live birth when her own eggs are used. Figure 10 shows the pregnancy rates, live birth rates, and singleton live birth rates for women of different ages who had ART procedures using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2002. Live birth rates and singleton live birth rates are different because of the high percentage of multiple-birth deliveries counted among the total live births. The percentage of multiple births is particularly high among younger women (see Figures 8, 23, and 24). Among women in their 20s, pregnancy rates, live birth rates, and singleton live birth rates were relatively stable; however, success rates declined steadily from the mid-30s onward as fertility declined with age. For additional detail on success rates among women aged 40 years or older, see Figure 11.

Figure 10
Pregnancy Rates, Live Birth Rates, and Singleton Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age of Woman,* 2002

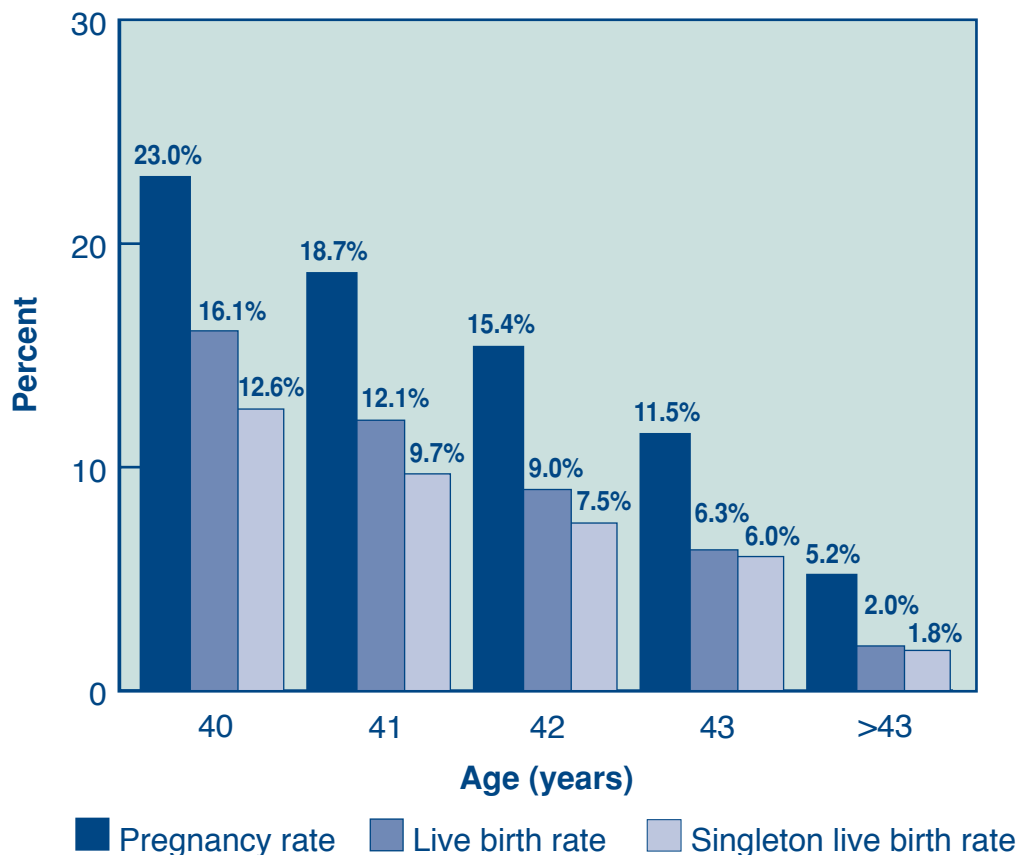


* For consistency, all rates are based on cycles started.

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

Success rates decline with each year of age and are particularly low for women 40 or older. Figure 11 shows pregnancy rates, live birth rates, and singleton live birth rates for women 40 or older who used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. The average chance for pregnancy was 23% for women age 40; the live birth rate for this age was about 16%, and the singleton live birth rate was approximately 13%. All rates dropped steadily with each 1-year increase in age. For women age 43, the live birth rates and the singleton live birth rates were both approximately 6%. For women older than 43, the live birth rates and singleton live birth rates were both about 2%. Women 40 or older generally have much higher success rates using donor eggs (see Figure 36, page 48).

Figure 11
Pregnancy Rates, Live Birth Rates, and Singleton Live Birth Rates
for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos
Among Women Aged 40 or Older,* 2002



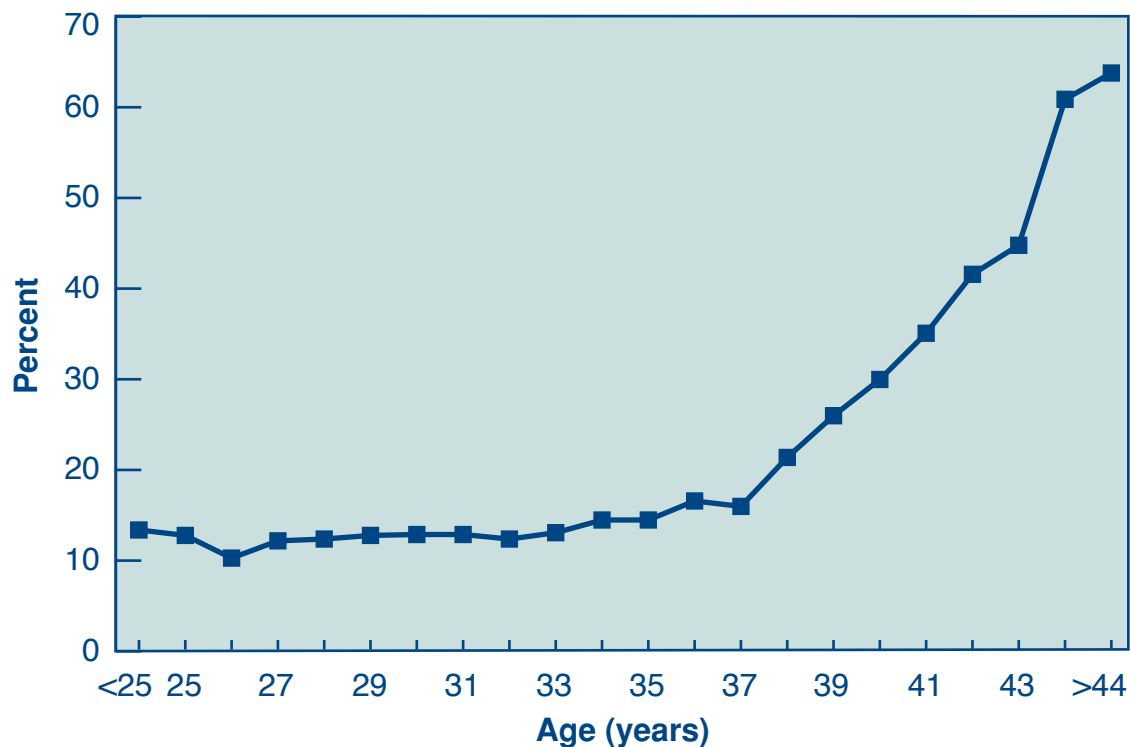
* For consistency, all rates are based on cycles started.

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

A woman's age not only affects the chance for pregnancy when her own eggs are used, but also affects her risk for miscarriage. Figure 12 shows miscarriage rates for women of different ages who became pregnant using ART procedures in 2002. Miscarriage rates were below 14% among women younger than 34. The rates began to increase among women in their mid-to-late 30s and continued to increase with age, reaching 30% at age 40 and 45% at age 43.

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

Figure 12
Miscarriage Rates Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age of Woman, 2002



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

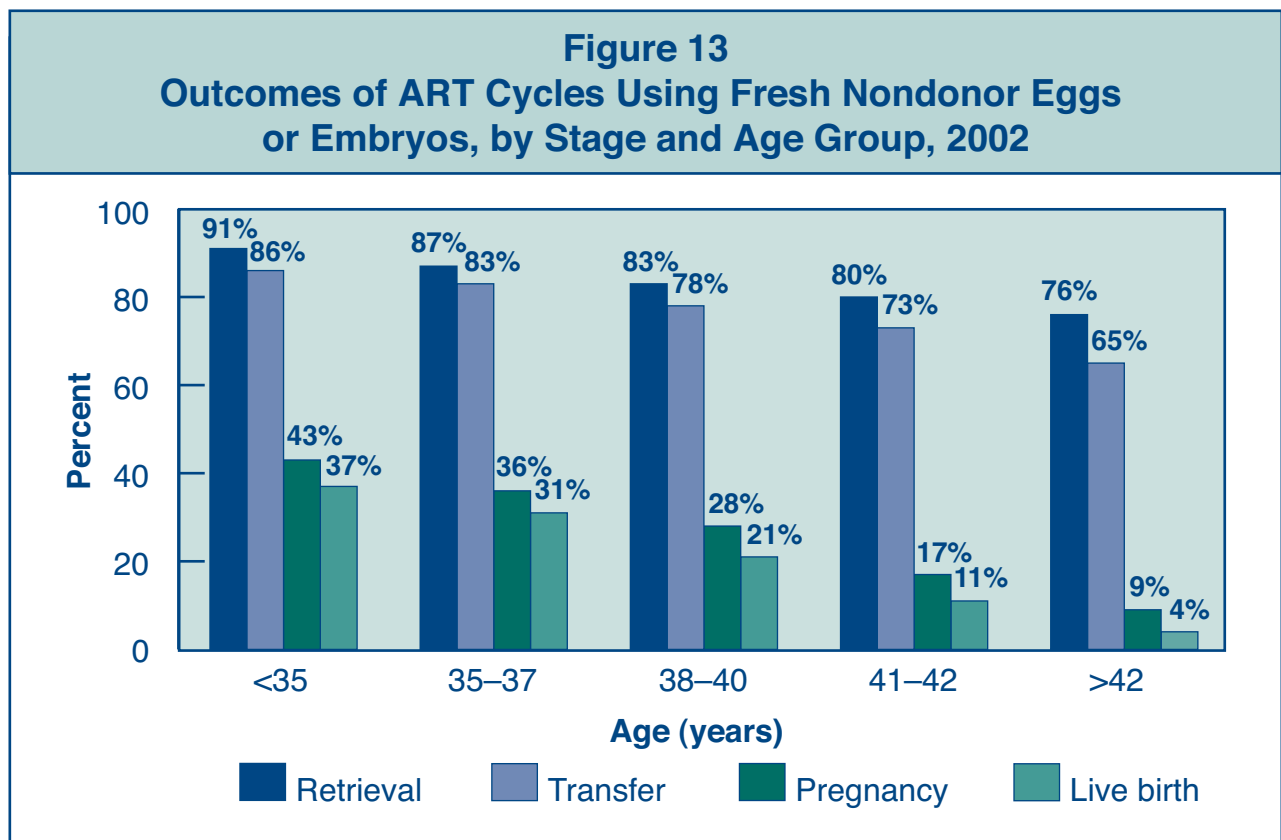
In 2002, a total of 85,826 cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were started:

- 37,591 in women younger than 35
- 19,110 in women 35–37
- 17,454 in women 38–40
- 7,733 in women 41–42
- 3,938 in women older than 42

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

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

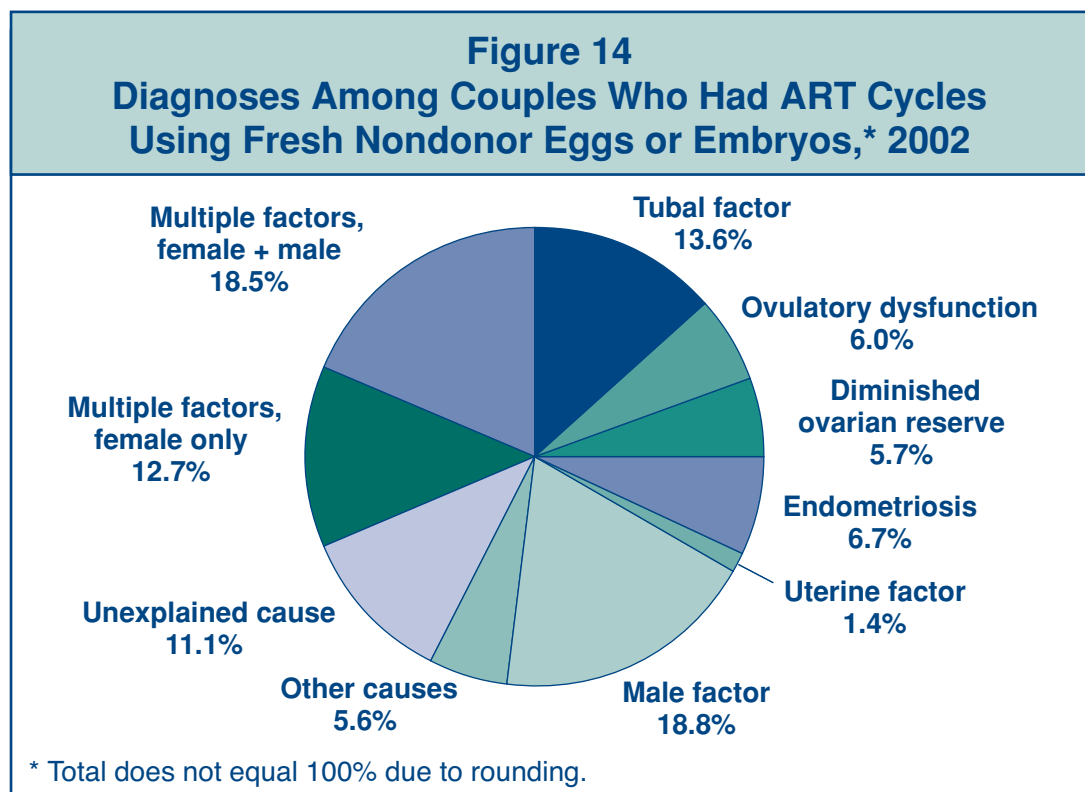
Overall, 37% of cycles started in 2002 among women younger than 35 resulted in live births. This percentage decreased to 31% among women 35–37 years of age, 21% among women 38–40, 11% among women 41–42, and 4% among women older than 42. As noted in Figures 10 and 11, the proportion of cycles that resulted in singleton live births is even lower for each age group.



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

Figure 14 shows the infertility diagnoses reported among couples who had an ART procedure using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2002. Diagnoses range from one infertility factor in one partner to multiple factors in either one or both partners. However, diagnostic procedures may vary from one clinic to another, so the categorization may be inexact.

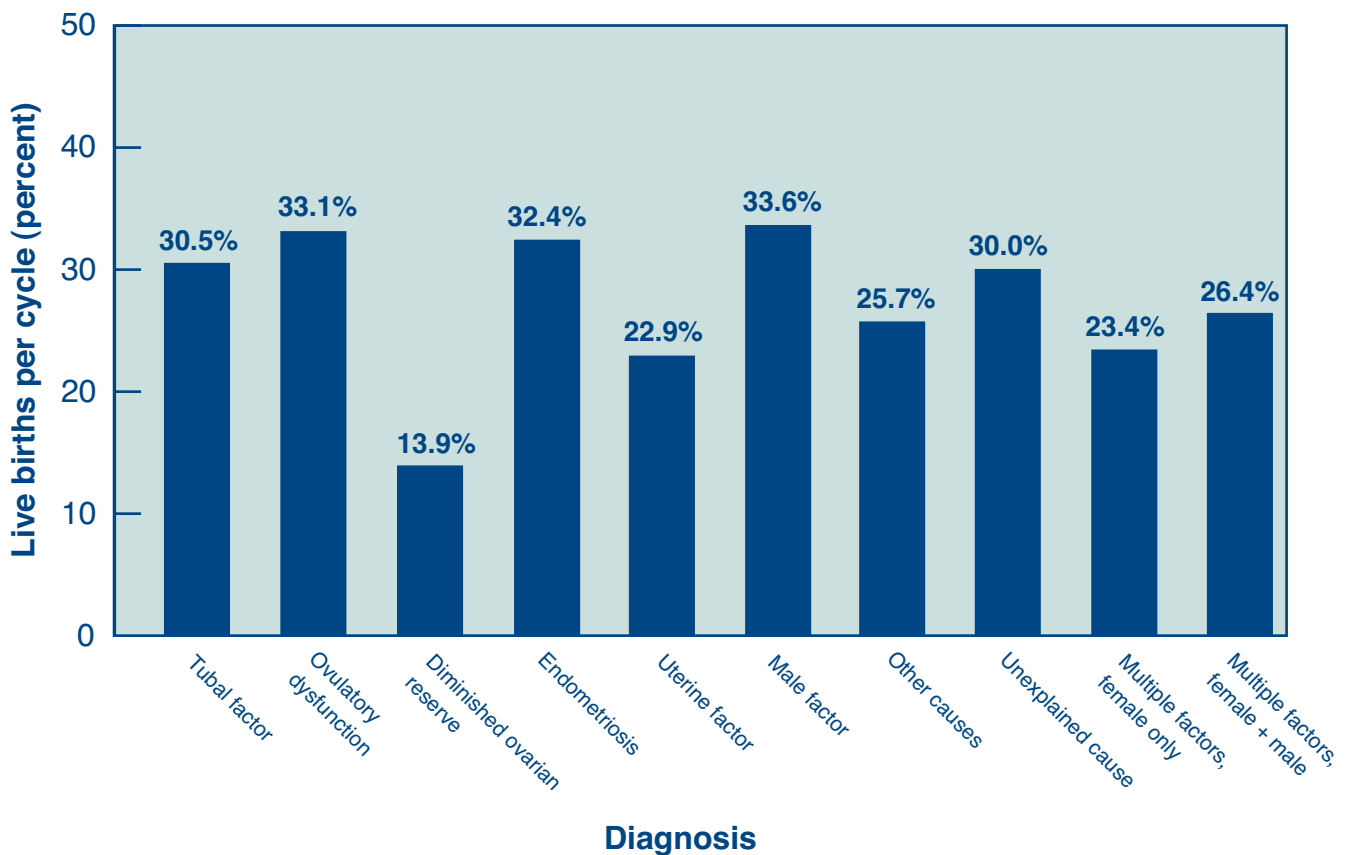
- **Tubal factor** means that the woman’s fallopian tubes are blocked or damaged, making it difficult for the egg to be fertilized or for an embryo to travel to the uterus.
- **Ovulatory dysfunction** means that the ovaries are not producing eggs normally. Such dysfunctions include polycystic ovary syndrome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



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

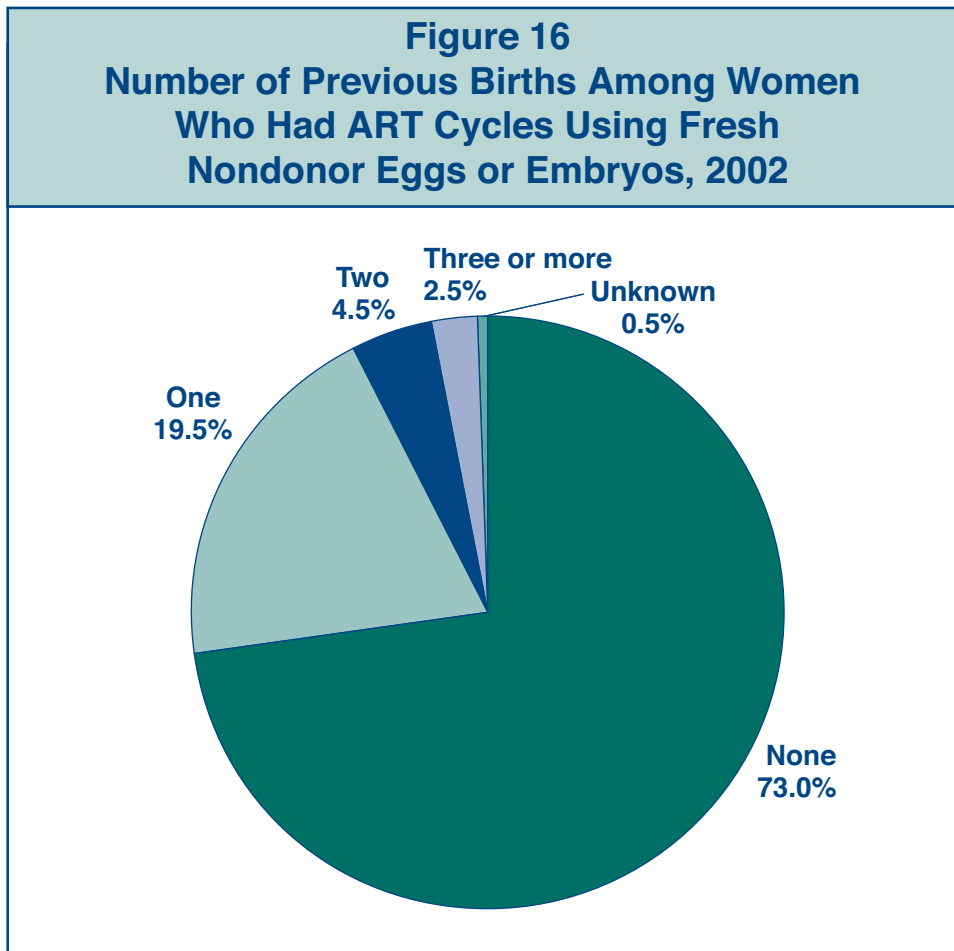
Figure 15 shows the percentage of live births after an ART procedure according to the causes of infertility. (See Figure 14 or the Glossary in Appendix B for an explanation of the diagnoses.) Although the national average success rate was slightly more than 28%, success rates varied somewhat depending on diagnosis; however, the definitions of these diagnoses may vary from clinic to clinic. In general, couples diagnosed with tubal factor, ovulatory dysfunction, endometriosis, male factor, or unexplained infertility had above-average success rates. The lowest success rate was observed for those with diminished ovarian reserve. Additionally, couples with uterine factor, “other” causes, or multiple infertility factors had below-average success rates.

Figure 15
Live Birth Rates Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Diagnosis, 2002



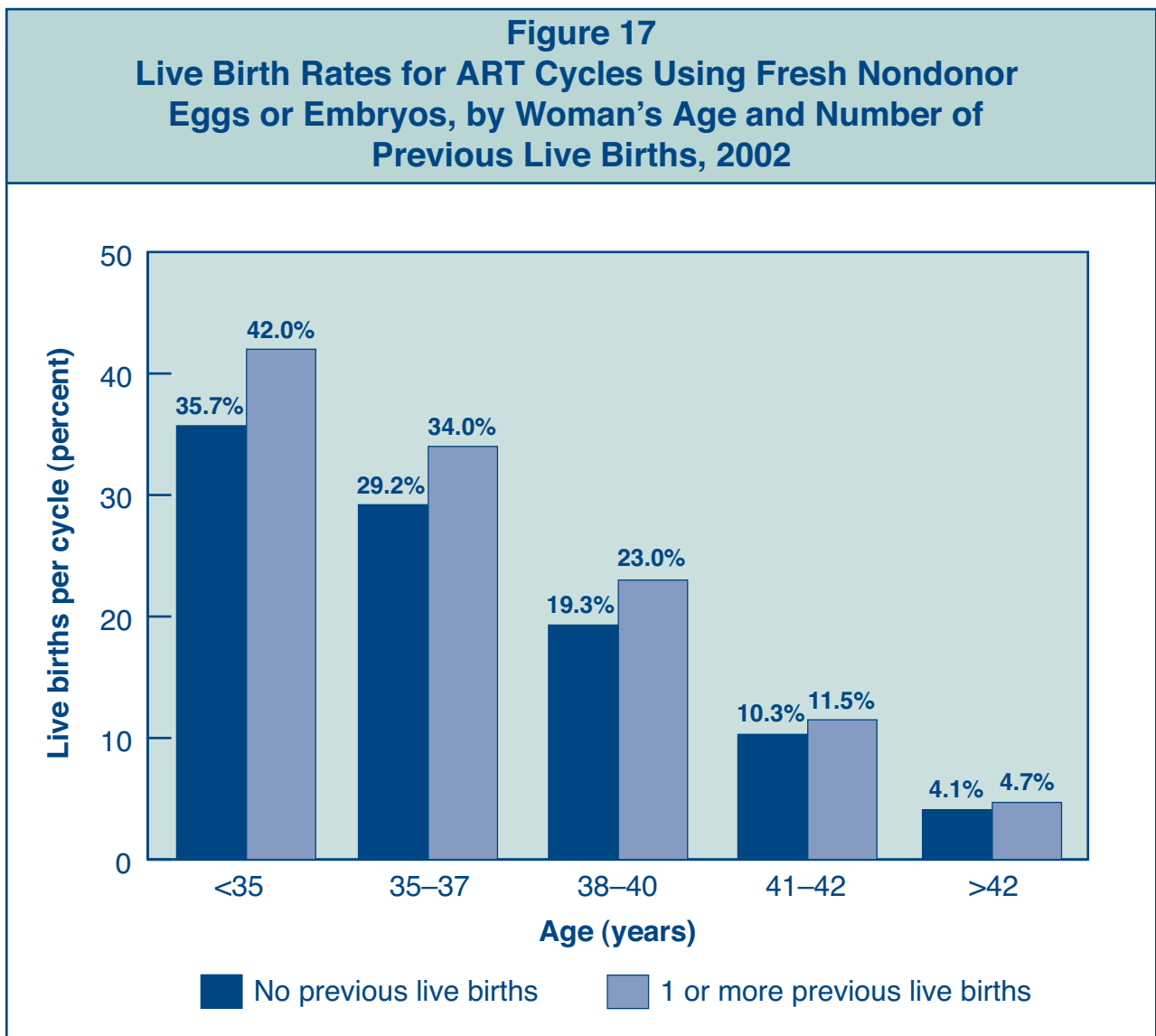
How many women who use ART have previously given birth?

Figure 16 shows the number of previous births among women who had an ART procedure using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2002. Most of these women (73%) had no previous births, although they may have had a pregnancy that resulted in a miscarriage or an induced abortion. About 20% of women using ART in 2002 reported one previous birth, and 7% reported two or more previous births. However, we do not have information about how many of these were ART births and how many were not. These data nonetheless point out that women who have previously had children can still face infertility problems, including the infertility of a new partner.



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

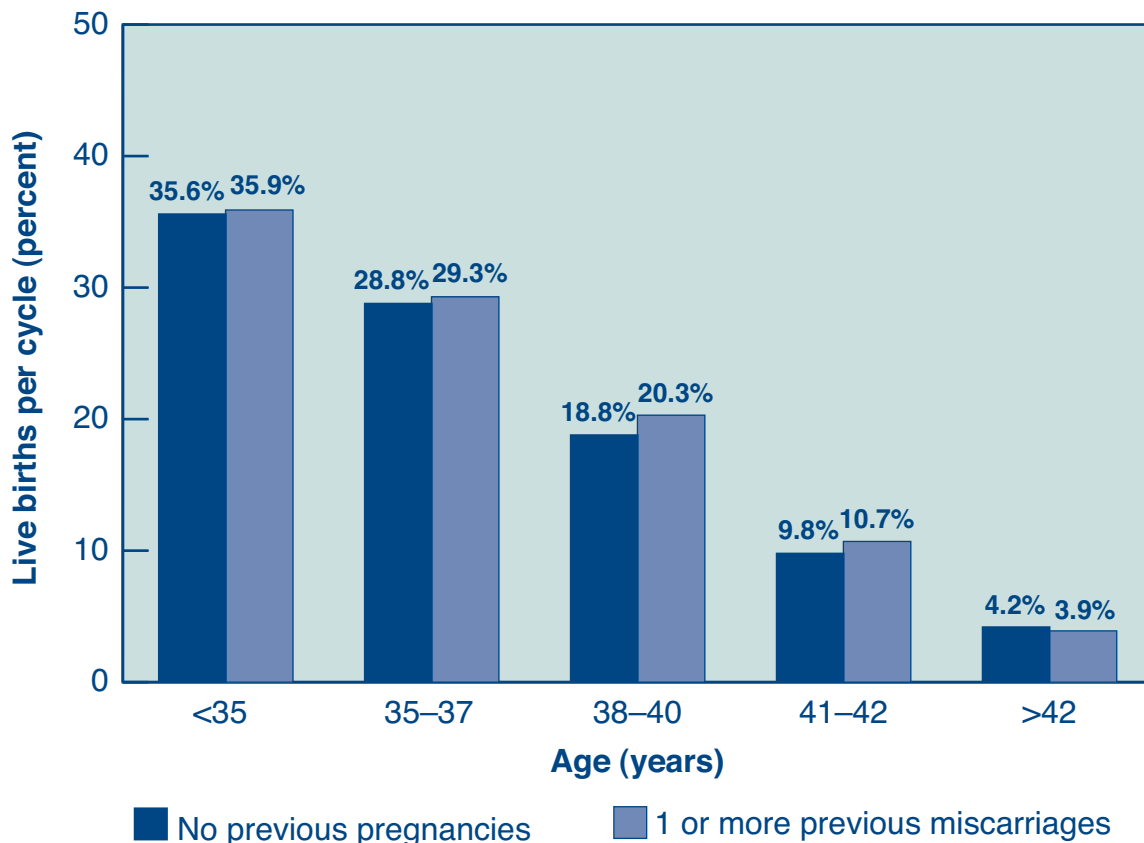
Figure 17 shows the relationship between the success of an ART cycle and the history of previous births. Previous live-born infants were conceived naturally in some cases and through ART in others. In all age groups, women who had a previous live birth were more likely to have a successful ART procedure.



Is there a difference in ART success rates between women with previous miscarriages and women who have never been pregnant?

In 2002, 62,638 ART cycles were performed among women who had not previously given birth (see Figure 16). However, about 26% of those cycles were reported by women with one or more previous pregnancies that had ended in miscarriage. We do not have information on whether the previous pregnancies were the result of ART or were conceived naturally. Figure 18 shows the relationship between the success of an ART cycle and the history of previous miscarriage. In all age groups women who had a previous miscarriage had live birth rates that were comparable to the live birth rates among women who had never been pregnant. Thus, a history of unsuccessful pregnancy does not appear to be associated with reduced chances for success during ART.

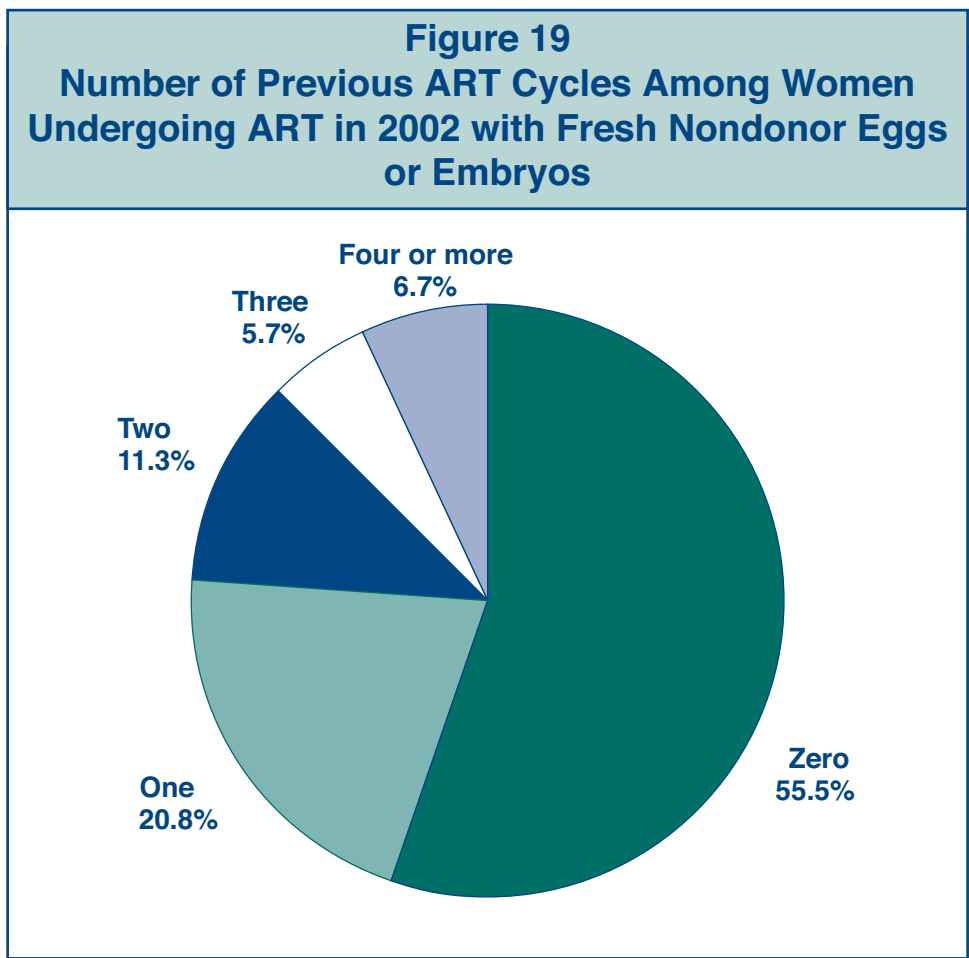
Figure 18
Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman’s Age and History of Miscarriage, Among Women with No Previous Births,* 2002



* Women reporting only previous ectopic pregnancies or pregnancies that ended in induced abortion were not included in the above statistics.

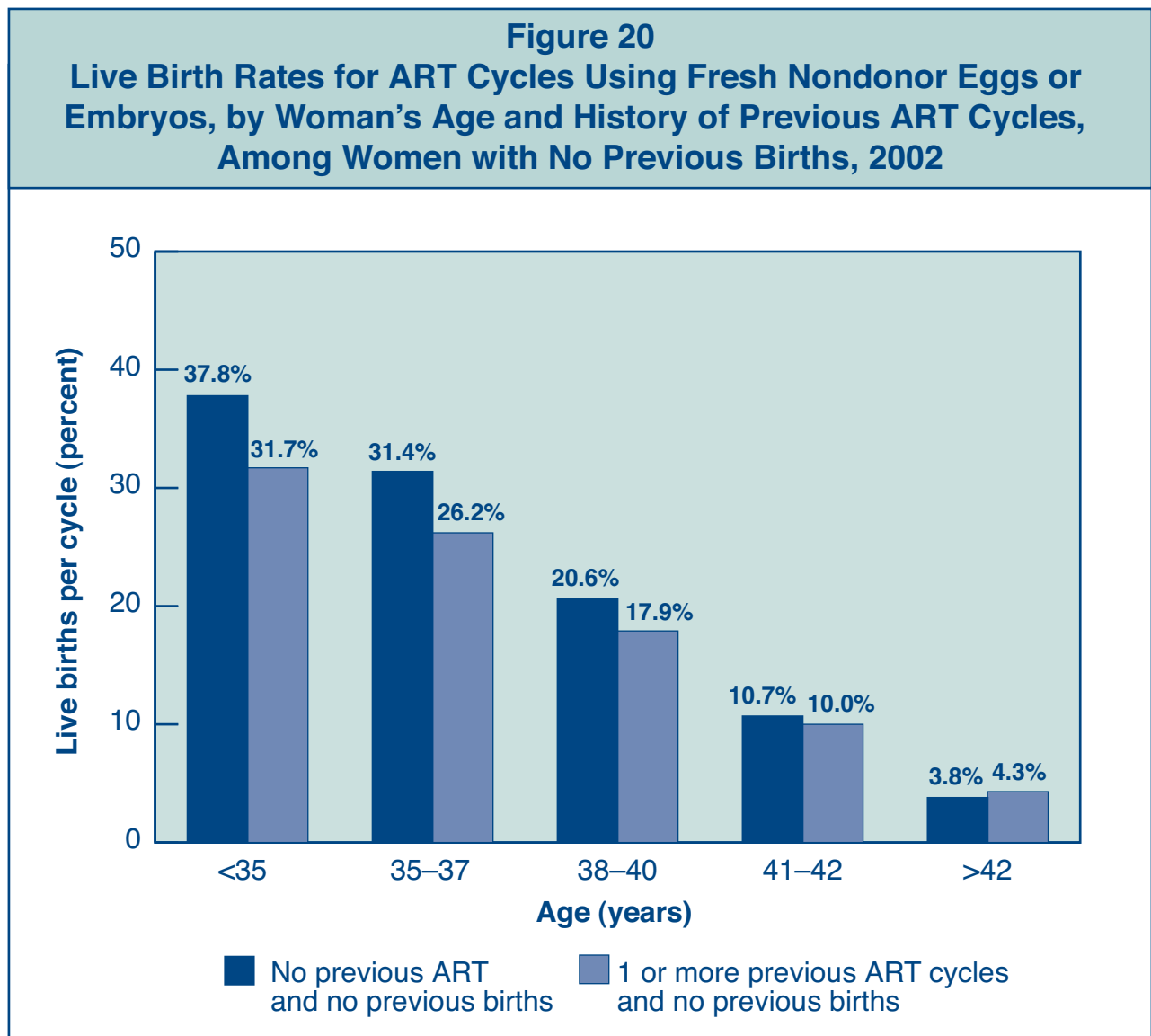
How many current ART users have undergone previous ART cycles?

Figure 19 presents ART cycles that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2002 according to whether previous ART cycles had been performed. For about 45%, one or more previous cycles were reported. (This percentage includes previous cycles using either fresh or frozen embryos.) This finding illustrates that it is not uncommon for a couple to undergo multiple ART cycles. We do not have information on when previous cycles were performed, nor do we have information on the outcomes of those previous cycles.



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

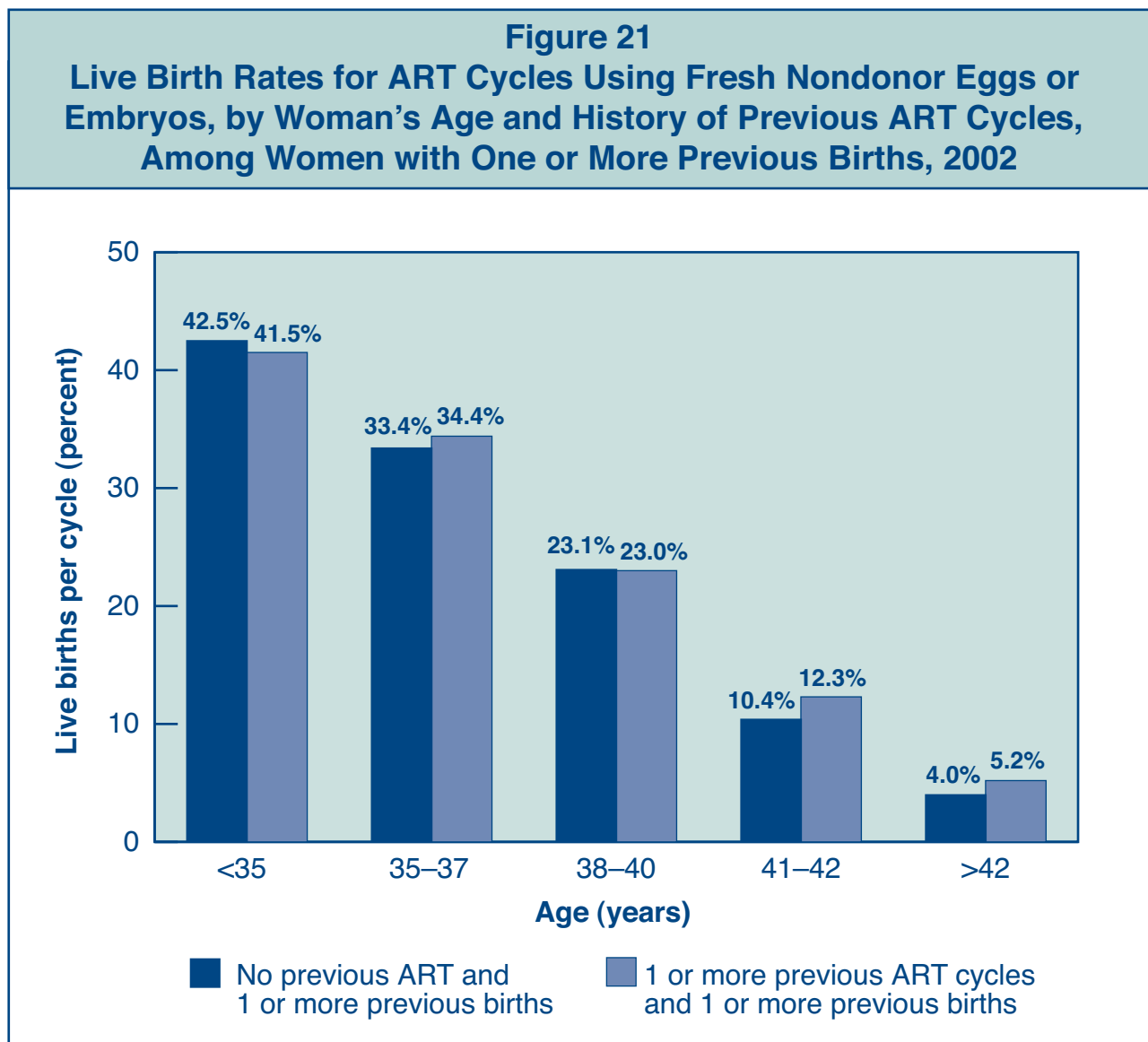
Figure 20 shows the relationship between the success of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and a history of previous ART cycles among women with no previous births. In all age groups up to age 42, success rates were lower for women who had previously undergone an unsuccessful ART cycle.



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

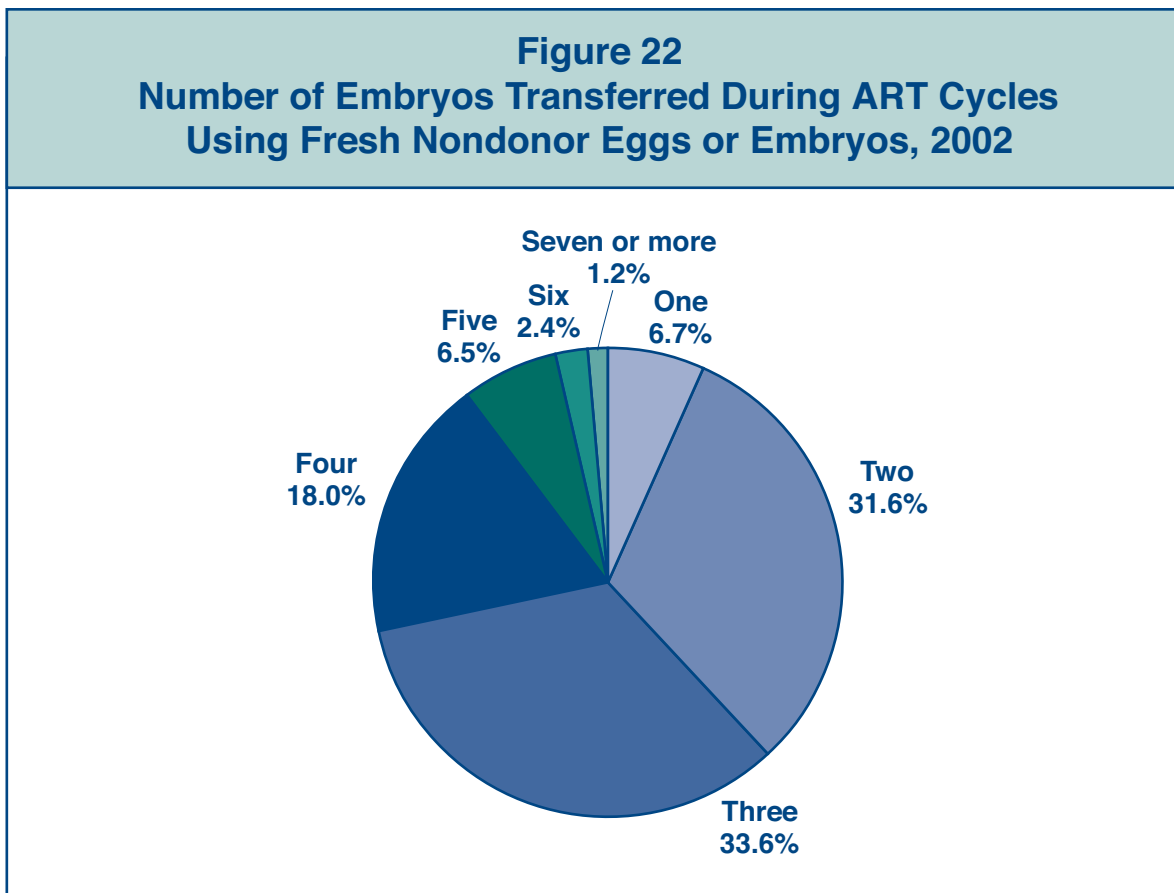
Figure 21 shows the relationship between the success of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and a history of both previous ART cycles and previous births. We do not have information on whether the previous births were the result of ART or were conceived naturally. However, among women with previous births, there was no decline in success rates if they had undergone previous ART cycles.

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



How many embryos are transferred in an ART procedure?

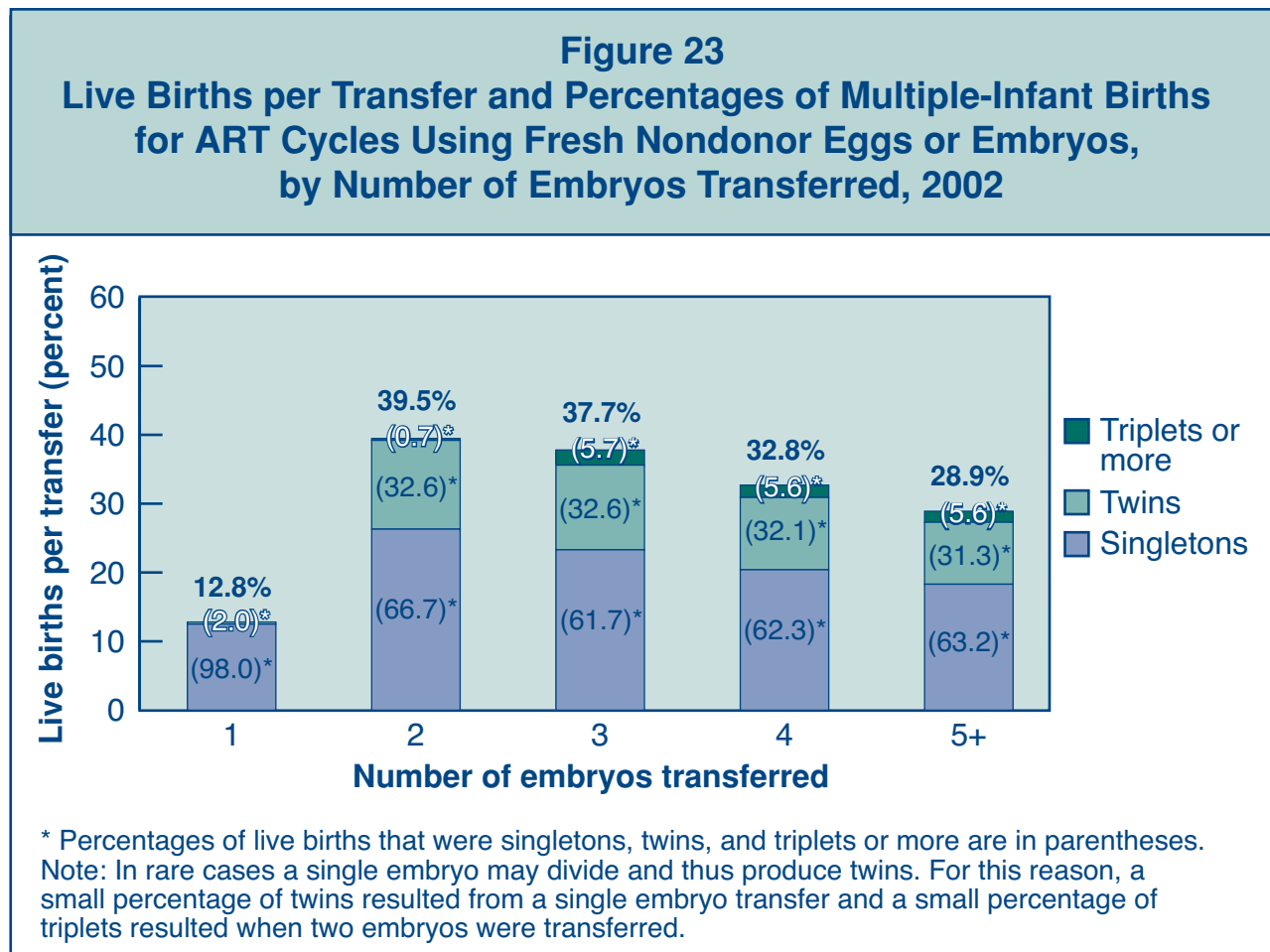
Figure 22 shows that approximately 62% of ART cycles that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and progressed to the embryo transfer stage in 2002 involved the transfer of three or more embryos, about 28% of cycles involved the transfer of four or more, and approximately 10% of cycles involved the transfer of five or more embryos.



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

Figure 23 shows the relationship between the number of embryos transferred during an ART procedure in 2002 and the number of infants born alive as a result of that procedure. The success rate increased when two or more embryos were transferred; however, transferring multiple embryos also poses a risk of having a multiple-infant birth. Multiple-infant births cause concern because of the additional health risks they create for both mothers and infants. Also, pregnancies with multiple fetuses can be associated with the possibility of multifetal reduction. Multifetal reduction can happen naturally (e.g., fetal death), or a woman may decide to reduce the number of fetuses using a procedure called multifetal pregnancy reduction. Information on medical multifetal pregnancy reductions is incomplete and therefore not provided here.

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

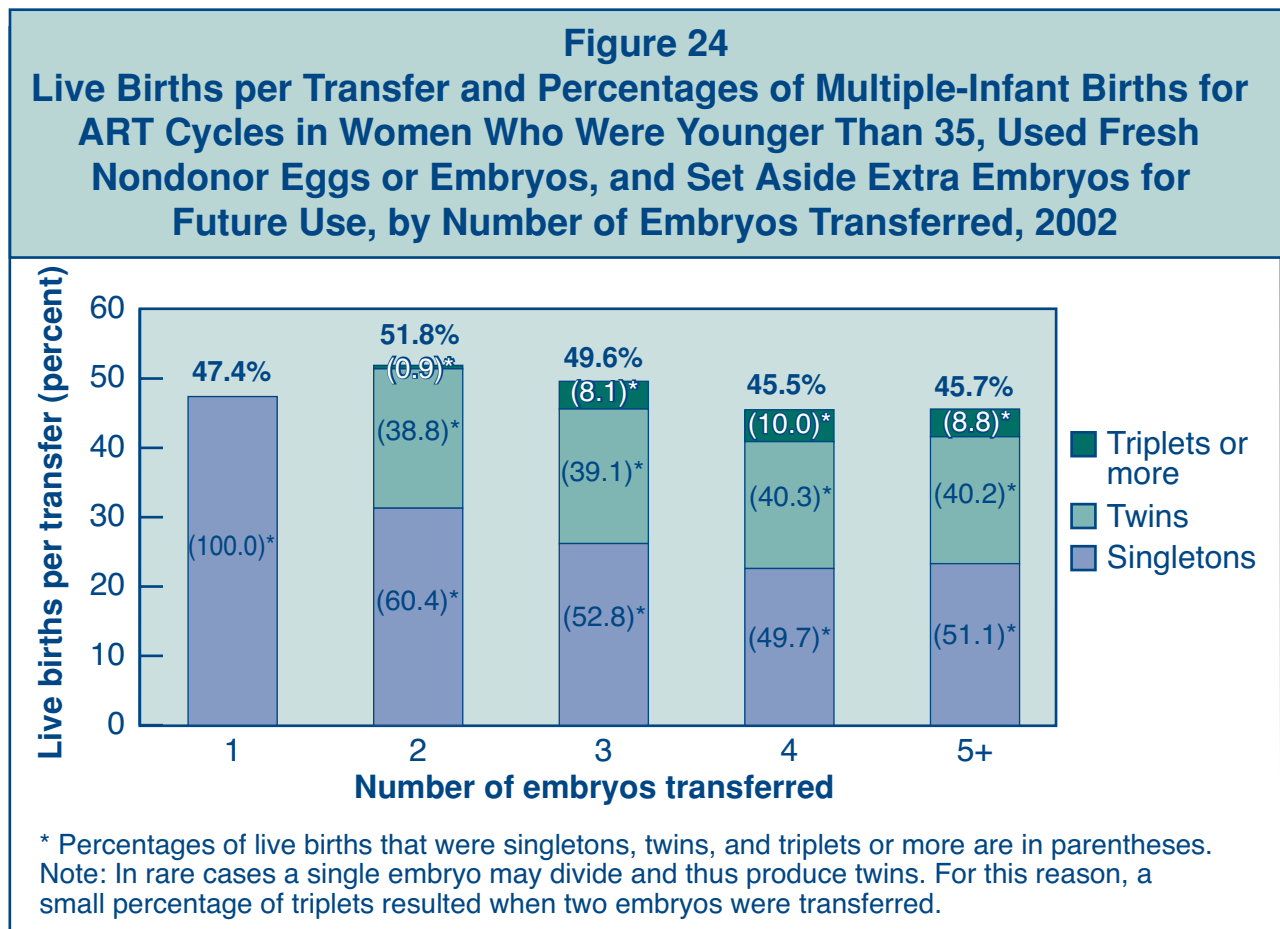


Are live birth rates affected by the number of embryos transferred for women who have more embryos available than they choose to transfer?

Although, in general, transferring more than one embryo tends to improve the chance for a successful ART procedure (see Figure 23), other factors are also important. Previous research suggests that the number of embryos fertilized and thus available for ART is just as, if not more, important in predicting success as the number of embryos transferred. Additionally, younger women tend to have both higher success rates and higher multiple-infant birth rates. Figure 24 shows the relationship between the number of embryos transferred, success rates, and multiple-infant births for a subset of ART procedures in which the woman was younger than 35 and the couple chose to set aside some embryos for future cycles rather than transfer all available embryos at one time.

For this group, the chance for a live birth using ART was about 47% when only one embryo was transferred. If one measures success as the singleton live birth rate, the highest rate was observed with one embryo transferred.

The proportion of live births that were multiple-infant births was about 40% with two embryos and slightly more than 47% with three embryos. Transferring three or more embryos also created an additional risk for higher-order multiple births (i.e., triplets or more).

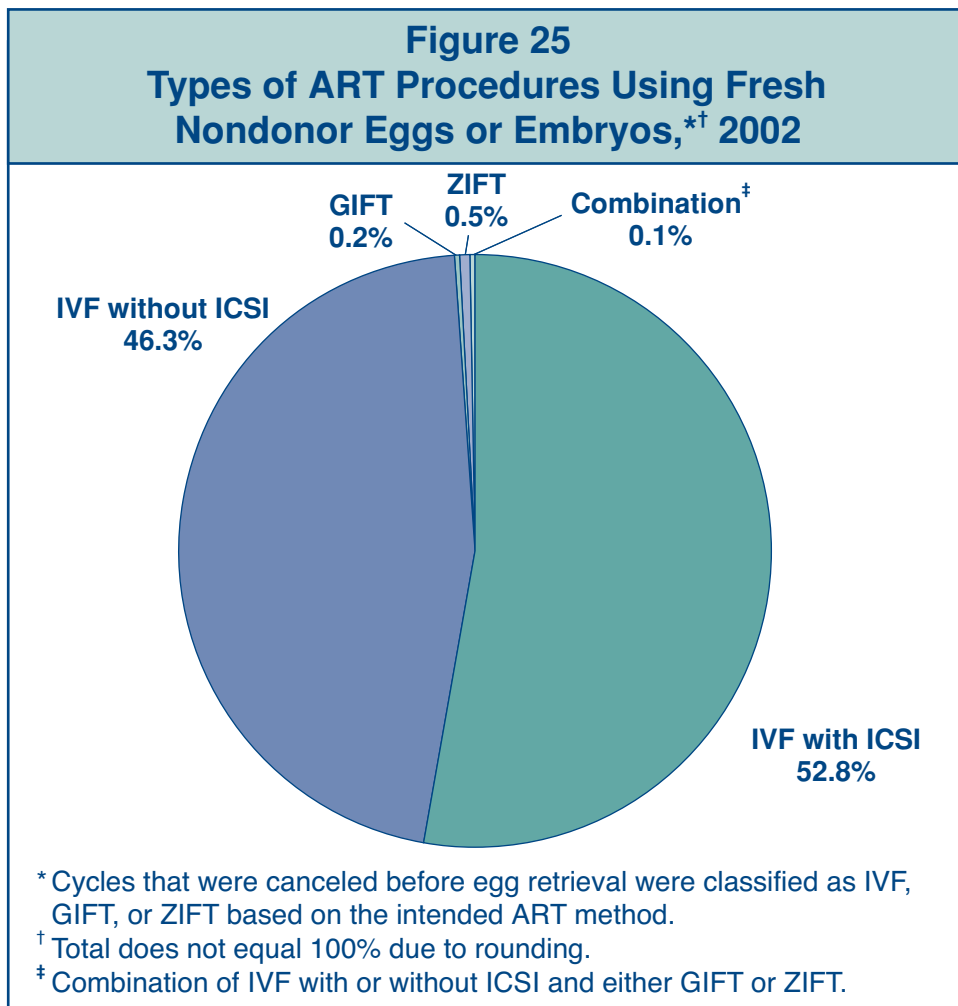


What were the specific types of ART performed among women who used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2002?

For about 46% of ART procedures that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2002, standard IVF (in vitro fertilization) techniques were used: eggs and sperm were combined in the laboratory, the resulting embryos were cultured for 2 or more days, and one or more embryos were then transferred into the woman’s uterus through the cervix.

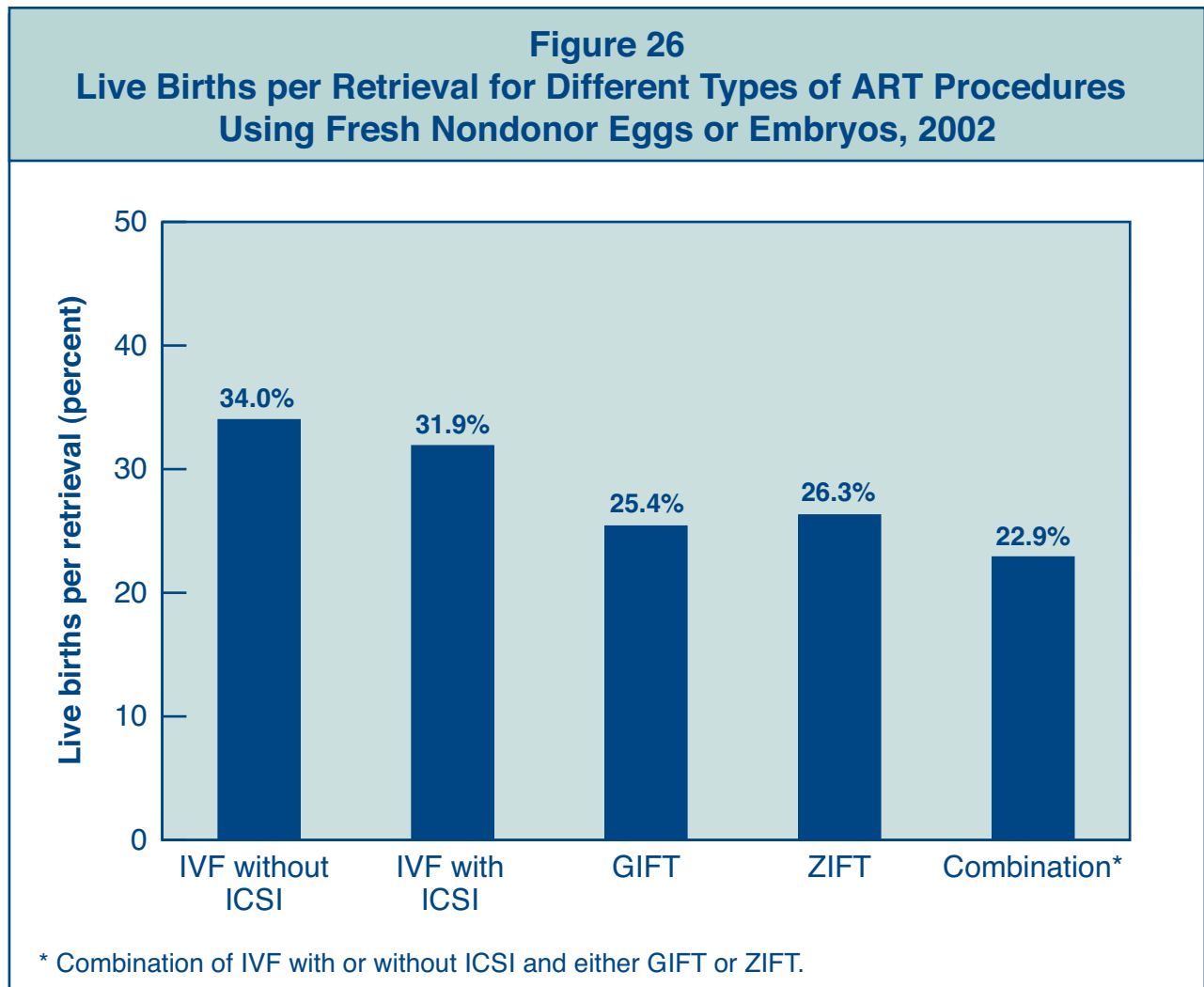
For more than half (about 53%) of ART procedures, fertilization was accomplished using intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). This technique involves injecting a single sperm directly into an egg; the embryos are then cultured and transferred as in standard IVF.

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



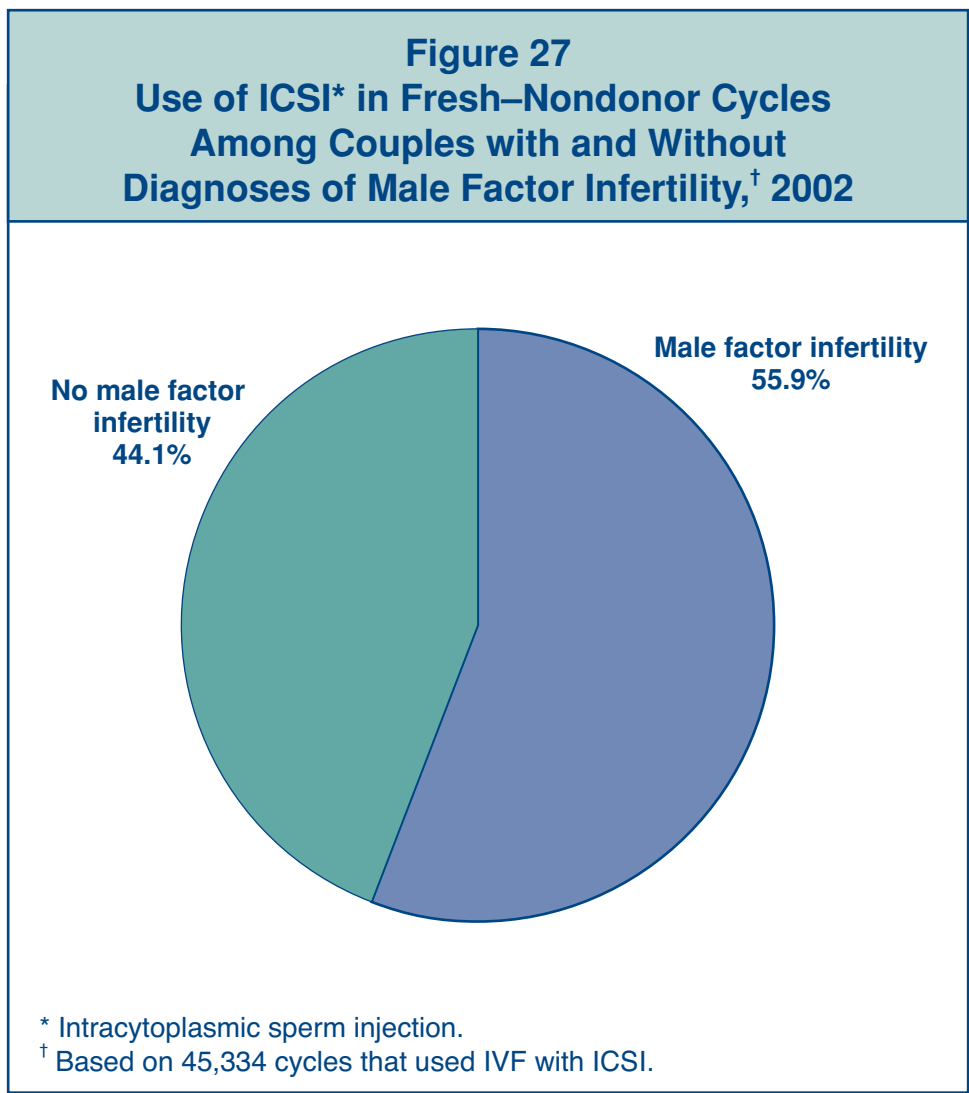
What are the success rates for different types of ART procedures?

Figure 26 shows the percentage of egg retrievals that resulted in a live birth for each type of ART procedure started in 2002. Success rates for the two predominant types of ART, IVF without ICSI and IVF with ICSI, were similar. The success rates for cycles that used GIFT, ZIFT, or a combination of IVF and either GIFT or ZIFT were much lower. See Figures 27–29 for further details on IVF procedures that used ICSI.



Is ICSI used only for couples diagnosed with male factor infertility?

ICSI was developed to overcome problems with fertilization that sometimes occur in couples diagnosed with male factor infertility. In 2002, 45,334 ICSI cycles were performed. Although the majority of couples using ICSI had a diagnosis of male factor infertility, a sizable portion of ICSI cycles (about 44%) were performed for couples without a diagnosis of male factor infertility.

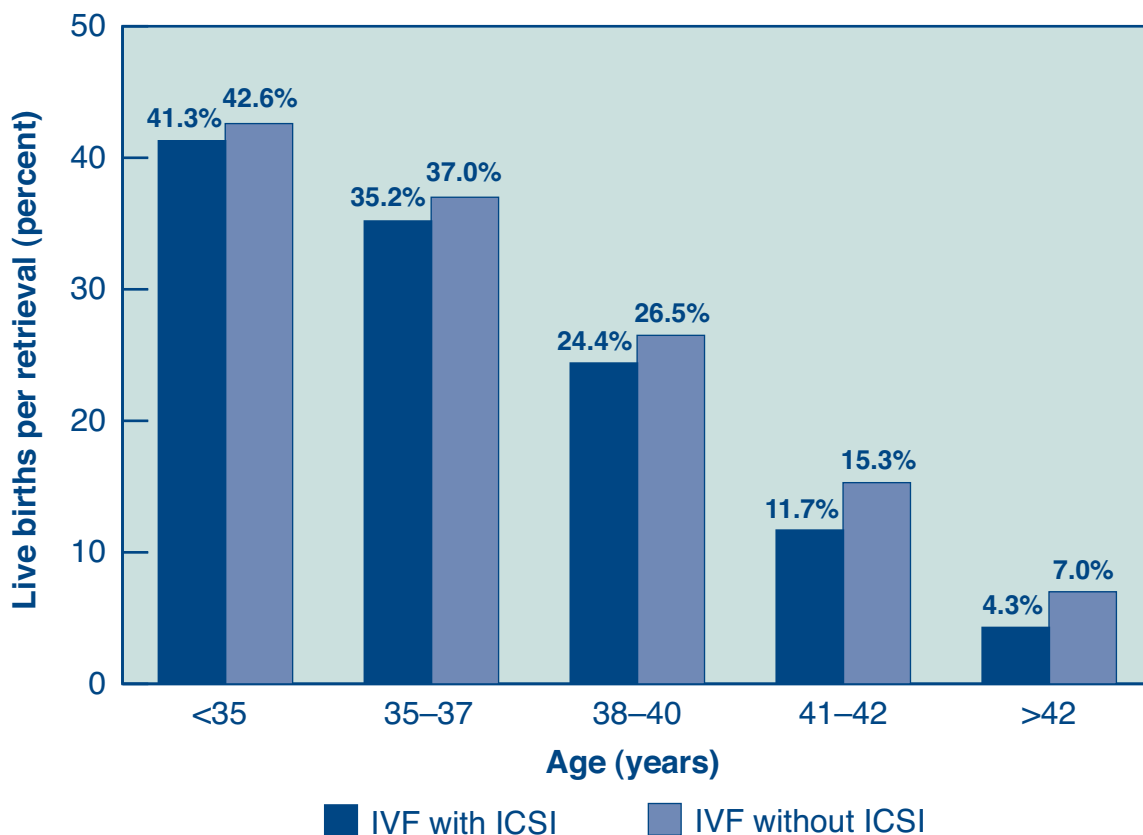


What are the success rates for couples with male factor infertility when ICSI is used?

ICSI was developed to overcome problems with fertilization that sometimes occur in couples diagnosed with male factor infertility. In 2002, about 79% of couples diagnosed with male factor infertility used IVF with ICSI. Figure 28 presents the success rates for these ICSI procedures among couples diagnosed with male factor infertility. For comparison, these rates are presented alongside the success rates for ART cycles that used standard IVF without ICSI. This standard IVF comparison group includes couples with all diagnoses except male factor. Because ICSI can be performed only when at least one egg has been retrieved, the live birth per retrieval rates are presented.

In every age group, success rates for the IVF with ICSI group were similar to the success rates for the groups that used standard IVF without ICSI. These results show that when ICSI was used for couples diagnosed with male factor infertility, their success rates were close to those achieved by couples who were not diagnosed with male factor infertility.

Figure 28
Live Births per Retrieval for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Among Couples Diagnosed with Male Factor Infertility Who Used IVF with ICSI* in Comparison to IVF Without ICSI, by Woman’s Age,† 2002



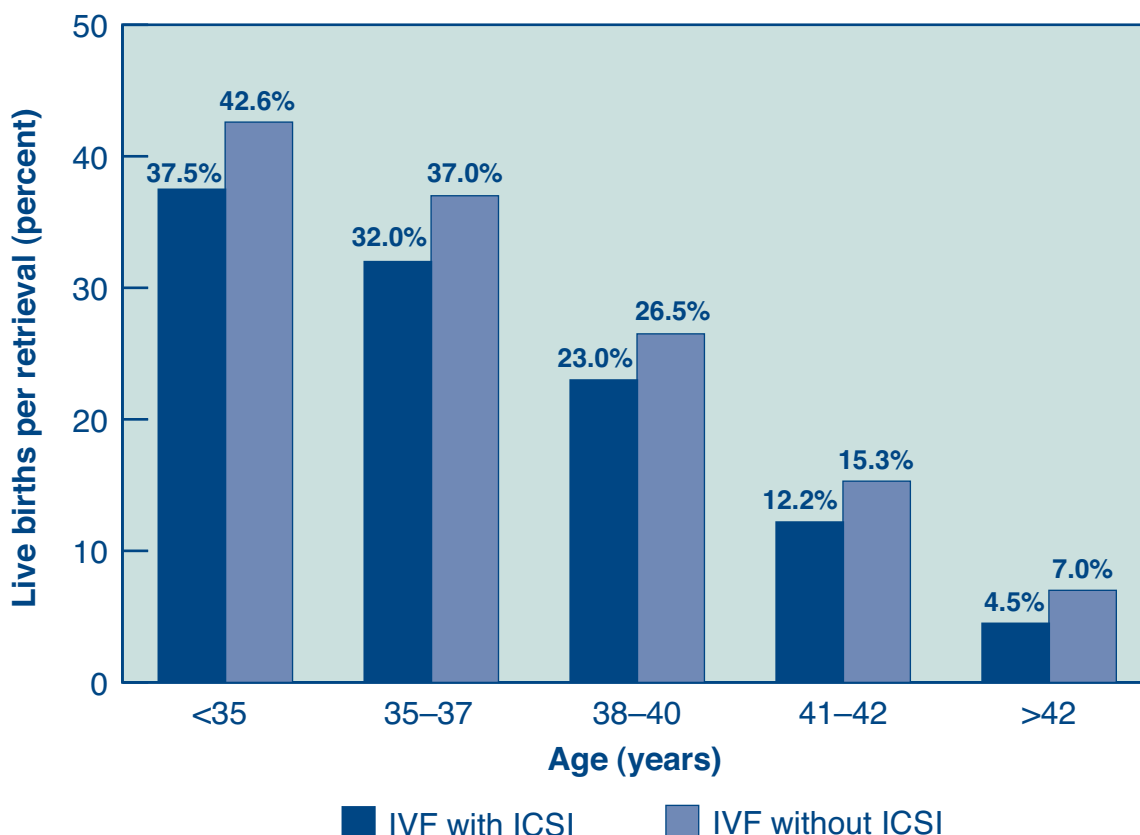
* Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

† Cycles using donor sperm and cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. The comparison group of IVF without ICSI includes couples with all diagnoses except male factor infertility.

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

As shown in Figure 27, a large number of ICSI procedures are now performed even when couples are not diagnosed with male factor infertility. Figure 29 presents success rates per retrieval for those cycles compared with ART cycles among couples who used IVF without ICSI. For every age group, the ICSI procedures were less successful. Information was not available to completely determine whether this finding was directly related to the ICSI procedure or whether the patients who used ICSI were somehow different from those who used IVF alone. However, separate evaluation of various groups of patients with an indication of being difficult to treat revealed a pattern of results consistent with those presented below. These difficult-to-treat groups included couples with previous failed ART cycles, couples diagnosed with diminished ovarian reserve, and couples diagnosed with a low number of eggs retrieved (fewer than five). Within each of these groups, ART cycles that used IVF with ICSI had lower success rates compared with cycles that used IVF without ICSI.

Figure 29
Live Births per Retrieval for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Among Couples Not Diagnosed with Male Factor Infertility, by Use of ICSI* and Woman’s Age,† 2002



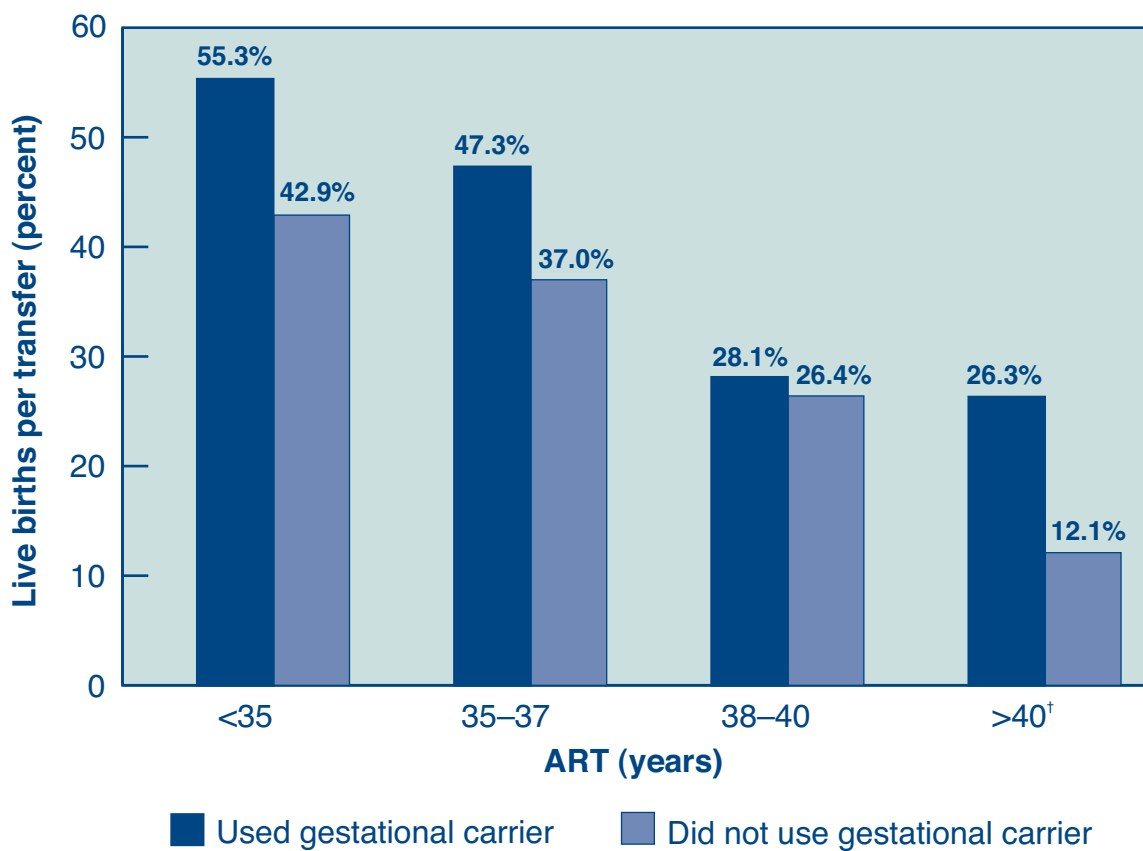
* Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

† Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded.

What are the success rates for women who use gestational carriers?

In some cases a woman has trouble carrying a pregnancy. In such cases the couple may use ART with a gestational carrier, sometimes called a surrogate. A gestational carrier is a woman who agrees to carry the developing embryo for a couple with infertility problems (the intended parents). Gestational carriers were used in 0.6% of ART cycles using fresh nondonor embryos in 2002 (548 cycles). Figure 30 compares success rates per transfer for ART cycles that used a gestational carrier in 2002 with cycles that did not. In all age groups, success rates for ART cycles that used gestational carriers were higher than success rates for those cycles that did not. However, the age of the ART patient (source of the egg) was a strong predictor of success regardless of whether a gestational carrier was used.

Figure 30
Comparison of Live Births per Transfer Between Cycles That Used Gestational Carriers and Those That Did Not (Both Using Fresh Nondonor Embryos), by ART Patient’s Age,* 2002

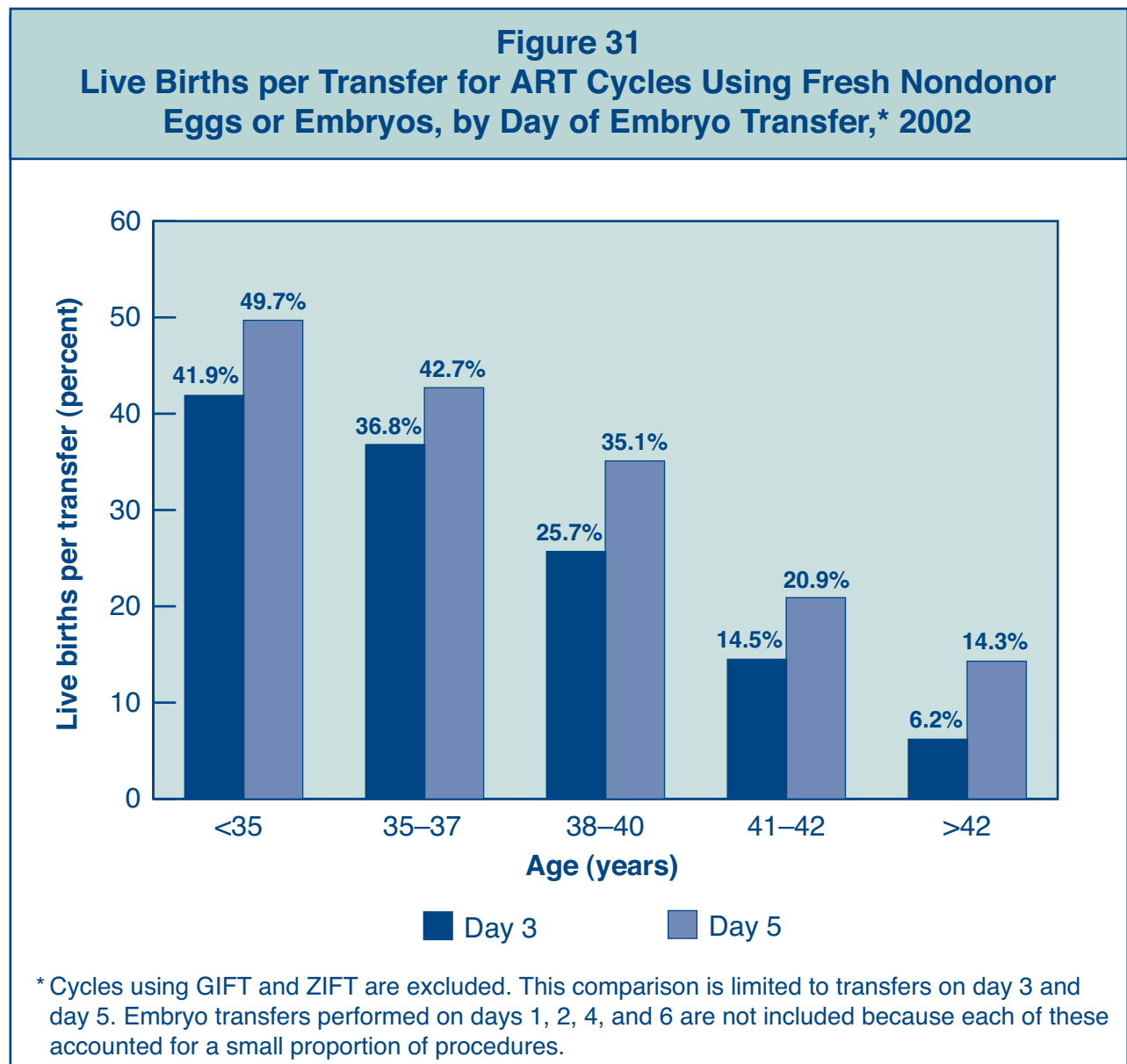


* Age categories reflect the age of the ART patient, not the age of the gestational carrier.

[†] We were unable to further subdivide ages >40 because the number of such cycles is very small.

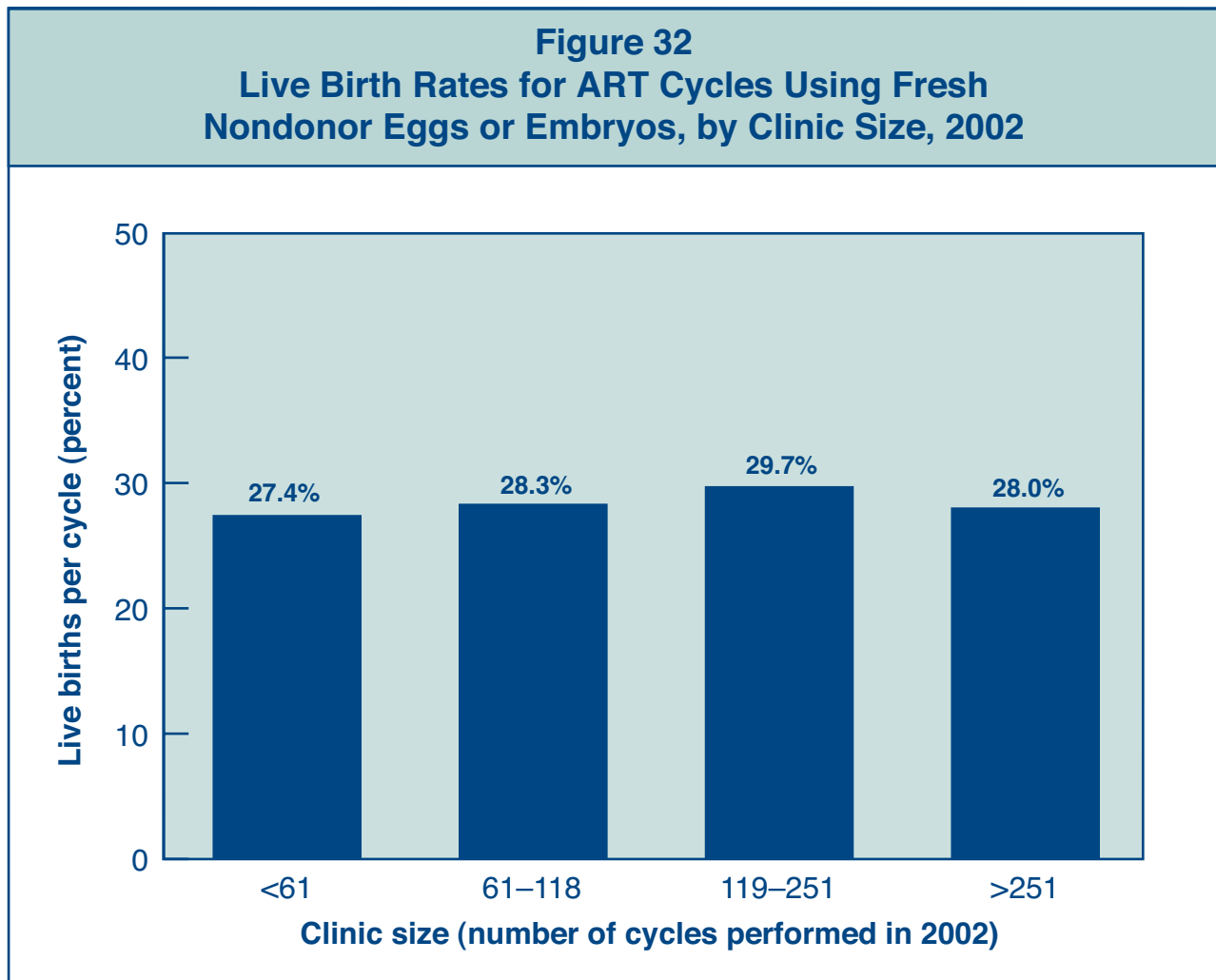
Are success rates affected by the day of embryo transfer?

Once an ART cycle has progressed from egg retrieval to successful fertilization, the embryo(s) can be transferred into the woman’s uterus anytime from 1 to 6 days after the eggs were retrieved. Figure 31 shows live birth rates per transfer for cycles that used fresh nondonor embryos by the day embryo transfer occurred. In 2002, about 75% of embryo transfers occurred on day 3. Using advanced laboratory techniques, embryo growth in the laboratory can be extended beyond day 3, most commonly to day 5. Among those ART cycles that progressed to the embryo transfer stage, the success rate was higher for embryos that had been cultured for 5 days than for those cultured for only 3 days. This pattern of results was seen for all age groups. However, it should be noted that embryo culture for 5 days may not be the best treatment option for all patients undergoing ART, because there is a risk that some embryos may not survive to day 5.



Does the size of the clinic affect its success rate?

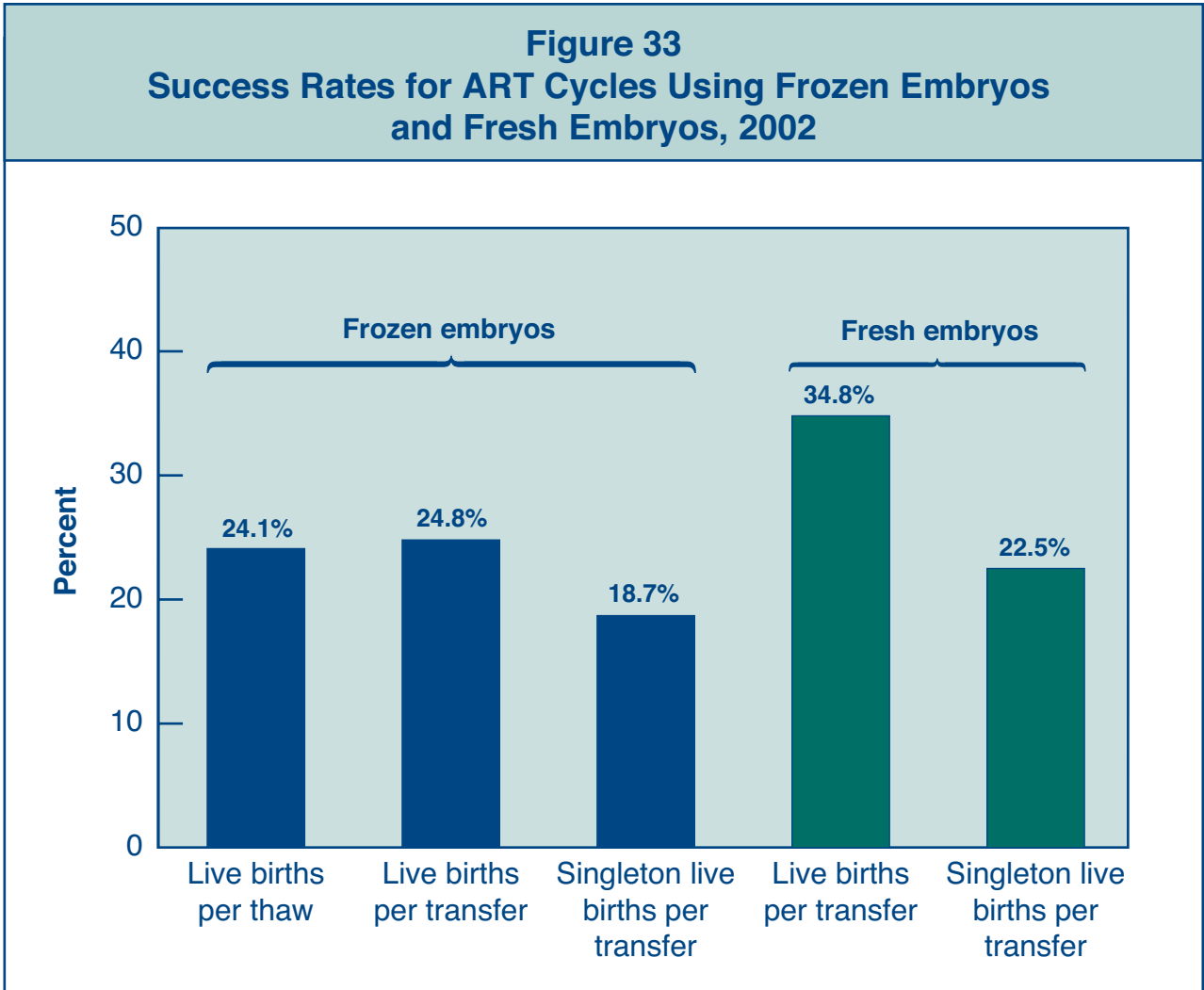
The number of ART procedures carried out every year varies among fertility clinics in the United States. In 2002, clinics that performed a small number of cycles had live birth rates that were comparable to the live birth rates for clinics that performed a large number of cycles. For Figure 32, clinics were divided equally into four groups (called quartiles) based on the size of the clinic as determined by the number of cycles it carried out. The percentage for each quartile represents the average success rate for clinics in that quartile. For the exact number of cycles and success rates at an individual clinic, refer to the clinic table section of this report.



SECTION 3: ART CYCLES USING FROZEN NONDONOR EMBRYOS

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

Frozen embryos were used in approximately 14% of all ART cycles performed in 2002 (16,383 cycles). Figure 33 compares the success rates for frozen embryos with the success rates for fresh embryos among women using their own eggs. Because some embryos do not survive the thawing process, the live birth per thaw rate is usually lower than the live birth per transfer rate. In 2002, the success rates for frozen embryos were lower than the success rates for fresh embryos. However, the average number of embryos transferred was similar for cycles using both frozen embryos and fresh embryos (see the national summary table on page 71 for information on the average number of embryos transferred for these cycles). It is important to note that cycles using frozen embryos are both less expensive and less invasive than those using fresh embryos because the woman does not have to go through the fertility drug stimulation and egg retrieval steps again.



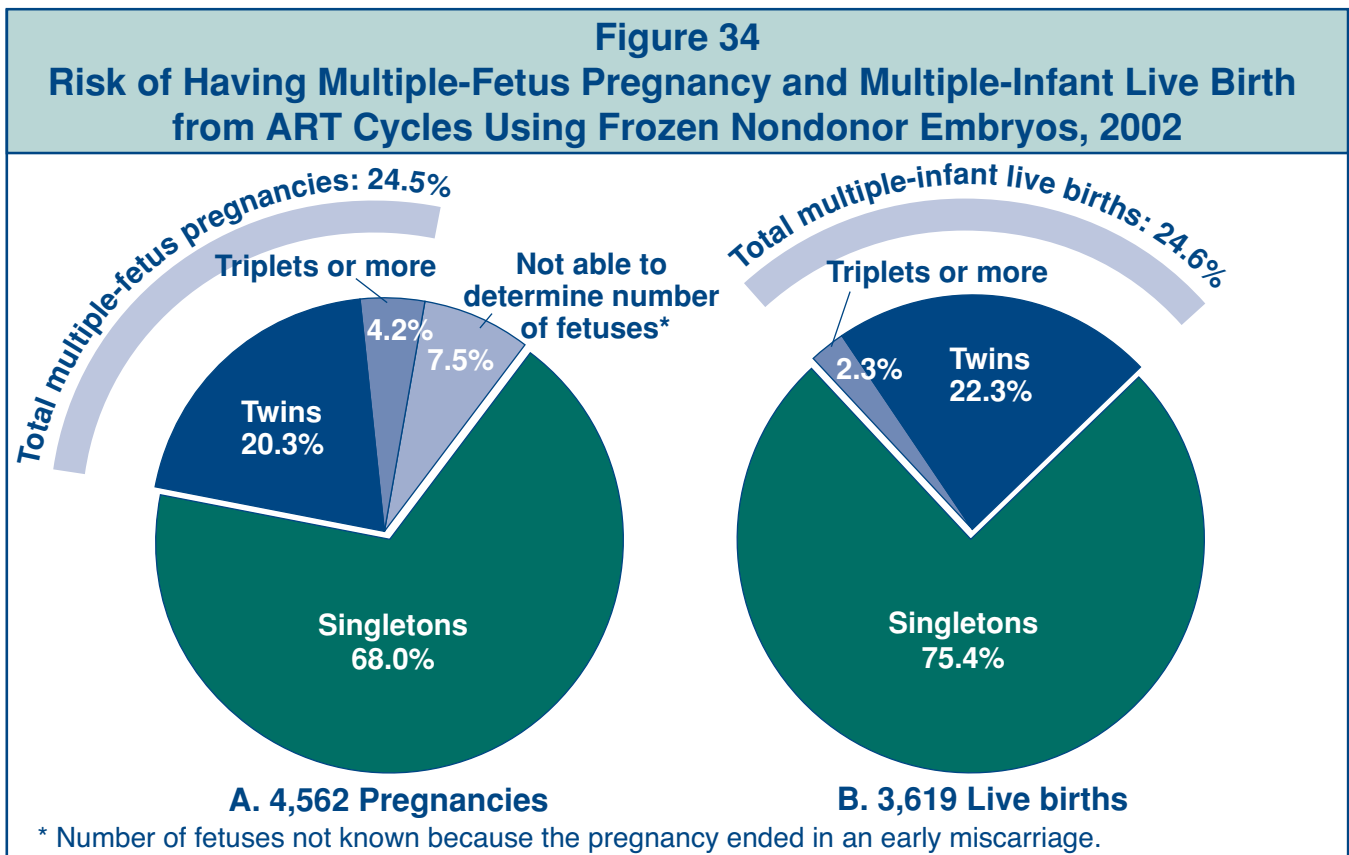
What is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth from an ART cycle using frozen nondonor embryos?

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

Part A of Figure 34 shows that among the 4,562 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using frozen nondonor embryos, 68% were singleton pregnancies, about 20% were twins, and slightly more than 4% were triplets or more. Approximately 8% of pregnancies ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined. Therefore, the percentage of pregnancies with more than one fetus might have been higher than what was reported (nearly 25%).

In 2002, 3,619 pregnancies from ART cycles that used frozen nondonor embryos resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 34 shows that approximately 25% of these live births produced more than one infant (about 22% twins and just over 2% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of slightly more than 3% in the general U.S. population.

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

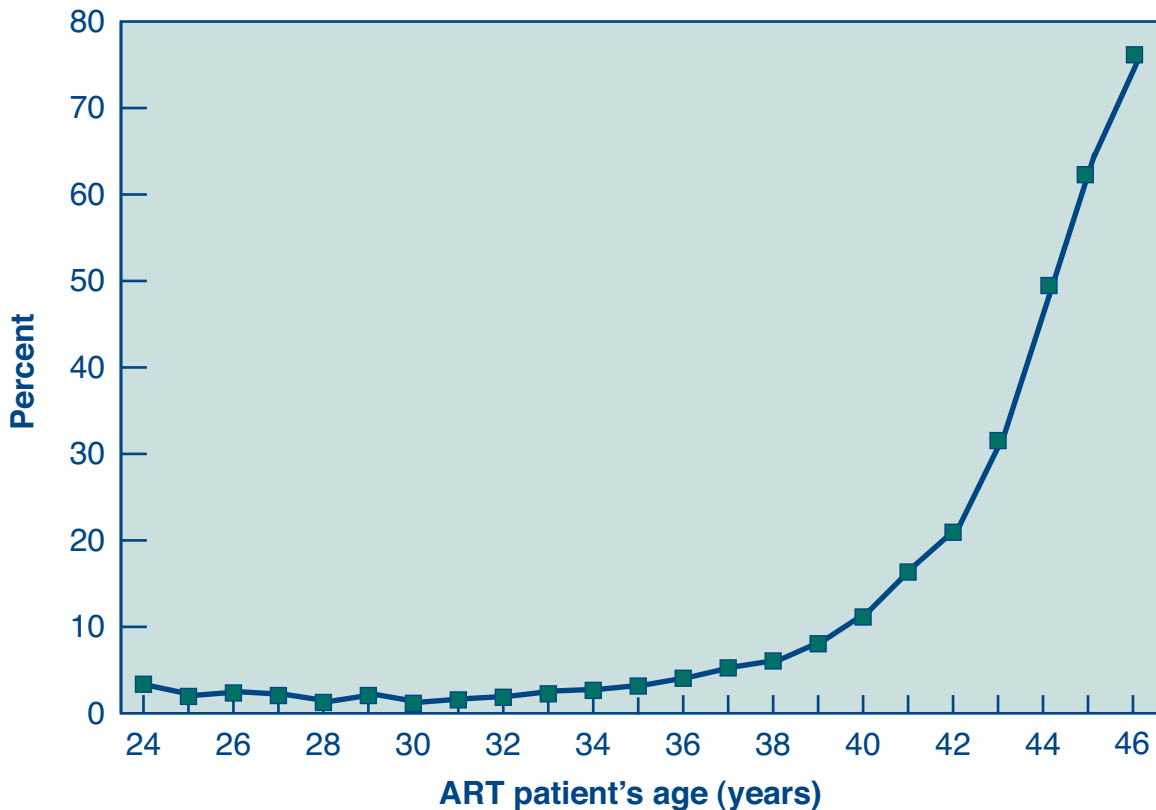


SECTION 4: ART CYCLES USING DONOR EGGS

Are older women undergoing ART more likely to use donor eggs or embryos?

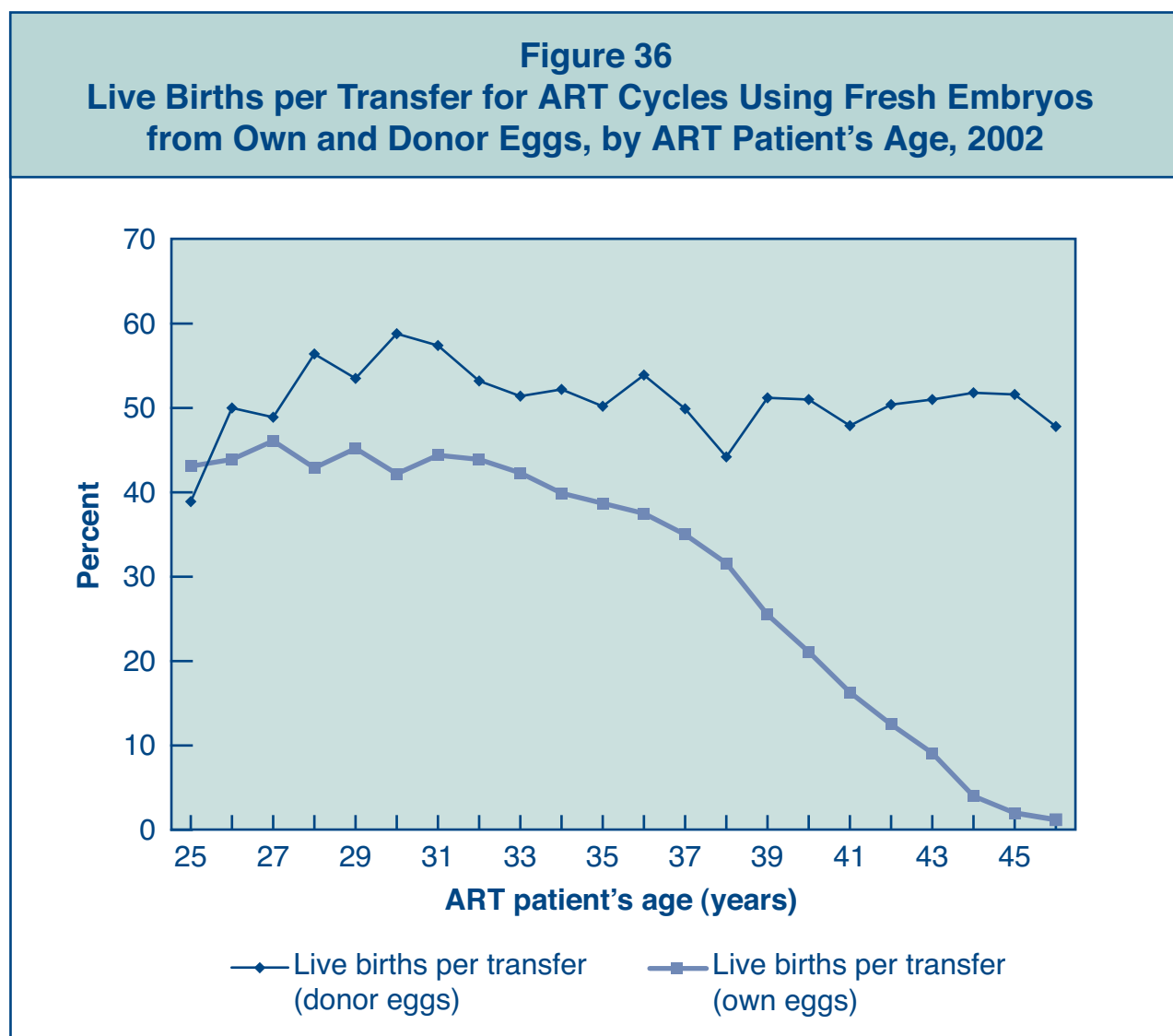
As shown in Figures 10, 11, and 12, eggs produced by women in older age groups form embryos that are less likely to implant and more likely to spontaneously abort if they do implant. As a result, ART using donor eggs is much more common among older women than among younger women. Donor eggs or embryos were used in slightly more than 11% of all ART cycles carried out in 2002 (13,183 cycles). Figure 35 shows the percentage of ART cycles using donor eggs in 2002 according to the woman's age. Few women younger than age 39 used donor eggs; however, the percentage of cycles carried out with donor eggs increased sharply starting at age 39. Among women older than age 45, about 77% of all ART cycles used donor eggs.

Figure 35
Percentage of ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs,
by ART Patient's Age, 2002



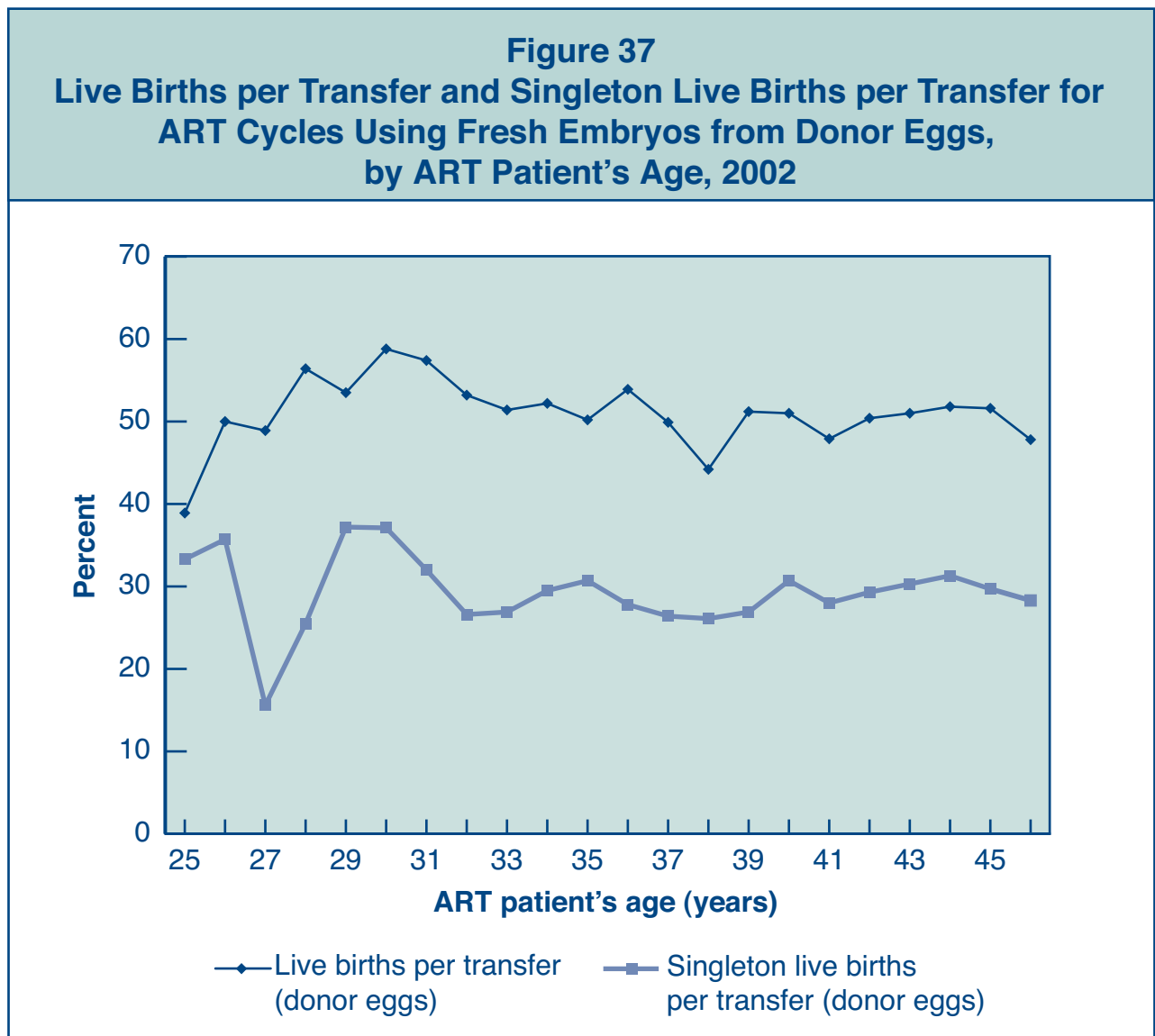
Do success rates differ by age for women who used ART with donor eggs compared with women who used ART with their own eggs?

Figure 36 compares live birth rates for ART cycles using fresh embryos from donor eggs with those for ART cycles using a woman’s own eggs among women of different ages. The likelihood of a fertilized egg implanting is related to the age of the woman who produced the egg. Egg donors are typically in their 20s or early 30s. Thus, the live birth per transfer rate for cycles using embryos from donor eggs varies only slightly across all age groups. The average live birth per transfer rate is 50%. In contrast, the live birth rates for cycles using embryos from women’s own eggs decline steadily as women get older.



How successful is ART when donor eggs are used?

Figure 37 shows live birth per transfer rates and singleton live birth per transfer rates for ART procedures using fresh embryos from donor eggs among women of different ages. For all ages, the singleton live birth rates (average 29%) were lower than the total live birth rates (average 50%). Singleton live births are an important measure of success because they have a much lower risk than multiple-infant births for adverse infant health outcomes, including prematurity, low birth weight, disability, and death.



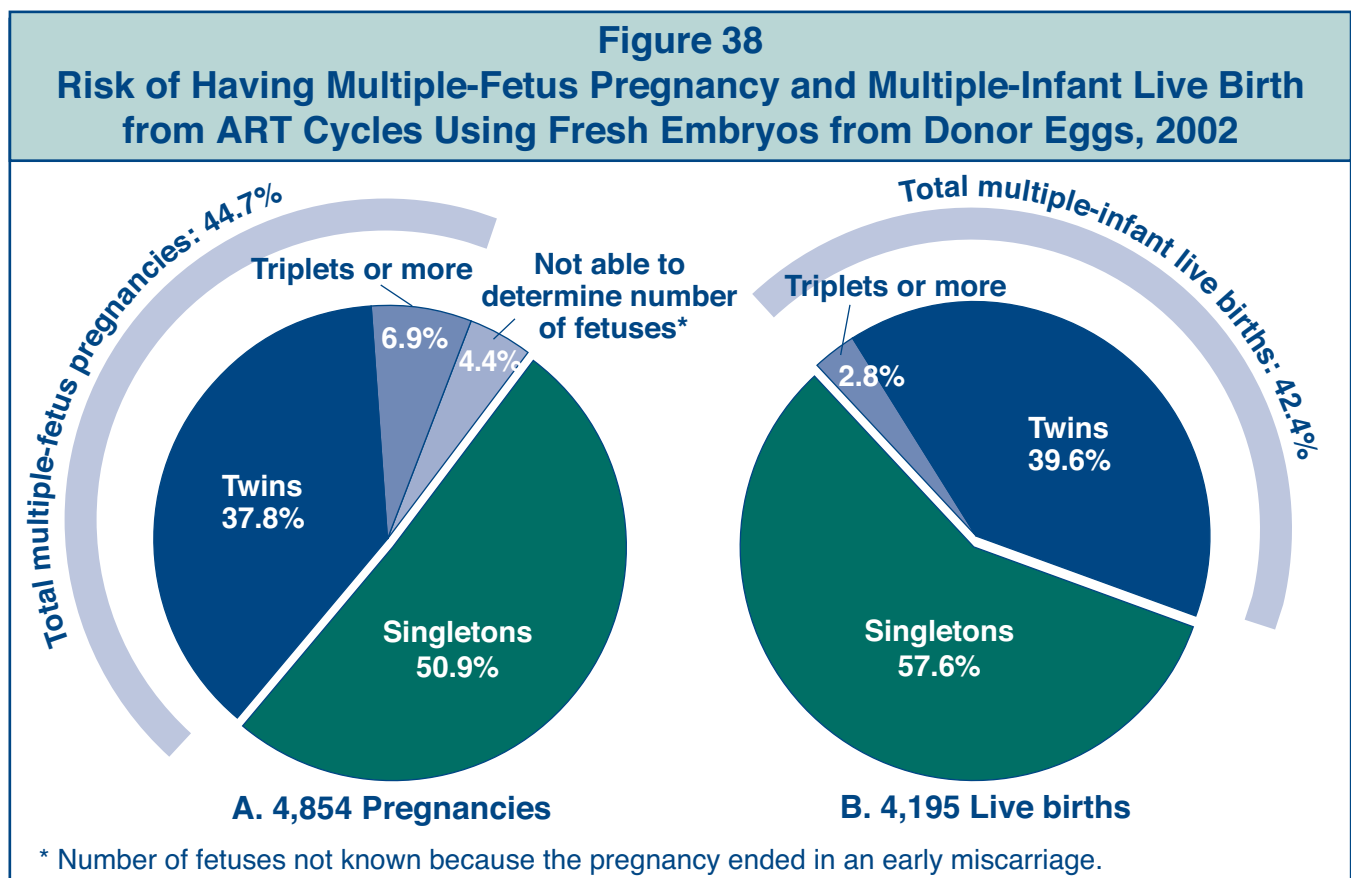
What is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth from an ART cycle using fresh donor eggs?

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

Part A of Figure 38 shows that among the 4,854 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using fresh embryos from donor eggs, about 51% were singleton pregnancies, about 38% were twins, and nearly 7% were triplets or more. Slightly more than 4% of pregnancies ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined. Therefore, the percentage of pregnancies with more than one fetus might have been higher than what was reported (about 45%).

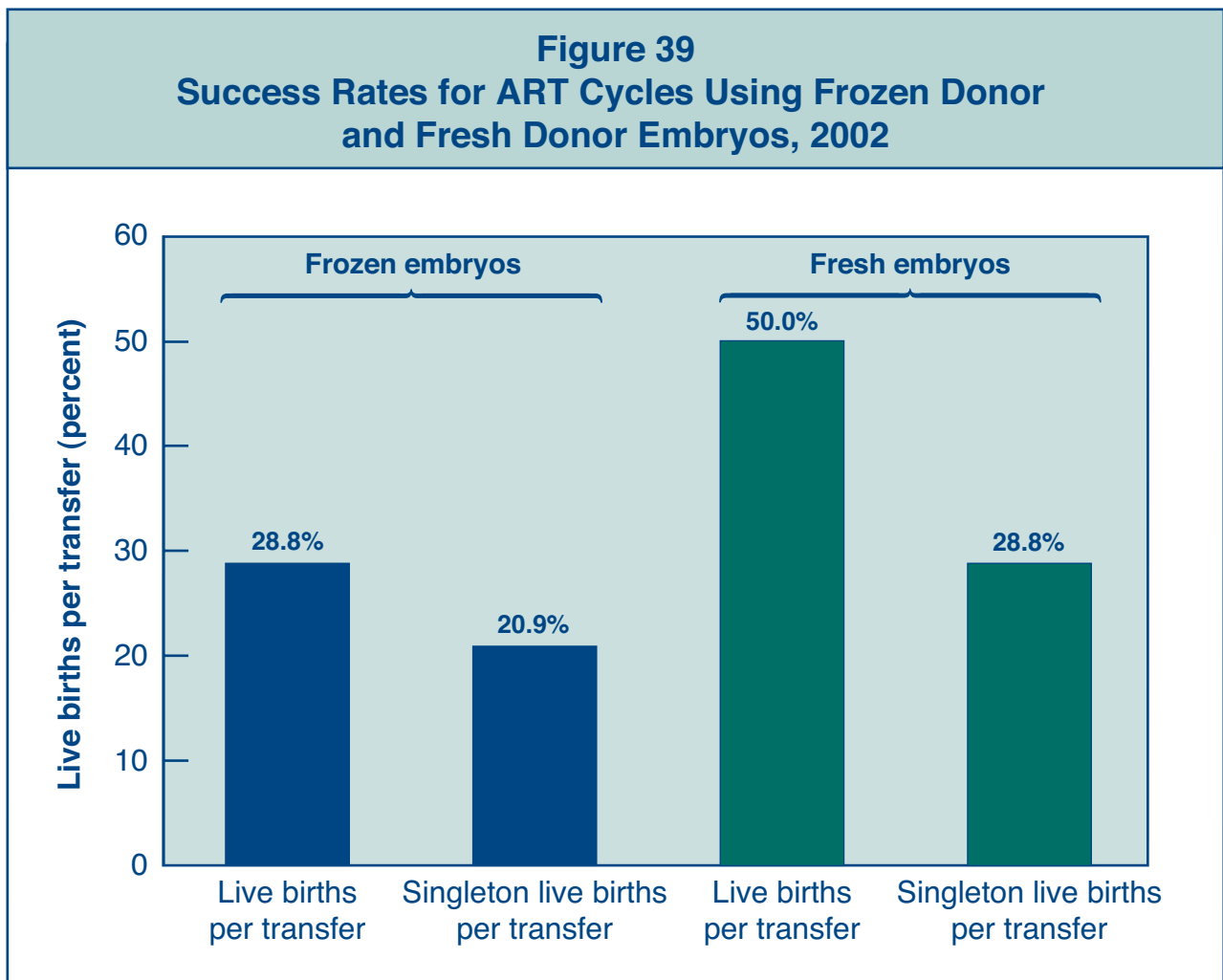
In 2002, 4,195 pregnancies from ART cycles that used fresh embryos from donor eggs resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 38 shows that slightly more than 42% of these live births produced more than one infant (about 40% twins and about 3% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of slightly more than 3% in the general population.

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



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

Figure 39 shows that the success rates per transfer for frozen donor embryos were substantially lower than the success rates per transfer for fresh donor embryos. This is similar to the findings for frozen nondonor embryos (see Figure 33, page 45). The average number of embryos transferred was similar for cycles using frozen donor embryos and those using fresh donor embryos (see the national summary table on page 71 for information on the average number of embryos transferred for these cycles).

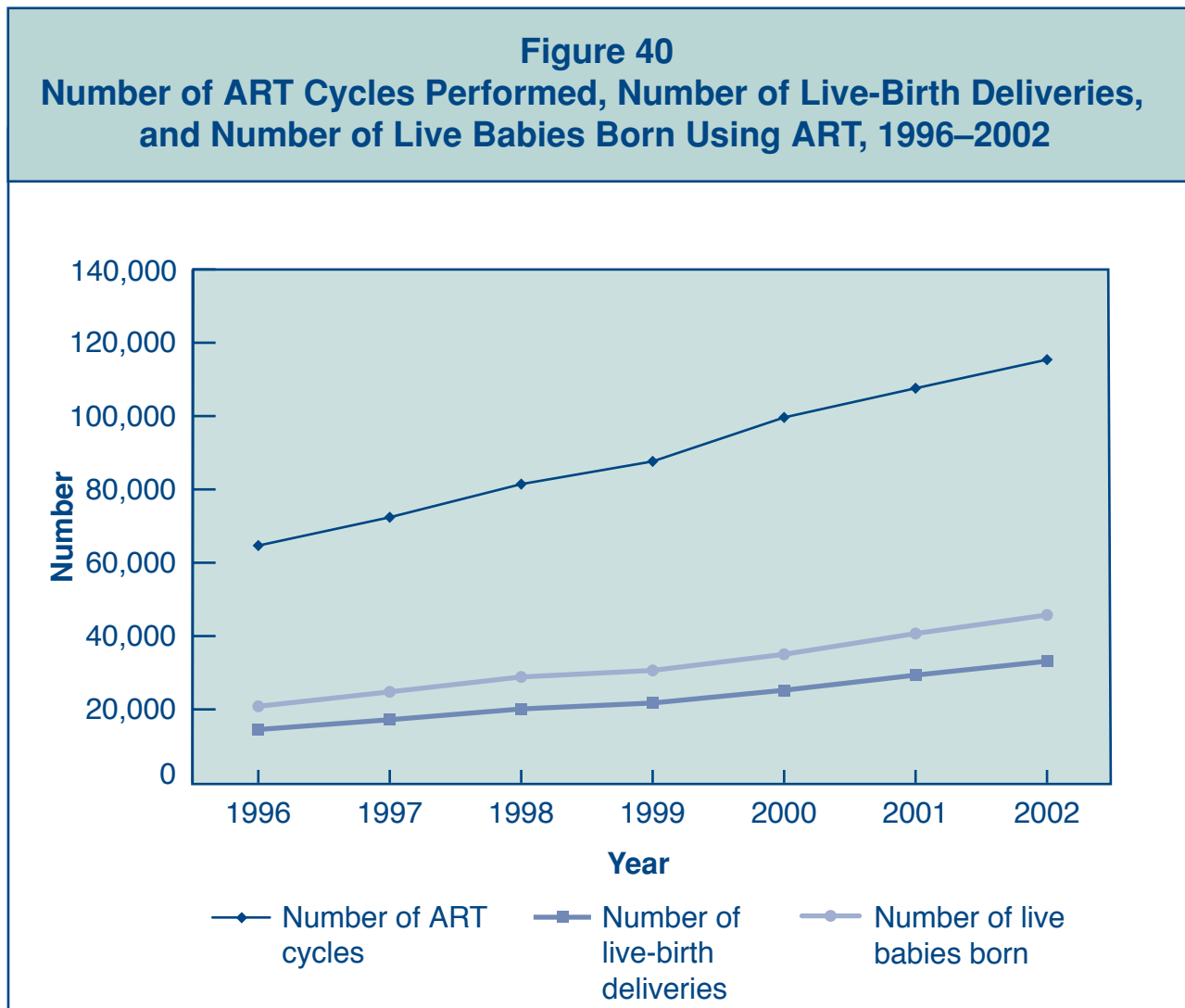


SECTION 5: ART TRENDS, 1996–2002

This report marks the eighth consecutive year that CDC has published an annual report detailing the success rates for ART clinics in the United States. Having several years of data gives us the opportunity to examine trends in ART use and success rates over time. Because the first year of data collection, 1995, did not include non-SART member clinics, we limit our examination of trends to the years 1996–2002.

Is the use of ART increasing?

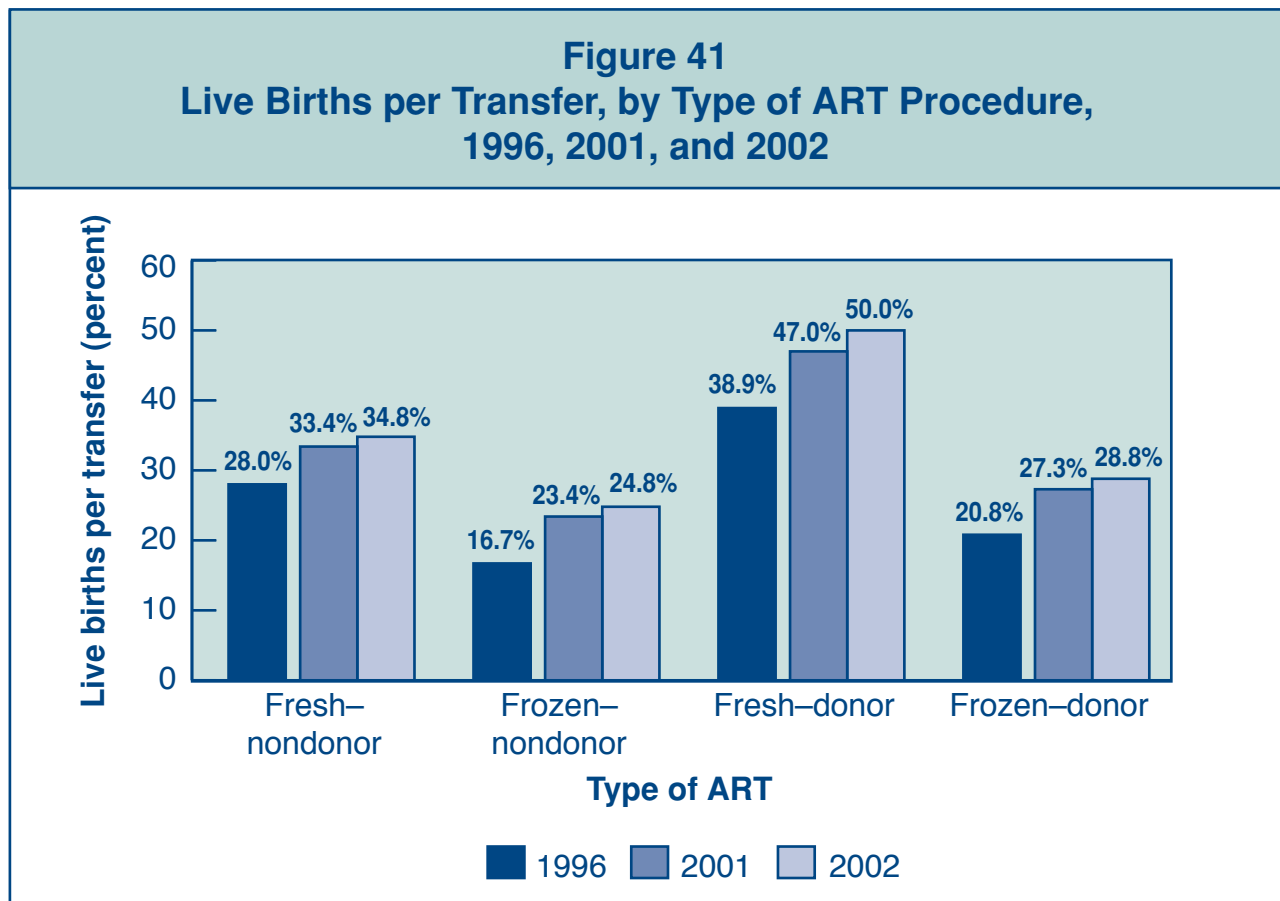
Figure 40 shows the number of ART cycles performed, the number of live-birth deliveries, and the number of live infants born using ART from 1996 through 2002. The number of ART cycles performed in the United States increased 78% overall, from 64,681 cycles in 1996 to 115,392 in 2002. The number of live-birth deliveries increased 128%, from 14,507 in 1996 to 33,141 in 2002. The number of live babies born who were conceived using ART also increased steadily between 1996 and 2002. In 2002, a total of 45,751 infants were born, an increase of 120% over the 20,840 born in 1996. Because in some cases more than one infant is born during a live-birth delivery (e.g., twins), the total number of live babies born is greater than the number of live-birth deliveries.



Are live birth rates improving?

Figure 41 presents live birth rates for the four primary types of ART cycles. Live birth rates are presented per transfer rather than per cycle because that is the only way to directly compare cycles using fresh embryos with those using frozen embryos. Trends in live birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the live birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2002 live birth rates with the 2001 live birth rates). We also assessed the total change in live birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) through 2002.

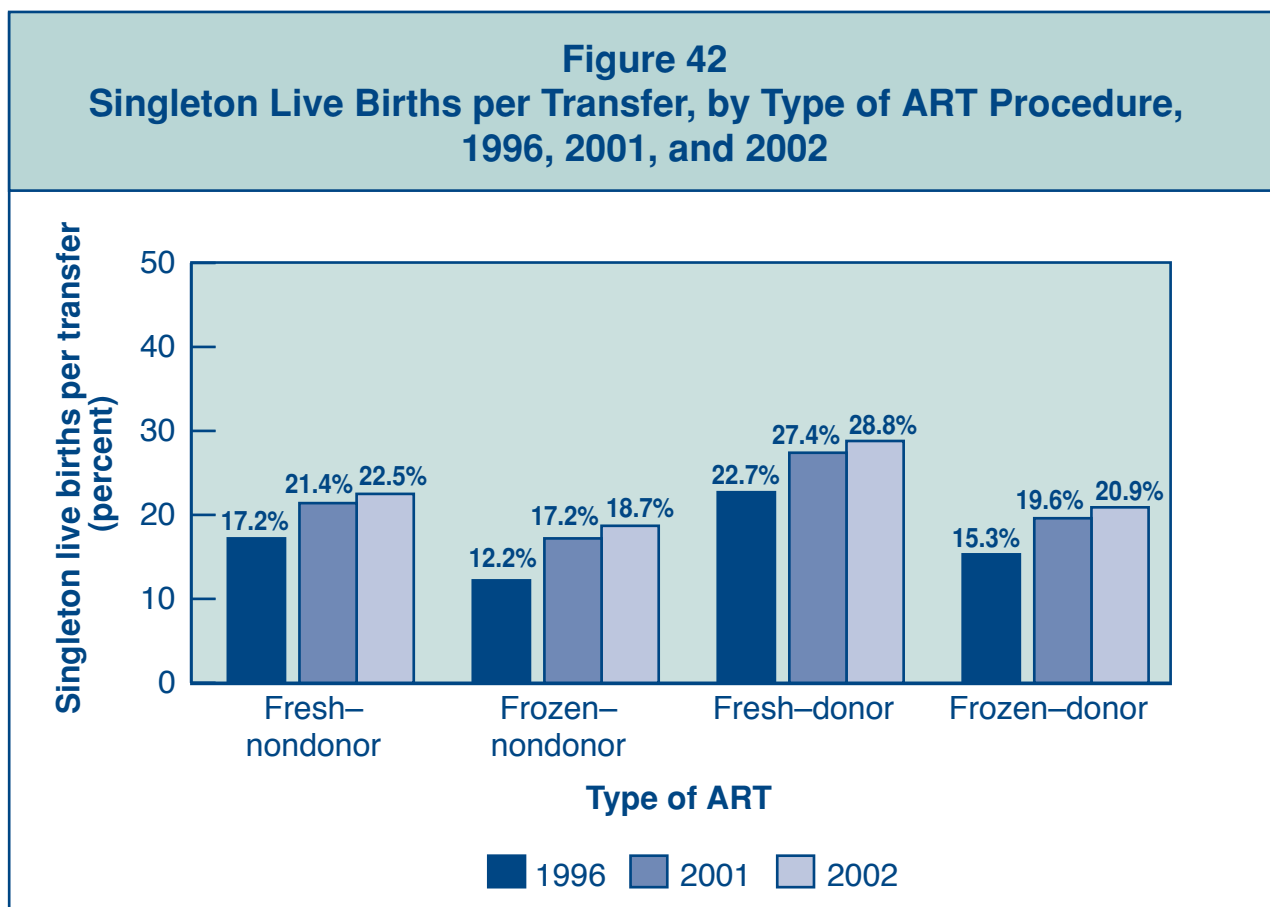
Between 2001 and 2002, the live birth rate for fresh–nondonor cycles increased 4%, from slightly more than 33% in 2001 to about 35% in 2002. Likewise, during the same time period, live birth rates increased 6% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 6% for fresh–donor cycles, and 8% for frozen–donor cycles. The live birth rates from 1996 through 2002 increased 24% for fresh–nondonor cycles, 49% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 29% for fresh–donor cycles, and 39% for frozen–donor cycles.



Are singleton live birth rates improving?

Singleton births are an important measure of success because they have a much lower risk than multiple-infant births for adverse infant health outcomes, including prematurity, low birth weight, disability, and death. Figure 42 presents singleton live birth rates for the four primary types of ART cycles. Singleton live birth rates are presented per transfer rather than per cycle because that is the only way to directly compare cycles using fresh embryos with those using frozen embryos. Trends in singleton live birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the singleton live birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2002 singleton live birth rates with the 2001 singleton live birth rates). We also assessed the total change in singleton live birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) through 2002.

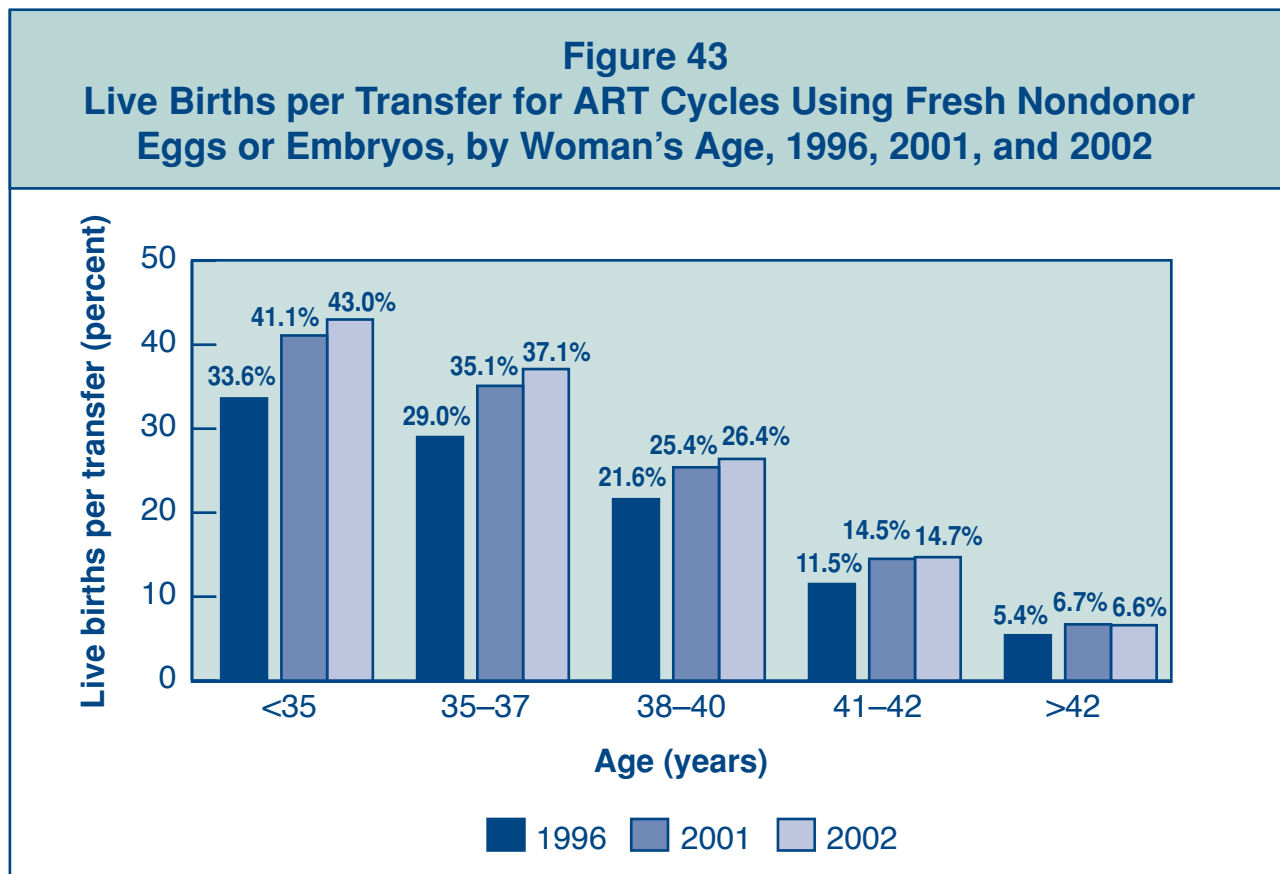
Between 2001 and 2002, the singleton live birth rate for fresh–nondonor cycles increased 5%, from slightly more than 21% in 2001 to about 23% in 2002. Likewise, during the same time period, singleton live birth rates increased 9% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 5% for fresh–donor cycles, and 7% for frozen–donor cycles. The singleton live birth rates from 1996 through 2002 increased 31% for fresh–nondonor cycles, 53% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 27% for fresh–donor cycles, and 37% for frozen–donor cycles.



Are live birth rates improving for all ART patients or only for those in particular age groups?

Figure 43 presents live birth rates per transfer, by woman’s age, for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. Trends in live birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the live birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2002 live birth rates with the 2001 live birth rates). We also assessed the total change in live birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) through 2002.

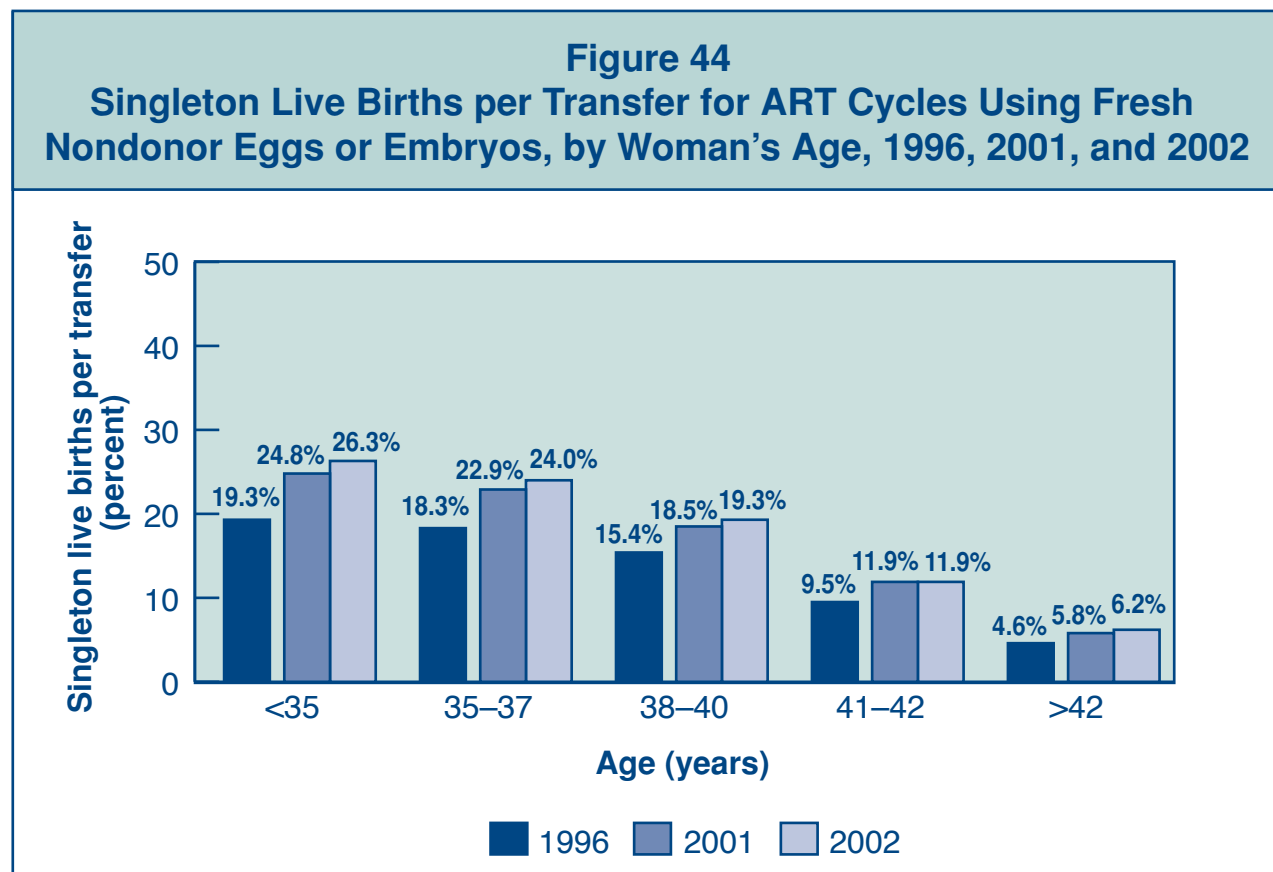
Between 2001 and 2002, the live birth rate increased 5% for women younger than 35, from about 41% in 2001 to 43% in 2002. Likewise, during the same time period, live birth rates increased 6% among women 35–37 and 4% for women 38–40. For women 41 or older, live birth rates were similar between 2001 and 2002. The increase in live birth rates from 1996 through 2002 was 28% for women younger than 35, 28% for women 35–37, 22% for women 38–40, 28% for women 41–42, and 22% for women older than 42.



Are singleton live birth rates improving for all ART patients or only for those in particular age groups?

Singleton live births are an important measure of success because they have a much lower risk than multiple-infant births for adverse infant health outcomes, including prematurity, low birth weight, disability, and death. Figure 44 presents singleton live birth rates per transfer, by woman's age, for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. Trends in singleton live birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the singleton live birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2002 singleton live birth rates with the 2001 singleton live birth rates). We also assessed the total change in singleton live birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) through 2002.

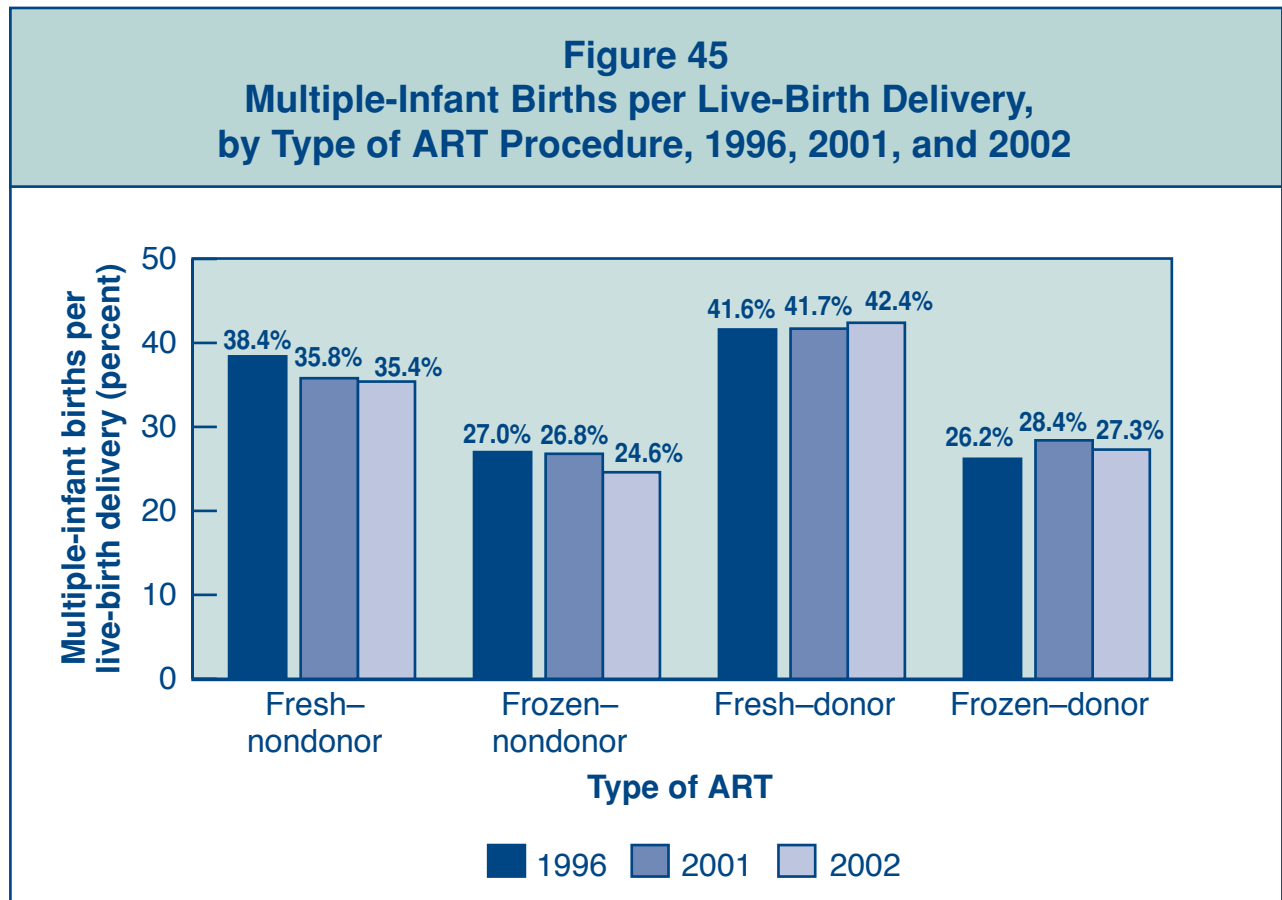
Between 2001 and 2002, the singleton live birth rate increased 6% for women younger than 35, from about 25% in 2001 to slightly more than 26% in 2002. Likewise, during the same time period, live birth rates increased 5% among women 35–37, 4% for women 38–40, and 7% for women older than 42. There was no change in the singleton live birth rate among women 41–42 years old. From 1996 through 2002, the singleton live birth rate for women younger than 35 increased 36%, from about 19% in 1996 to about 26% in 2002. Likewise, over the same time period, live birth rates increased 31% for women 35–37, 25% for women 38–40, 25% for women 41–42, and 35% for women older than 42.



Have multiple-infant birth rates changed?

Multiple-infant births are associated with greater problems for both mothers and infants, including higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, and infant disability or death. Figure 45 shows multiple-infant birth rates for the four primary types of ART cycles. Trends in multiple-infant birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in these rates over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2002 rates with the 2001 rates). We also assessed the total change in multiple-infant birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) through 2002.

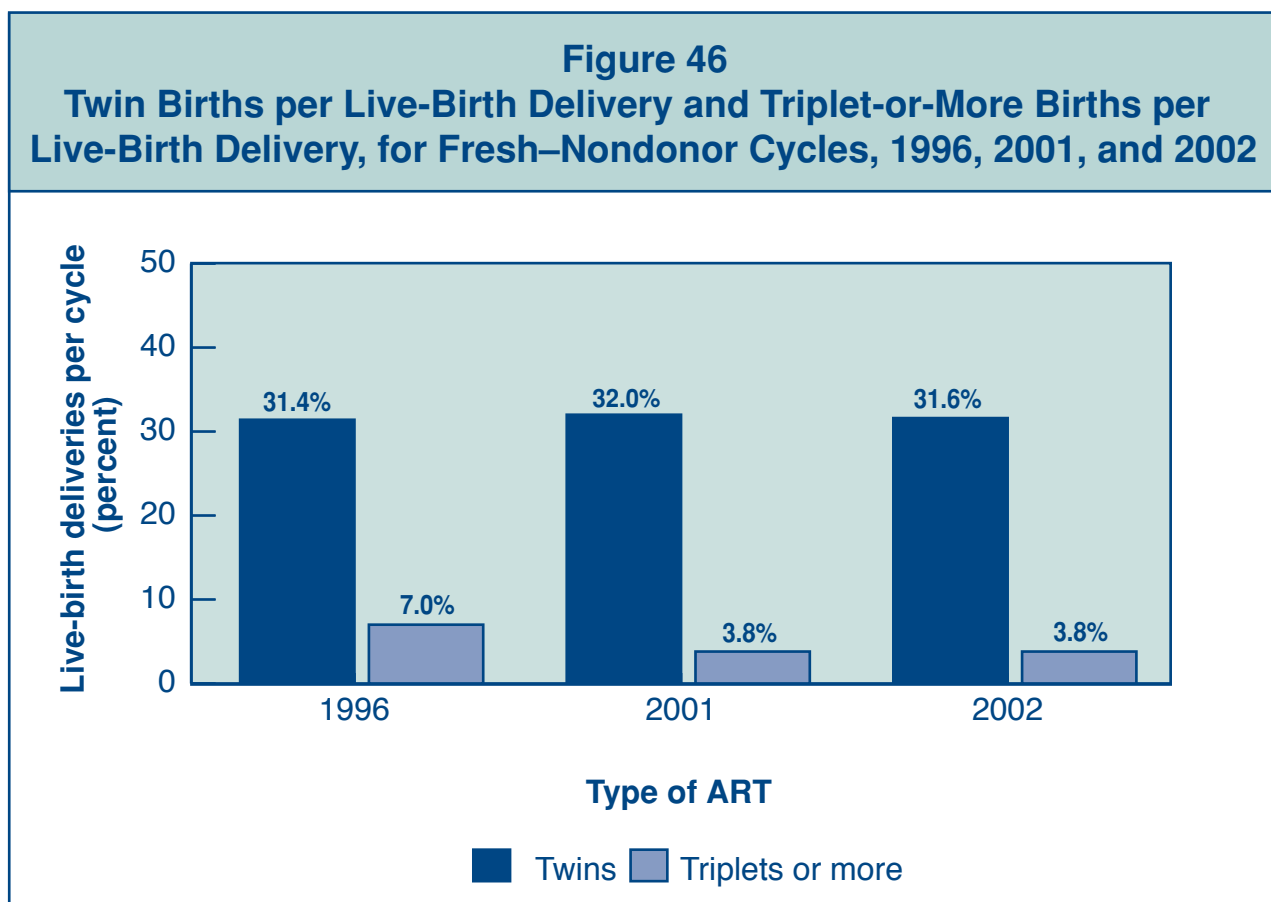
There was little change between 2001 and 2002 in the multiple-infant birth rates for both fresh–nondonor and fresh–donor cycles. During the same time period, multiple-infant birth rates decreased 8% for frozen–nondonor cycles and 4% for frozen–donor cycles. The multiple-infant birth rates from 1996 to 2002 decreased 8% for fresh–nondonor cycles and 9% for frozen–nondonor cycles. The multiple-infant birth rates from 1996 through 2002 were similar for fresh–donor and frozen–donor cycles.



Have twin and triplet-or-more birth rates changed?

Figure 46 compares twin and triplet-or-more birth rates for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 1996 (the first full year of data collection), 2001, and 2002. Twins made up the vast majority of multiple-infant births in each of these years. Since 1996, the triplet-or-more birth rate for fresh-nondonor cycles has decreased, but there has been no change in the twin birth rate.

It is important to note that twins, albeit to a lesser extent than triplets or more, are still at substantially greater risk for illness and death than singletons. These risks include low birth weight, preterm birth, and neurological impairments such as cerebral palsy. Both the twin and triplet-or-more birth rates remain significantly higher for ART births than for births resulting from natural conception.



**2002 FERTILITY
CLINIC TABLES**

**National Summary
and
Fertility Clinic Reports**

INTRODUCTION TO FERTILITY CLINIC TABLES

The first table in this section is the national summary of combined data from all clinics. Individual clinic tables follow, with each clinic's data presented in a one-page table that includes the types of ART used, patient diagnoses, success rates that each clinic reported and verified for 2002, and individual program characteristics. Clinics are listed in alphabetical order by state, city, and clinic name.

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

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

- ***These statistics are for 2002.*** Data for cycles started in 2002 could not be published until 2004 because the final outcomes of pregnancies conceived in December 2002 were not known until October 2003. Additional time was then required to collect and analyze the data and prepare the report. Many factors that contribute to a clinic's success rate may have changed, for better or for worse, in the 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 2002 may differ from current rates.
- ***No reported success rate is absolute.*** A clinic's success rates will vary from year to year even if all determining factors remain the same. However, the more cycles that a clinic carries out, the less the rate is likely to vary. Conversely, clinics that carry out fewer cycles are likely to have more variability in success rates from year to year. As an extreme example, if a clinic reports only one ART cycle in a given category, as is sometimes the case in the data presented here, the clinic's success rate in that category would be either 0% or 100%. For further detail, see the explanation of confidence intervals on pages 467–468.
- ***Some clinics see more than the average number of patients with difficult infertility problems.*** Some clinics are willing to offer ART to most potential users, even those who have a low probability of success. Others discourage such patients or encourage them to use donor eggs, a practice that results in higher success rates among older women. Clinics that accept a higher percentage of women who previously have had multiple unsuccessful ART cycles will generally have lower success rates. In contrast, clinics that offer ART procedures to patients who might have become pregnant with less technologically advanced treatment will have higher success rates.

A related issue is that success rates shown in this report are presented in terms of cycles, as required by law, rather than in terms of women. As a result, women who had more than one ART cycle in 2002 are represented in multiple cycles. If a woman who underwent several ART cycles at a given clinic either never had a successful cycle or had a successful cycle only after numerous attempts, the clinic's success rates would be lowered.

- **Cancellation rates affect a clinic's success rate.** Cancellation rates for cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos vary among clinics from less than 1% to about 40%. A high cancellation rate tends to lower the live birth per cycle rate but may increase the live birth per retrieval rate and the live birth per transfer rate.
- **Success rates for unstimulated (or "natural") cycles are included with those for stimulated cycles.** In an unstimulated cycle, the woman ovulates naturally rather than through the daily injections used in stimulated cycles. Unstimulated cycles are less expensive because they require no daily injections and fewer ultrasounds and blood tests. However, women who use natural or mild stimulation produce only one or two follicles, thus reducing the potential number of embryos for transfer. As a result, unstimulated cycles are less successful, and clinics that carry out a relatively high proportion of unstimulated cycles will have lower success rates. Nationally, fewer than 1% of ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2002 were unstimulated. However, in a very few clinics, more than 5% of cycles were unstimulated.
- **Success rates are calculated per cycle rather than per patient.** Therefore, for patients who undergo both fresh and frozen cycles, success rates are calculated separately for each cycle. Clinics that have very good live birth rates with frozen embryos would have higher ART success rates if these births were included as successes from the original stimulated cycle. Consumers should look at both rates (for cycles using fresh embryos and for those using frozen embryos) when assessing a clinic's success rates.
- **The number of embryos transferred varies from clinic to clinic.** In 2002, the average number of embryos that a clinic transferred to women younger than age 35 ranged from two to five for fresh–nondonor cycles. The American Society for Reproductive Medicine and the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology discourage the transfer of a large number of embryos because it increases the likelihood of multiple gestations. Multiple gestations, in turn, increase both the probability of premature birth and its related problems and the need for multifetal pregnancy reductions.

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

- Quality of eggs.
- Quality of sperm (including motility and ability to penetrate the egg).
- Skill and competence of the treatment team.
- General health of the woman.
- Genetic factors.

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

Although ART offers important options for the treatment of infertility, the decision to use ART involves many factors in addition to success rates. Going through repeated ART cycles requires substantial commitments of time, effort, money, and emotional energy. Therefore, consumers should carefully examine all related financial, psychological, and medical issues before beginning treatment. They also will want to consider the location of the clinic, the counseling and support services available, and the rapport that staff members have with their patients. An explanation of how to read a fertility clinic table begins on page 65.

Sample Clinic Table

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

1 Type of ART ^a		2 Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 53% Unstimulated <1% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	<1%		Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%		Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	13%
			Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
		Male factor	17%			

4 2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	5 Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
4A Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	115	106	68	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.2	37.7	23.5	5/19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.4	31.1	20.6	2/19
6 (Confidence Interval)	(28.5–46.2)	(22.3–39.9)	(11.0–30.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	33.3	23.7	2/17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.4	34.7	24.1	2/15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.3	29.5	19.0	2/15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.2	6.6	13.2	2/19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5	3.8	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.5	12.5	4/16	1/5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	2.5	1/16	0/5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	44.2	15.2	3/14	0/2
4B Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	62	25	20	14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.4	24.0	20.0	2/14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0	2.7	3.1
	All Ages Combined^e			
4C Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	49		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.0		4/14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		3.4	

7 CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: ART Clinic of the United States

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

How to Read a Fertility Clinic Table

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

1. Type of ART used

This section gives the breakdown of ART cycle types that each clinic performed using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos (IVF, GIFT, ZIFT, or combinations thereof). It also lists the percentage of procedures that involved intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), which was not performed by all clinics in 2002; the percentage of cycles that were unstimulated; and the percentage of cycles that used a gestational carrier. (See Glossary for definitions of IVF, GIFT, ZIFT, ICSI, and gestational carrier.)

2. ART patient diagnosis

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

3. Verification

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

4. Success rates by type of cycle

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

The success rates indicate the average chance of success for the given procedure at the clinic in 2002 for each of four age groups. Success rates are calculated as the percentage of cycles started, egg retrievals, or embryo transfers that resulted in either pregnancies or live births at the ART clinic in 2002. For example, if a clinic started a total of 50 cycles in 2002 and these resulted in 15 live births, the average success rate for cycles started at that clinic would be

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

Thus, the success rate at that clinic in 2002 was 30%, meaning that 30% of cycles started that year resulted in a live birth.

Success rate calculations are very unstable if they are based on a small number of cycles. Therefore, when fewer than 20 cycles are reported in a given category, the rates are shown as fractions rather than percentages. For example, the sample clinic carried out only 19

fresh-embryo cycles using nondonor eggs among women aged 41–42 years. Of these 19 cycles, 2—or 10%—were successful. However, because of the small number of cycles, 10% is not a statistically reliable success rate, so the success rate is presented as 2 / 19, meaning 2 out of 19.

4A. Cycles using fresh embryos from nondonor eggs

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

- **Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies**

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

A stimulated cycle is started when a woman begins taking fertility drugs; an unstimulated cycle is started when egg production begins being monitored. The number of cycles that a clinic starts is not the same as the number of patients that it treats because some women start more than one cycle in a year. Because some pregnancies end in a miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth, this rate is usually higher than the live birth rate.

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

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

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

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

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

This number represents the cycles that resulted in a live birth out of all cycles in which an egg retrieval was performed. The number of egg retrievals a clinic performs often is smaller than the number of cycles started because some cycles are canceled before the woman has an egg retrieved. As a result, this rate is usually higher than the live births per cycle started rate. Cycles are canceled for many reasons: eggs may not develop, the patient may become ill, or the patient may choose to stop treatment (see Figure 4).

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

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

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

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

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

This number represents the cycles that resulted in the birth of a single infant out of all cycles in which one or more embryos were transferred into the woman's uterus or, in the case of GIFT and ZIFT, egg and sperm or embryos were transferred into the woman's fallopian tubes. Singleton births have a much lower risk than multiple-infant births for adverse infant health outcomes, including prematurity, low birth weight, disability, and death.

- **Percentage of cancellations**

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

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

- **Average number of embryos transferred**

(Average number of embryos per embryo transfer procedure)

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

- **Percentage of pregnancies with twins**

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

A pregnancy with two fetuses is counted as one pregnancy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4B. Cycles using frozen embryos from nondonor eggs

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

4C. Cycles using donor eggs

Success rates are presented separately for cycles using fresh donor eggs or embryos and those using frozen donor embryos. Older women, women with premature ovarian failure (early menopause), women whose ovaries have been removed, and women with a genetic concern about using their own eggs may consider using eggs that are donated by a young, healthy woman. Embryos donated by couples who previously had ART also may be available. Many clinics provide services for donor egg and embryo cycles. For these cycle types, results from women in all age groups (including older than 42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not affect success rates with donor eggs (see Figures 36 and 37 on pages 48 and 49).

5. Age of woman

Because a woman's fertility declines with age, clinics report lower success rates for older women attempting to become pregnant with their own eggs. For this reason, rates for women using nondonor eggs or embryos are reported separately for women younger than age 35, for women 35–37, for women 38–40, and for women 41–42. Clinic-specific outcome rates are not shown for women older than 42 who undergo ART using their own eggs because the number of women in this age group at each clinic is small; therefore, a calculation of the live birth rate in older age groups may not be meaningful. Readers are encouraged to review national outcomes for these age groups shown on page 23. The sample clinic table illustrates the decline in ART success rates among older women. For example, for cycles that used fresh embryos from nondonor eggs, the percentage of cycles resulting in live births among women younger than 35 was 37.4%, whereas the percentage of cycles resulting in live births among women aged 38–40 was 20.6%.

6. Confidence interval

The tables show a range, called the **95% confidence interval**, that conveys the reliability of a clinic's demonstrated success rate. This range is calculated only if 20 or more cycles are reported in an age category. (When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in a given category, success rates are shown as fractions rather than percentages; see paragraph 4, Success Rates by Type of Cycle, pages 65–66.) In general, the more cycles that a clinic performs, the narrower the range. A narrow range means we are more confident that a clinic would have a similar success rate if it treated other similar groups of patients under similar clinical conditions. On the other hand, a wide range tells us that a clinic's success rate is more likely to vary under similar circumstances because we had less information (fewer cycles) on which to base our estimates. Even though one clinic's success rate may appear higher than another's

based on the confidence intervals, ***these confidence intervals are only one indication that the success rate may be better. Other factors also must be considered*** when comparing rates from two clinics. For example, some clinics see more than the average number of patients with difficult infertility problems, whereas others discourage patients with a low probability of success. For further information on important factors to consider when using the tables to assess a clinic, refer to pages 61–63.

For a more detailed explanation and examples of confidence intervals, see pages 467–468 in Appendix A.

7. Clinic services and profile

- **Current Name.** This name reflects name changes that may have occurred since 2002, whereas the clinic name at the top of the table was the name of the ART clinic as it existed in 2002. Some clinics not only have changed their names but have reorganized as well. Reorganization is defined as a change in ownership or affiliation or a change in at least two of the three key staff positions (practice director, medical director, or laboratory director). In such cases, no current name will be listed, but a statement will be included that the clinic has undergone reorganization since 2002. Also, in such cases, no current clinic services or profile will be listed.
- **Donor egg program.** Some clinics have programs for ART using donor eggs. Donor eggs are eggs that have been retrieved from one woman (the donor) and then transferred to another woman who is unable to conceive with her own eggs (the recipient). Policies regarding sharing of donor eggs vary from clinic to clinic.
- **Donor embryo.** These are embryos that were donated by another couple who previously underwent ART treatment and had extra embryos available.
- **Single women.** Clinics have varying policies regarding ART services for single (unmarried) women.
- **Gestational carriers.** A gestational carrier is a woman who carries a child for another woman; sometimes such women are referred to as gestational surrogates. Policies regarding ART services using gestational carriers vary from clinic to clinic. Some states do not permit clinics to offer this service.
- **Cryopreservation.** This item refers to whether the clinic has a program for freezing extra embryos that may be available from a couple’s ART cycle.
- **SART member.** In 2002, 357 of the 391 reporting clinics were SART members.
- **Verified lab accreditation.** If “yes” appears next to this item, the ART clinic uses an embryo laboratory accredited by one of the following organizations:
 - College of American Pathologists (CAP), Reproductive Laboratory Accreditation Program
 - Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)
 - New York State tissue bank program

If “pending” appears here, it means that the clinic has submitted an application for accreditation to one of the above organizations and has provided proof of such application to SART. “No” indicates that the embryo laboratory has not been accredited by any of these three organizations.

CDC provides this information as a public service. ***Please note that CDC does not oversee any of these accreditation programs.*** They are all nonfederal programs. To become certified, laboratories must have in place systems and processes that comply with the accrediting organization’s standards. Depending on the organization, standards may include those for personnel, quality control and quality assurance, specimen tracking, results reporting, and the performance of technical procedures. Compliance with these standards is confirmed by documentation provided by the laboratory and by on-site inspections. For further information, consumers may contact the accrediting organizations directly, as follows:

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

Further information on laboratory accreditation is provided in Appendix C.

2002 National Summary

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^c
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37,591	19,110	17,454	7,733
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies	42.5	36.4	27.5	17.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^b	36.9	30.6	20.5	10.7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^b	40.7	35.1	24.7	13.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^b	43.0	37.1	26.4	14.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births	26.3	24.0	19.3	11.9
Percentage of cancellations	9.2	12.6	16.8	19.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins	33.2	28.9	22.6	15.5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more	7.2	8.2	5.1	3.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^b	38.9	35.4	26.9	18.6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7,680	3,463	2,327	699
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^b	27.9	24.1	20.0	16.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
All Ages Combined^d				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers		8,394		3,476
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^b		50.0		28.8
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		2.9

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Total number of reporting clinics: 391

Percentage of clinics that offer the following services:

Donor egg	90%	Gestational carriers	72%
Donor embryo	60%	Cryopreservation	97%
Single women	85%		

Clinic profile:

SART member	91%
Verified lab accreditation	
Yes	92%
No	4%
Pending	4%

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

ART PROGRAM OF ALABAMA BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	54%
				Male factor	4%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	125	45	17	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	46.7	4 / 17	3 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	42.2	3 / 17	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(27.6–44.4)	(27.8–56.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	46.3	3 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.5	46.3	3 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.5	34.1	2 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.0	8.9	3 / 17	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.0	23.8	0 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	9.5	1 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.2	5 / 19	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	4	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.3	1.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	29		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.1		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: ART Program of Alabama

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	93%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	7%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	17	7	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	23.3	5 / 17	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	18.6 (7.0–30.2)	5 / 17	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.0	5 / 17	1 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	5 / 17	1 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	10.0	3 / 17	1 / 7	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.3	0 / 17	0 / 7	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.2	4.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.3	1.0	1.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 12			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Alabama at Birmingham

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
MOBILE, ALABAMA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	21%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	1%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	87	37	23	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	59.8	45.9	26.1	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.6	37.8	17.4	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(40.1–61.1)	(22.2–53.5)	(1.9–32.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.4	43.8	4 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.7	46.7	4 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.7	36.7	4 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.3	13.5	26.1	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.3	4.3	5.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.5	4 / 17	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.6	1 / 17	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.9	3 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 12			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH ALABAMA IVF AND ART PROGRAM MOBILE, ALABAMA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	3%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Botros R. M. Rizk, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	9	4	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 18	3 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	7 / 18	3 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 16	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 16	3 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 16	0 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 18	1 / 9	1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 7	2 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7	1 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 7	3 / 3		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of South Alabama IVF and ART Program

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY TREATMENT CENTER CHANDLER, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	37%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	90	42	45	30
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.7	31.0	24.4	6.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.6	21.4	15.6	3.3
(Confidence Interval)	(16.5–34.6)	(9.0–33.8)	(5.0–26.1)	(0.0–9.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.7	26.5	20.0	4.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	31.0	21.9	5.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	20.7	18.8	5.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.8	19.0	22.2	23.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.2	4 / 13	3 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 13	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.4	3 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	18	16	12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	8 / 18	4 / 16	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	24		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5		6 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Treatment Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

WEST VALLEY FERTILITY CENTER GLENDALE, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vladimir Troche, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	24	18	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.5	41.7	5 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	29.2	2 / 18	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(30.9–54.4)	(11.0–47.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.5	29.2	2 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.2	29.2	2 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.1	16.7	1 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.3	0.0	0 / 18	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.8	4.0	5.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.3	2 / 10	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.2	2 / 10	1 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	44.8	3 / 7	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	7	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 6	1 / 7		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 12		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Valley Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ARIZONA REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE SPECIALISTS PHOENIX, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis		
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor 13%	Other factor <1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 49%	Ovulatory dysfunction 5%	Unknown factor 9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Diminished ovarian reserve 12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier 0%	Endometriosis 3%	Female factors only 7%
			Uterine factor 0%	Female & male factors 30%
			Male factor 20%	

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Drew Moffitt, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	94	27	38	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.2	48.1	15.8	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.9	44.4	10.5	1 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(21.5–40.2)	(25.7–63.2)	(0.8–20.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.8	52.2	13.8	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.7	52.2	13.8	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.5	30.4	10.3	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.8	14.8	23.7	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.2	4 / 13	1 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.8	1 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.3	5 / 12	1 / 4	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	46	21	5	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.2	9.5	1 / 5	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 14			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SOUTHWEST FERTILITY CENTER PHOENIX, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sujatha Gunnala, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	18	15	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.7	5 / 18	6 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	34.5 (22.3–46.7)	4 / 18	5 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.7	4 / 16	5 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	4 / 16	5 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.7	1 / 16	4 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.4	2 / 18	2 / 15	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	13.0	2 / 5	1 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.3	1 / 5	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	15.0	3 / 4	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	1.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 11		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southwest Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ARIZONA CENTER FOR FERTILITY STUDIES SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	8%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	34%	
GIFT	6%	With ICSI	8%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	86%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	40	33	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.6	20.0	27.3	0 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.1	15.0	21.2	0 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(19.6–40.7)	(3.9–26.1)	(7.3–35.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	16.7	28.0	0 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	19.4	35.0	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.2	16.1	35.0	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.8	10.0	24.2	1 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.2	3.2	1.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.3	2 / 8	0 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.7	1 / 8	0 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	54.5	1 / 6	0 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	0	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5		2 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	5.4		6.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	39		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3		1 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4		4.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Arizona Center for Fertility Studies

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

MAYO CLINIC SCOTTSDALE SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	35	9	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.8	54.3	5 / 9	3 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	45.2 (32.8–57.5)	42.9 (26.5–59.3)	3 / 9	1 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	44.1	3 / 8	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.8	50.0	3 / 8	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.4	16.7	3 / 8	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.2	2.9	1 / 9	0 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	2.5	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	48.3	9 / 19	0 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.9	2 / 19	0 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	50.0	10 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	12	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	5 / 12	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	16		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16		5 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mayo Clinic in Scottsdale, Arizona

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ARIZONA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & INFERTILITY TUCSON, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Timothy J. Gelety, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	87	32	30	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.3	43.8	30.0	3 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.8	34.4	26.7	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(26.6–46.9)	(17.9–50.8)	(10.8–42.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	36.7	30.8	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	36.7	30.8	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.7	23.3	19.2	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.6	6.3	13.3	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.2	3 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.5	1 / 14	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.8	4 / 11	3 / 8	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	49	6	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.7	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.8	4.2	4.4	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9		5 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		4.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Arizona Center for Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CENTER TUCSON, ARIZONA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	20%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Scot M. Hutchison, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	16	15	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.7	4 / 16	3 / 15	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (16.5–50.2)	4 / 16	3 / 15	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	4 / 16	3 / 13	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	4 / 16	3 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.2	2 / 16	2 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	20.0	0 / 16	2 / 15	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 11	2 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	7	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

INTRA VAGINAL CULTURE FERTILIZATION PROGRAM OF ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	40%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Francisco Batres, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	1	0	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 9	0 / 1		
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 9	0 / 1		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9			
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8			
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 8			
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 9	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1			
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 2			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 2			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 1			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Intra Vaginal Culture Fertilization Program of Arkansas

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES IVF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	145	36	20	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.3	27.8	15.0	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.5	25.0	15.0	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(26.7–42.2)	(10.9–39.1)	(0.0–30.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.2	30.0	3 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.3	32.1	3 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	17.9	3 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.7	16.7	15.0	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	2.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.3	4 / 10	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.8	0 / 10	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.0	4 / 9	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	39	22	8	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7.7	18.2	0 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.2	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10		3 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences IVF

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

GARFIELD FERTILITY CENTER ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	7%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	13	7	11	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 13	2 / 7	1 / 11	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 13	1 / 7	1 / 11	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12	1 / 7	1 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 12	0 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 13	0 / 7	3 / 11	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		1.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 8			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Garfield Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ALTA BATES IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	21	26	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.0	42.9	11.5	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	42.9	11.5	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(14.1–55.9)	(21.7–64.0)	(0.0–23.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	9 / 18	12.5	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 19	9 / 17	14.3	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 19	6 / 17	14.3	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	14.3	7.7	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.8	4.1	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 9	2 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 7	3 / 9	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	4	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 7	0 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	1.8	4.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	30		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7		7 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Alta Bates In Vitro Fertilization Program

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & GYNECOLOGY
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	31%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sam Najmabadi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	12	19	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.9	7 / 12	11 / 19	2 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	44.4 (25.7–63.2)	5 / 12	6 / 19	2 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	5 / 12	6 / 19	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.5	5 / 10	6 / 18	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	36.4	2 / 10	5 / 18	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 12	0 / 19	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 14	3 / 7	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 14	1 / 7	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 12	3 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	1 / 1	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 15		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Health & Gynecology

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REPRODUCTIVE CENTER BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	26	36	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.2	38.5	38.9	18.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	34.6	33.3	12.5
(Confidence Interval)	(31.7–59.9)	(16.3–52.9)	(17.9–48.7)	(1.0–24.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	34.6	34.3	13.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	9 / 19	37.5	17.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.0	6 / 19	28.1	8.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.8	3 / 10	4 / 14	2 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	19.2	0 / 10	0 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	3 / 9	3 / 12	2 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	9	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	2 / 9	4 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	20		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	65.0		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southern California Reproductive Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA REPRODUCTIVE CENTER BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	9%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	28%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hal Danzer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	25	73	42
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	67.5	56.0	28.8	23.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	67.5	56.0	26.0	21.4
(Confidence Interval)	(53.0–82.0)	(36.5–75.5)	(16.0–36.1)	(9.0–33.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	69.2	56.0	26.0	21.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	71.1	56.0	30.6	22.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	52.6	36.0	24.2	17.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	3.3	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.0	3 / 14	33.3	2 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	2 / 14	9.5	1 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.9	5 / 14	4 / 19	2 / 9
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	6	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 6	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	2.3	2.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	18		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southern California Reproductive Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	6%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Kamrava, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	10	16	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.0	0 / 10	0 / 16	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	18.8 (5.2–32.3)	0 / 10	0 / 16	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	0 / 10	0 / 14	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.4	0 / 10	0 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.9	0 / 10	0 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	0 / 10	2 / 16	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 8			0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 8			0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 6			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	6.0	4.0	6.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 15		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Coast Infertility Medical Clinic, Inc.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY CARE OF ORANGE COUNTY BREA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by C. Terence Lee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	21	10	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	33.3	4 / 10	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	36.4 (16.3–56.5)	28.6 (9.2–47.9)	3 / 10	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	6 / 16	3 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	6 / 16	3 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	5 / 16	0 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	23.8	0 / 10	3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 11	1 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 11	0 / 7	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 8	1 / 6	3 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	5	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 4	3 / 5		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.8		2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Care of Orange County

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA IVF CLOVIS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	96%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	2%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Michael Synn, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	49	36	22	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.7	16.7	31.8	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	16.7	27.3	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(15.9–41.2)	(4.5–28.8)	(8.7–45.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.6	26.1	6 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	26.1	6 / 15	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.0	26.1	1 / 15	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.2	36.1	27.3	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 16	0 / 6	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 16	0 / 6	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 14	0 / 6	5 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Central California IVF

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ZOUVES FERTILITY CENTER DALY CITY, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	17%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	10%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors		5%
				Male factor	24%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Christo Zouves, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	107	89	79	59
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.3	40.4	32.9	13.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6	37.1	26.6	13.6
(Confidence Interval)	(39.1–58.1)	(27.0–47.1)	(16.8–36.3)	(4.8–22.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.5	37.5	27.6	14.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.5	41.3	30.4	18.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.8	21.3	24.6	15.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.9	1.1	3.8	8.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	3.4	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.1	33.3	15.4	0 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.1	16.7	11.5	1 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	51.9	48.5	19.0	1 / 8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	9	14	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	4 / 9	4 / 14	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.7
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	66		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.5		31.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Zouves Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

GIL N. MILEIKOWSKY, M.D.
ENCINO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	13%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	17%	Female factors only	50%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	4	4	0	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 4	2 / 4		0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 4	2 / 4		0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	2 / 4		0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	2 / 4		0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 4	0 / 4		0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 4	0 / 4		1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.8	4.3		4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 2	2 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 2	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 2	2 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

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

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

WEST COAST FERTILITY CENTERS FOUNTAIN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%		Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors		31%
				Male factor	19%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	45	41	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.8	48.9	36.6	3 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	44.4	26.8	2 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–50.4)	(29.9–59.0)	(13.3–40.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	47.6	28.9	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.3	47.6	28.9	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.9	28.6	15.8	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.2	6.7	7.3	4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.1	4.7	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.9	27.3	6 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	23.3	18.2	1 / 15	1 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.2	40.0	5 / 11	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	10	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.4	3 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	2.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	18		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 18		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		4.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Coast Fertility Centers

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

KATHLEEN L. KORNAFEL, M.D., PH.D.
GLENDAL, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kathleen L. Kornafel, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	8	13	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	3 / 8	5 / 13	7 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	45.0 (23.2–66.8)	2 / 8	4 / 13	4 / 17
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.0	2 / 8	4 / 13	4 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 19	2 / 7	4 / 11	4 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 19	2 / 7	1 / 11	4 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 13	0 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 10	0 / 3	2 / 5	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 9	0 / 2	3 / 4	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	1 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.2		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 11		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kathleen L. Kornafel, M.D., Ph.D.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.
^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.
^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.
^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).
^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MARIN FERTILITY MEDICAL GROUP, INC.
GREENBRAE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	13	15	17	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	8 / 13	5 / 15	5 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	8 / 13	5 / 15	2 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 13	5 / 14	2 / 15	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 12	5 / 13	2 / 14	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 12	2 / 13	2 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 13	1 / 15	2 / 17	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 8	3 / 5	0 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 8	3 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	5.0	4.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 17		0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Associates Medical Group

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**COASTAL FERTILITY MEDICAL CENTER, INC.
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	30%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	74	67	58	34
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.5	26.9	17.2	8.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.7	17.9	15.5	2.9
(Confidence Interval)	(19.3–40.1)	(8.7–27.1)	(6.2–24.8)	(0.0–8.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.6	19.0	17.3	3.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	20.0	17.3	3.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.1	11.7	11.5	3.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.7	6.0	10.3	17.6
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.6	6 / 18	3 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.7	1 / 18	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.8	5 / 12	3 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	7	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		26	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2		15.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9		4.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Coastal Fertility Medical Center, Inc.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY CENTER OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IRVINE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 69% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	10%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
			Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ilene E. Hatch, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	19	25	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	67.6	6 / 19	28.0	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	64.7 (48.6–80.8)	6 / 19	24.0 (7.3–40.7)	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	68.8	6 / 15	6 / 18	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	78.6	6 / 13	6 / 16	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.7	4 / 13	2 / 16	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	4 / 19	28.0	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.2	4.5	5.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.4	0 / 6	5 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	26.1	2 / 6	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	54.5	2 / 6	4 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	0 / 2	2 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	6.0	4.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	21		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.9		3 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		4.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Southern California

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE PARTNERS—SAN DIEGO LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	19%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	41	39	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	57.6	43.9	46.2	3 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	50.0 (37.9–62.1)	34.1 (19.6–48.7)	38.5 (23.2–53.7)	1 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.9	36.8	45.5	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.9	37.8	46.9	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	43.9	21.6	34.4	1 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.6	7.3	15.4	5 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	4.0	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.1	4 / 18	5 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.6	2 / 18	0 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	24.2	6 / 14	4 / 15	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	15	5	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 14	4 / 15	2 / 5	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	26		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.7		7 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Partners—University of California, San Diego Regional Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES CENTER LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	2%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	12%	Endometriosis	3%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors		24%
				Male factor	18%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	15	9	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	59.1	6 / 15	4 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	59.1 (38.5–79.6)	5 / 15	4 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13 / 19	5 / 13	4 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13 / 19	5 / 13	4 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	11 / 19	3 / 13	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.6	2 / 15	2 / 9	3 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 13	3 / 6	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 13	2 / 5	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	4	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	1 / 4	2 / 5	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.5	4.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	42		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.3		10 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Sciences Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SCRIPPS CLINIC FERTILITY CENTER LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	4%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	46	12	13	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.1	4 / 12	2 / 13	15.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.6	4 / 12	2 / 13	5.0
(Confidence Interval)	(8.1–31.0)			(0.0–14.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	4 / 12	2 / 12	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.5	4 / 12	2 / 12	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	11.4	2 / 12	2 / 12	1 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.2	0 / 12	1 / 13	30.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 12	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13		2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Scripps Clinic Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**THE ZARUTSKIE FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINE INSTITUTE
LAGUNA NIGUEL, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 86% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	1%		Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	16%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	36%
			Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul W. Zarutskie, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	21	25	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.1	38.1	16.0	7 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	40.6 (23.6–57.6)	33.3 (13.2–53.5)	8.0 (0.0–18.6)	4 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	7 / 17	2 / 18	4 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	7 / 16	2 / 17	4 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.9	5 / 16	1 / 17	2 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.1	19.0	28.0	1 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 17	2 / 8	2 / 4	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 17	2 / 8	0 / 4	1 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 13	2 / 7	1 / 2	2 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	2.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10		2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Zarutskie Fertility and Endocrine Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	23%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	30	22	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.4	36.7	22.7	2 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	36.7	18.2	2 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(38.1–61.9)	(19.4–53.9)	(2.1–34.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.3	37.9	4 / 19	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.3	37.9	4 / 18	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.8	20.7	4 / 18	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.4	3.3	13.6	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	3.8	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.1	5 / 11	0 / 5	2 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.4	1 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.2	5 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	6	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9	4 / 6	2 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.2	4.7	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 14		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Loma Linda University Center for Fertility and IVF

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE PARTNERS—LONG BEACH LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	89%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	10%	
GIFT	11%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bill Yee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	71	55	59	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.9	40.0	22.0	4 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.7	29.1	18.6	3 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(32.1–55.2)	(17.1–41.1)	(8.7–28.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	36.4	24.4	3 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.8	37.2	25.0	3 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.4	27.9	15.9	2 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.7	20.0	23.7	6 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.4	4.0	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.4	18.2	1 / 13	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.9	4.5	3 / 13	1 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.3	4 / 16	4 / 11	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	18	9	12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.7	3 / 18	0 / 9	3 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 12		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Partners—Long Beach

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

CALIFORNIA FERTILITY PARTNERS LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	93%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Marrs, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	78	101	86
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.1	38.5	25.7	19.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.3	32.1	18.8	12.8
(Confidence Interval)	(28.9–51.6)	(21.7–42.4)	(11.2–26.4)	(5.7–19.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	37.9	22.9	17.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.9	38.5	23.8	19.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.8	29.2	13.8	15.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.8	15.4	17.8	27.9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	22.6	20.0	34.6	4 / 17
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.1	10.0	7.7	0 / 17
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.5	24.0	8 / 19	2 / 11
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	23	23	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.7	13.0	21.7	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	69		79	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.2		25.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: California Fertility Partners

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

CHA FERTILITY CENTER LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	34%
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	84%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	3%	Female factors only	8%
			Endometriosis	0%	Female & male factors	24%
			Uterine factor	5%		
			Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas J. Kim, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	6	6	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	8 / 12	2 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 11	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 11	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 8	2 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: CHA Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC FERTILITY CENTER—LOS ANGELES LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	27%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vicken Sahakian, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	74	32	25	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.4	50.0	28.0	1 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	50.0 (38.6–61.4)	46.9 (29.6–64.2)	24.0 (7.3–40.7)	1 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.1	48.4	26.1	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.1	48.4	28.6	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.0	16.1	14.3	0 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.1	3.1	8.0	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	3.9	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.5	6 / 16	3 / 7	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.2	5 / 16	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.0	10 / 15	3 / 6	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	4	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10.0	0 / 4	2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.8	3.6	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	87		45	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.5		35.6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pacific Fertility Center—Los Angeles

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	24%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by T. C. Jackson Wu, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	26	27	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.4	15.4	25.9	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.5	7.7	11.1	1 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(11.6–41.3)	(0.0–17.9)	(0.0–23.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.1	9.1	11.1	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.0	2 / 19	12.0	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.4	2 / 19	12.0	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	15.4	0.0	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 3	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	2	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 12	0 / 2	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.5	4.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

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

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	96%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	13%	
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	3%	Unstimulated	3%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	35%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	4%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	26	31	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	58.3	34.6	25.8	18.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	26.9	25.8	12.5
(Confidence Interval)	(28.2–60.7)	(9.9–44.0)	(10.4–41.2)	(1.0–24.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.7	30.4	29.6	16.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.7	30.4	29.6	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.6	21.7	22.2	16.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.8	11.5	12.9	21.9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.2	4.1	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.0	2 / 9	1 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	19.0	2 / 9	1 / 8	1 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 16	2 / 7	2 / 8	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	9	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 9	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	39		20	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.0		20.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

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

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALTY MEDICAL CENTER
NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	10%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	30%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	13	14	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.4	6 / 13	3 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	30.4 (11.6–49.2)	5 / 13	3 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.4	5 / 12	3 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.4	5 / 12	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.0	4 / 12	2 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	1 / 13	2 / 14	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 7	1 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 7	1 / 5	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	5.0	2.5	8.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	24	6		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	1 / 6		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.3		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Specialty Medical Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	57	53	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.8	47.4	28.3	12.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	43.9	17.0	4.0
(Confidence Interval)	(31.8–51.5)	(31.0–56.7)	(6.9–27.1)	(0.0–11.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.9	48.1	20.0	1 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.5	50.0	21.4	1 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.7	38.0	14.3	0 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.3	8.8	15.1	28.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.3	11.1	4 / 15	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.9	14.8	1 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.5	24.0	3 / 9	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	18	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	5 / 18	3 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	33		16	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.6		6 / 16	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southern California Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**NORTHRIDGE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	50	15	19	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	5 / 15	1 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	32.0 (19.1–44.9)	3 / 15	1 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.0	3 / 11	1 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.1	3 / 11	1 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.7	3 / 11	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.0	4 / 15	5 / 19	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.0	0 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.0	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 16	0 / 3	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	8.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	26	2		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

IVF-ORANGE SURGERY CENTER ORANGE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61-70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	29%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Darush Mohyi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35-37	38-40	41-42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	8	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 10	2 / 8	2 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 10	2 / 8	2 / 6	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	2 / 8	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	2 / 8	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 10	2 / 8	1 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 10	0 / 8	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.9	5.0	4.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.4	7.0	5.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		5.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF-Orange Surgery Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

NOVA IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	7%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	63	33	41	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.4	39.4	31.7	5 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	36.4	22.0	2 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(29.1–53.4)	(20.0–52.8)	(9.3–34.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.1	40.0	29.0	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	41.4	29.0	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.5	20.7	19.4	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	9.1	24.4	2 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.4	4 / 13	5 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.6	4 / 13	0 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	23.1	6 / 12	3 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	5	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 15	2 / 5	1 / 4	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	4.8	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.8		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nova In Vitro Fertilization

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

HUNTINGTON REPRODUCTIVE CENTER PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	14%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel A. Potter, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	384	254	332	129
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.0	29.1	23.5	14.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.8	25.6	17.5	10.1
(Confidence Interval)	(33.9–43.7)	(20.2–31.0)	(13.4–21.6)	(4.9–15.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.1	29.3	20.4	12.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.8	29.7	21.7	12.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.4	17.4	13.5	10.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.8	12.6	14.5	17.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.5	33.8	26.9	2 / 19
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.7	10.8	9.0	2 / 19
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.0	41.5	37.9	2 / 13
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	101	36	44	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	25.0	13.6	3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	253		124	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7		29.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Huntington Reproductive Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE PARTNERS—REDONDO BEACH REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	94%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	32%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bill Yee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	74	62	43
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.4	43.2	41.9	25.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	39.2	30.6	18.6
(Confidence Interval)	(29.0–52.2)	(28.1–50.3)	(19.2–42.1)	(7.0–30.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	48.3	36.5	22.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	49.2	37.3	23.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.2	28.8	27.5	17.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.3	18.9	16.1	16.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.6	3.9	5.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	53.1	37.5	19.2	5 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.1	9.4	3.8	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.9	41.4	5 / 19	2 / 8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	17	8	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	6 / 17	5 / 8	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	32		37	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.9		27.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Partners—Redondo Beach

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FERTILITY MEDICAL CENTER ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	23%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	190	104	79	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	56.3	44.2	26.6	3 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.8	36.5	21.5	1 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(39.7–53.9)	(27.3–45.8)	(12.5–30.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.1	40.4	22.7	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.4	42.2	23.0	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.1	26.7	13.5	1 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.4	9.6	5.1	5 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.1	30.4	33.3	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.5	4.3	0.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	53.9	36.8	7 / 17	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	55	27	19	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.8	37.0	3 / 19	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	76		26	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.5		23.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northern California Fertility Medical Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	37%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	21	9	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.6	23.8	3 / 9	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.9	14.3	3 / 9	1 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(9.9–44.0)	(0.0–29.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.8	3 / 14	3 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.8	3 / 13	3 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.2	2 / 13	1 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.4	33.3	3 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.3	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	1 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 8	2 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.3		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

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

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

THE FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY CENTER SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	48%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	3%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	13	18	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 16	7 / 13	6 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	7 / 16	6 / 13	3 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 13	6 / 13	3 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 12	6 / 12	3 / 14	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 12	4 / 12	3 / 14	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3 / 16	0 / 13	1 / 18	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 7	3 / 7	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 7	0 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	2 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	2.8	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility and Gynecology Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ADVANCED FERTILITY INSTITUTE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	11%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	29%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	14	18	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.1	6 / 14	6 / 18	2 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	5 / 14	4 / 18	2 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(29.3–67.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.5	5 / 10	4 / 15	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	65.0	5 / 10	4 / 12	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.0	3 / 10	3 / 12	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.8	4 / 14	3 / 18	6 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4 / 13	0 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 13	2 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	3.3	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 12		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY SPECIALISTS MEDICAL GROUP SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	23%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	29	19	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	16.9	20.7	1 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	16.9 (7.4–26.5)	17.2 (3.5–31.0)	1 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	22.7	1 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.8	23.8	1 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	7.1	14.3	1 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	23.7	24.1	10 / 19	3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	4.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 10	3 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Specialists Medical Group

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

MINH N. HO, M.D., F.A.C.O.G.
XPert FERTILITY CARE OF CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 72% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors: Female factors only 42% Female & male factors 11%	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	4%		
		Uterine factor	2%			
			Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	14	5	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	10 / 15	7 / 14	2 / 5	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	9 / 15	6 / 14	2 / 5	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 15	6 / 14	2 / 5	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 15	6 / 13	2 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 15	5 / 13	1 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 15	0 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.8	4.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 10	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 10	0 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 9	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 3	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 9			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

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

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

IGO MEDICAL GROUP OF SAN DIEGO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	27%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Benito Villanueva, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	19	14	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	18.5	0 / 19	2 / 14	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	18.5 (3.9–33.2)	0 / 19	1 / 14	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.8	0 / 18	1 / 11	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.7	0 / 17	1 / 11	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.4	0 / 17	1 / 11	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.1	1 / 19	3 / 14	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.3	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 5		0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5		0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 5		0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IGO Medical Group of San Diego

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	31%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	13	19	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	64.8	5 / 13	5 / 19	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	53.7 (40.4–67.0)	5 / 13	3 / 19	2 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.8	5 / 12	3 / 15	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.9	5 / 12	3 / 15	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.3	5 / 12	3 / 15	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.7	1 / 13	4 / 19	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.3	3.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.1	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.7	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.9	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	1	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	4.0	5.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

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

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SAN DIEGO FERTILITY CENTER SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	91%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	49	20	18	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	67.3	65.0	7 / 18	4 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	65.3 (52.0–78.6)	60.0 (38.5–81.5)	6 / 18	2 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	66.7	12 / 19	6 / 15	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	68.1	12 / 19	6 / 15	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.9	8 / 19	5 / 15	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.0	5.0	3 / 18	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	45.5	5 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.1	0 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	53.1	4 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	6	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 16	5 / 6	2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.8	3.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	26		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	88.5		6 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: San Diego Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY ASSOCIATES OF THE BAY AREA SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven L. Katz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	32	24	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	75.0	50.0	37.5	2 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	71.4	43.8	33.3	2 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(54.7–88.2)	(26.6–60.9)	(14.5–52.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	74.1	43.8	33.3	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	74.1	43.8	33.3	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	48.1	34.4	12.5	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.6	0.0	0.0	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.8	3 / 16	5 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.5	1 / 16	0 / 9	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.0	3 / 14	5 / 8	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2	1 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	3.0	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	52		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	71.2		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Associates of the Bay Area

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SIMON R. HENDERSON, M.D.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	10%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	21%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	10%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Simon R. Henderson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	15	12	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 15	6 / 15	1 / 12	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 15	6 / 15	1 / 12	2 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 11	6 / 13	1 / 7	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 11	6 / 13	1 / 7	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 11	4 / 13	1 / 7	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4 / 15	2 / 15	5 / 12	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	4.8	3.5	4.9	11.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 1	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 3	2 / 6	0 / 1	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	5.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 7		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		5.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Simon R. Henderson, M.D.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SAN FRANCISCO FERTILITY CENTERS
PACIFIC FERTILITY CENTER/SAN FRANCISCO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 48% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 2%	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	33%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%		Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	6%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
			Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Philip E. Chenette, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	178	171	208	90
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.3	29.2	28.8	26.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	24.0	22.1	16.7
(Confidence Interval)	(27.8–41.8)	(17.6–30.4)	(16.5–27.8)	(9.0–24.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	27.9	26.1	20.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	29.9	28.2	21.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.0	19.0	19.0	14.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.6	14.0	15.4	17.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.9	4.3	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.4	24.0	25.0	25.0
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.1	18.0	3.3	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	50.0	36.6	32.6	5 / 15
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	69	53	38	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.2	26.4	31.6	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	4.1	5.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	170		126	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.6		31.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: San Francisco Fertility Centers, Pacific Fertility Center/
San Francisco Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.
^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.
^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.
^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).
^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA–SAN FRANCISCO
CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	7%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Victor Y. Fujimoto, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	115	78	109	44
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.9	34.6	28.4	29.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	28.2	22.0	11.4
(Confidence Interval)	(26.1–43.5)	(18.2–38.2)	(14.2–29.8)	(2.0–20.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	28.6	22.6	12.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.1	30.6	24.7	13.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.4	13.9	20.6	13.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.2	1.3	2.8	6.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.9	40.7	6.5	0 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.1	3.7	6.5	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.0	54.5	16.7	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	62	43	46	15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.0	14.0	17.4	1 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	38		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.6		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of California–San Francisco, Center for Reproductive Health

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY PHYSICIANS OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	7%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

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

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	165	108	111	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.1	25.0	22.5	18.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.3	18.5	18.9	10.5
(Confidence Interval)	(23.3–37.3)	(11.2–25.8)	(11.6–26.2)	(0.8–20.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	22.5	23.6	11.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.6	23.3	24.4	12.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.8	9.3	15.1	9.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.9	17.6	19.8	10.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.4	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.1	37.0	32.0	2 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.7	14.8	16.0	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.0	60.0	38.1	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	51	20	17	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.6	20.0	2 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	2.9	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	27		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.9		3 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Physicians of Northern California

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

CARMELO S. SGARLATA, M.D.
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	97%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	3%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	12	5	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 12	3 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 12	3 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 11	3 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 11	3 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 11	3 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 12	2 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	2.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA SAN RAMON, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%		Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors		15%
				Male factor	14%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Louis N. Weckstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	233	147	136	51
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.3	37.4	31.6	35.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	29.9	25.0	19.6
(Confidence Interval)	(28.6–40.9)	(22.5–37.3)	(17.7–32.3)	(8.7–30.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.8	33.8	28.6	25.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.5	34.6	29.3	25.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.0	21.3	23.3	20.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.3	11.6	12.5	21.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.4	27.3	16.3	2 / 18
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.2	10.9	7.0	1 / 18
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.8	38.6	20.6	2 / 10
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	111	56	44	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.0	28.6	18.2	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	122		61	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.1		29.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Science Center of the San Francisco Bay Area

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

PARKER–ROSENMAN–RODI GYN & INFERTILITY MEDICAL GROUP SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	16%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	38%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ingrid A. Rodi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	9	19	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	8 / 14	1 / 9	4 / 19	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	7 / 14	1 / 9	4 / 19	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 12	1 / 7	4 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 12	1 / 7	4 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 12	1 / 7	2 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 14	2 / 9	6 / 19	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	4.3	4.1	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 7	0 / 1	2 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 9		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Parker–Rosenman–Rodi GYN & Infertility Medical Group

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

VALLEY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
TINA KOOPERSMITH, M.D.
SHERMAN OAKS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tina B. Koopersmith, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	17	15	15	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 17	6 / 15	5 / 15	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 17	5 / 15	5 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	5 / 14	5 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	5 / 13	5 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 16	3 / 13	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 17	1 / 15	1 / 15	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.2	4.0	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 6	1 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 6	2 / 5	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Valley Center for Reproductive Health, Tina Koopersmith, M.D.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

STANFORD UNIVERSITY IVF/ART PROGRAM STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	14%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Amin A. Milki, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	205	212	177	115
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.2	34.9	23.2	14.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.4	28.3	17.5	8.7
(Confidence Interval)	(19.4–31.3)	(22.2–34.4)	(11.9–23.1)	(3.5–13.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.5	30.0	19.1	9.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	31.9	20.7	10.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.1	25.0	18.7	9.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.4	5.7	8.5	7.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.6	29.7	7.3	2 / 17
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.4	0.0	4.9	0 / 17
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.5	21.7	9.7	1 / 10
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	49	47	18	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.4	12.8	2 / 18	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	81		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.4		3 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Stanford University IVF/ART Program

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

THE CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY
VERMESH/BEN-OZER CENTER FOR FERTILITY
TARZANA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	86%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	15%	
GIFT	<1%		With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	14%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Vermesh, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	53	57	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	56.4	52.8	38.6	30.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.7	39.6	31.6	17.5
(Confidence Interval)	(37.6–59.8)	(26.5–52.8)	(19.5–43.6)	(5.7–29.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.7	39.6	31.6	17.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	40.4	32.7	17.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.3	26.9	20.0	12.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	18.2	10.7	36.4	3 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	18.2	17.9	0.0	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.5	33.3	7 / 18	2 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	12	8	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 17	7 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		11	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		3 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.7		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Fertility and Gynecology, Vermesh/Ben-Ozer Center for Fertility

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**THE FERTILITY INSTITUTES, JEFFREY STEINBERG, M.D., INC.
TARZANA, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	16%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	28%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey M. Steinberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	27	18	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.1	44.4	4 / 18	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.9	37.0	2 / 18	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(21.5–46.3)	(18.8–55.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.2	38.5	2 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.6	38.5	2 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	26.9	2 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.6	3.7	1 / 18	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.7	4 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.0	0 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 19	3 / 10	0 / 2	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 2	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	6	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility Institutes, Jeffrey Steinberg, M.D., Inc.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

INFERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY INSTITUTE TARZANA, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul M. Greenberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	7	16	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 9	2 / 7	2 / 16	5 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 9	2 / 7	1 / 16	2 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 8	2 / 6	1 / 11	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 8	2 / 5	1 / 10	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 8	1 / 5	1 / 10	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 9	1 / 7	5 / 16	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 3		0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		3.5	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility and Gynecology Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATES OF CALIFORNIA THOUSAND OAKS, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary Hubert, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	129	85	101	49
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.4	45.9	30.7	14.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	36.5	17.8	10.2
(Confidence Interval)	(31.1–48.0)	(26.2–46.7)	(10.4–25.3)	(1.7–18.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.2	39.2	20.0	10.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.3	40.3	20.0	11.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.6	26.0	11.1	9.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.5	7.1	10.9	6.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	4.7	4.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.7	17.9	19.4	2 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.5	15.4	12.9	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	49.0	35.5	8 / 18	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	34	29	9	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	27.6	1 / 9	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.7
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35		18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9		5 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Surgical Associates of California

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**PACIFIC REPRODUCTIVE CENTER
TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rifaat Salem, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	112	88	113	61
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	40.9	29.2	21.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.6	35.2	15.9	14.8
(Confidence Interval)	(35.4–53.8)	(25.2–45.2)	(9.2–22.7)	(5.9–23.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.9	39.7	17.8	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.2	40.3	17.8	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.5	27.3	11.9	11.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.7	11.4	10.6	11.5
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.1	22.2	21.2	4 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.1	11.1	3.0	1 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.0	32.3	6 / 18	3 / 9
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	6	4	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	5.1	5.5	4.8	6.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	29		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7		7.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pacific Reproductive Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER
AURORA, COLORADO**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Deborah L. Smith, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	29	10	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.8	34.5	1 / 10	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	27.6	1 / 10	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(31.8–55.2)	(11.3–43.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.4	34.8	1 / 6	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.7	34.8	1 / 6	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	39.7	17.4	1 / 6	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.1	20.7	4 / 10	3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.9	4.2	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.2	2 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.1	2 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	23.3	4 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	12	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.0	3 / 12	2 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.5	2.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	21		18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6		8 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Medicine, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY CENTER OF SOUTHERN COLORADO COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	65%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul C. Magarelli, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	23	24	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.3	21.7	20.8	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.4	17.4	16.7	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(11.9–37.0)	(1.9–32.9)	(1.8–31.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	4 / 18	19.0	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 17	20.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.2	3 / 17	20.0	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.6	21.7	12.5	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 15	1 / 5	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 11	1 / 4	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	4.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center of Southern Colorado

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ERIC H. SILVERSTEIN, M.D.

**PROFESSIONAL LLC DBA COLORADO SPRINGS CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	20%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric H. Silverstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	15	8	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	8 / 15	5 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	46.7 (28.8–64.5)	4 / 15	5 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.3	4 / 13	5 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.9	4 / 13	5 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.9	4 / 13	4 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	2 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	7 / 15	0 / 8	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	1 / 8	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 14	0 / 4	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	1.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Eric H. Silverstein, M.D., Professional LLC dba Colorado Springs Center for Reproductive Health

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

COLORADO REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY DENVER, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	15%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	20%	Ovulatory dysfunction	21%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel E. Alexander, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	77	29	33	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.6	37.9	30.3	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.1	34.5	24.2	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(24.4–45.7)	(17.2–51.8)	(9.6–38.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	40.0	29.6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	41.7	30.8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	16.7	26.9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.1	13.8	18.2	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.3	5 / 11	1 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.1	1 / 11	0 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.0	6 / 10	1 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	10	9	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6	3 / 10	2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		25	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.6		24.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

COLORADO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	12%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William B. Schoolcraft, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	247	142	108	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	68.4	56.3	54.6	30.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.5	50.7	43.5	22.5
(Confidence Interval)	(53.4–65.6)	(42.5–58.9)	(34.2–52.9)	(9.6–35.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.8	53.7	45.6	23.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	62.0	54.5	46.1	23.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.2	35.6	33.3	18.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.6	5.6	4.6	5.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.1	36.3	40.7	2 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.0	10.0	6.8	1 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	44.9	34.7	27.7	2 / 9
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	54	29	17	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	34.5	6 / 17	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	228		42	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	74.1		42.9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin E. Bachus, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	15	7	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	66.7	6 / 15	3 / 7	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	62.5 (43.1–81.9)	5 / 15	2 / 7	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	62.5	5 / 14	2 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	62.5	5 / 14	2 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.2	5 / 14	1 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	1 / 15	1 / 7	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	9 / 16	1 / 6	2 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 16	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 15	0 / 5	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 9		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Rocky Mountain Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

CONCEPTIONS REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES LITTLETON, COLORADO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce H. Albrecht, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	117	45	44	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.7	42.2	36.4	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.2	42.2	29.5	1 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(31.3–49.1)	(27.8–56.7)	(16.1–43.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.5	51.4	37.1	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.0	52.8	38.2	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.0	30.6	23.5	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.7	17.8	20.5	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.3	5 / 19	5 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.5	3 / 19	1 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.0	8 / 19	5 / 13	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	4	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.8	2.5	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	44		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Conceptions Reproductive Associates

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE SERVICES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT HEALTH CENTER
FARMINGTON, CONNECTICUT**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	20%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John C. Nulsen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	318	207	192	97
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.1	44.9	32.3	13.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	38.6	24.0	5.2
(Confidence Interval)	(35.5–46.3)	(32.0–45.3)	(17.9–30.0)	(0.8–9.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.8	50.3	32.2	8.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.9	51.9	32.6	8.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.7	29.9	22.7	6.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.5	23.2	25.5	36.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.4	36.6	27.4	1 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.0	10.8	3.2	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.1	42.5	30.4	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	20	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.9	20.0	2 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	30		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.3		2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Advanced Reproductive Services at the University of Connecticut Health Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

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

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ervin E. Jones, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	124	61	86	48
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.3	27.9	11.6	8.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.0	26.2	9.3	4.2
(Confidence Interval)	(21.0–37.0)	(15.2–37.3)	(3.2–15.4)	(0.0–9.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.1	29.6	11.4	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6	32.0	13.1	5.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.2	20.0	3.3	5.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.7	11.5	18.6	12.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	7 / 17	5 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.5	0 / 17	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.9	6 / 16	6 / 8	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	4	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	33	2		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Yale Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

THE STAMFORD HOSPITAL STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	17%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	36%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frances W. Ginsburg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	12	10	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 9	3 / 12	1 / 10	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 9	2 / 12	1 / 10	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	2 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	2 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 8	2 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 9	3 / 12	3 / 10	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		1 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Stamford Hospital

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

DELAWARE INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.A.
NEWARK, DELAWARE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey B. Russell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	107	48	34	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.4	25.0	17.6	0 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	20.8	11.8	0 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(22.1–39.6)	(9.3–32.3)	(0.9–22.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.7	27.0	16.0	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	31.3	18.2	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.2	21.9	9.1	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.2	22.9	26.5	7 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.5	2 / 12	3 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	2 / 12	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.4	3 / 10	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9	0 / 1	2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 15		3 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES OF DELAWARE NEWARK, DELAWARE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	<1%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	17%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors		21%
				Male factor	26%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald F. Feinberg, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	32	32	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	60.0	40.6	37.5	1 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.9	40.6	31.3	1 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(44.9–69.0)	(23.6–57.6)	(15.2–47.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.7	48.1	34.5	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.9	48.1	40.0	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	42.1	44.4	28.0	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.2	15.6	9.4	5 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.2	5 / 13	3 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.8	0 / 13	1 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.1	1 / 13	3 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	4	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Associates of Delaware

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**THE A.R.T. INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON, INC.
WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	34%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	24%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Segars, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	219	102	75	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.9	42.2	32.0	14.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.6	36.3	26.7	10.7
(Confidence Interval)	(35.0–48.1)	(26.9–45.6)	(16.7–36.7)	(0.0–22.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	43.0	33.9	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.4	43.0	35.1	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.7	29.1	29.8	3 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.0	15.7	21.3	42.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.3	32.6	8.3	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.7	4.7	8.3	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.4	32.4	15.0	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	15	14	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	6 / 15	4 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.4	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The A.R.T. Institute of Washington, Inc., Walter Reed Army Medical Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

COLUMBIA FERTILITY ASSOCIATES WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 35% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	16%
			Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Safa Rifka, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	64	74	53
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.5	34.4	25.7	26.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	28.1	18.9	18.9
(Confidence Interval)	(17.3–47.5)	(17.1–39.1)	(10.0–27.8)	(8.3–29.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	32.7	22.6	24.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.3	34.0	25.9	25.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	11.4	20.8	16.7	22.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.7	14.1	16.2	22.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	9 / 15	31.8	5 / 19	2 / 14
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	4.5	2 / 19	0 / 14
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 12	7 / 18	5 / 14	1 / 10
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	17	12	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12	4 / 17	5 / 12	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.6
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	39		28	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.9		10.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Columbia Fertility Associates

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL FACULTY ASSOCIATES WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	34%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul R. Gindoff, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	79	64	76	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.6	26.6	23.7	6.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.3	21.9	13.2	6.1
(Confidence Interval)	(15.7–34.9)	(11.7–32.0)	(5.6–20.8)	(0.0–14.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.0	24.6	15.2	7.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.4	27.5	16.4	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.5	17.6	11.5	9.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.5	10.9	13.2	18.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.0	4 / 17	2 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	2 / 17	2 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.0	5 / 14	3 / 10	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	4	2	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18	0 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.5	4.0	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The George Washington University Medical Faculty Associates

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

BOCA FERTILITY BOCA RATON, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maurice R. Peress, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	20	18	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.6	55.0	5 / 18	4 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	50.0 (31.5–68.5)	40.0 (18.5–61.5)	4 / 18	4 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.8	8 / 19	4 / 17	4 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.8	8 / 19	4 / 17	4 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.8	4 / 19	3 / 17	4 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.1	5.0	1 / 18	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	3.8	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	9 / 15	2 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	2 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 14	4 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	4	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1	2 / 4	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Boca Fertility

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**PALM BEACH FERTILITY CENTER
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark S. Denker, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	17	26	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.2	7 / 17	19.2	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.3	6 / 17	15.4	1 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(23.3–61.3)		(1.5–29.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.0	6 / 16	19.0	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.8	6 / 15	4 / 19	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.4	4 / 15	4 / 19	1 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.8	1 / 17	19.2	0 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 11	2 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	2	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 9	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	20		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Palm Beach Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE CENTER, P.A. BOYNTON BEACH, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	15%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	4%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	38%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tibor E. Polcz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	6	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 10	3 / 6	5 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 10	2 / 6	4 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10	2 / 6	4 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10	2 / 5	4 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 10	2 / 5	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 10	0 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.8	5.2	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 5	0 / 3	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 5	0 / 3	1 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 5	0 / 2	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		7.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center, P.A.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ASSOCIATES
CATHERINE L. COWART, M.D.
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	28%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	30	14	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.5	23.3	8 / 14	2 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	20.0	5 / 14	1 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(27.1–56.6)	(5.7–34.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.4	25.0	5 / 13	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	6 / 17	5 / 13	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	5 / 17	3 / 13	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.6	20.0	1 / 14	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.0	3 / 7	1 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.0	0 / 7	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 18	1 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Associates, Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**UNIVERSITY FERTILITY ASSOCIATES
CLEARWATER, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	12%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward A. Zbella, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	74	30	33	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.8	13.3	18.2	2 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.0	13.3	15.2	2 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(16.9–37.1)	(1.2–25.5)	(2.9–27.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	16.0	17.9	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.4	16.7	18.5	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.1	4.2	14.8	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.4	16.7	15.2	3 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.4	2 / 4	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.1	1 / 4	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.0	3 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 3	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	38		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7		1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Florida Fertility Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY, P.A.
DAVIE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	25%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mick Abae, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	26	14	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.5	23.1	3 / 14	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	23.1	1 / 14	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(25.6–59.3)	(6.9–39.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2	25.0	1 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2	25.0	1 / 11	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.5	25.0	0 / 11	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.1	7.7	2 / 14	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 15	0 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 14	0 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	4	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5	0 / 4		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8		2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 14		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Advanced Reproductive Endocrinology, P.A.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA FERTILITY CENTER, P.A.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	17%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jacob L. Glock, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	6	12	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 7	2 / 6	1 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 7	2 / 6	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 12	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.7	3.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 2	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	2	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

SPECIALISTS IN REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & SURGERY, P.A. FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	43%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Craig R. Sweet, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	21	15	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.3	42.9	1 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.3	19.0	1 / 15	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(10.5–38.1)	(2.3–35.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.3	20.0	1 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	20.0	1 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	8.3	15.0	1 / 11	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	4.8	4 / 15	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 9	1 / 9	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 9	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 9	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Specialists in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, P.A.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
WOMEN'S HEALTH AT MAGNOLIA PARKE
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	23%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	22%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by R. Stan Williams, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	29	26	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.9	27.6	30.8	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.4	24.1	26.9	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(18.3–42.4)	(8.6–39.7)	(9.9–44.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.7	28.0	30.4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.0	30.4	33.3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.0	26.1	28.6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.1	13.8	11.5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 19	1 / 8	1 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 19	0 / 8	1 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 17	1 / 7	1 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	1.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 15		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Florida Women's Health at Magnolia Parke

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF NORTHWEST FLORIDA GULF BREEZE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	65%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert C. Pyle, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	7	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.5	2 / 7	4 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	29.2 (11.0–47.4)	2 / 7	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.8	2 / 7	2 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	2 / 6	2 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.6	1 / 6	1 / 9	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.3	0 / 7	1 / 10	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.7	3.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 9	1 / 2	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ASSISTED FERTILITY PROGRAM OF NORTH FLORIDA JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	12%
			Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	8%
			Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Shaykh M. Marwan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	6	12	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.2	3 / 6	2 / 12	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.4	1 / 6	2 / 12	1 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(14.1–44.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	1 / 6	2 / 11	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	1 / 6	2 / 11	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.2	0 / 6	2 / 11	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	23.5	0 / 6	1 / 12	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 14	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 10	1 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 11		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		5.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Assisted Fertility Program of North Florida

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**FLORIDA INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 63% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	9%
			Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	28%
			Male factor	23%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin L. Winslow, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	309	115	101	36
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.8	50.4	39.6	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.7	40.0	32.7	16.7
(Confidence Interval)	(39.1–50.2)	(31.0–49.0)	(23.5–41.8)	(4.5–28.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.6	43.0	34.4	18.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.3	44.7	35.1	20.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.2	31.1	25.5	20.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.1	7.0	5.0	8.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.7	27.6	20.0	0 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.3	1.7	7.5	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.9	30.4	27.3	0 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	121	37	33	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.9	35.1	27.3	5 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	58	11		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	63.8	4 / 11		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

NORTH FLORIDA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	12%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael D. Fox, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	13	8	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.3	5 / 13	3 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	31.1 (17.6–44.6)	3 / 13	2 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	3 / 13	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	3 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.9	3 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.1	0 / 13	0 / 8	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	8 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 15	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Jacksonville Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & GENETICS JUPITER, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gene F. Manko, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	16	11	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.7	6 / 16	2 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	29.2 (11.0–47.4)	6 / 16	1 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.4	6 / 12	1 / 10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	6 / 12	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.8	5 / 12	1 / 9	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.2	4 / 16	1 / 11	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.1	2.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 7	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred			2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Gene F. Manko, M.D., Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

IVF FLORIDA
MEMORIAL ADVANCED FERTILITY TREATMENT CENTER
MARGATE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 64% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	9%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
			Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David I. Hoffman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	213	98	75	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.8	34.7	29.3	6.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.5	32.7	18.7	3.0
(Confidence Interval)	(24.3–36.7)	(23.4–41.9)	(9.8–27.5)	(0.0–8.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.2	40.5	21.9	3.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	42.1	22.6	3.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.4	25.0	14.5	3.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.8	19.4	14.7	18.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	32.4	22.7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.8	11.8	4.5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	26.2	40.6	5 / 14	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	42	14	11	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.2	3 / 14	3 / 11	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	40		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5		1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Florida, Memorial Advanced Fertility Treatment Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE CENTER FOR WOMEN MELBOURNE, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	42%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	3%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Diran Chamoun, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	10	8	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.0	5 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	20.8 (4.6–37.1)	3 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 18	3 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 14	3 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 14	2 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	25.0	1 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	1.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Reproductive Medicine Center for Women

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**FERTILITY & IVF CENTER OF MIAMI, INC.
MIAMI, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael H. Jacobs, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	138	65	57	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.5	29.2	31.6	1 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.7	21.5	24.6	1 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(29.6–45.8)	(11.5–31.5)	(13.4–35.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.0	24.1	31.8	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2	25.0	33.3	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.3	14.3	28.6	1 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.3	10.8	22.8	2 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	51.7	6 / 19	5 / 18	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.7	0 / 19	0 / 18	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	59.6	6 / 14	2 / 14	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	16	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.0	6 / 16	2 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	23	9		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.9	3 / 9		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**PALMETTO FERTILITY CENTER OF SOUTH FLORIDA
MIAMI, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael D. Graubert, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	18	12	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.1	8 / 18	3 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	38.2 (21.9–54.6)	6 / 18	3 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	6 / 15	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	6 / 13	3 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.3	4 / 13	3 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	3 / 18	3 / 12	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 15	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	2 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	4	1		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 4	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.
^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.
^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.
^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).
^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTH FLORIDA INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE MIAMI, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 56% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	8%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
			Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maria Bustillo, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	175	87	60	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.3	33.3	20.0	8.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.3	29.9	20.0	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(31.1–45.5)	(20.3–39.5)	(9.9–30.1)	(0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.1	35.6	26.1	0 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.6	41.3	31.6	0 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.6	30.2	31.6	0 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.1	16.1	23.3	36.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.4	2.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.1	27.6	0 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.7	0.0	0 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.3	26.9	0 / 12	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 12	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	55		16	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5		3 / 16	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: South Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**CENTER FOR INFERTILITY & REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.A.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randall A. Loy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	155	90	64	41
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.8	32.2	15.6	7.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	28.9	12.5	4.9
(Confidence Interval)	(25.5–40.3)	(19.5–38.3)	(4.4–20.6)	(0.0–11.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	36.1	17.4	6.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.8	37.7	19.0	6.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.8	26.1	16.7	6.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.8	20.0	28.1	24.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.9	20.7	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.4	13.8	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.4	30.8	1 / 8	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	9	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 9	2 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.2	1.6	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 12		2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY CENTER ORLANDO, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	95%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark L. Jutras, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	50	22	15	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	64.0	45.5	7 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.0	40.9	6 / 15	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(42.2–69.8)	(20.4–61.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.1	42.9	6 / 12	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.3	42.9	6 / 12	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.5	23.8	6 / 12	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.0	4.5	3 / 15	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.5	4 / 10	1 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.7	4 / 9	0 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		2 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FRANK C. RIGGALL, M.D., P.A.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank C. Riggall, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	12	17	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	20.8	5 / 12	2 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	18.8 (7.7–29.8)	3 / 12	2 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.7	3 / 11	2 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.7	3 / 10	2 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.2	0 / 10	2 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	20.8	1 / 12	8 / 17	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 9	3 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Frank C. Riggall, M.D., P.A.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**NEW LEADERS IN INFERTILITY & ENDOCRINOLOGY, L.L.C.
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	28%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry A. Ripps, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	13	13	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.8	4 / 13	2 / 13	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (12.2–37.8)	3 / 13	1 / 13	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	3 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.6	3 / 10	1 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	1 / 10	0 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.6	2 / 13	4 / 13	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.9	4.2	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 14	0 / 4	2 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 14	2 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 11	2 / 3	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 7		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	0	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New Leaders in Infertility & Endocrinology, L.L.C.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

FERTILITY CENTER OF SARASOTA
JULIO E. PABON, M.D., P.A.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	14%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Julio E. Pabon, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	27	19	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.2	25.9	3 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	41.7 (25.6–57.8)	22.2 (6.5–37.9)	3 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.6	6 / 19	3 / 13	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6	6 / 19	3 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	40.7	4 / 19	2 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.2	29.6	6 / 19	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	3.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 17	3 / 7	1 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 15	2 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	1 / 1	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	33		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.5		3 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Sarasota, Julio E. Pabon, M.D., P.A.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY
HOSPITAL, DRS. VERKAUF, BERNHISEL, TARANTINO, GOODMAN & YEKO
TAMPA, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 31% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%		Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	12%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
			Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marc Bernhisel, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	200	104	94	44
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	38.5	30.9	20.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.0	31.7	26.6	15.9
(Confidence Interval)	(36.1–49.9)	(22.8–40.7)	(17.7–35.5)	(5.1–26.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.0	34.4	32.1	18.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.8	35.5	33.3	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.6	20.4	24.0	17.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.5	7.7	17.0	15.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.0	32.5	27.6	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.0	10.0	0.0	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.5	42.4	28.0	1 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	11	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 17	4 / 11	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	51	5		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	62.7	1 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.4		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2002. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
DR. STEPHEN W. WELDEN
TAMPA, FLORIDA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	9%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	32%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	4%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen W. Welden, M.D., P.A.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	10	13	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 14	6 / 10	5 / 13	3 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 14	5 / 10	5 / 13	2 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	5 / 10	5 / 13	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	5 / 10	5 / 13	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 14	2 / 10	2 / 13	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 14	0 / 10	0 / 13	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 7	2 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7	2 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 6	3 / 5	3 / 5	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, Dr. Stephen W. Welden

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA FERTILITY PROGRAM TAMPA, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	38%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James C. Mayer, M.D.

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

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of South Florida Fertility Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

F.I.R.S.T.
FLORIDA INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES
WESTON, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Minna R. Selub, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	16	11	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 14	0 / 16	2 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 14	0 / 16	2 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 12	0 / 14	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 11	0 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 11	0 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 14	2 / 16	1 / 11	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.6	4.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 5		0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 4		0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		5.5	1.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	30		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6.7		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.6		5.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: F.I.R.S.T., Florida Institute for Reproductive Sciences and Technologies

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE SPECIALISTS IVF MIAMI WESTON, FLORIDA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bernard Cantor, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	11	12	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	9 / 18	4 / 11	3 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	8 / 18	3 / 11	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 17	3 / 8	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 16	3 / 7	2 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 16	3 / 7	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 18	3 / 11	0 / 12	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 9	1 / 4	2 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 8	0 / 3	2 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 8			
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Healthcare Specialists, IVF Miami

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

EMORY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ana Murphy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	85	26	14	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.5	42.3	3 / 14	0 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	34.6	2 / 14	0 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(22.9–42.9)	(16.3–52.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	40.9	2 / 10	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.8	45.0	2 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.4	35.0	2 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.9	15.4	4 / 14	4 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.7	2 / 11	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.7	1 / 11	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.3	2 / 9	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 19	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	3.5	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 8		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

GEORGIA REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALISTS ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark Perloe, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	121	53	36	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.5	34.0	16.7	1 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.6	26.4	8.3	0 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(17.8–33.4)	(14.5–38.3)	(0.0–17.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.7	31.8	10.7	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.0	31.8	11.1	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.7	22.7	7.4	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.7	17.0	22.2	4 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.7	6 / 18	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.2	1 / 18	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.5	4 / 14	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	31	8	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.0	2 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 17		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Georgia Reproductive Specialists, L.L.C.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

REPRODUCTIVE BIOLOGY ASSOCIATES ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joe B. Massey, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	375	208	192	80
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.5	34.1	30.2	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.3	30.3	24.5	10.0
(Confidence Interval)	(31.4–41.1)	(24.0–36.5)	(18.4–30.6)	(3.4–16.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.8	35.0	34.6	12.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	37.3	36.2	13.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.8	24.9	26.2	11.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.2	13.5	29.2	17.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.9	28.2	20.7	1 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.9	4.2	3.4	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.5	33.3	27.7	1 / 8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	92	39	24	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.4	28.2	4.2	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.1	2.8	4.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	104		51	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.9		25.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Biology Associates

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

CENTRAL GEORGIA FERTILITY INSTITUTE MACON, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	25%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William J. Butler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	4	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 12	3 / 4	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 12	2 / 4	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	2 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	2 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 9	2 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3 / 12	1 / 4	3 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.0	3.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Central Georgia Fertility Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

ATLANTA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE WOODSTOCK, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Andre L. Denis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	128	70	53	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.6	44.3	28.3	5 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.5	38.6	20.8	3 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(22.5–38.4)	(27.2–50.0)	(9.8–31.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.1	42.2	23.4	3 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	45.0	26.2	3 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.7	25.0	16.7	2 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.6	8.6	11.3	3 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	16.3	45.2	5 / 15	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	14.0	0.0	0 / 15	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	44.4	4 / 11	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	31	12	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.5	3 / 12	2 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	68		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.8		3 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC IN VITRO FERTILIZATION INSTITUTE HONOLULU, HAWAII

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	37%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	6%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas S. Kosasa, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	86	73	81	46
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.4	21.9	19.8	8.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.1	15.1	16.0	6.5
(Confidence Interval)	(19.5–38.7)	(6.9–23.3)	(8.1–24.0)	(0.0–13.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	16.9	18.6	8.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.7	18.0	18.8	8.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.3	9.8	17.4	5.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.6	11.0	13.6	19.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.7	4.2	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.0	5 / 16	4 / 16	2 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.7	1 / 16	1 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.0	5 / 11	1 / 13	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	16	12	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 17	4 / 16	3 / 12	2 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12		3 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

HAWAII CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & SURGERY KAILUA, HAWAII

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kenneth K. C. Vu, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	71	72	68	46
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.2	27.8	23.5	6.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.6	23.6	20.6	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(19.0–40.2)	(13.8–33.4)	(11.0–30.2)	(0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	25.0	23.7	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.6	26.2	24.1	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.0	18.5	19.0	0.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.3	5.6	13.2	21.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.0	30.0	4 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.0	10.0	1 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.1	5 / 17	3 / 14	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	5	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.2	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 14		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Hawaii Center for Reproductive Medicine & Surgery

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**TRIPLER ARMY MEDICAL CENTER IVF INSTITUTE
TRIPLER AMC, HAWAII**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	19%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John L. Frattarelli, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	6	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	9 / 16	5 / 6	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	8 / 16	4 / 6	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 16	4 / 5	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 16	4 / 5	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 16	3 / 5	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 16	1 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3	2 / 2	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Tripler Army Medical Center IVF Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**IDAHO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
BOISE, IDAHO**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 44% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	17%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
			Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Russell A. Foulk, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	29	22	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.9	34.5	40.9	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	42.7 (32.8–52.6)	34.5 (17.2–51.8)	22.7 (5.2–40.2)	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.1	41.7	5 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.1	47.6	5 / 15	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.8	28.6	4 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.2	17.2	22.7	5 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.9	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.6	4 / 10	1 / 9	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.6	0 / 10	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	56.1	4 / 10	1 / 5	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	47	14	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	6 / 14	3 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	35		28	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6		32.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

RUSH–COPLEY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AURORA, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	87%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	29%		
GIFT	1%		With ICSI	35%	Unknown factor	3%		
ZIFT	9%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:		
Combination	3%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%		Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	1%		Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	19%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Zvi Binor, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	41	28	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.5	26.8	3.6	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.8	22.0	3.6	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(10.2–27.3)	(9.3–34.6)	(0.0–10.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.4	28.1	4.8	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.8	29.0	5.0	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.8	25.8	5.0	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.3	22.0	25.0	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.5	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	9.1	2 / 11	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 11	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Rush–Copley Center for Reproductive Health

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**THE CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	11%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	82%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	4%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Norbert Gleicher, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	31	19	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.1	32.3	3 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	13.6 (3.5–23.8)	25.8 (10.4–41.2)	0 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13.6	25.8	0 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13.6	25.8	0 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	11.4	16.1	0 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	0 / 19	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 15	2 / 10	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	2 / 10	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 6	3 / 8		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9		2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: American Infertility Group–CHR

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

IVF LINCOLN PARK CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	25%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Aaron S. Lifchez, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	650	318	295	113
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.8	31.8	23.4	10.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	23.9	17.3	6.2
(Confidence Interval)	(26.5–33.5)	(19.2–28.6)	(13.0–21.6)	(1.8–10.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.7	27.0	20.5	7.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.5	28.7	22.7	8.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.7	20.8	17.8	5.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.9	11.3	15.6	11.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	43.3	27.7	13.0	3 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.8	3.0	4.3	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	44.6	27.6	21.6	2 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	86	36	20	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.6	19.4	20.0	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	63		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9		2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Lincoln Park

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 52% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	4%
			Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	5%
			Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edmond Confino, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	221	106	110	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.8	37.7	32.7	21.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.6	31.1	26.4	18.4
(Confidence Interval)	(31.2–43.9)	(22.3–39.9)	(18.1–34.6)	(6.1–30.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.9	33.3	30.2	24.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.3	34.7	32.6	28.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.2	29.5	22.5	28.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	6.6	12.7	23.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.4	12.5	22.2	0 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	2.5	2.8	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.3	15.2	31.0	0 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	44	39	27	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.5	25.6	11.1	5 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	30		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.3		5 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northwestern University

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

RUSH CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	86%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 59% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	5%		Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	8%		Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	16%
			Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	23%
			Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mary Wood-Molo, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	40	44	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.7	25.0	13.6	5.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.6	17.5	11.4	5.7
(Confidence Interval)	(12.4–34.9)	(5.7–29.3)	(2.0–20.7)	(0.0–13.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.1	20.6	14.7	7.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.1	22.6	17.2	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.9	19.4	10.3	8.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.7	15.0	22.7	22.9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 18	0 / 10	3 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 18	1 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 13	1 / 7	2 / 5	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	1 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	5.0	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Rush Center for Advanced Reproductive Care

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO HOSPITALS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	15%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David Cohen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	29	27	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.9	20.7	0.0	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.3	13.8	0.0	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(9.6–33.0)	(1.2–26.3)	(0.0–100.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	17.4	0.0	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	4 / 19	0 / 18	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.1	3 / 19	0 / 18	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.9	20.7	25.9	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 15	1 / 6		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	0 / 6		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 10	1 / 4		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	8	8	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.4	1 / 8	1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.1	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	7	3		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 7	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Chicago Hospitals

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO IVF PROGRAM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	12%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	30%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Nelson, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	49	32	17	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.6	21.9	5 / 17	2 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.4	15.6	4 / 17	2 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(10.8–34.1)	(3.0–28.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.4	22.7	4 / 12	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.2	23.8	4 / 9	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.5	14.3	2 / 9	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.2	31.3	5 / 17	6 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.6	3.3	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 15	1 / 7	1 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	1 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 11	2 / 5	2 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 7		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Illinois at Chicago IVF Program

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

**WATERTOWER WOMEN'S CENTER, L.L.C.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	12%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	4%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	49%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jan Friberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	9	3	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 11	1 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 9	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 11	5 / 9	2 / 3	1 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 11		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2002. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

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

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

MIDWEST FERTILITY CENTER DOWNERS GROVE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	<1%		With ICSI	31%	Unknown factor	5%	
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	3%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Amos E. Madanes, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	156	62	39	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.8	14.5	23.1	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.1	11.3	17.9	0 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(16.5–29.7)	(3.4–19.2)	(5.9–30.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.8	15.6	20.6	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.3	15.9	20.6	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.5	13.6	11.8	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.4	27.4	12.8	9 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.3	4.0	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.7	0 / 9	4 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.1	1 / 9	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.9	1 / 7	3 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	8	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13.6	1 / 8	2 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Midwest Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE RINEHART CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John S. Rinehart, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	91	61	60	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.1	29.5	20.0	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.7	24.6	16.7	0 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(30.6–50.8)	(13.8–35.4)	(7.2–26.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.4	29.4	21.7	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.9	32.6	28.6	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.8	19.6	25.7	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.3	16.4	23.3	4 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.7	5 / 18	3 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.8	1 / 18	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.5	6 / 15	1 / 10	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	3	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 11	0 / 3	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	18	6		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	11 / 18	2 / 6		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	1.8		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Rinehart Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED FERTILITY CENTER OF CHICAGO GURNEE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Sherbahn, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	99	41	29	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.5	48.8	20.7	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	34.1	13.8	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(32.7–52.2)	(19.6–48.7)	(1.2–26.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	37.8	16.7	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	37.8	19.0	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.7	29.7	14.3	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.1	9.8	17.2	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.7	15.0	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.1	5.0	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.9	3 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	53		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.5		6 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HIGHLAND PARK IVF CENTER HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	44%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward L. Marut, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	417	252	236	101
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	40.1	28.0	8.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	34.1	19.1	4.0
(Confidence Interval)	(30.4–39.6)	(28.3–40.0)	(14.1–24.1)	(0.2–7.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.9	38.4	23.4	5.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	38.9	24.5	6.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.9	24.0	20.7	4.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.2	11.1	18.6	27.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.5	25.7	19.7	0 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.6	16.8	9.1	1 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.1	38.4	15.6	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	42	24	11	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	0.0	1 / 11	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.1	3.7	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	102		40	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.3		15.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Highland Park IVF Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HINSDALE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTION HINSDALE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	9%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	23%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jay H. Levin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	46	42	22	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	31.0	22.7	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	26.2	18.2	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(29.2–57.8)	(12.9–39.5)	(2.1–34.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5	36.7	4 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	36.7	4 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	26.7	3 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.3	28.6	45.5	2 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.7	4 / 13	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	17.4	0 / 13	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.0	3 / 11	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	1	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 11	0 / 1	2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 7			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Hinsdale Center for Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REENA JABAMONI, M.D., S.C.
HOFFMAN ESTATES, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 74% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	16%
			Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	26%
			Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Reena Jabamoni, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	13	13	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.7	2 / 13	3 / 13	1 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	26.8 (13.3–40.4)	1 / 13	3 / 13	1 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.4	1 / 12	3 / 13	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	1 / 8	3 / 12	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	14.7	0 / 8	3 / 12	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.6	1 / 13	0 / 13	4 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.9	2.8	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 13	1 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 11	1 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reena Jabamoni, M.D., S.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

KARANDE AND ASSOCIATES, S.C.
HOFFMAN ESTATES, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	31%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vishvanath C. Karande, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	11	19	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	6 / 11	6 / 19	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	31.4 (16.0–46.8)	6 / 11	6 / 19	2 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	6 / 11	6 / 17	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.5	6 / 10	6 / 15	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.0	5 / 10	4 / 15	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.7	0 / 11	2 / 19	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 14	2 / 6	2 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 14	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 11	1 / 6	2 / 6	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	7	5		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 7	1 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Karande and Associates, S.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SPECIALISTS, LTD.
JOLIET, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	63%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	3%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marek W. Piekos, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	7	5	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.3	1 / 7	1 / 5	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.7	1 / 7	1 / 5	
(Confidence Interval)	(14.9–40.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	1 / 7	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	1 / 7	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.0	1 / 7	1 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.3	0 / 7	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	2.6	4.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 18	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 18	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 13	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	1	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF1 NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randy S. Morris, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	116	40	49	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.4	42.5	34.7	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	42.5	16.3	0 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(26.6–44.0)	(27.2–57.8)	(6.0–26.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	43.6	17.4	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.8	47.2	19.5	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.3	30.6	14.6	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.7	2.5	6.1	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.6	1.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.7	8 / 17	6 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.1	1 / 17	1 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.9	6 / 17	2 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35	8	10	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	1 / 8	1 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.5	2.0	1.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 13		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		1.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF1

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CHARLES E. MILLER, M.D., AND ASSOCIATES
NAPERVILLE, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	26%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	1%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Charles E. Miller, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	148	57	55	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.7	29.8	25.5	2 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.0	26.3	16.4	2 / 19
(Confidence Interval)	(19.9–34.2)	(14.9–37.7)	(6.6–26.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.7	32.6	24.3	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.5	35.7	24.3	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.6	21.4	21.6	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.9	19.3	32.7	8 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.5	6 / 17	2 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.4	0 / 17	0 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.5	6 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	29	12	14	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	4 / 12	3 / 14	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.4	3.1	4.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.3		2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Charles E. Miller, M.D., and Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OAK BROOK FERTILITY CENTER OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by W. Paul Dmowski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	25	29	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.7	56.0	27.6	1 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	40.0	17.2	1 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(21.4–45.3)	(20.8–59.2)	(3.5–31.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.1	43.5	21.7	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.7	45.5	5 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.9	22.7	3 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	8.0	20.7	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.4	5 / 14	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.1	1 / 14	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	50.0	5 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9		7 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Oak Brook Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CENTER, LTD.
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	3%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	50%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John P. Holden, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	23	27	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.6	26.1	14.8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	17.4	14.8	
(Confidence Interval)	(10.3–29.7)	(1.9–32.9)	(1.4–28.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.6	19.0	20.0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.5	19.0	4 / 15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.2	0.0	4 / 15	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.4	8.7	25.9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 16	4 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 16	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 13	4 / 4	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 7	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FERTILITY CENTER ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	92%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	7%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	26%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Chiravudh Sawetawan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	63	20	20	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.1	40.0	50.0	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	35.0	40.0	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(21.7–45.0)	(14.1–55.9)	(18.5–61.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.6	7 / 19	8 / 16	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.8	7 / 19	8 / 16	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.3	5 / 19	4 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	5.0	20.0	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	45.8	2 / 8	4 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.2	1 / 8	1 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	47.6	2 / 7	4 / 8	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health and Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES, S.C.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	13%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	95%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	24%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mary Ann Mcrae, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	15	9	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.5	2 / 15	1 / 9	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.3	1 / 15	1 / 9	
(Confidence Interval)	(15.2–47.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.3	1 / 14	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.5	1 / 14	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.1	1 / 14	0 / 9	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.1	1 / 15	0 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.5	2.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 12	0 / 2	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 10	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 10	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SETH LEVRANT, M.D., P.C.
PARTNERS IN REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
TINLEY PARK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Seth G. Levrant, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	14	6	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.7	4 / 14	1 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 14	1 / 6	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(14.5–52.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	3 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	3 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	40.0	1 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.3	2 / 14	1 / 6	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 8	2 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Seth Levrant, M.D., P.C., Partners in Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTION INSTITUTE, L.L.C.
ADVANCED FERTILITY GROUP
EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	22%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	4%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William L. Gentry, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	11	7	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.2	5 / 11	1 / 7	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	39.5 (24.9–54.1)	4 / 11	1 / 7	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	4 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	4 / 9	1 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.3	3 / 9	1 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.6	2 / 11	2 / 7	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 19	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 19	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 17	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5		3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproduction Institute, L.L.C., Advanced Fertility Group

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ASSOCIATED FERTILITY & GYNECOLOGY FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 69% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 1%	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	15%
			Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	34%
			Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Shelby O. Cooper, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	64	22	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.2	31.8	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	37.5 (25.6–49.4)	31.8 (12.4–51.3)	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	7 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	7 / 18	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.8	5 / 18	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.6	18.2	1 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.9	1 / 7	2 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.4	1 / 7	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	2 / 7	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 15	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	4.0	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Associated Fertility & Gynecology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED FERTILITY GROUP INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	39%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	6%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William L. Gentry, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	91	30	21	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.9	26.7	28.6	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.5	23.3	19.0	2 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(39.2–59.7)	(8.2–38.5)	(2.3–35.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.3	28.0	4 / 15	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.7	29.2	4 / 14	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.5	16.7	3 / 14	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.1	16.7	28.6	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	4.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.0	2 / 8	0 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.0	2 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.9	3 / 7	1 / 4	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	7	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.1	2 / 7	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.3	2.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Group

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FAMILY BEGINNINGS, P.C. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	14%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James G. Donahue, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	6	10	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.0	1 / 6	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (15.6–51.1)	1 / 6	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	1 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	1 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.3	1 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.8	0 / 6	4 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	2.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	1.3		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	1	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Family Beginnings, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	33%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marguerite K. Shepard, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	7	4	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 10	4 / 7	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 10	0 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 6	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	1 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Indiana University Hospital					
Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIDWEST REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	95%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 57% Unstimulated <1% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	2%		Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	3%		Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	3%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	7%
			Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Laura M. Reuter, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	455	150	96	62
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.3	28.0	28.1	16.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	22.0	21.9	6.5
(Confidence Interval)	(26.5–35.0)	(15.4–28.6)	(13.6–30.1)	(0.3–12.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6	25.8	26.9	8.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.6	27.0	28.0	9.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.8	18.9	24.0	9.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.0	14.7	18.8	22.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.5	28.6	14.8	0 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.6	2.4	3.7	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.1	30.3	14.3	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	209	71	47	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.5	12.7	19.1	0 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	60		30	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7		40.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Midwest Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	31%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald L. Cline, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	7	3	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.0	1 / 7	2 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	20.0 (5.7–34.3)	1 / 7	2 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	1 / 4	2 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 19	1 / 3	2 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 19	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	30.0	3 / 7	1 / 3	3 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 9	0 / 1	2 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 6	0 / 1	2 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTY HEALTH CENTERS INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	92%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	8%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	34%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	<1%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David S. McLaughlin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	16	12	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	5 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	3 / 16	1 / 12	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(37.9–62.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.9	3 / 12	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.9	3 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	39.7	1 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.6	4 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.2	2 / 5	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.1	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.3	2 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 7			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	6	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Specialty Health Centers

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE CARE OF INDIANA ZIONSVILLE, INDIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael A. Henry, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	26	9	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.9	19.2	2 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	38.4 (27.2–49.5)	15.4 (1.5–29.3)	2 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	4 / 19	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1	4 / 19	2 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.6	3 / 19	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.5	26.9	1 / 9	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	2.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.6	0 / 5	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	25.7	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.9	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	1	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 11	0 / 1		1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	2.0		3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 15		2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		4.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Care of Indiana

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MCFARLAND CLINIC, P.C., ASSISTED REPRODUCTION AMES, IOWA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 75% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	1%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
			Male factor	46%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alan K. Munson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	98	22	27	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.8	59.1	18.5	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	35.7 (26.2–45.2)	50.0 (29.1–70.9)	11.1 (0.0–23.0)	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.8	52.4	12.5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.2	52.4	13.6	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.1	33.3	9.1	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.2	4.5	11.1	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.8	2 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	2 / 13	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	28.6	4 / 11	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.5	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: McFarland Clinic, P.C., Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MID-IOWA FERTILITY, P.C. CLIVE, IOWA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald C. Young, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	115	28	24	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.2	46.4	37.5	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.4	35.7	33.3	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(28.5–46.2)	(18.0–53.5)	(14.5–52.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	47.6	8 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.4	10 / 19	8 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.3	7 / 19	4 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.2	25.0	25.0	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.5	5 / 13	3 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	2 / 13	1 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	44.2	3 / 10	4 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	3	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 15	1 / 3	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.7	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF IOWA HOSPITALS AND CLINICS
CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE
IOWA CITY, IOWA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	7%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Craig H. Syrop, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	203	69	43	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.7	36.2	32.6	19.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.3	27.5	27.9	9.5
(Confidence Interval)	(38.5–52.2)	(17.0–38.1)	(14.5–41.3)	(0.0–22.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.5	38.8	42.9	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.4	40.4	44.4	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	36.1	25.5	40.7	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.3	29.0	34.9	38.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.9	28.0	1 / 14	2 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0.0	0 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.7	7 / 19	1 / 12	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	66	16	9	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	2 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	11	21		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 11	28.6		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.3		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Center for Advanced Reproductive Care

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER
WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE CENTER
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Nelson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	14	9	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.5	4 / 14	1 / 9	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	20.6 (7.0–34.2)	2 / 14	1 / 9	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.3	2 / 13	1 / 6	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.3	2 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.3	1 / 13	0 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.8	1 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 9	1 / 4	1 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Kansas Medical Center, Women's Reproductive Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE RESOURCE CENTER OF GREATER KANSAS CITY OVERLAND PARK, KANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	20%	
GIFT	<1%		With ICSI	73%	Unknown factor	23%	
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	<1%		Female factors only
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%	
			Male factor	30%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rodney Lyles, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	194	72	56	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.5	44.4	32.1	3 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.3	40.3	23.2	3 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(36.3–50.3)	(28.9–51.6)	(12.2–34.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.7	49.2	28.9	3 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.5	52.7	31.0	3 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.3	23.6	21.4	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.9	18.1	19.6	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	48.9	50.0	4 / 18	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.1	0.0	0 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.2	55.2	4 / 13	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	12	9	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18	6 / 12	2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	2.6	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	53		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.2		5 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Resource Center of Greater Kansas City

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & INFERTILITY
SHAWNEE MISSION MEDICAL CENTER
SHAWNEE MISSION, KANSAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel L. Stewart, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	91	38	32	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.7	31.6	9.4	2 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.3	28.9	6.3	2 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(26.4–46.1)	(14.5–43.4)	(0.0–14.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.2	35.5	2 / 17	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	35.5	2 / 16	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.3	22.6	1 / 16	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.9	18.4	46.9	8 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.0	3 / 12	1 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.2	1 / 12	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.5	4 / 11	1 / 2	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	3	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 3		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.3		2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine & Infertility, Shawnee Mission Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE WICHITA, KANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David A. Grainger, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	74	36	12	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.2	33.3	3 / 12	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	27.8	2 / 12	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(30.7–53.1)	(13.1–42.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.9	31.3	2 / 11	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.0	32.3	2 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	16.1	2 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.8	11.1	1 / 12	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.3	5 / 12	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 12	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.0	5 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	14	8	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9.1	3 / 14	2 / 8	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 13		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINE ASSOCIATES LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	57%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert J. Homm, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	67	17	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.8	8 / 17	0 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	37.3 (25.7–48.9)	7 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.9	7 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	7 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	3 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.5	0 / 17	0 / 7	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.7	4 / 8		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.3	1 / 8		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.0	4 / 7		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Endocrine Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

KENTUCKY FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	11%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George M. Veloudis, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	1	0	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	10 / 16	0 / 1		
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	0 / 1		
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	0 / 1		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	0 / 1		
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 16	0 / 1		
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 16	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.0		
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 10			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 10			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 6			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kentucky Fertility and Gynecology

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

KENTUCKY WOMEN'S SPECIALISTS LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	34%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James W. Akin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	75	16	16	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.0	8 / 16	8 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	34.7 (23.9–45.4)	8 / 16	7 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	8 / 15	7 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	8 / 15	7 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.6	2 / 15	6 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.3	1 / 16	3 / 16	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	22.2	5 / 8	1 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	14.8	1 / 8	1 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.6	6 / 8	1 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kentucky Women's Specialists

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OB/GYN ASSOCIATES FERTILITY CENTER
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven T. Nakajima, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	152	44	25	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.2	34.1	12.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	31.8	4.0	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(21.7–36.2)	(18.1–45.6)	(0.0–11.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	41.2	1 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.6	41.2	1 / 17	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.7	32.4	1 / 17	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	28.3	22.7	32.0	2 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	3 / 15	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.5	0 / 15	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.1	3 / 14	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	14	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 14	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	18	3		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 18	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University OB/GYN Associates Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND LASER CENTER BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	12%	
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	25%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Heber E. Dunaway, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	19	18	8	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 19	3 / 18	0 / 8	2 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 19	2 / 18	0 / 8	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 13	2 / 14	0 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 13	2 / 12	0 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 13	1 / 12	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6 / 19	4 / 18	1 / 8	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	3.3	4.6	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 4	1 / 3		1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	0 / 3		0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3	1 / 2		1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Laser Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WOMAN'S CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	20%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	27%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bobby W. Webster, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	26	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.7	15.4	0 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	11.5	0 / 3	
(Confidence Interval)	(20.0–46.7)	(0.0–23.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	15.0	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	15.0	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.0	15.0	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.7	23.1	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.6	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.0	0 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	0 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 16	0 / 3		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 6	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.7		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Woman's Center for Fertility and Advanced Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH CENTER OF LOUISIANA LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	36%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John Storment, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	6	3	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.0	3 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	50.0 (28.1–71.9)	2 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 19	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 19	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	7 / 19	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	0 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	3.0	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 11	2 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 11	0 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 10	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Women's Health Center of Louisiana

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	22%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	1%
				Male factor	23%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Dickey, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	137	38	29	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.0	52.6	24.1	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.4	47.4	24.1	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(31.2–47.6)	(31.5–63.2)	(8.6–39.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.3	50.0	29.2	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	50.0	31.8	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	38.9	22.7	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.9	5.3	17.2	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.7	30.0	4 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.3	10.0	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.8	4 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of New Orleans

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OCHSNER FOUNDATION CLINIC NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	20%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gloria A. Richard-Davis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	8	4	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	4 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	28.0 (10.4–45.6)	4 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18	4 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18	4 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	7 / 18	3 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	28.0	2 / 8	2 / 4	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.5	4.5	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 10	1 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 10	0 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 7	1 / 4		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		4.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Ochsner Foundation Clinic

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David T. Vandermolen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	12	13	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.1	5 / 12	3 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	45.2 (33.8–56.6)	5 / 12	2 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.8	5 / 8	2 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.8	5 / 7	2 / 10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.3	4 / 7	2 / 10	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.0	4 / 12	2 / 13	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.5	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.3	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.4	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	3	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**GREATER BALTIMORE MEDICAL CENTER
FERTILITY CENTER
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eugene Katz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	204	96	72	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.6	43.8	33.3	30.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	36.5	22.2	17.5
(Confidence Interval)	(32.0–45.4)	(26.8–46.1)	(12.6–31.8)	(5.7–29.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	38.5	24.6	18.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.8	39.3	26.2	20.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.2	20.2	24.6	17.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.4	5.2	9.7	7.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	4.3	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.6	31.0	16.7	2 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.6	14.3	0.0	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.8	48.6	1 / 16	1 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	52	19	15	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	7 / 19	2 / 15	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.4	4.0	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	27		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1		3 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HELIX CENTER FOR ART BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	1%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	13%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors		28%
				Male factor	9%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nathan G. Berger, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	35	35	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	23.8	31.4	28.6	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.3	28.6	20.0	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(12.3–30.2)	(13.6–43.5)	(6.7–33.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.4	37.0	23.3	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.3	40.0	23.3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.3	24.0	23.3	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.5	22.9	14.3	4 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.9	4.5	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 19	1 / 11	2 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4 / 19	3 / 11	0 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	9 / 17	4 / 10	0 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	6	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	2.8	7.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		4.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for ART at Union Memorial Hospital

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND MEDICAL SCHOOL
CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Howard D. McClamrock, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	46	22	13	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.6	31.8	3 / 13	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	23.9 (11.6–36.2)	22.7 (5.2–40.2)	2 / 13	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	23.8	2 / 11	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.9	5 / 19	2 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.0	3 / 19	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.4	4.5	2 / 13	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 15	2 / 7	2 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 11	2 / 5	1 / 2	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Maryland Medical School, Center for Advanced Reproductive Technology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIDATLANTIC FERTILITY CENTERS BETHESDA, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank E. Chang, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	124	75	101	44
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.8	34.7	9.9	15.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.8	32.0	6.9	9.1
(Confidence Interval)	(18.1–33.5)	(21.4–42.6)	(2.0–11.9)	(0.6–17.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.2	36.9	8.8	11.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	42.1	11.5	17.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.3	28.1	11.5	17.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.5	13.3	20.8	18.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.3	26.9	0 / 10	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.7	11.5	0 / 10	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.0	33.3	0 / 7	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.3	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10		2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MidAtlantic Fertility Centers

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

JOHNS HOPKINS FERTILITY CENTER LUTHERVILLE, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	9%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jairo E. Garcia, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	92	47	69	31
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	19.6	19.1	13.0	9.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.4	12.8	10.1	9.7
(Confidence Interval)	(9.6–25.1)	(3.2–22.3)	(3.0–17.3)	(0.0–20.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.0	14.6	13.5	11.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.8	15.4	14.9	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.0	10.3	10.6	9.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	12.8	24.6	16.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 18	3 / 9	3 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 18	0 / 9	0 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 16	2 / 6	2 / 7	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	29	15	10	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13.8	1 / 15	2 / 10	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	22		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5		5 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Johns Hopkins Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	40%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Burt A. Littman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	8	10	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 16	5 / 8	3 / 10	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 16	5 / 8	1 / 10	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	5 / 7	1 / 10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	5 / 7	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 14	3 / 7	1 / 9	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.6	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SHADY GROVE FERTILITY REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	1%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Levy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	758	520	496	167
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.2	38.8	28.4	19.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.0	29.4	20.0	13.2
(Confidence Interval)	(38.4–45.5)	(25.5–33.3)	(16.4–23.5)	(8.0–18.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.9	35.5	25.8	17.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.6	37.4	26.5	17.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.4	27.4	18.7	15.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.4	17.1	22.6	24.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.2	25.2	23.4	6.3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.9	1.5	3.5	3.1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.7	26.8	29.3	13.6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	104	76	47	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.7	26.3	21.3	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	158		40	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.9		25.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive Science Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF MARYLAND TOWSON, MARYLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	10%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Santiago L. Padilla, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	90	52	59	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.2	44.2	22.0	8.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	42.3	13.6	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(26.7–46.6)	(28.9–55.7)	(4.8–22.3)	(0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.8	48.9	16.7	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.3	48.9	17.0	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.2	33.3	14.9	0.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.2	13.5	18.6	40.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.2	34.8	1 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	4.3	0 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	31.8	1 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	39	23	20	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.1	21.7	30.0	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 12		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Maryland

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	14%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Elizabeth S. Ginsburg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	554	331	321	183
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.5	43.8	31.5	29.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	39.6	23.4	17.5
(Confidence Interval)	(36.3–44.5)	(34.3–44.8)	(18.7–28.0)	(12.0–23.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.2	43.1	25.7	18.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.6	45.6	27.1	19.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.1	28.2	17.7	13.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.2	8.2	9.0	4.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.7	4.3	5.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.7	26.2	29.7	29.6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.9	14.5	6.9	1.9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.9	38.2	34.7	28.1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	69	39	18	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	41.0	4 / 18	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	4.2	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	54		16	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.7		3 / 16	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Brigham and Women's Hospital Center for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL VINCENT IVF UNIT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis		
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor 13%	Other factor 9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 45%	Ovulatory dysfunction 2%	Unknown factor 17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Diminished ovarian reserve 6%	Multiple Factors:
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier <1%	Endometriosis 6%	Female factors only 5%
			Uterine factor 1%	Female & male factors 12%
			Male factor 29%	

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas L. Toth, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	134	72	68	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.8	58.3	42.6	33.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.6	48.6	25.0	14.3
(Confidence Interval)	(31.3–47.8)	(37.1–60.2)	(14.7–35.3)	(0.0–29.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	50.0	27.0	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.4	52.2	28.8	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.9	35.8	20.3	15.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	2.8	7.4	4.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.9	35.7	20.7	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	9.5	3.4	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.8	31.4	5 / 17	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	3	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13	1 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.7	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 14		2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Massachusetts General Hospital Vincent IVF Unit

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NEW ENGLAND FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	91%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	91%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary L. Gross, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	0	5	5	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b		0 / 5	0 / 5	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)		0 / 5	0 / 5	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 5	0 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b		0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b		0 / 5	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		1.0	1.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b				
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b				
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}				
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New England Fertility and Endocrinology Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Patricia M. McShane, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	713	368	332	151
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.8	46.2	31.0	19.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	38.3	23.5	9.9
(Confidence Interval)	(37.5–44.7)	(33.3–43.3)	(18.9–28.1)	(5.2–14.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.5	41.5	25.7	11.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	46.4	29.1	12.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.4	31.6	22.8	7.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.2	7.6	8.4	15.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.8	31.8	21.4	20.7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.1	3.5	2.9	6.9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.8	31.9	21.8	6 / 15
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	76	44	20	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.3	29.5	10.0	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	71		16	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.7		6 / 16	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Science Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.
NEW ENGLAND CLINIC OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
READING, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 43% Unstimulated <1% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	15%
			Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	14%
			Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vito R. S. Cardone, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	320	173	152	74
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.6	31.8	22.4	13.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.8	24.9	14.5	4.1
(Confidence Interval)	(23.8–33.7)	(18.4–31.3)	(8.9–20.1)	(0.0–8.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.1	27.0	15.7	4.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.1	30.5	17.6	5.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.6	17.7	12.0	5.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.4	8.1	7.9	13.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.3	27.3	20.6	1 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.9	14.5	5.9	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.8	41.9	31.8	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	60	30	18	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.0	10.0	2 / 18	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	58		25	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4		24.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of New England, Inc., New England Clinic of Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BAYSTATE IVF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Grow, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	189	77	82	48
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.0	37.7	32.9	22.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	37.7	28.0	8.3
(Confidence Interval)	(26.6–40.1)	(26.8–48.5)	(18.3–37.8)	(0.5–16.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.2	43.9	34.3	10.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.4	46.0	39.0	11.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.8	25.4	30.5	11.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.3	14.3	18.3	20.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.8	44.8	25.9	0 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.5	13.8	7.4	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.2	44.8	21.7	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	62	13	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.4	3 / 13	3 / 9	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	23		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.2		1 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Baystate Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BOSTON IVF WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	29%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	30%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael M. Alper, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	1008	573	668	399
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.4	29.1	23.2	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.8	25.3	16.9	8.8
(Confidence Interval)	(26.9–32.6)	(21.7–28.9)	(14.1–19.8)	(6.0–11.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.9	28.5	19.3	10.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.5	31.5	21.7	11.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.7	23.6	17.3	9.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.7	11.2	12.6	17.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.9	31.7	17.4	16.0
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.1	1.8	3.2	2.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.3	24.8	20.4	17.1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	194	75	55	19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.5	24.0	9.1	5 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	192		71	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.8		28.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Boston IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	44%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory M. Christman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	11	9	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.0	3 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	20.0 (9.9–30.1)	3 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	3 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	3 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.3	2 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	30.0	5 / 11	3 / 9	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 18	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 18	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 12	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	7	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	0 / 7	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	0	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Michigan

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, P.C.
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	49%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael S. Mersol-Barg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	30	7	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.6	36.7	2 / 7	3 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	52.8 (36.5–69.1)	30.0 (13.6–46.4)	1 / 7	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	32.1	1 / 7	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.4	33.3	1 / 6	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.3	22.2	0 / 6	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.8	6.7	0 / 7	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	50.0	3 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	9 / 19	3 / 9	1 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	3	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.0	1.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
OAKWOOD HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER
DEARBORN, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David M. Magyar, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	111	70	50	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.9	25.7	2.0	4.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.4	18.6	2.0	4.3
(Confidence Interval)	(15.5–31.3)	(9.5–27.7)	(0.0–5.9)	(0.0–12.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.7	29.5	3.1	1 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.6	31.0	3.6	1 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.8	26.2	3.6	0 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.3	37.1	36.0	26.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	22.6	1 / 18	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.7	1 / 18	0 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.5	2 / 13	0 / 1	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	9	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.2	2 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 15		2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, Oakwood Hospital and Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GRAND RAPIDS FERTILITY & IVF, P.C. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	88%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	25%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas C. Daly, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	16	11	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.6	3 / 16	3 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.7	3 / 16	3 / 11	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(28.1–51.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.7	3 / 14	3 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	3 / 14	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	1 / 14	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	2 / 16	4 / 11	3 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.5	0 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.5	2 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.7	2 / 3	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	45	6	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.6	2 / 6	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.5	4.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 13		6 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MICHIGAN REPRODUCTIVE & IVF CENTER, P.C.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	87%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	88%	Unknown factor	4%	
ZIFT	13%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%		Female factors only
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	28%	
			Male factor	34%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William G. Dodds, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	258	81	77	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.9	29.6	26.0	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	25.9	19.5	10.0
(Confidence Interval)	(36.6–48.7)	(16.4–35.5)	(10.6–28.3)	(0.0–23.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.3	28.8	21.7	2 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	29.6	22.7	2 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.1	23.9	15.2	2 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.8	9.9	10.4	10.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.7	16.7	25.0	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.1	8.3	5.0	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.6	19.0	5 / 15	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	93	27	24	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.3	25.9	25.0	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	22		20	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.1		10.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY CENTER OF LANSING, P.C. LANSING, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	73%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	22%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	51%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mohammad Mohsenian, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	19	15	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.0	8 / 19	2 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	37.7 (25.5–49.9)	6 / 19	2 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	6 / 15	2 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.2	6 / 14	2 / 13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	5 / 14	2 / 13	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.5	4 / 19	2 / 15	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.2	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.0	1 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.5	1 / 6	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3		0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility and Gynecology Center of Lansing, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY
LANSING, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	58%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	42%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	57%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harold Sauer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	8	3	8	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 8	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6		1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 6		1 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 8	2 / 3	2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 4		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Michigan State University, Center for Assisted Reproductive Technology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF MICHIGAN ROCHESTER HILLS, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	95%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	<1%		With ICSI	88%	Unknown factor	3%	
ZIFT	4%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael H. Fakh, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	388	175	188	52
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.3	37.7	28.7	23.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.7	30.9	21.3	21.2
(Confidence Interval)	(34.8–44.6)	(24.0–37.7)	(15.4–27.1)	(10.1–32.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.8	35.1	24.8	24.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.5	37.2	25.6	26.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.9	26.2	19.2	23.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.2	12.0	14.4	13.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.5	31.8	16.7	1 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.3	7.6	5.6	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.6	29.6	25.0	1 / 11
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	81	35	22	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.4	28.6	18.2	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	123		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.0		18.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Michigan

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WILLIAM BEAUMONT FERTILITY CENTER
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	7%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	28%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William R. Keye, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	108	53	71	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.3	30.2	21.1	3 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	28.3	14.1	3 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(24.4–42.2)	(16.2–40.4)	(6.0–22.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6	33.3	16.7	3 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	36.6	17.5	3 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.0	29.3	14.0	3 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.7	15.1	15.5	3 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.1	3 / 16	2 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.5	0 / 16	1 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.7	3 / 15	2 / 10	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	6	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	3	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: William Beaumont Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S CARE
WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY ART PROGRAM
SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	33%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Elizabeth E. Puscheck, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	20	10	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.7	40.0	4 / 10	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	30.0	4 / 10	1 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(23.5–46.0)	(9.9–50.1)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.1	30.0	4 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.6	6 / 19	4 / 9	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.5	5 / 19	2 / 9	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.4	0.0	1 / 10	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.9	3 / 8	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.4	0 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.7	1 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 8	1 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	1.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University Women's Care, Wayne State University ART Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HENRY FORD REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE TROY, MICHIGAN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald C. Strickler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	18	19	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.4	4 / 18	4 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.5	3 / 18	2 / 19	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(11.6–41.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	3 / 12	2 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	3 / 11	2 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.1	2 / 11	1 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	29.4	6 / 18	5 / 19	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 9	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	9	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 7	3 / 9	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce F. Campbell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	267	122	114	49
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.2	38.5	36.0	20.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	31.1	27.2	12.2
(Confidence Interval)	(36.0–47.9)	(22.9–39.4)	(19.0–35.4)	(3.1–21.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.3	35.8	35.6	15.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.7	36.2	36.0	15.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.9	21.9	31.4	15.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.0	13.1	23.7	22.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.0	27.7	14.6	0 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.2	6.4	0.0	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.0	39.5	12.9	0 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	55	26	20	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.5	19.2	25.0	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.4	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	65		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	67.7		2 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE MIDWEST CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, P.A.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	24%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randle S. Corfman, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	114	60	36	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.9	28.3	19.4	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	28.3	13.9	0 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(29.7–47.5)	(16.9–39.7)	(2.6–25.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.3	30.9	17.9	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.6	32.7	17.9	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.7	23.1	14.3	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.8	8.3	22.2	4 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.0	5 / 17	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.0	1 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.6	5 / 17	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	58	22	12	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.6	36.4	2 / 12	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.2	2.6	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	14	11		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 14	5 / 11		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE CENTER MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	37%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark A. Damario, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	113	52	25	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.6	26.9	16.0	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.2	21.2	16.0	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(28.3–46.1)	(10.1–32.3)	(1.6–30.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.8	26.2	4 / 18	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	27.5	4 / 18	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	22.5	3 / 18	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.8	19.2	28.0	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.1	2 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.1	0 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	21.4	2 / 11	1 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	31	11	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	16.1	3 / 11	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 14		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MAYO CLINIC ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 74% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	8%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
			Male factor	30%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donna R. Session, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	140	51	28	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.6	45.1	28.6	7 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	45.7 (37.5–54.0)	35.3 (22.2–48.4)	28.6 (11.8–45.3)	4 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	39.1	38.1	4 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	39.1	40.0	4 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	23.9	35.0	2 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.1	9.8	25.0	5 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.0	34.8	1 / 8	2 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.7	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.3	7 / 18	1 / 8	2 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	122	35	18	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.4	25.7	5 / 18	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	3.1	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		67	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		40.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive Technologies

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & INFERTILITY ASSOCIATES WOODBURY, MINNESOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors		25%
				Male factor	31%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jacques P. Stassart, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	202	86	62	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	52.3	43.5	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	38.4	37.1	8.3
(Confidence Interval)	(35.8–49.4)	(28.1–48.6)	(25.1–49.1)	(0.0–19.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	42.3	38.3	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	42.9	38.3	2 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.4	28.6	33.3	2 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	9.3	3.2	16.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.7	24.4	18.5	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.9	4.4	0.0	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.9	33.3	13.0	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	44	9	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	3 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	46	12		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.8	2 / 12		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MISSISSIPPI FERTILITY INSTITUTE AT WOMEN'S SPECIALTY CENTER JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John D. Isaacs, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	86	22	10	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.7	22.7	2 / 10	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	18.2	1 / 10	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(25.9–46.2)	(2.1–34.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.2	4 / 18	1 / 8	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.7	4 / 18	1 / 8	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.9	2 / 18	1 / 8	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.1	18.2	2 / 10	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.0	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	17.1	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.3	2 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	1.0	2.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mississippi Fertility Institute at Women's Specialty Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randall S. Hines, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	20	12	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.5	20.0	3 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.7	15.0	3 / 12	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(19.9–45.4)	(0.0–30.6)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	3 / 18	3 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	3 / 18	3 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.9	1 / 18	3 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.5	10.0	2 / 12	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 19	2 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5 / 19	1 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	10 / 17	2 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	2	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 11	0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.5		1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		1.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Mississippi Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALISTS CHESTERFIELD, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	26%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jorge A. Pineda, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	7	9	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.2	3 / 7	5 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	3 / 7	3 / 9	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(34.2–74.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.1	3 / 7	3 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13 / 19	3 / 4	3 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 19	2 / 4	3 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.3	0 / 7	1 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	9 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	7	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	2 / 7		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY INSTITUTE CHESTERFIELD, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	42%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	3%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anthony C. Pearlstone, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	85	21	16	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	70.6	66.7	3 / 16	4 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	65.9 (55.8–76.0)	52.4 (31.0–73.7)	1 / 16	2 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	66.7	52.4	1 / 14	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	66.7	52.4	1 / 13	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	41.7	19.0	1 / 13	2 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.2	0.0	2 / 16	0 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.3	7 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.3	1 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.5	7 / 11	0 / 1	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred			7.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 10			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI HOSPITAL AND CLINICS
IVF EMBRYOLOGY LABORATORY
COLUMBIA, MISSOURI**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	17%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John W. Cassels, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	6	3	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5.0	1 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	0.0 (0.0–100.0)	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 16	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	20.0	2 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.0	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}				
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	1.0	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Missouri Hospital and Clinics, IVF Embryology Laboratory

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIDWEST WOMEN'S HEALTHCARE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory C. Starks, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	51	17	21	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.1	5 / 17	9.5	3 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.3	5 / 17	4.8	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(24.0–50.5)		(0.0–13.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.2	5 / 14	1 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.2	5 / 14	1 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.6	2 / 14	1 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.7	3 / 17	23.8	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.1	3 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 19	3 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0		2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Midwest Women's Healthcare

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY & IVF CENTER ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	31%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald P. Wilbois, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	10	7	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	3 / 10	1 / 7	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.3	3 / 10	1 / 7	1 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(25.6–61.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	3 / 7	1 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	3 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	3 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	3 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 9	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	25		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.0		2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility & IVF Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE INFERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE CENTER AT
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND BARNES–JEWISH HOSPITAL
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 42% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	8%
			Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
			Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randall R. Odem, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	243	100	54	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.7	41.0	29.6	3 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	39.9 (33.8–46.1)	29.0 (20.1–37.9)	22.2 (11.1–33.3)	3 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.5	38.2	26.7	3 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.7	39.7	27.3	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.6	19.2	22.7	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.0	24.0	16.7	5 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.4	36.6	2 / 16	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.6	7.3	1 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.3	51.7	2 / 12	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	10	13	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13	1 / 10	1 / 13	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.0	2.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 11		2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Infertility and Reproductive Medicine Center at Washington University School of Medicine and Barnes–Jewish Hospital

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY CENTER OF ST. LOUIS ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	74%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	21%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	55%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sherman J. Silber, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	89	35	16	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.3	31.4	6 / 16	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	25.7	4 / 16	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(24.9–44.7)	(11.2–40.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	26.5	4 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.8	29.0	4 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	19.4	3 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	2.9	1 / 16	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.3	2 / 11	0 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.7	1 / 11	1 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.5	3 / 9	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	7	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9	2 / 7		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.4		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Center of St. Louis

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HEARTLAND CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.C. OMAHA, NEBRASKA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	93%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	6%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	47%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Victoria M. Maclin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	117	38	41	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.6	23.7	19.5	0 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.1	18.4	19.5	0 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(15.4–30.7)	(6.1–30.7)	(7.4–31.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.3	20.6	25.0	0 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	21.2	28.6	0 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.6	9.1	21.4	0 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.1	10.5	22.0	2 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.7	5 / 9	2 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	0 / 9	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.6	4 / 7	2 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	50	11	8	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.0	0 / 11	3 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.3	3.4	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	24		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.8		0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Heartland Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NEBRASKA METHODIST HOSPITAL REI OMAHA, NEBRASKA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	88%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	11%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carolyn M. Doherty, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	175	71	38	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.7	47.9	34.2	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	43.7	31.6	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(33.3–47.8)	(32.1–55.2)	(16.8–46.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.8	47.0	34.3	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.9	47.7	35.3	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.2	32.3	20.6	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.4	7.0	7.9	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	4.2	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.5	38.2	3 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.5	2.9	2 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.4	32.3	5 / 12	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.9	3 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.4	1.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	72		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF LAS VEGAS LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	5%
		<1%	Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	6%
			Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce S. Shapiro, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	113	52	36	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.4	19.2	19.4	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.2	19.2	13.9	1 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(20.8–37.6)	(8.5–29.9)	(2.6–25.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.3	21.7	15.6	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.9	32.3	20.8	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.4	16.1	16.7	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.5	11.5	11.1	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.0	5 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.5	0 / 10	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.3	5 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Las Vegas

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NEVADA FERTILITY C.A.R.E.S.
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	7%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rachel A. McConnell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	38	15	24	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	4 / 15	12.5	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	36.8 (21.5–52.2)	4 / 15	8.3 (0.0–19.4)	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	4 / 13	9.5	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	4 / 12	2 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.4	3 / 12	1 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.6	2 / 15	12.5	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 19	2 / 4	2 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 19	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 14	1 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.3	5.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 15		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE NEVADA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE RENO, NEVADA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	29%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	7%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Russell A. Foulk, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	33	24	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.9	57.6	50.0	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.5	48.5	37.5	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(39.6–63.3)	(31.4–65.5)	(18.1–56.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.7	50.0	40.9	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.3	50.0	45.0	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.8	34.4	25.0	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	3.0	8.3	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.2	4 / 19	4 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.8	2 / 19	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	51.4	5 / 16	4 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	11	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 15	3 / 11	3 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.4	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	75		41	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.7		51.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DARTMOUTH–HITCHCOCK MEDICAL CENTER
LEBANON, NEW HAMPSHIRE**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	9%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
			Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Misty B. Porter, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	12	24	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.4	3 / 12	25.0	4 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.2	2 / 12	16.7	3 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(22.4–49.9)		(1.8–31.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	2 / 11	19.0	3 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.5	2 / 11	19.0	3 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.1	1 / 11	9.5	3 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.4	1 / 12	12.5	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 19	0 / 3	2 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 19	1 / 3	0 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 17	1 / 2	2 / 4	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	11	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	6 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 8		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dartmouth–Hitchcock Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
BEDMINSTER, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alexander M. Dlugi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	110	61	62	30
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.2	36.1	21.0	10.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.1	32.8	21.0	3.3
(Confidence Interval)	(20.6–37.6)	(21.0–44.6)	(10.8–31.1)	(0.0–9.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.2	37.7	22.8	4.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	44.4	28.3	1 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.5	37.8	23.9	0 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.3	13.1	8.1	20.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.0	13.6	3 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.5	4.5	0 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.8	15.0	2 / 13	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 3	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF OF NORTH JERSEY, P.A. CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	9%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark X. Ransom, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	36	24	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.5	38.9	16.7	2 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.0	36.1	12.5	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(26.5–51.4)	(20.4–51.8)	(0.0–25.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.9	40.6	3 / 19	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.1	43.3	3 / 19	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.1	20.0	3 / 19	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	20.3	11.1	20.8	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	5 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.7	2 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.1	7 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF of North Jersey, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY EDISON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory H. Corsan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	28	20	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.0	42.9	25.0	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.7	28.6	20.0	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(32.8–52.6)	(11.8–45.3)	(2.5–37.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.1	38.1	4 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.6	40.0	4 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.6	35.0	2 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.4	25.0	20.0	5 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.3	0 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.4	1 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.5	1 / 8	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 19	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	4.5	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine and Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WOMEN'S FERTILITY CENTER ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Philip R. Lesorgen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	23	19	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.3	8.7	0 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.8	4.3	0 / 19	1 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(4.6–37.1)	(0.0–12.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	1 / 18	0 / 9	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 18	1 / 16	0 / 8	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 18	1 / 16	0 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.7	21.7	10 / 19	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 8	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 8	0 / 2		1 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 1		1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	5	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Fertility Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NORTH HUDSON I.V.F.
CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY
ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	7%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	25%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jane E. Miller, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	6	3	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.0	4 / 6	2 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	40.0 (20.8–59.2)	3 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	3 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	3 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.0	2 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.0	2 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 11	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	28	12		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.4	3 / 12		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.8		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Hudson I.V.F., Center for Fertility and Gynecology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
HACKENSACK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 54% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	13%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
			Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jose M. Colon, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	130	54	43	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.6	38.9	37.2	34.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.2	38.9	30.2	19.2
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–47.6)	(25.9–51.9)	(16.5–44.0)	(4.1–34.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6	43.8	39.4	22.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6	46.7	40.6	22.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.5	33.3	25.0	22.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	19.2	11.1	23.3	15.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.0	23.8	9 / 16	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.9	9.5	1 / 16	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.2	28.6	5 / 13	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	6	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 10	2 / 6		1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5		4.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2002. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SHORE IVF AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Allen Morgan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	15	16	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.5	9 / 15	3 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	37.5 (22.5–52.5)	7 / 15	3 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	7 / 15	3 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	7 / 14	3 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.8	6 / 14	2 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	0 / 15	0 / 16	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 17	3 / 9	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 17	1 / 9	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 15	1 / 7	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Shore IVF and Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DELAWARE VALLEY OB/GYN AND INFERTILITY GROUP LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 46% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	16%
			Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
			Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Seth G. Derman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	21	32	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.2	38.1	15.6	0 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	34.5 (22.0–47.1)	23.8 (5.6–42.0)	15.6 (3.0–28.2)	0 / 17
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.2	5 / 19	17.2	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.3	5 / 17	18.5	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.5	4 / 17	7.4	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.8	9.5	9.4	6 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.7	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.6	2 / 8	3 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.5	0 / 8	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 19	1 / 5	3 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	5.0	5.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Delaware Valley OB/GYN and Infertility Group

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PRINCETON CENTER FOR INFERTILITY & REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	24%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Althea M. O'Shaughnessy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	22	17	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.6	50.0	3 / 17	3 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (10.9–39.1)	45.5 (24.6–66.3)	2 / 17	3 / 17
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	45.5	2 / 16	3 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.0	50.0	2 / 13	3 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.4	30.0	2 / 13	0 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	1 / 17	5 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 11	3 / 11	1 / 3	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 11	2 / 11	0 / 3	1 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 9	4 / 10	0 / 2	3 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	8	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	2 / 8	2 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	3	4		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Princeton Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

EAST COAST INFERTILITY AND IVF, P.C. LITTLE SILVER, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	51%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Miguel Damien, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	86	65	52	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.6	41.5	36.5	15.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.2	36.9	26.9	3.8
(Confidence Interval)	(20.5–39.9)	(25.2–48.7)	(14.9–39.0)	(0.0–11.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	44.4	35.9	4.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.4	45.3	37.8	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.2	26.4	27.0	4.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	18.6	16.9	25.0	7.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.6	25.9	7 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	21.4	14.8	0 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.2	41.7	4 / 14	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12	2 / 5	2 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	4.3	6.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 11		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND SCIENCE
ST. BARNABAS MEDICAL CENTER
LIVINGSTON, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	10%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	19%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Margaret G. Garrisi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	227	182	214	111
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.0	38.5	28.0	21.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.5	31.3	16.8	16.2
(Confidence Interval)	(27.3–39.6)	(24.6–38.1)	(11.8–21.8)	(9.4–23.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.6	34.3	20.1	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	38.5	21.7	21.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.2	27.7	15.1	18.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.0	8.8	16.4	18.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.7	17.1	21.7	16.7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.0	8.6	3.3	4.2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.8	28.1	30.6	3 / 18
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	57	39	23	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.4	41.0	26.1	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	68		34	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.7		47.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science, St. Barnabas Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COOPER CENTER FOR IN VITRO FERTILIZATION, P.C. MARLTON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	10%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jerome H. Check, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	298	223	181	190
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.2	19.3	14.9	7.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.1	15.7	13.3	3.7
(Confidence Interval)	(17.4–26.9)	(10.9–20.5)	(8.3–18.2)	(1.0–6.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.9	18.3	15.7	4.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	28.7	25.3	9.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.8	23.0	15.8	9.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.1	14.3	15.5	20.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.6	25.6	29.6	3 / 14
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.1	7.0	11.1	0 / 14
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.9	20.0	37.5	0 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	145	75	52	33
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.1	21.3	13.5	24.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	120		92	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.5		32.6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Cooper Center for In Vitro Fertilization, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DELAWARE VALLEY INSTITUTE OF FERTILITY AND GENETICS MARLTON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George S. Taliadouros, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	11	14	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	57.7	5 / 11	3 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	42.3 (23.3–61.3)	4 / 11	1 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	4 / 11	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	4 / 11	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.5	3 / 11	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.7	0 / 11	3 / 14	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	4.1	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 15	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 11	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	1	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Delaware Valley Institute of Fertility and Genetics

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTH JERSEY FERTILITY CENTER, P.A.
MARLTON, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	30%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert A. Skaf, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	113	67	58	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.9	26.9	48.3	24.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.7	25.4	39.7	8.0
(Confidence Interval)	(31.6–49.8)	(15.0–35.8)	(27.1–52.2)	(0.0–18.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.4	27.9	45.1	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.4	27.9	46.0	2 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.5	18.0	32.0	2 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.2	9.0	12.1	20.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.7	7 / 18	25.0	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	0 / 18	3.6	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.5	6 / 17	30.4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	9	11	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 15	1 / 9	1 / 11	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.9	2.9	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8		4 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DIAMOND INSTITUTE FOR INFERTILITY
MILLBURN, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Matan Yemini, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	148	84	96	39
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	22.3	14.3	11.5	5.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.5	9.5	5.2	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(9.7–21.4)	(3.2–15.8)	(0.8–9.7)	(0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.8	10.8	6.8	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.0	11.6	7.0	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	9.9	5.8	5.6	0.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.8	11.9	24.0	48.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.5	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.2	3 / 12	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.1	1 / 12	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	47.8	4 / 8	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	11	10	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9.5	2 / 11	0 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.4		3 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Diamond Institute for Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE ASSOCIATES OF NEW JERSEY MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 39% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 1%	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	17%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
			Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard T. Scott, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	944	568	525	264
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	57.6	49.5	40.0	17.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.2	41.9	28.4	11.7
(Confidence Interval)	(46.0–52.3)	(37.8–46.0)	(24.5–32.2)	(7.9–15.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.3	48.8	35.8	17.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.5	52.0	37.7	18.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.2	32.5	31.4	12.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.7	14.1	20.8	31.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.9	32.7	18.1	26.7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.0	5.0	2.9	4.4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.4	37.4	16.8	35.5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	125	54	39	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.8	22.2	33.3	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	251		72	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.0		30.6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of New Jersey

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL IVF PROGRAM NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	11%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	10%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	29%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David B. Seifer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	87	35	41	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.5	20.0	24.4	4.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.4	11.4	19.5	4.2
(Confidence Interval)	(17.2–35.7)	(0.9–22.0)	(7.4–31.6)	(0.0–12.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	14.3	32.0	5.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.3	14.3	32.0	1 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.9	10.7	24.0	0 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	18.4	20.0	39.0	16.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	16.7	2 / 7	2 / 10	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.3	0 / 7	3 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	21.7	1 / 4	2 / 8	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	13	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.2	6 / 13	3 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			3 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred			2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Robert Wood Johnson Medical School IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF NEW JERSEY SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	37%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	<1%	Female factors only	22%
			Endometriosis	3%	Female & male factors	25%
			Uterine factor	<1%		
			Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael C. Darder, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	162	87	68	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.7	33.3	39.7	22.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	27.6	26.5	22.2
(Confidence Interval)	(31.4–46.4)	(18.2–37.0)	(16.0–37.0)	(6.5–37.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.1	30.8	32.7	27.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.0	32.0	33.3	6 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.7	21.3	29.6	5 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.1	10.3	19.1	18.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.5	34.5	22.2	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.7	0.0	0.0	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.3	33.3	2 / 18	1 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	3	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	2 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	89		21	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.8		47.6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF New Jersey

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DR. LOUIS R. MANARA
VOORHEES, NEW JERSEY**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	28%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Louis R. Manara, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	3	3	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.0	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	28.0 (10.4–45.6)	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.0	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.0	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	12.0	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	4.0	2.7	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 9			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 9			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 7			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Louis R. Manara

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF NEW JERSEY WESTWOOD, NEW JERSEY

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 82% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	19%
			Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	42%
			Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Navot, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	95	37	37	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.5	32.4	21.6	8.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.2	29.7	18.9	8.7
(Confidence Interval)	(14.7–31.6)	(15.0–44.5)	(6.3–31.5)	(0.0–20.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.2	30.6	18.9	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.7	31.4	20.6	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	12.9	25.7	14.7	4.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	2.7	0.0	4.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.0	3 / 12	2 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.9	0 / 12	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	2 / 11	2 / 7	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	5	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 13	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 14		3 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of New Jersey

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE OF NEW MEXICO ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	46%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas J. Thompson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	29	24	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	67.9	69.0	33.3	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.1	55.2	29.2	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(44.2–70.1)	(37.1–73.3)	(11.0–47.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.4	57.1	7 / 19	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.4	61.5	7 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.2	34.6	4 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.4	3.4	20.8	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.5	40.0	4 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.3	10.0	0 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	50.0	7 / 16	3 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	1	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	39		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	71.8		4 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine of New Mexico

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ALBANY IVF, FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY ALBANY, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 84% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	12%
			Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
			Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter M. Horvath, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	18	10	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	13.6	6 / 18	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	4 / 18	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.3	4 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.0	4 / 15	1 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	10.0	3 / 15	1 / 7	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	3 / 18	0 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.0	4.1	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Albany IVF, Fertility and Gynecology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**LEADING INSTITUTE FOR FERTILITY ENHANCEMENT (L.I.F.E.)
ALBANY, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	32%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edgar S. Henriques, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	11	16	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.6	3 / 11	3 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	22.2 (6.5–37.9)	3 / 11	2 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.3	3 / 11	2 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 17	3 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 17	2 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	18.5	0 / 11	4 / 16	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	2.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 8	1 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Leading Institute for Fertility Enhancement (L.I.F.E.)

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE FERTILITY INSTITUTE AT NEW YORK METHODIST HOSPITAL BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	31%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George D. Kofinas, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	8	15	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.5	4 / 8	1 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.3	3 / 8	0 / 15	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(14.6–46.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.3	3 / 8	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.3	3 / 8	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	12.9	3 / 8	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.1	0 / 8	1 / 15	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.8	4.6	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 16	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4 / 16	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 10	0 / 3		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 11	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		24	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 15		33.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility Institute at New York Methodist Hospital

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GENESIS FERTILITY & REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	36%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Susan M. Lobel, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	202	69	76	51
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	57.9	43.5	21.1	9.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.5	36.2	11.8	2.0
(Confidence Interval)	(40.6–54.4)	(24.9–47.6)	(4.6–19.1)	(0.0–5.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.6	41.0	16.4	3.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	43.1	17.6	3.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.0	22.4	11.8	3.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.9	11.6	27.6	37.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.2	33.3	4 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.7	10.0	0 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.4	48.0	3 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	4	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 11	1 / 4		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	3.0		5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Genesis Fertility & Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
EAST SETAUKET, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard A. Bronson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	21	16	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	14.3	3 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	24.0 (7.3–40.7)	4.8 (0.0–13.9)	1 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 18	1 / 13	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 17	1 / 13	1 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 17	1 / 13	0 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	28.0	38.1	7 / 16	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	6	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Health Science Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MONTEFIORE'S INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND HEALTH HARTSDALE, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harry J. Lieman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	122	56	71	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.8	26.8	19.7	7.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.2	25.0	11.3	5.3
(Confidence Interval)	(18.4–34.0)	(13.7–36.3)	(3.9–18.6)	(0.0–12.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.3	31.8	14.3	7.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.0	33.3	15.1	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.1	19.0	7.5	4.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	18.9	21.4	21.1	28.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.0	3 / 15	3 / 14	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	3 / 15	1 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.9	6 / 14	4 / 8	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	9	13	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.7	2 / 9	1 / 13	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 13		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Montefiore's Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

KREINER IVF, EAST COAST FERTILITY HICKSVILLE, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	10%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David Kreiner, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	63	36	40	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.0	30.6	25.0	7.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	30.6	20.0	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(35.3–60.0)	(15.5–45.6)	(7.6–32.4)	(0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.8	35.5	22.2	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6	36.7	25.8	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.0	23.3	16.1	0.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	13.9	10.0	19.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.2	4 / 11	3 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 11	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 11	3 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	11	8	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 18	1 / 11	2 / 8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kreiner IVF, East Coast Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GARDEN CITY CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

YU-KANG YING, M.D., P.C.

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	30%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Yu-Kang Ying, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	6	14	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 5	1 / 6	3 / 14	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 5	0 / 6	2 / 14	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	0 / 6	2 / 10	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	0 / 6	2 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 5	0 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 5	0 / 6	4 / 14	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 1		1 / 2	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	2	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	1 / 3	1 / 2	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	4.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Garden City Center for Advanced Reproductive Technologies, Yu-Kang Ying, M.D., P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NORTH SHORE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION
MANHASSET, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	32%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Avner Hershlag, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	213	99	125	50
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.6	35.4	24.8	12.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	29.3	16.0	4.0
(Confidence Interval)	(26.6–39.2)	(20.3–38.3)	(9.6–22.4)	(0.0–9.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	31.9	22.2	5.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	32.6	23.0	5.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.7	21.3	16.1	5.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.0	8.1	28.0	30.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.8	28.6	19.4	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.0	5.7	9.7	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.3	34.5	30.0	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	57	35	27	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10.5	14.3	14.8	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Shore University Hospital, Center for Human Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE ASSOCIATES MINEOLA, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	26%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gabriel A. San Roman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	359	190	177	91
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.0	23.7	24.3	11.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.2	20.5	15.8	8.8
(Confidence Interval)	(15.1–23.3)	(14.8–26.3)	(10.4–21.2)	(3.0–14.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.7	21.2	16.5	9.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.6	23.1	17.8	10.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.5	14.2	13.4	7.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.2	3.2	4.0	5.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.4	31.1	11.6	2 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.8	6.7	4.7	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.7	38.5	25.0	2 / 8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	188	51	36	18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.0	33.3	19.4	4 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Science Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED FERTILITY SERVICES NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	84%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	0%	Female factors only	1%
			Endometriosis	2%	Female & male factors	18%
			Uterine factor	0%		
			Male factor	31%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hugh D. Melnick, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	120	77	65	36
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	23.3	15.6	20.0	13.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.5	14.3	13.8	11.1
(Confidence Interval)	(10.7–24.3)	(6.5–22.1)	(5.4–22.2)	(0.8–21.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.1	16.2	14.8	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.1	16.7	15.8	13.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	12.1	7.6	12.3	10.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	11.7	6.2	11.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	46.4	3 / 12	3 / 13	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.1	4 / 12	0 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	6 / 11	2 / 9	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	3	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 10	1 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.3	4.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	26		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.2	11.5		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.5		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Services

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BETH ISRAEL CENTER FOR INFERTILITY & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter Chang, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	19	12	19	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 19	6 / 12	4 / 19	3 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 19	5 / 12	3 / 19	2 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 19	5 / 11	3 / 18	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 19	5 / 11	3 / 18	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 19	2 / 11	2 / 18	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 19	1 / 12	1 / 19	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.5	4.3	5.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 6	1 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 5	3 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Beth Israel Center for Infertility & Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BROOKLYN FERTILITY CENTER NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	37%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dov B. Goldstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	21	6	10	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.1	4 / 6	2 / 10	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	4 / 6	1 / 10	
(Confidence Interval)	(17.3–58.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	4 / 6	1 / 10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	4 / 5	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.0	3 / 5	0 / 9	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 6	0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.4	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 8	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 8	0 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 8	1 / 4	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7		1 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Brooklyn Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE CARE NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	31%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Melvin Thorton, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	159	117	128	89
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.6	23.1	18.0	14.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.4	21.4	14.1	7.9
(Confidence Interval)	(24.2–38.7)	(13.9–28.8)	(8.0–20.1)	(2.3–13.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	29.4	23.4	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.3	32.1	25.4	13.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.4	19.2	22.5	11.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	18.2	27.4	39.8	39.3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.0	29.6	21.7	1 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.7	18.5	0.0	1 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.0	40.0	2 / 18	1 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	12	8	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.8	6 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	85		32	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4		21.9	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Columbia University Center for Women's Reproductive Care

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NABIL HUSAMI, M.D.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 72% Unstimulated 2% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	23%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	14%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
			Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nabil W. Husami, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	100	65	71	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	22.0	20.0	22.5	10.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.0	20.0	18.3	7.5
(Confidence Interval)	(9.6–24.4)	(10.3–29.7)	(9.3–27.3)	(0.0–15.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.7	25.0	22.0	9.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	26.5	24.5	9.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.3	22.4	17.0	9.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.0	20.0	16.9	22.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	18.2	3 / 13	4 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 13	2 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 17	2 / 13	4 / 13	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	9	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 15	0 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nabil Husami, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MACLEOD LABORATORY NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	36%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	29%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Attila Toth, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	4	2	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 7	0 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.8	2.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 1		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MacLeod Laboratory

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**MEDICAL OFFICES FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION
CENTER FOR HUMAN REPRODUCTION (CHR)
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	18%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	6%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Norbert Gleicher, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	104	50	54	36
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.9	30.0	14.8	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.3	16.0	3.7	2.8
(Confidence Interval)	(10.8–25.7)	(5.8–26.2)	(0.0–8.7)	(0.0–8.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.6	18.2	4.4	3.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.7	20.5	5.6	4.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.2	15.4	0.0	4.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.4	12.0	16.7	22.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	17.2	2 / 15	3 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.4	0 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 19	2 / 8	2 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	40	14	11	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	3 / 14	1 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	2.8	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	24		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6	29.2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.9		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Medical Offices for Human Reproduction, Center for Human Reproduction (CHR)

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**DR. LILLIAN D. NASH
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lillian D. Nash, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	8	13	6	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 8	5 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 8	2 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	2 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 8	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 8	3 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.8	3.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 1	0 / 5		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1	0 / 5		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Lillian D. Nash

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NEW YORK FERTILITY INSTITUTE NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a			Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	1%	Other factor	12%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	93%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	35%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Majid Fateh, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	24	41	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.1	37.5	34.1	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.1	29.2	34.1	21.4
(Confidence Interval)	(30.3–63.8)	(11.0–47.4)	(19.6–48.7)	(6.2–36.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	30.4	35.9	23.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	35.0	37.8	25.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.4	30.0	32.4	20.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.9	4.2	4.9	7.1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 16	1 / 9	2 / 14	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 14	2 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 16	1 / 7	2 / 14	1 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	4.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	16		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	11 / 16		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New York Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OFFICES FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.C. NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	<1%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	65%
				Male factor	4%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Cecilia Schmidt-Sarosi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	36	46	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.8	22.2	23.9	5.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.1	13.9	21.7	2.9
(Confidence Interval)	(12.7–35.5)	(2.6–25.2)	(9.8–33.7)	(0.0–8.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.1	14.3	23.8	4.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.5	16.1	26.3	4.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.7	16.1	15.8	4.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.1	2.8	8.7	28.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 15	0 / 8	4 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 13	0 / 5	4 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	12	7	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	2 / 12	2 / 7	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	28		26	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.3		30.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Offices for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PROGRAM FOR IN VITRO FERTILIZATION, REPRODUCTIVE SURGERY AND INFERTILITY
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James A. Grifo, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	258	269	318	194
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.2	49.8	32.1	26.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.6	41.6	23.6	17.0
(Confidence Interval)	(38.5–50.6)	(35.7–47.5)	(18.9–28.3)	(11.7–22.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.9	50.0	30.2	22.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.3	50.5	30.9	22.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.8	33.8	21.0	19.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.9	16.7	22.0	23.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.6	28.4	23.5	13.5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	6.0	6.9	3.8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.0	33.0	32.0	12.1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	38	36	14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.6	28.9	22.2	1 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	159	38		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.1	36.8		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Program for In Vitro Fertilization, Reproductive Surgery and Infertility, New York University School of Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES
OF ST. LUKE'S ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Martin Keltz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	50	46	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.4	50.0	41.3	40.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	38.0	30.4	33.3
(Confidence Interval)	(25.1–49.1)	(24.5–51.5)	(17.1–43.7)	(15.6–51.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	39.6	36.8	39.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	40.4	37.8	39.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.8	34.0	32.4	26.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.1	4.0	17.4	14.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.5	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	46.7	32.0	4 / 19	2 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.7	20.0	3 / 19	2 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.5	3 / 19	2 / 14	3 / 9
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	3	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 10	0 / 3		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.7		4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE ASSOCIATES OF NEW YORK, L.L.P.
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lawrence Grunfeld, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	97	48	47	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	58.8	47.9	36.2	6 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.4	43.8	21.3	3 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(35.5–55.3)	(29.7–57.8)	(9.6–33.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.2	51.2	28.6	3 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.7	51.2	30.3	3 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.6	34.1	30.3	3 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.3	14.6	25.5	5 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.1	30.4	1 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.5	13.0	1 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	52.3	33.3	0 / 10	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	1	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	38	9		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.5	2 / 9		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of New York, L.L.P.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WEILL MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE & INFERTILITY
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Zev Rosenwaks, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	565	433	481	276
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.2	48.7	39.3	27.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.0	42.7	30.1	18.1
(Confidence Interval)	(43.8–52.1)	(38.1–47.4)	(26.0–34.2)	(13.6–22.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.9	48.1	35.8	22.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.5	50.1	37.3	23.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.1	25.7	28.5	20.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.4	11.1	15.8	18.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.3	29.9	23.3	11.7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.1	18.0	6.3	3.9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.9	48.6	23.4	14.0
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	74	34	27	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	35.3	14.8	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.6	4.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	103		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.4		8 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Weill Medical College of Cornell University, Center for Reproductive Medicine & Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
AT BELLEVUE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL
NISKAYUNA, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	23%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John M. Donhowe, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	16	16	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.2	6 / 16	2 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	30.2 (17.8–42.5)	6 / 16	2 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.2	6 / 16	2 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.4	6 / 16	2 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.5	4 / 16	2 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 16	0 / 16	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 16	1 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 16	1 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 16	2 / 6	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	9	13	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.7	1 / 9	1 / 13	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	1	1		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Fertility and Advanced Reproductive Medicine at Bellevue Woman's Hospital

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

LONG ISLAND IVF ASSOCIATES PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Kenigsberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	207	87	110	45
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.2	39.1	34.5	24.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	33.3	20.9	17.8
(Confidence Interval)	(36.7–50.2)	(23.4–43.2)	(13.3–28.5)	(6.6–28.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	37.2	24.7	21.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.7	39.7	27.1	22.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.6	26.0	22.4	22.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.7	10.3	15.5	15.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.1	26.5	7.9	0 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.3	8.8	2.6	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.4	34.5	17.4	0 / 8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	94	61	43	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.6	19.7	14.0	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	53		36	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.1		30.6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Long Island IVF Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND INFERTILITY
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eberhard Muechler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	14	15	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	5 / 14	4 / 15	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.0	5 / 14	3 / 15	
(Confidence Interval)	(13.7–50.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	5 / 12	3 / 14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	5 / 11	3 / 12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.6	4 / 11	3 / 12	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.0	2 / 14	1 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	2.6	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 10	1 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	2 / 3	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		1.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Reproductive Health and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

STRONG FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE CENTER ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vivian Lewis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	86	46	53	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.3	30.4	34.0	2 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.5	28.3	32.1	2 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(36.0–57.1)	(15.2–41.3)	(19.5–44.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	33.3	38.6	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.9	35.1	40.5	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.2	18.9	33.3	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.0	15.2	17.0	6 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.1	3 / 14	4 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.6	3 / 14	0 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.0	6 / 13	3 / 17	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	15	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12	3 / 15	2 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.3		1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Strong Fertility and Reproductive Science Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY AND IVF MEDICAL ASSOCIATES OF WESTERN NEW YORK SNYDER, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kent Crickard, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	97	82	50	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.2	32.9	16.0	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.9	26.8	12.0	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(20.8–39.0)	(17.2–36.4)	(3.0–21.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.9	33.3	17.1	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.2	34.9	18.8	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.3	25.4	15.6	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.4	19.5	30.0	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	18.4	22.2	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	7.4	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	20.7	27.3	1 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	15	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	0 / 15	3 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility and IVF Medical Associates of Western New York

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CNY FERTILITY CENTER SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	92%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	38%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert J. Kiltz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	256	104	87	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.9	35.6	25.3	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	32.7	19.5	14.3
(Confidence Interval)	(36.5–48.6)	(23.7–41.7)	(11.2–27.9)	(2.7–25.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.4	35.1	22.7	15.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.8	36.2	23.6	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.3	18.1	12.5	13.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	6.7	13.8	5.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	4.2	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.0	37.8	36.4	2 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	13.5	0.0	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.9	50.0	8 / 17	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	34	21	2	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5.9	0.0	1 / 2	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.4	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	75		24	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3		4.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: CNY Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WESTCHESTER FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael B. Blotner, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	22	27	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	16.7	13.6	18.5	6 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	11.9 (2.1–21.7)	4.5 (0.0–13.2)	11.1 (0.0–23.0)	3 / 16
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13.2	1 / 17	15.0	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.3	1 / 15	3 / 18	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	8.6	0 / 15	3 / 18	3 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.5	22.7	25.9	2 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	9	13	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.9	3 / 9	3 / 13	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3		2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Westchester Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE/IVF WILLIAMSVILLE, NEW YORK

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John (Jan) M. Wieckowski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	21	9	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.3	47.6	3 / 9	3 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	30.0 (13.6–46.4)	38.1 (17.3–58.9)	1 / 9	3 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	40.0	1 / 7	3 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	8 / 18	1 / 7	3 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.1	6 / 18	1 / 7	2 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	4.8	2 / 9	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	2.4	5.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 10	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 10	0 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 9	2 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine/IVF

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NORTH CAROLINA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
TALBERT FERTILITY INSTITUTE
CARY, NORTH CAROLINA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sameh K. Toma, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	191	73	41	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.6	31.5	26.8	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.8	28.8	22.0	2 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(32.8–46.7)	(18.4–39.2)	(9.3–34.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.5	30.4	23.1	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.7	30.9	23.7	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.8	20.6	18.4	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	5.5	4.9	4 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.0	43.5	4 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	14.6	0.0	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	51.3	33.3	2 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	6	6	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 14	1 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	92		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4		1 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Carolina Center for Reproductive Medicine, Talbert Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA A.R.T. CLINIC
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ania I. Kowalik, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	32	34	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.7	31.3	14.7	4 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.1	18.8	14.7	3 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(11.6–34.5)	(5.2–32.3)	(2.8–26.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.9	23.1	21.7	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.9	24.0	21.7	3 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.6	12.0	17.4	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.3	18.8	32.4	4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 17	3 / 10	1 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 17	0 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 12	3 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	5	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 13	2 / 5	2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	6	2		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	1.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of North Carolina A.R.T. Clinic

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INSTITUTE FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 52% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	2%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	5%
			Male factor	24%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jack L. Crain, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	197	56	57	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.7	32.1	21.1	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	46.2 (39.2–53.2)	28.6 (16.7–40.4)	17.5 (7.7–27.4)	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.9	30.8	25.6	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.2	32.7	27.8	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.0	22.4	16.7	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.7	7.1	31.6	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.8	5 / 18	5 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.1	1 / 18	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.6	5 / 16	4 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	12	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	6 / 12	1 / 5	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	29		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	62.1		4 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		1.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PROGRAM FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
CAROLINAS MEDICAL CENTER
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	26%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul B. Marshburn, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	41	20	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.0	34.1	40.0	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.0	29.3	30.0	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(32.4–57.6)	(15.3–43.2)	(9.9–50.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.6	34.3	6 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.4	34.3	6 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.1	20.0	6 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	14.6	20.0	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.2	6 / 14	1 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.2	0 / 14	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.7	5 / 12	0 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12	1 / 3	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Program for Assisted Reproduction, Carolinas Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DUKE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 50% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	3%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	3%
			Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grace Couchman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	139	64	62	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.0	39.1	17.7	3 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.5	34.4	14.5	2 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(26.6–42.4)	(22.7–46.0)	(5.7–23.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.4	40.7	17.6	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.7	40.7	18.0	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.3	20.4	14.0	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.1	15.6	17.7	3 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.0	32.0	2 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.0	16.0	2 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.8	50.0	2 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	31	14	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9.7	2 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.1	2.3	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	35		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3		4 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Duke University Medical Center, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S PHYSICIANS GREENVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Clifford C. Hayslip, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	13	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.0	3 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	37.0 (18.8–55.3)	3 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	3 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	3 / 9	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.0	1 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.7	4 / 13	2 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.4	3.8	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 10	2 / 3	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	1.0	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1		3 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Carolina University Women's Physicians

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE CONSULTANTS, P.A. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jouko K. Halme, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	11	9	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 14	6 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	7 / 14	6 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 14	6 / 9	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 14	6 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 14	3 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 14	2 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 7	2 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 7	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	3 / 6	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1	1 / 1	2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	4.0	3.6	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 4		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Consultants, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MERCARE MEDICAL GROUP—FERTILITY CENTER FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steffen P. Christensen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	85	18	21	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.6	5 / 18	4.8	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.1	5 / 18	4.8	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(24.0–44.2)		(0.0–13.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.3	5 / 16	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	5 / 15	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.7	3 / 15	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	2 / 18	47.6	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.5	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.4	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MeritCare Medical Group—Fertility Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY UNLIMITED, INC.
AKRON, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nicholas J. Spirtos, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	13	11	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.7	4 / 13	2 / 11	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.8	4 / 13	2 / 11	
(Confidence Interval)	(13.3–40.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.4	4 / 11	2 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	4 / 11	2 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.6	4 / 11	1 / 11	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.6	2 / 13	0 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	2.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 13	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 11	0 / 4	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 14		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Unlimited, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE GYNECOLOGY AKRON, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	6%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard W. Moretuzzo, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	85	30	23	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.9	40.0	30.4	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	44.7 (34.1–55.3)	36.7 (19.4–53.9)	26.1 (8.1–44.0)	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.7	42.3	30.0	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.4	42.3	6 / 19	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.4	15.4	3 / 19	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.2	13.3	13.0	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.0	7 / 12	4 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.6	3 / 12	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	52.6	7 / 11	3 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	11	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 16	1 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	2.6	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Gynecology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CLEVELAND CLINIC FERTILITY CENTER
GOLDFARB/DESAI IVF PROGRAM
BEACHWOOD, OHIO**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 66% Unstimulated <1% Used gestational carrier 1%	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors: Female factors only 2% Female & male factors 5%	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	7%		
		Uterine factor	2%			
			Male factor	29%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Goldfarb, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	338	172	114	41
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.0	41.3	30.7	14.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	37.8	27.2	2.4
(Confidence Interval)	(33.3–43.6)	(30.5–45.0)	(19.0–35.4)	(0.0–7.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.0	47.1	38.3	3.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.8	47.8	39.2	4.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.8	25.0	27.8	4.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.5	19.8	28.9	34.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.6	39.4	25.7	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.5	11.3	5.7	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.5	47.7	29.0	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	80	43	15	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	20.9	3 / 15	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		8	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Cleveland Clinic Fertility Center, Goldfarb/Desai IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BETHESDA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH & FERTILITY CINCINNATI, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Glen E. Hofmann, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	79	29	22	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.4	27.6	36.4	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.3	20.7	31.8	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(33.3–55.3)	(5.9–35.4)	(12.4–51.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	25.0	7 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.5	26.1	7 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.8	17.4	3 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.4	17.2	36.4	2 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.6	1 / 8	2 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.7	2 / 8	2 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.3	2 / 6	4 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.0	2 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		24	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.3		29.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Bethesda Center for Reproductive Health & Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CINCINNATI, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	6%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel B. Williams, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	16	13	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.0	3 / 16	5 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	3 / 16	3 / 13	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(24.8–55.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	3 / 15	3 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	3 / 13	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	1 / 13	1 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	1 / 16	1 / 13	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.3	3.1	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	7 / 18	0 / 3	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 18	2 / 3	1 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 16	2 / 3	2 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 18	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	1.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 17		4 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
CINCINNATI, OHIO**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sherif G. Awadalla, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	335	130	79	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.8	41.5	26.6	15.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	37.7	16.5	9.1
(Confidence Interval)	(35.3–45.9)	(29.4–46.0)	(8.3–24.6)	(0.0–18.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.7	44.1	21.7	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.0	45.8	22.4	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.2	29.9	15.5	8.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.2	14.6	24.1	30.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.7	24.1	4.8	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.7	7.4	14.3	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.7	34.7	4 / 13	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	131	41	19	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.1	39.0	1 / 19	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	67.7		3 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MACDONALD FERTILITY AND IVF PROGRAM
MACDONALD WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS HEALTH SYSTEM
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ricardo Loret de Mola, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	29	31	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	51.7	32.3	4 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.4	51.7	25.8	3 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(23.8–47.0)	(33.5–69.9)	(10.4–41.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	62.5	28.6	3 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	65.2	28.6	3 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.7	47.8	17.9	3 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.3	17.2	9.7	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	50.0	4 / 15	2 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.7	1 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	60.9	4 / 15	3 / 8	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	2	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.0	2.0	4.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MacDonald Fertility and IVF Program, MacDonald Women's Hospital, University Hospitals Health System

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**OHIO REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS, OHIO**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grant Schmidt, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	332	118	94	42
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.9	33.9	34.0	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	28.0	30.9	16.7
(Confidence Interval)	(31.6–41.9)	(19.9–36.1)	(21.5–40.2)	(5.4–27.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	30.6	38.2	19.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	31.1	38.2	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.5	17.9	27.6	20.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.9	8.5	19.1	14.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.4	32.5	21.9	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.5	7.5	6.3	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.9	42.4	27.6	0 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	68	25	13	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.5	20.0	5 / 13	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	33		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5		3 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Ohio Reproductive Medicine, Ohio State University

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

MIAMI VALLEY HOSPITAL FERTILITY CENTER DAYTON, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors		17%
				Male factor	24%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary M. Horowitz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	9	5	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	21.6	4 / 9	0 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	21.6 (8.4–34.9)	4 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.8	4 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.6	4 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.8	4 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.2	1 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.6	3.8	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 8	1 / 4		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	0 / 4		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 8	0 / 4		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	8	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12	3 / 8	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4		1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

KETTERING REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE KETTERING, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark C. Bidwell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	21	11	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.3	47.6	3 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.3	28.6	3 / 11	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(16.5–38.0)	(9.2–47.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.7	6 / 17	3 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.0	6 / 16	3 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.1	5 / 16	3 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.7	19.0	4 / 11	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	50.0	1 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	1 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	10 / 18	1 / 6	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	6	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.5	3 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 10			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kettering Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER AT THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO TOLEDO, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lynda J. Wolf, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	11	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 18	0 / 11	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 18	0 / 11	0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 16	0 / 11	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13	0 / 10	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 13	0 / 10	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 18	0 / 11	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	5.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 4			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 4			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center at the Medical College of Ohio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO TOLEDO, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	28%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph V. Karnitis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	33	9	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.9	33.3	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.9	24.2	0 / 9	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(13.9–31.9)	(9.6–38.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.8	8 / 19	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	8 / 19	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.4	6 / 19	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	36.1	42.4	6 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.5	3 / 11	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 11	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 19	2 / 8		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	5	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 9	0 / 5	2 / 4	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Northwestern Ohio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**HENRY G. BENNETT, JR., FERTILITY INSTITUTE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eli Reshef, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	145	46	17	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	62.1	52.2	8 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.5	41.3	6 / 17	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(46.4–62.6)	(27.1–55.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.9	45.2	6 / 15	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.8	46.3	6 / 14	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.1	29.3	4 / 14	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.7	8.7	2 / 17	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.8	37.5	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.7	4.2	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.9	7 / 19	2 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	3	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	16		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 16		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Henry G. Bennett, Jr., Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, P.C.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	26%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gilbert G. Haas, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	8	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.6	3 / 8	1 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	3 / 8	1 / 6	
(Confidence Interval)	(11.8–45.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 18	3 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 18	3 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 18	3 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	35.7	3 / 8	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	6	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	1 / 6	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.7	1.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Health, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

TULSA CENTER FOR FERTILITY & WOMEN'S HEALTH TULSA, OKLAHOMA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	14%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	27%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stanley G. Prough, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	107	32	35	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.2	25.0	37.1	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	21.9	31.4	2 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(37.3–56.2)	(7.6–36.2)	(16.0–46.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.5	28.0	35.5	2 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.5	30.4	36.7	2 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.7	13.0	30.0	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.6	21.9	11.4	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.2	3 / 8	1 / 13	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.9	2 / 8	1 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	44.0	4 / 7	2 / 11	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	6	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 19	2 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTHWEST FERTILITY CENTER PORTLAND, OREGON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	23%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eugene M. Stoelk, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	18	15	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.9	10 / 18	5 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	50.0 (33.2–66.8)	8 / 18	2 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.1	8 / 18	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.8	8 / 16	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.3	4 / 16	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	0 / 18	3 / 15	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	3.6	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 18	6 / 10	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 18	0 / 10	1 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 17	4 / 8	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	5	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 18	2 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	27		30	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.7		30.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northwest Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PORTLAND CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
PORTLAND, OREGON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert K. Matteri, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	43	37	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	56.9	46.5	40.5	5 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	41.9	35.1	2 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(42.7–65.7)	(27.1–56.6)	(19.8–50.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.9	48.6	36.1	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	66.1	54.5	37.1	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.6	21.2	20.0	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.5	14.0	2.7	3 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	4.8	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	43.9	40.0	7 / 15	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.9	20.0	1 / 15	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.2	11 / 18	6 / 13	2 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	4	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13	2 / 4	2 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.0	5.0	6.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	46		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	71.7		4 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Portland Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY FERTILITY CONSULTANTS
OREGON HEALTH & SCIENCE UNIVERSITY
PORTLAND, OREGON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	9%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marsha J. Gorrill, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	149	79	41	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.9	40.5	43.9	18.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.2	39.2	34.1	7.4
(Confidence Interval)	(26.6–41.8)	(28.5–50.0)	(19.6–48.7)	(0.0–17.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	48.4	38.9	2 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.0	50.8	41.2	2 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.4	42.6	32.4	2 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.8	19.0	12.2	29.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.9	12.5	2 / 18	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.9	6.3	1 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.3	16.1	3 / 14	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	53	30	18	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.4	16.7	2 / 18	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	63		34	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	73.0		35.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University Fertility Consultants, Oregon Health & Science University

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**TOLL CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCES
ABINGTON REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.C.
ABINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen G. Somkuti, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	164	69	63	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.9	20.3	22.2	1 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.6	20.3	17.5	0 / 19
(Confidence Interval)	(18.9–32.3)	(10.8–29.8)	(8.1–26.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.2	23.7	22.0	0 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.2	26.4	23.9	0 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.0	18.9	15.2	0 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.1	14.5	20.6	4 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.7	5 / 14	4 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.2	1 / 14	1 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.5	4 / 14	4 / 11	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	14	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13.9	3 / 14	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	29		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences, Abington Reproductive Medicine, P.C.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

INFERTILITY SOLUTIONS, P.C. ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce I. Rose, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	46	16	9	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	17.4	2 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6.5 (0.0–13.7)	2 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7.1	2 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7.3	2 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2.4	2 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	4 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.1	4.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Solutions, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & INFERTILITY SPECIALISTS ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	24%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert J. Peters, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	26	20	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.2	11.5	25.0	0 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	7.7	20.0	0 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(24.2–53.0)	(0.0–17.9)	(2.5–37.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.5	2 / 18	4 / 17	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.6	2 / 17	4 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.6	1 / 17	2 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.1	30.8	15.0	4 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 19	0 / 3	3 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6 / 19	2 / 3	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 17	1 / 2	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	1.5	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FAMILY FERTILITY CENTER BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Christina Lee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	49	26	10	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.7	23.1	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.7	23.1	1 / 10	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(19.5–45.8)	(6.9–39.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.0	25.0	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.0	25.0	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.0	8.3	0 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.1	7.7	0 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	7 / 16	2 / 6	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4 / 16	2 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 16	4 / 6	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Family Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

IVF MARRERO BRIDGEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	18%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	64%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Miguel A. Marrero, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	6	3	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	7.3	6.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 2	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Marrero

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**MAIN LINE FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, LTD.
BRYN MAWR, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	10%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Glassner, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	125	88	68	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.4	33.0	25.0	9.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.8	28.4	17.6	4.8
(Confidence Interval)	(17.2–32.4)	(19.0–37.8)	(8.6–26.7)	(0.0–13.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.7	33.3	21.1	1 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.6	39.1	24.0	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.4	20.3	18.0	0 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.6	14.8	16.2	23.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.1	37.9	2 / 17	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.3	13.8	2 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.0	48.0	3 / 12	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	43	18	9	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.2	6 / 18	1 / 9	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Main Line Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GEISINGER MEDICAL CENTER FERTILITY PROGRAM DANVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	14%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	23%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Latif L. Awad, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	38	11	8	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.8	4 / 11	1 / 8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	3 / 11	1 / 8	
(Confidence Interval)	(14.5–43.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 9	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.5	3 / 8	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.6	2 / 8	1 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.2	2 / 11	2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	2.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 11	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.0	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10		3 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Geisinger Medical Center Fertility Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED CENTER FOR INFERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, R.P.C. HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	20%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric P. Fiedler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	10	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.8	3 / 10	1 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	26.9 (9.9–44.0)	3 / 10	1 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 8	1 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 19	3 / 8	1 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 19	3 / 8	0 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	19.2	2 / 10	2 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	1.8	1.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	2	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Center for Infertility and Reproductive Medicine, R.P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**MILTON S. HERSHEY MEDICAL CENTER
HERSHEY, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William C. Dodson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	19	13	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.4	5 / 19	2 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	23.7 (12.9–34.6)	5 / 19	1 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.1	5 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	5 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.5	4 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	23.7	4 / 19	3 / 13	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	3.0	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 15	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	5	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 18	0 / 5	2 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	1	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Milton S. Hershey Medical Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

JENKINTOWN REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINE & GYNECOLOGY ASSOCIATES, P.C. JENKINTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	48%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey S. Chase, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	2	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 11	1 / 2	2 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 11	1 / 2	2 / 3	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 11	1 / 2	2 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 11	1 / 2	2 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 11	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 11	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	2.0	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 4	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 11		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Jenkintown Reproductive Endocrine & Gynecology Associates, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTHERN FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES, P.C. MEADOWBROOK, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Martin F. Freedman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	89	36	18	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.8	41.7	6 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	36.1	4 / 18	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(27.0–47.1)	(20.4–51.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	43.3	4 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	43.3	4 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.5	26.7	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.1	16.7	2 / 18	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.9	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.5	4 / 15	3 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.4	2 / 15	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	5 / 13	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	6	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 8		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northern Fertility and Reproductive Associates, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**PENNSYLVANIA REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES
WOMEN'S INSTITUTE FOR FERTILITY, ENDOCRINOLOGY, AND MENOPAUSE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 54% Unstimulated <1% Used gestational carrier 3%	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	14%
			Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	13%
			Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maureen P. Kelly, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	128	90	71	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.5	26.7	19.7	25.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	21.1	16.9	14.8
(Confidence Interval)	(21.1–36.8)	(12.7–29.5)	(8.2–25.6)	(1.4–28.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.6	22.6	19.4	16.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6	24.4	20.3	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.4	16.7	10.2	12.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.6	6.7	12.7	7.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.8	20.8	5 / 14	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.7	12.5	1 / 14	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.1	6 / 19	6 / 12	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	11	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 15	2 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	3.5	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	46		17	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.7		2 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates, Women's Institute for Fertility, Endocrinology, and Menopause

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THOMAS JEFFERSON IVF PROGRAM PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	5%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory T. Fossum, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	1	2	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 11	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 11	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 11	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 11	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 11	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 11	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.0	4.0	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 5		1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 5		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 4		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Thomas Jefferson IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	15%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Christos B. Coutifaris, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	125	60	63	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.2	25.0	19.0	13.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.8	23.3	14.3	8.7
(Confidence Interval)	(20.9–36.7)	(12.6–34.0)	(5.6–22.9)	(0.0–20.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.0	31.1	18.8	2 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	33.3	21.4	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.7	26.2	14.3	2 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.8	25.0	23.8	30.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	50.0	2 / 15	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.3	1 / 15	1 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	52.8	3 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	12	10	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18	4 / 12	4 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	1	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Pennsylvania

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SPECIALISTS, INC.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Judith L. Albert, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	70	39	36	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.1	38.5	27.8	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	30.8	19.4	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(21.9–43.9)	(16.3–45.3)	(6.5–32.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.4	35.3	24.1	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.7	36.4	26.9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.5	27.3	15.4	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.1	12.8	19.4	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.2	3 / 15	2 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.0	0 / 15	1 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	21.7	3 / 12	3 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	15	8	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.0	4 / 15	2 / 8	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.1	2.6	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14		5 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PHYSICIANS
CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	23%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anthony N. Wakim, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	113	71	65	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.6	28.2	18.5	0 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.9	22.5	13.8	0 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(23.3–40.4)	(12.8–32.3)	(5.4–22.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	26.7	18.0	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	29.1	18.4	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.7	25.5	16.3	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.4	15.5	23.1	5 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	47.4	15.0	1 / 12	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0.0	1 / 12	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.9	2 / 16	1 / 9	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	14	17	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.2	1 / 14	8 / 17	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.6	3.2	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 17		1 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Pittsburgh Physicians, Center for Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND FERTILITY CENTER UPLAND, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 50% Unstimulated <1% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	19%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
			Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert El-Roeiy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	70	31	10	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.7	45.2	2 / 10	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	34.3 (23.2–45.4)	41.9 (24.6–59.3)	1 / 10	2 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	50.0	1 / 7	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	54.2	1 / 7	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.9	33.3	1 / 7	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	16.1	3 / 10	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.0	5 / 14	0 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	28.0	1 / 14	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.7	5 / 13	0 / 1	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	2 / 5	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.8	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE INSTITUTE OF SUBURBAN PHILADELPHIA WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	7%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	28%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Abraham K. Munabi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	37	29	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.0	27.0	17.2	17.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.3	21.6	10.3	7.1
(Confidence Interval)	(12.3–30.2)	(8.4–34.9)	(0.0–21.4)	(0.0–16.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.3	25.8	13.0	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.6	25.8	13.0	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.0	9.7	8.7	8.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.5	16.2	20.7	17.9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.0	4 / 10	0 / 5	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	1 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 17	5 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.8	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	40		25	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0		12.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1		3.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Science Institute of Suburban Philadelphia

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WOMEN'S CLINIC, LTD.
WEST READING, PENNSYLVANIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	15%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	44%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vincent A. Pellegrini, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	21	13	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.6	2 / 13	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	2 / 13	2 / 10	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(9.2–47.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 11	2 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 10	2 / 7	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 10	2 / 7	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	47.6	5 / 13	3 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Clinic, Ltd.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY AND GYNECOLOGY ASSOCIATES WILLOW GROVE, PENNSYLVANIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	8%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maria P. Platia, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	6	3	5	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 6	2 / 3	1 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 6	2 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6	2 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6	2 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.7	3.2	5.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 4	1 / 2	1 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 3	1 / 2		1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Gynecology Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DR. PEDRO J. BEAUCHAMP
BAYAMON, PUERTO RICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pedro J. Beauchamp, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	35	33	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.8	20.0	48.5	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	17.1	27.3	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(27.6–50.1)	(4.7–29.6)	(12.1–42.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	20.7	28.1	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	20.7	29.0	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.8	13.8	25.8	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.2	17.1	3.0	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.3	2 / 7	1 / 16	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	30.3	1 / 7	0 / 16	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	53.6	2 / 6	1 / 9	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Pedro J. Beauchamp

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

CENTRO DE FERTILIDAD DEL CARIBE RIO PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	5%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	35%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rene Fernandez-Pelegrina, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	23	16	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.8	39.1	7 / 16	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.5	26.1	4 / 16	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(31.6–61.4)	(8.1–44.0)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.5	28.6	4 / 16	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	6 / 19	4 / 16	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.1	3 / 19	4 / 16	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	8.7	0 / 16	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.0	3 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	20.0	3 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Centro De Fertilidad Del Caribe

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GREFI
GYNECOLOGY, REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & FERTILITY INSTITUTE
SANTURCE, PUERTO RICO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor 27%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 45%	Other factor 3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 8%
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier 0%	Multiple Factors:
			Endometriosis 11%
			Female factors only 2%
			Uterine factor 0%
			Female & male factors 5%
			Male factor 27%

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES					Data verified by Rosa I. Cruz, M.D.
Type of Cycle	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d	
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs					
Number of cycles	31	10	7	4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	16.1	2 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9.7	2 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 4	
(Confidence Interval)	(0.0–20.1)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9.7	2 / 10	2 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10.7	2 / 10	2 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3.6	2 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 10	1 / 7	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 3	0 / 2	1 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs					
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0			
All Ages Combined^e					
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	8		0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8				
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE					
Current Name: GREFI–Gynecology, Reproductive Endocrinology & Fertility Institute					
Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.
^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.
^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.
^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).
^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WOMEN AND INFANTS' DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND INFERTILITY PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David L. Keefe, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	336	179	161	69
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.6	36.9	31.7	23.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	34.1	24.8	14.5
(Confidence Interval)	(32.6–43.0)	(27.1–41.0)	(18.2–31.5)	(6.2–22.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.3	35.3	26.8	16.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	37.2	28.4	19.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.2	20.7	19.9	15.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.9	3.4	7.5	14.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.7	33.3	21.6	5 / 16
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.4	12.1	3.9	1 / 16
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.6	44.3	30.0	2 / 10
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	29	29	15	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.1	10.3	0 / 15	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7		1 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women and Infants' Division of Reproductive Medicine and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR WOMEN'S MEDICINE
REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	10%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	32%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	9%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul B. Miller, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	111	32	31	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.1	43.8	32.3	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	28.1	19.4	0 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(28.8–46.9)	(12.5–43.7)	(5.4–33.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.2	33.3	22.2	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.8	34.6	23.1	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.1	23.1	19.2	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.1	15.6	12.9	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.1	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.6	3 / 14	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.2	1 / 14	0 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.1	3 / 9	1 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	8	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.3	2 / 8	1 / 4	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.5	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 13		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Women's Medicine, Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTHEASTERN FERTILITY CENTER, P.A.
MOUNT PLEASANT, SOUTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grant W. Patton, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	152	45	45	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.7	48.9	37.8	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.4	40.0	26.7	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(35.5–51.3)	(25.7–54.3)	(13.7–39.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.8	46.2	30.0	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.2	48.6	33.3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.7	32.4	16.7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.8	13.3	11.1	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.2	27.3	7 / 17	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.2	9.1	0 / 17	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.8	6 / 18	6 / 12	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	11	8	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	1 / 11	1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	1.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	46		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.7		7 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southeastern Fertility Center, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED FERTILITY & REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY INSTITUTE, L.L.C. WEST COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gail F. Whitman-Elia, M.D., M.P.H.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	16	18	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.0	6 / 16	7 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	3 / 16	4 / 18	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(20.8–59.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	3 / 16	4 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	3 / 16	4 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.5	3 / 16	2 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 16	1 / 18	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 11	0 / 6	3 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 11	0 / 6	1 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 10	0 / 3	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	3 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility & Reproductive Endocrinology Institute, L.L.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

UNIVERSITY PHYSICIANS FERTILITY SPECIALISTS SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	17%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Keith A. Hansen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	19	19	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.3	6 / 19	3 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (15.5–34.5)	4 / 19	3 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.6	4 / 19	3 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.0	4 / 19	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.3	3 / 19	2 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.5	0 / 19	6 / 19	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	9.5	1 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.8	0 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	10.0	1 / 4	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	1	7	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 11	0 / 1	2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.0	3.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	2	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2002. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry W. Donesky, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	16	7	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.6	5 / 16	2 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.9	3 / 16	1 / 7	1 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(20.8–40.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.2	3 / 14	1 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.3	3 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	1 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.3	2 / 16	1 / 7	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.4	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.1	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	28.0	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 17	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	9	3		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	4.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.
^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.
^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.
^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).
^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR APPLIED REPRODUCTIVE SCIENCE
JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel S. Thatcher, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	134	60	39	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.6	33.3	17.9	2 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.1	26.7	12.8	1 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(27.0–43.2)	(15.5–37.9)	(2.3–23.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	34.8	14.7	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.3	39.0	16.1	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.4	24.4	16.1	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.2	23.3	12.8	4 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.7	20.0	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.2	15.0	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.4	6 / 16	0 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.2	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4		8 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Applied Reproductive Science

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

EAST TENNESSEE IVF, FERTILITY AND ANDROLOGY CENTER KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	94%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	3%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gayla S. Harris, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	8	1	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.0	3 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	3 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(33.2–76.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	3 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	3 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.0	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	1 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.7	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 11	1 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 11	0 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 11	1 / 3		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	5	1		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Tennessee IVF, Fertility and Andrology Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**SOUTHEASTERN FERTILITY CENTER
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	11%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey A. Keenan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	4	5	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	9 / 14	1 / 4	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	7 / 14	1 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 13	1 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 13	1 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 14	0 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.3	2.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southeastern Fertility Center					
Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	42%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jaime M. Vasquez, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	21	11	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.0	23.8	3 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	38.8 (28.1–49.4)	19.0 (2.3–35.8)	2 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1	4 / 17	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.7	4 / 17	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.1	2 / 17	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	19.0	1 / 11	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	5.1	5.9	5.4	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.8	1 / 5	2 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	27.8	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	51.6	2 / 4	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	14		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 14		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		6.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NASHVILLE FERTILITY CENTER NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George A. Hill, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	156	70	45	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.7	35.7	37.8	5 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	22.9	17.8	3 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–46.1)	(13.0–32.7)	(6.6–28.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.8	28.6	20.5	3 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	29.1	20.5	3 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.5	9.1	15.4	1 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.2	20.0	13.3	3 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	44.6	32.0	3 / 17	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.6	12.0	1 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.0	11 / 16	2 / 8	2 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35	12	8	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6	4 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	32		28	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	68.8		46.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nashville Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DR. HAROLD W. BRUMLEY
AUSTIN, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	89%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	32%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	11%	With ICSI	16%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	44%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harold W. Brumley, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	6	1	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 9	4 / 6	1 / 1	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 9	2 / 6	1 / 1	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	2 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	2 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 9	2 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	4.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Harold W. Brumley

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

TEXAS FERTILITY CENTER
DRS. VAUGHN, SILVERBERG AND HANSARD
AUSTIN, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kaylen Silverberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	147	73	83	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.1	42.5	25.3	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	39.7	18.1	9.4
(Confidence Interval)	(28.9–44.5)	(28.5–51.0)	(9.8–26.4)	(0.0–19.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	46.8	20.5	12.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.2	46.8	21.4	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.2	25.8	12.9	8.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.5	15.1	12.0	21.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.4	41.9	28.6	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.6	3.2	4.8	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.9	44.8	6 / 15	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	39	27	26	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.2	11.1	11.5	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Texas Fertility Center, Drs. Vaughn, Silverberg and Hansard

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DR. JEFFREY YOUNGKIN
AUSTIN FERTILITY CENTER
AUSTIN, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	97%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	9%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	21%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey T. Youngkin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	11	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 14	5 / 11	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 14	5 / 11	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 12	5 / 10	3 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 12	5 / 10	3 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 12	3 / 10	2 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 14	1 / 11	3 / 8	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.7	4.4	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 4	2 / 5	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 1		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	4.0		2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Jeffrey Youngkin, Austin Fertility Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION
BEDFORD, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	18%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	25%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin J. Doody, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	235	73	73	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.8	35.6	23.3	21.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	28.8	16.4	18.2
(Confidence Interval)	(32.9–45.4)	(18.4–39.2)	(7.9–24.9)	(5.0–31.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	30.4	18.5	20.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.2	31.8	22.2	24.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.0	19.7	11.1	24.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.0	5.5	11.0	12.1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.0	38.5	5 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.9	0.0	1 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.7	38.1	6 / 12	0 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	76	25	12	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.6	24.0	1 / 12	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	59		56	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.3		37.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

STEPHEN J. FARMER, M.D.
BEDFORD, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	38%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen J. Farmer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	4	2	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 7	1 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.0	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 3			0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3			0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Stephen J. Farmer, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

TRINITY INVITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM CARROLLTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	6%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	2%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by W. F. Howard, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	9	3	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 16	0 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 11	0 / 3		0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 11	0 / 3		0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3 / 16	2 / 9	2 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0		2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 6	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 5			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1	1 / 3	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.7	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Trinity InVitro Fertilization Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BAYLOR CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH DALLAS, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	6%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Putman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	23	30	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.5	52.2	40.0	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	39.1	30.0	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(31.4–65.5)	(19.2–59.1)	(13.6–46.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	42.9	34.6	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.3	45.0	40.9	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.7	10.0	27.3	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	8.7	13.3	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.2	3.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	10 / 18	6 / 12	5 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 18	1 / 12	1 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	11 / 16	7 / 9	3 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	12	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	3 / 12	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.3	3.4	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Baylor Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**NATIONAL FERTILITY CENTER OF TEXAS, P.A.
DALLAS, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	54%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	42%
				Male factor	0%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Brian M. Cohen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	11	7	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.0	3 / 11	1 / 7	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	40.0 (20.8–59.2)	3 / 11	1 / 7	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5	3 / 8	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5	3 / 7	1 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.8	2 / 7	1 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.0	3 / 11	3 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 13	1 / 3	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	2 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL ARTS PROGRAM DALLAS, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Madden, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	470	222	204	67
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.3	44.1	27.0	19.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.1	38.3	23.0	11.9
(Confidence Interval)	(44.6–53.7)	(31.9–44.7)	(17.3–28.8)	(4.2–19.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.5	42.7	33.3	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.1	45.0	33.8	18.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.3	29.1	25.2	11.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.5	10.4	30.9	28.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.2	33.7	27.3	5 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.7	6.1	1.8	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.4	35.3	25.5	3 / 8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	41	23	19	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.3	21.7	4 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.8	1.6	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	114		20	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	72.8		25.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Presbyterian Hospital Arts Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
SOUTHWESTERN FERTILITY ASSOCIATES
DALLAS, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce Carr, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	14	15	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.3	5 / 14	3 / 15	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	33.9 (21.8–46.0)	3 / 14	2 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	3 / 12	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.7	3 / 12	2 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.5	3 / 12	2 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.8	2 / 14	3 / 15	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.9	1 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.5	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.0	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 6		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Texas, Southwestern Fertility Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE WOMEN'S PLACE DALLAS, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	96%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	32%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	4%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	25%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lisa A. King, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	8	4	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 12	2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 12	2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	2 / 7	1 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	2 / 4	1 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 8	2 / 4	1 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3 / 12	1 / 8	1 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Women's Place

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**OFFICES OF FRANK D. DE LEON, M.D.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	40%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	19%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank D. De Leon, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	1	5	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 9	1 / 1	1 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 9	1 / 1	0 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	1 / 1	0 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 5	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 5	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 1	0 / 1		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Offices of Frank D. De Leon, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BAYLOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 65% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	2%
			Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
			Male factor	38%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sandra A. Carson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	131	49	71	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.4	34.7	23.9	5 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	31.3 (23.4–39.2)	32.7 (19.5–45.8)	15.5 (7.1–23.9)	2 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	36.4	18.6	2 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	36.4	19.6	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.6	27.3	17.9	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.1	10.2	16.9	2 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.8	3.6	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.6	8 / 17	0 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.2	0 / 17	1 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.0	4 / 16	1 / 11	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	9	8	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 15	0 / 9	2 / 8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	31		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.5		0 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Baylor Assisted Reproductive Technology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH
HOUSTON, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	3%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James M. Wheeler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	6	4	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 11	2 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 11	0 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	0 / 4	1 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 11	2 / 6	1 / 4	3 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.8	5.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3		1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Women's Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

COOPER INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	52%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by C. James Chuong, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	19	10	3	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	8 / 19	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 19	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 18	2 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 19	2 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	5.3	4.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 8	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 6	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	5.2			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	6.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Cooper Institute for Advanced Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HOUSTON IVF HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	75%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Timothy N. Hickman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	9	4	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	70.0	6 / 9	3 / 4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	70.0	6 / 9	3 / 4	
(Confidence Interval)	(49.9–90.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14 / 19	6 / 9	3 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14 / 19	6 / 9	3 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 19	3 / 9	3 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	0 / 9	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	2.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	7 / 14	4 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 14	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 14	3 / 6	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	4	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Houston IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NORTH HOUSTON CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.A. HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	6%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dorothy J. Roach, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	9	8	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	63.0	4 / 9	5 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	59.3 (40.7–77.8)	3 / 9	5 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.3	3 / 9	5 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.3	3 / 9	5 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.0	2 / 9	4 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 9	1 / 8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.8	3.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	8 / 17	0 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 17	1 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 16	1 / 3	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Houston Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OBSTETRICAL & GYNECOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES HOUSTON, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 66% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	14%
			Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	40%
			Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George M. Grunert, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	266	139	112	48
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.7	33.1	25.0	6.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.1	30.9	21.4	6.3
(Confidence Interval)	(27.4–38.7)	(23.3–38.6)	(13.8–29.0)	(0.0–13.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	34.1	28.2	8.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.7	34.4	29.6	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.6	20.8	23.5	6.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.2	9.4	24.1	29.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.9	34.8	17.9	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.9	6.5	7.1	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.0	39.5	20.8	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	83	35	17	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.9	28.6	4 / 17	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	51		23	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1		26.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Obstetrical & Gynecological Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE CARE CENTER OF IRVING IRVING, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 37% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 1%	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors: Female factors only 17% Female & male factors 22%	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	3%		
		Uterine factor	0%			
			Male factor	13%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sy Q. Le, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	122	58	32	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	34.5	31.3	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	43.4 (34.6–52.2)	25.9 (14.6–37.1)	15.6 (3.0–28.2)	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.1	31.9	17.9	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.5	32.6	17.9	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	23.9	17.9	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.5	19.0	12.5	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.9	25.0	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.3	5.0	0 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.0	4 / 15	0 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	12	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	3 / 12	1 / 5	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		1.7		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WILFORD HALL MEDICAL CENTER LACKLAND AFB, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randal D. Robinson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	51	25	22	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.9	56.0	45.5	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.9	52.0	36.4	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(39.2–66.6)	(32.4–71.6)	(16.3–56.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.9	54.2	38.1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.1	54.2	38.1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.5	29.2	28.6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	4.0	4.5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.9	6 / 14	2 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	14.3	1 / 14	0 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	51.9	6 / 13	2 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Wilford Hall Medical Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

TEXAS FERTILITY, P.A.
LEWISVILLE, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	57%
				Male factor	25%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry R. Jacobs, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	7	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.0	1 / 7	2 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.0	1 / 7	2 / 2	
(Confidence Interval)	(7.3–40.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.3	1 / 5	2 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	1 / 4	2 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.6	1 / 4	2 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.0	2 / 7	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.3	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Texas Fertility, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE CENTRE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
LUBBOCK, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	10%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Janelle O. Dorsett, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	77	19	22	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.7	2 / 19	18.2	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	35.1 (24.4–45.7)	2 / 19	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.3	2 / 18	4 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.4	2 / 13	4 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.1	2 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.0	1 / 19	45.5	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.5	0 / 2	2 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.4	0 / 2	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.7	0 / 2	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5	2.8	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 13		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Centre for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CENTER OF SAN ANTONIO SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph E. Martin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	151	71	78	29
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	58.3	35.2	34.6	34.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.7	28.2	28.2	10.3
(Confidence Interval)	(39.7–55.6)	(17.7–38.6)	(18.2–38.2)	(0.0–21.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	33.3	36.1	13.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.8	33.9	37.3	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.1	25.4	22.0	15.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.6	15.5	21.8	24.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	44.3	20.0	33.3	1 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.7	8.0	3.7	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.8	25.0	40.9	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	22	12	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	27.3	4 / 12	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of San Antonio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY CONCEPTS SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	19%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	6%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Ellsworth, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	2	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 9	1 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.0	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Concepts

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH
ADVANCED FERTILITY LABORATORY
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	10%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph R. Garza, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	13	11	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.8	3 / 13	1 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	26.9 (9.9–44.0)	3 / 13	1 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 11	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 10	1 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.0	2 / 10	1 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	19.2	2 / 13	2 / 11	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.3	4.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Women's Health, Advanced Fertility Laboratory

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PERINATAL AND FERTILITY SPECIALISTS OF SAN ANTONIO, P.A. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	10%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gerard M. Honore, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	6	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 5	1 / 6	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 5	2 / 6	3 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 4	1 / 1		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Perinatal and Fertility Specialists of San Antonio, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SOUTH TEXAS FERTILITY CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER—SAN ANTONIO
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	12%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	4%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	5%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert G. Brzyski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	22	17	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.0	22.7	4 / 17	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	35.0 (14.1–55.9)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	4 / 17	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 17	4 / 17	4 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 17	4 / 17	4 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 17	3 / 17	2 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.0	22.7	5 / 17	4 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 7	1 / 5	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 7	0 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	1 / 4	2 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 13		4 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: South Texas Fertility Center, University of Texas Health Science Center—San Antonio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

HOUSTON FERTILITY INSTITUTE TOMBALL, TEXAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	25%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Inderbir Gill, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	22	9	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.7	54.5	3 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.3	40.9	3 / 9	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(25.6–61.1)	(20.4–61.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.4	40.9	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.4	40.9	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.6	31.8	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.7	0.0	2 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 14	2 / 12	2 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 14	0 / 12	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 13	2 / 9	2 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 2		1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	2.0		4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Houston Fertility Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
WEBSTER, TEXAS**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	36%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	3%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vicki L. Schnell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	93	35	21	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.6	42.9	14.3	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.4	37.1	14.3	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(24.8–44.1)	(21.1–53.2)	(0.0–29.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.6	41.9	3 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	41.9	3 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.3	38.7	3 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.6	11.4	14.3	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.5	2 / 15	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.8	0 / 15	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.4	1 / 13	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	1	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	39		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2		4 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center of Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

REPRODUCTIVE CARE CENTER SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	28%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James S. Heiner, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	85	22	16	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.8	40.9	6 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.4	36.4	5 / 16	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(38.8–60.0)	(16.3–56.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.8	8 / 18	5 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.8	8 / 18	5 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.1	4 / 18	4 / 13	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.2	18.2	3 / 16	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.9	4 / 9	2 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.5	2 / 9	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.5	4 / 8	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	6	4	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.0	1 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.8	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Care Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UTAH CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	26%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harry H. Hatasaka, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	165	56	38	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.5	28.6	21.1	4.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.8	26.8	15.8	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(34.3–49.3)	(15.2–38.4)	(4.2–27.4)	(0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.3	34.1	19.4	0 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.3	34.9	20.0	0 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.7	23.3	10.0	0 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.3	21.4	18.4	28.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.0	5 / 16	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.3	0 / 16	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.7	5 / 15	3 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	42	4	10	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	0 / 4	0 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	27		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3		4 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Utah Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**VERMONT CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT–IVF PROGRAM
BURLINGTON, VERMONT**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	29%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter R. Casson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	51	24	23	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.0	37.5	21.7	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.1	29.2	17.4	1 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(31.4–58.8)	(11.0–47.4)	(1.9–32.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.9	31.8	4 / 18	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.1	7 / 19	4 / 16	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.2	4 / 19	3 / 16	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.8	8.3	21.7	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.5	3 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.5	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	56.5	3 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	0	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13		0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine, University of Vermont–IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WASHINGTON FERTILITY CENTER ANNANDALE, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	16%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pierre Asmar, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	24	37	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.6	41.7	24.3	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	29.2	13.5	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(31.2–55.9)	(11.0–47.4)	(2.5–24.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.3	31.8	14.3	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.6	33.3	15.2	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.0	33.3	9.1	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.6	8.3	5.4	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.1	4.0	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.4	0 / 10	2 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	0 / 7	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		5.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	37		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Washington Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

DOMINION FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	11%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael DiMattina, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	115	55	45	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.3	36.4	22.2	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	29.1	20.0	1 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(31.0–49.0)	(17.1–41.1)	(8.3–31.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	32.0	22.5	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.1	35.6	23.7	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.4	28.9	21.1	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.5	9.1	11.1	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.6	15.0	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.8	5.0	0 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.6	3 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	10	10	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.9	2 / 10	0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	18		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18		4 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA ART PROGRAM
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	95%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	5%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	26%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce G. Bateman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	50	16	19	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	58.0	3 / 16	8 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	50.0 (36.1–63.9)	3 / 16	8 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.0	3 / 12	8 / 15	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.0	3 / 12	8 / 14	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	36.6	3 / 12	7 / 14	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	18.0	4 / 16	4 / 19	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.9	0 / 3	1 / 8	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.3	0 / 3	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.0	0 / 3	1 / 8	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	1.6			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Number of transfers	11	3		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 11	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.3		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Virginia ART Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GENETICS & IVF INSTITUTE FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	15%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	1%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors		36%
				Male factor	15%			

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael S. Opsahl, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	250	157	108	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.4	23.6	22.2	7.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	19.1	13.9	5.3
(Confidence Interval)	(24.3–35.7)	(13.0–25.3)	(7.4–20.4)	(0.0–12.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.9	21.6	15.3	5.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.8	24.2	17.2	7.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.8	13.7	13.8	7.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.8	11.5	9.3	10.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.8	27.0	12.5	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.8	21.6	8.3	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	26.7	43.3	3 / 15	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	65	36	16	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.2	19.4	4 / 16	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	165		132	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4		25.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Genetics & IVF Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**JONES INSTITUTE, NORTHERN VIRGINIA/D.C. CENTER
FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	33%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Suheil J. Muasher, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	22	31	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.6	50.0	22.6	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.6	31.8	16.1	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(12.4–46.9)	(12.4–51.3)	(3.2–29.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	31.8	17.9	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 18	31.8	19.2	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 18	22.7	7.7	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	18.5	0.0	9.7	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 8	5 / 11	4 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 8	1 / 11	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 8	2 / 7	3 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	5	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.8	3.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Jones Institute, Northern Virginia/D.C. Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

JONES INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	52%	Unknown factor	9%	
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	Multiple Factors:		
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	14%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William E. Gibbons, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	112	49	34	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.3	24.5	29.4	0 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.1	20.4	20.6	0 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(23.5–40.8)	(9.1–31.7)	(7.0–34.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.3	21.7	24.1	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	21.7	25.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.3	19.6	17.9	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	6.1	14.7	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.5	1 / 12	1 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.3	1 / 12	1 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	22.2	1 / 10	2 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	13	9	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	2 / 13	2 / 9	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	61		34	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.7		26.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**VIRGINIA CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
RESTON, VIRGINIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	46%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Fady I. Sharara, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	21	10	7	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.4	6 / 10	2 / 7	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	38.1 (17.3–58.9)	6 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	6 / 9	2 / 7	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	6 / 9	2 / 7	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.0	4 / 9	2 / 7	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	1 / 10	0 / 7	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.0	3.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 11	2 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 8	2 / 6	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Virginia Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

FERTILITY INSTITUTE OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael C. Edelstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	86	40	37	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.7	57.5	32.4	15.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.8	45.0	18.9	15.0
(Confidence Interval)	(38.3–59.4)	(29.6–60.4)	(6.3–31.5)	(0.0–30.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.5	48.6	21.9	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.2	50.0	21.9	3 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.8	38.9	12.5	3 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.0	7.5	13.5	20.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	46.8	26.1	3 / 12	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.3	13.0	0 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	47.6	4 / 18	3 / 7	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	7	6	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 19	2 / 7	1 / 6	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of Virginia

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

LIFESOURCE FERTILITY CENTER RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	22%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph G. Gianfortoni, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	18	13	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.6	6 / 18	7 / 13	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	37.8 (22.2–53.5)	6 / 18	6 / 13	2 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.7	6 / 16	6 / 12	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.3	6 / 16	6 / 11	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.5	4 / 16	2 / 11	2 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	18.9	2 / 18	1 / 13	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 18	2 / 6	3 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 18	0 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 14	2 / 6	4 / 6	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	3	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: LifeSource Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE RICHMOND CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY, LTD. RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	30%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sanford M. Rosenberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	9	13	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.5	6 / 9	9 / 13	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	45.9 (33.4–58.4)	4 / 9	7 / 13	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.1	4 / 9	7 / 12	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.9	4 / 9	7 / 12	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.5	2 / 9	4 / 12	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.6	0 / 9	1 / 13	0 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.7	1 / 6	3 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.3	1 / 6	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.1	2 / 4	3 / 7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 8	1 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.3	2.7	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Richmond Center for Fertility and Endocrinology, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**THE NEW HOPE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	40%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	6%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robin L. Poe-Zeigler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	24	38	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.7	33.3	18.4	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.8	25.0	18.4	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(21.0–44.6)	(7.7–42.3)	(6.1–30.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.0	6 / 18	22.6	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.2	6 / 18	23.3	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.5	3 / 18	20.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.5	25.0	18.4	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.1	2 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	17.4	1 / 8	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.0	3 / 6	1 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	4.0	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos		
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	16		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 16		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.6		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The New Hope Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OVERLAKE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INC., P.S.
BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	<1%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin M. Johnson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	19	19	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.2	6 / 19	9 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	48.8 (33.5–64.1)	6 / 19	7 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	6 / 19	7 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.1	6 / 17	7 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.1	5 / 17	5 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.4	0 / 19	2 / 19	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	4.1	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.9	1 / 6	5 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.5	0 / 6	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.0	1 / 6	2 / 7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 11	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 15		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Overlake Reproductive Health Inc., P.S.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**WASHINGTON CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	90%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	34%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James I. Kustin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	15	21	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.3	4 / 15	42.9	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	4 / 15	38.1	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(10.1–34.4)		(17.3–58.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.8	4 / 13	40.0	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.4	4 / 13	8 / 18	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	14.6	2 / 13	7 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.7	2 / 15	4.8	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.1	4.6	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 15	0 / 4	2 / 9	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 15	2 / 4	0 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 8	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	6.0	1.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9		3 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		5.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

BELLINGHAM IVF BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	1%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	63%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Emmett F. Branigan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	12	16	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.5	7 / 12	6 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	43.5 (23.2–63.7)	6 / 12	6 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	6 / 12	6 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	6 / 12	6 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.8	5 / 12	6 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 12	0 / 16	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	3	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 12	2 / 3	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 11		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Bellingham IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OLYMPIA WOMEN'S HEALTH OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	6%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	40%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James F. Moruzzi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	6	4	4	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 4	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5			
All Ages Combined^e				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 1		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		5.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Olympia Women's Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PACIFIC GYNECOLOGY SPECIALISTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	21%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lee R. Hickok, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	87	67	45	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.5	32.8	15.6	3 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	22.4	8.9	2 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(21.3–40.8)	(12.4–32.4)	(0.6–17.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	26.8	12.5	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	28.3	14.3	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.2	13.2	10.7	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.2	16.4	28.9	3 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.7	36.4	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.7	4.5	0 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.6	8 / 15	1 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	49	37	25	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.4	21.6	24.0	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	34		48	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4		16.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pacific Gynecology Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
FERTILITY & ENDOCRINE CENTER
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	8%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	15%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nancy A. Klein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	126	85	81	37
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.8	48.2	34.6	21.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	44.7	25.9	18.9
(Confidence Interval)	(35.8–53.1)	(34.1–55.3)	(16.4–35.5)	(6.3–31.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.5	55.1	31.3	25.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.3	55.9	32.3	26.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.8	33.8	15.4	26.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.9	18.8	17.3	27.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	45.3	34.1	46.4	0 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	7.3	3.6	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.1	39.5	52.4	0 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	49	39	30	14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	28.2	23.3	2 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	49		29	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.0		27.6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Washington, Fertility & Endocrine Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

VIRGINIA MASON CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	9%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	94%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	20%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gerard S. Letterie, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	139	55	34	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.2	41.8	44.1	28.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	38.2	26.5	19.0
(Confidence Interval)	(28.0–43.9)	(25.3–51.0)	(11.6–41.3)	(2.3–35.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.8	42.0	29.0	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.8	42.0	29.0	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.8	22.0	16.1	20.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.2	9.1	8.8	4.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	4.2	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.7	30.4	5 / 15	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.7	13.0	0 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.0	47.6	4 / 9	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	7	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	0 / 7	3 / 7	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	68		20	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.4		10.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Virginia Mason Center for Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND FERTILITY SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI 72% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%		Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	4%
			Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
			Male factor	26%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edwin Robins, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	33	37	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	69.1	54.5	32.4	3 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	63.0 (52.4–73.5)	42.4 (25.6–59.3)	24.3 (10.5–38.1)	1 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	67.1	45.2	25.7	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	73.9	46.7	28.1	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	30.0	12.5	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.2	6.1	5.4	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	3.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	46.4	5 / 18	3 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.9	3 / 18	3 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	54.9	5 / 14	5 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5	2 / 5	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	30		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	63.3		5 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**GYFT CLINIC, P.L.L.C.
TACOMA, WASHINGTON**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph A. Robinette, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	16	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.9	6 / 16	2 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	6 / 16	2 / 6	
(Confidence Interval)	(24.5–61.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	6 / 15	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	6 / 15	2 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.0	4 / 15	2 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	1 / 16	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	4.5	4.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 12	2 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 12	2 / 6	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	8		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 8		3 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: GYFT Clinic, P.L.L.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	91%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	9%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	12%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tamer M. Yalcinkaya, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	8	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	10 / 15	5 / 8	3 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	8 / 15	4 / 8	3 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 13	4 / 8	3 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 13	4 / 8	3 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 13	2 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 15	0 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	4.6	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 10	2 / 5	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 8	2 / 4	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 1		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	2.0		3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Virginia University Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

GUNDERSEN/LUTHERAN MEDICAL CENTER LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	3%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	7%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul D. Silva, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	19	10	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.7	10 / 19	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	43.2 (28.5–57.8)	9 / 19	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.3	9 / 18	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.9	9 / 16	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.3	6 / 16	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.8	1 / 19	2 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.8	4 / 10	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.5	0 / 10	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 19	3 / 9	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON
INFERTILITY AND WOMEN'S ENDOCRINE SERVICE
MADISON, WISCONSIN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	47%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David L. Olive, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	22	16	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.4	27.3	2 / 16	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	29.1 (17.1–41.1)	22.7 (5.2–40.2)	2 / 16	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.0	5 / 19	2 / 15	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.7	5 / 18	2 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.3	3 / 18	2 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.1	13.6	1 / 16	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	45.0	2 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.0	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 16	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	6	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 11	2 / 6	0 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.7	1.9	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Wisconsin–Madison, Infertility and Women's Endocrine Service

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**ADVANCED INSTITUTE OF FERTILITY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	12%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	18%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by K. P. Katayama, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	106	61	20	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.5	37.7	30.0	5 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.8	29.5	15.0	1 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(26.7–45.0)	(18.1–41.0)	(0.0–30.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.6	31.0	3 / 17	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.8	32.7	3 / 17	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.3	18.2	2 / 17	1 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.4	4.9	15.0	3 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.8	34.8	1 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.8	8.7	1 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.5	8 / 18	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	16	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.9	4 / 16	3 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 17		0 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE CLINIC
FROEDTERT MEDICAL COLLEGE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	<1%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	19%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Estil Y. Strawn, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	79	35	31	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.8	20.0	19.4	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.8	20.0	16.1	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(13.5–32.0)	(6.7–33.3)	(3.2–29.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.7	21.9	20.8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.4	21.9	21.7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.3	15.6	8.7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.8	8.6	22.6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	22.7	2 / 7	3 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.5	1 / 7	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 18	2 / 7	3 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	47	18	14	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.3	4 / 18	2 / 14	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	1		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Clinic, Froedtert Medical College

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**REPRODUCTIVE SPECIALTY CENTER
IVF COLUMBIA
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	95%	Procedural Factors:	Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	4%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grace M. Janik, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	22	18	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.3	27.3	3 / 18	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	22.7	1 / 18	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(23.5–59.3)	(5.2–40.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	5 / 19	1 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	5 / 19	1 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.5	4 / 19	1 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.9	13.6	2 / 18	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 14	1 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 14	1 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	8	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	2 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.8	3.2	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Specialty Center, IVF Columbia

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE, S.C.
WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

2002 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	8%		

2002 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Matthew A. Meyer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	3	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 12	0 / 3	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 12	0 / 3	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12	0 / 3	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 9	0 / 1	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 12	0 / 3	0 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	2.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 5		2 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 5		2 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	9	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 10	1 / 9	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Health Care, S.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2002 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

APPENDIX A

National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports

APPENDIX A: HOW TO INTERPRET A CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

What is a confidence interval?

Simply speaking, confidence intervals are a useful way to consider margin of error, a statistic often used in voter polls to indicate the range within which a value is likely to be correct (e.g., 30% of the voters favor a particular candidate with a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5%). Similarly, in this report, confidence intervals are used to provide a range that we can be quite confident contains the success rate for a particular clinic during a particular time.

Why do we need to consider confidence intervals if we already know the exact success rates for each clinic in 2002?

No success rate or statistic is absolute. Suppose a clinic performed 100 cycles among women younger than 35 in 2002 and had a success rate of 20% with a confidence interval of 12%–28%. The 20% success rate tells us that the average chance of success for women younger than 35 treated at this clinic in 2002 was 20%. How likely is it that the clinic could repeat this performance? For example, if the same clinic performed another 100 cycles under similar clinical conditions on women with similar characteristics, would the success rate again be 20%? The confidence interval tells us that the success rate would likely fall between 12% and 28%.

Why does the size of the confidence interval vary for different clinics?

The size of the confidence interval gives us a realistic sense of how secure we feel about the success rate. If the clinic had performed only 20 cycles instead of 100 among women younger than 35 and still had a 20% success rate (4 successes out of 20 cycles), the confidence interval would be much larger (between 3% and 37%) because the success or failure of each individual cycle would be more significant. For example, if just one more cycle had resulted in a live birth, the success rate would have been substantially higher—25%, or 5 successes out of 20 cycles. Likewise, if just one more cycle had not been successful, the success rate would have been substantially lower—15%, or 3 out of 20 cycles. Compare this scenario to the original example of the clinic that performed 100 cycles and had a 20% success rate. If just one more cycle had resulted in a live birth, the success rate would have changed only slightly, from 20% to 21%, and if one more cycle had not been successful, the success rate would have fallen to only 19%. Thus, our confidence in a 20% success rate depends on how many cycles were performed.

Why should confidence intervals be considered when success rates from different clinics are being compared?

Confidence intervals should be considered because success rates can be misleading. For example, if Clinic A performs 20 cycles in a year and 8 cycles result in a live birth, its live birth rate would be 40%. If Clinic B performs 600 cycles and 180 result in a live birth, its live birth rate would be 30%. We might be tempted to say that Clinic A has a better success rate than Clinic B. However, because Clinic A performed few cycles, its success rate would have a wide 95% confidence interval of 18.5%–61.5%. On the other hand, because Clinic B performed a large number of cycles, its success rate would have a relatively narrow confidence interval of 26.2%–33.8%. Thus, Clinic A could have a rate as low as 18.5% and Clinic B could have a rate

as high as 33.8% if each clinic repeated its treatment with similar patients under similar clinical conditions. Moreover, Clinic B's rate is much more likely to be reliable because the size of its confidence interval is much smaller than Clinic A's.

Even though one clinic's success rate may appear higher than another's based on the confidence intervals, ***these confidence intervals are only one indication that the success rate may be better. Other factors also must be considered*** when comparing rates from two clinics. For example, some clinics see more than the average number of patients with difficult infertility problems, whereas others discourage patients with a low probability of success. For further information on important factors to consider when using the tables to assess a clinic, refer to pages 61–63.

Findings from Validation Visits for 2002 ART Data

Clinic site visits for validation of 2002 ART data were conducted March through June 2004. During each visit, data reported by the clinic were compared with information recorded in patients' charts. Records for 1,378 cycles at 30 clinics were randomly selected for validation. These selected cycles included 699 cycles that resulted in a pregnancy and 408 cycles that resulted in a live-birth delivery.

Discrepancy rates are listed on the next page for key data items that were validated for each of the selected cycles. Discrepancy rates were low (at or below 4%). Additionally, review of the discrepancies indicated that in the majority of cases, the error was minor and did not affect the success rates (see table on page 470). In addition to fully validating data for the randomly selected 1,378 cycles, during each visit the validation team also reviewed the documentation for **every** live birth that had been reported to CDC. There were no cases found in which a live birth had been reported erroneously. In all, validation indicated that the data are being accurately reported by the clinics and that the success rates presented in this report are valid.

Discrepancy Rates by Data Fields Selected for Validation

Data Field Name	Discrepancy Rate	Comments
Patient age	2.1%	Nearly all discrepancies were within 1–2 years and did not result in a change in categorization of age groups.
Diagnosis of infertility	3.8%	For many discrepancies, multiple causes of infertility had been diagnosed in the couple, but only a single cause had been recorded in the data set.
Type of ART (i.e., fresh versus frozen; donor versus nondonor)	<1%	
Use of ICSI	1.7%	
Number of embryos transferred	1.3%	Nearly all discrepancies involved higher-order (>2) embryo transfers and were within 1–2 embryos.
Outcome of ART treatment (i.e., pregnant versus not pregnant)	1.0%	In rare cases, a patient had a positive pregnancy test, but the pregnancy did not progress to a clinically recognizable pregnancy. Some of these cases were mistakenly reported as clinical pregnancies to CDC (however, none were classified as live-birth deliveries).
Number of fetal hearts on ultrasound	<1%	Of those with misreported number of fetal hearts, only 2 cases (<1% of total) resulted in a change in categorization of single- versus multiple-fetus pregnancy.
Pregnancy outcome (i.e., miscarriage, stillbirth, and live birth)	<1%	All discrepancies involved misclassification between miscarriage and stillbirth. None of the discrepancies involved misclassification of live birth.
Number of infants born	<1%	None of the discrepancies involved misclassification of singleton versus multiple-infant births.
Cycle cancellation	<1%	

Notes: ART = assisted reproductive technology; ICSI = intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

APPENDIX B

National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports

APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Adverse outcome. A pregnancy that does not result in a live birth. The adverse outcomes reported for ART procedures are miscarriages, induced abortions, and stillbirths.

American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM). Professional society whose affiliate organization, the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART), reports annual fertility clinic data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

ART (assisted reproductive technology). All treatments or procedures that involve surgically removing eggs from a woman's ovaries and combining the eggs with sperm to help a woman become pregnant. The types of ART are in vitro fertilization (IVF), gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT), and zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT).

ART cycle. A process in which (1) an ART procedure is carried out, (2) a woman has undergone ovarian stimulation or monitoring with the intent of having an ART procedure, or (3) frozen embryos have been thawed with the intent of transferring them to a woman. A cycle begins when a woman begins taking fertility drugs or having her ovaries monitored for follicle production.

Canceled cycle. An ART cycle in which ovarian stimulation was carried out but was stopped before eggs were retrieved or, in the case of frozen embryo cycles, before embryos were transferred. Cycles are canceled for many reasons: eggs may not develop, the patient may become ill, or the patient may choose to stop treatment.

Combination cycle. A cycle that uses more than one ART procedure. Combination cycles usually involve IVF plus either GIFT or ZIFT.

Cryopreservation. The practice of freezing extra embryos from a couple's ART cycle for potential future use.

Diminished ovarian reserve. This diagnosis means that the ability of the ovary to produce eggs is reduced. Reasons include congenital, medical, or surgical causes or advanced age.

Donor egg cycle. An embryo is formed from the egg of one woman (the donor) and then transferred to another woman who is unable to use her own eggs (the recipient). The donor relinquishes all parental rights to any resulting offspring.

Donor embryo. An embryo that is donated by a couple who previously underwent ART treatment and had extra embryos available.

Ectopic pregnancy. A pregnancy in which the fertilized egg implants in a location outside of the uterus—usually in the fallopian tube, the ovary, or the abdominal cavity. Ectopic pregnancy is a dangerous condition that must receive prompt medical treatment.

Egg. A female reproductive cell, also called an oocyte or ovum.

Egg retrieval (also called oocyte retrieval). A procedure to collect the eggs contained in the ovarian follicles.

Egg transfer (also called oocyte transfer). The transfer of retrieved eggs into a woman's fallopian tubes through laparoscopy. This procedure is used only in GIFT.

Embryo. An egg that has been fertilized by a sperm and has undergone one or more divisions.

Embryo transfer. Placement of embryos into a woman's uterus through the cervix after IVF; in ZIFT, the embryos are placed in a woman's fallopian tube.

Endometriosis. A medical condition that involves the presence of tissue similar to the uterine lining in abnormal locations. This condition can affect both fertilization of the egg and embryo implantation.

Fertilization. The penetration of the egg by the sperm and the resulting combining of genetic material that develops into an embryo.

Fetus. The unborn offspring from the eighth week after conception to the moment of birth.

Follicle. A structure in the ovaries that contains a developing egg.

Fresh eggs, sperm, or embryos. Eggs, sperm, or embryos that have not been frozen. Fresh embryos, however, may have been conceived using either fresh or frozen sperm.

Frozen embryo cycle. An ART cycle in which frozen (cryopreserved) embryos are thawed and transferred to the woman.

Gamete. A reproductive cell, either a sperm or an egg.

GIFT (gamete intrafallopian transfer). An ART procedure that involves removing eggs from the woman's ovary, combining them with sperm, and using a laparoscope to place the unfertilized eggs and sperm into the woman's fallopian tube through small incisions in her abdomen.

Gestation. The period of time from conception to birth.

Gestational carrier (also called a gestational surrogate). A woman who gestates, or carries, an embryo that was formed from the egg of another woman. The gestational carrier usually has a contractual obligation to return the infant to its intended parents.

Gestational sac. A fluid-filled structure that develops within the uterus early in pregnancy. In a normal pregnancy, a gestational sac contains a developing fetus.

ICSI (intracytoplasmic sperm injection). A procedure in which a single sperm is injected directly into an egg; this procedure is most commonly used to overcome male infertility problems.

Induced or therapeutic abortion. A surgical or other medical procedure used to end a pregnancy.

IUI (intrauterine insemination). A medical procedure that involves placing sperm into a woman's uterus to facilitate fertilization. IUI is not considered an ART procedure because it does not involve the manipulation of eggs.

IVF (in vitro fertilization). An ART procedure that involves removing eggs from a woman's ovaries and fertilizing them outside her body. The resulting embryos are then transferred into the woman's uterus through the cervix.

Laparoscopy. A surgical procedure in which a fiber-optic instrument (a laparoscope) is inserted through a small incision in the abdomen to view the inside of the pelvis.

Live birth. The delivery of one or more babies with any signs of life.

Male factor. Any cause of infertility due to low sperm count or problems with sperm function that makes it difficult for a sperm to fertilize an egg under normal conditions.

Miscarriage (also called spontaneous abortion). A pregnancy ending in the spontaneous loss of the embryo or fetus before 20 weeks of gestation.

Multifetal pregnancy reduction. A procedure used to decrease the number of fetuses a woman carries and improve the chances that the remaining fetuses will develop into healthy infants. Multifetal reductions that occur naturally are referred to as spontaneous reductions.

Multiple factors, female only. A diagnostic category used when more than one female cause of infertility is diagnosed.

Multiple factors, female and male. A diagnostic category used when one or more female causes and male factor infertility are diagnosed.

Multiple-fetus pregnancy. A pregnancy with two or more fetuses, determined by the number of fetal hearts observed on an ultrasound performed early in pregnancy (usually in the first trimester).

Multiple-infant birth. A pregnancy that results in the birth of more than one infant.

Oocyte. The female reproductive cell, also called an egg.

Other causes of infertility. These include immunological problems, chromosomal abnormalities, cancer chemotherapy, and serious illnesses.

Ovarian monitoring. The use of ultrasound and/or blood or urine tests to monitor follicle development and hormone production.

Ovarian stimulation. The use of drugs (oral or injected) to stimulate the ovaries to develop follicles and eggs.

Ovulatory dysfunction. A diagnostic category used when a woman's ovaries are not producing eggs normally. It includes polycystic ovary syndrome and multiple ovarian cysts.

Pregnancy (clinical). A pregnancy documented by ultrasound that shows a gestational sac in the uterus. For ART data collection purposes, pregnancy is defined as a clinical pregnancy rather than a chemical pregnancy (i.e., a positive pregnancy test).

Singleton. A single live-born infant.

Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART). An affiliate of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine composed of clinics and programs that provide ART. SART reports annual fertility clinic data to CDC.

Sperm. The male reproductive cell.

Stillbirth. The birth of an infant after 20 or more weeks of gestation that shows no signs of life.

Stimulated cycle. An ART cycle in which a woman receives oral or injected fertility drugs to stimulate her ovaries to produce more follicles.

Thawed embryo cycle. Same as frozen embryo cycle.

Tubal factor. A diagnostic category used when the woman's fallopian tubes are blocked or damaged, making it difficult for the egg to be fertilized or for an embryo to travel to the uterus.

Ultrasound. A technique used in ART for visualizing the follicles in the ovaries, the gestational sac, or the fetus.

Unexplained cause of infertility. A diagnostic category used when no cause of infertility is found in either the woman or the man.

Unstimulated cycle. An ART cycle in which the woman does not receive drugs to stimulate her ovaries to produce more follicles. Instead, follicles develop naturally.

Uterine factor. A structural or functional disorder of the uterus that results in reduced fertility.

ZIFT (zygote intrafallopian transfer). An ART procedure in which eggs are collected from a woman's ovary and fertilized outside her body. A laparoscope is then used to place the resulting zygote (fertilized egg) into the woman's fallopian tube through a small incision in her abdomen.

APPENDIX C

National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports

APPENDIX C: ART CLINICS, 2002

Reporting ART Clinics for 2002, by State

If the clinic name has changed since 2002, the current name is listed in italics directly under the 2002 name.

Clinic names preceded by the § symbol have reorganized since 2002. Reorganization is defined as a change in ownership or affiliation or a change in at least two of the three key staff positions (practice director, medical director, or laboratory director). Contact SART for current clinic information.

Explanation of abbreviations for accrediting agencies used throughout this list:

CAP = College of American Pathologists, Reproductive Laboratory Accreditation Program

JCAHO = Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations

NYSTB = New York State Tissue Bank Program

PLEASE NOTE that CDC does not oversee any of these accreditation programs. For further information on how to contact accrediting organizations directly, see page 70.

ALABAMA

ART Program of Alabama
Women's Medical Plaza
2006 Brookwood Medical Center Dr., Suite 508
Birmingham AL 35209
Telephone: (205) 870-9784; Fax: (205) 870-0698
Lab Name: IVF/Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Alabama at Birmingham
2000 Sixth Ave. South
Birmingham AL 35233
Telephone: (205) 801-8225; Fax: (205) 975-5732
Lab Name: UAB Gamete Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine
3 Mobile Infirmary Cr., Suite 213
Mobile AL 36607
Telephone: (251) 438-4200; Fax: (251) 438-4211
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of South Alabama IVF and ART Program
Dept. of OB/GYN, Div. of Reproductive Endocrinology
307 University Blvd. North, CC/CB 326
Mobile AL 36688
Telephone: (251) 460-7173; Fax: (251) 460-7251
Lab Name: University of South Alabama IVF
and Andrology Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

ARIZONA

Fertility Treatment Center
3200 N. Dobson Rd., Suite F-7
Chandler AZ 85224
Telephone: (480) 831-2445; Fax: (480) 897-1283
Lab Name: Fertility Treatment Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

West Valley Fertility Center
17612 N. 59th Ave., Suite 100
Glendale AZ 85308
Telephone: (602) 993-8636; Fax: (602) 993-2528
Lab Name: West Valley Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists
1300 N. 12th Street, Suite 520
Phoenix AZ 85006
Telephone: (602) 343-2767; Fax: (602) 343-2766
Lab Name: Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists
Accreditation: JCAHO

Southwest Fertility Center
3125 N. 32nd St., Suite 200
Phoenix AZ 85018
Telephone: (602) 956-7481; Fax: (602) 956-7591
Lab Name: Southwest Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Arizona Center for Fertility Studies
8997 E. Desert Cove Ave., 2nd Floor
Scottsdale AZ 85260
Telephone: (480) 860-4792; Fax: (480) 860-6819
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Studies
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mayo Clinic Scottsdale
Center for Reproductive Medicine
13737 N. 92nd St.
Scottsdale AZ 85260
Telephone: (480) 614-6099; Fax: (480) 614-6011
Lab Name: Mayo Clinic Scottsdale
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Arizona Center for Reproductive
Endocrinology & Infertility
5190 E. Farness, Suite 114
Tucson AZ 85712
Telephone: (520) 326-0001; Fax: (520) 326-7451
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Reproductive Health Center
2850 N. Swan
Tucson AZ 85712
Telephone: (520) 733-0083; Fax: (520) 733-0771
Lab Name: University Physicians
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

ARKANSAS

Intra Vaginal Culture Fertilization Program of Arkansas
500 S. University, Suite 103
Little Rock AR 72205
Telephone: (501) 663-5858; Fax: (501) 663-9007
Lab Name: Intra Vaginal Culture Fertilization Program
of Arkansas
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences IVF
5800 W. 10th St., Suite 705
Little Rock AR 72204
Telephone: (501) 296-1705; Fax: (501) 296-1710
Lab Name: Arkansas Reproductive Technology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

CALIFORNIA

Garfield Fertility Center
320 S. Garfield Ave., Suite 226
Alhambra CA 91801
Telephone: (626) 943-9536; Fax: (626) 943-9529
Lab Name: A.R.T. Reproductive Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Alta Bates In Vitro Fertilization Program
2999 Regent St., Suite 101-A
Berkeley CA 94705
Telephone: (510) 649-0440; Fax: (510) 649-8700
Lab Name: Alta Bates IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Health & Gynecology
99 N. La Cienega Blvd., Suite 109
Beverly Hills CA 90211
Telephone: (310) 273-2744; Fax: (310) 273-2763
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive
Health & Gynecology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southern California Reproductive Center
450 N. Roxbury Dr., 5th Floor
Beverly Hills CA 90210
Telephone: (310) 277-2393; Fax: (310) 274-5112
Lab Name: A.R.T. Reproductive Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southern California Reproductive Center
450 N. Roxbury Dr., 5th Floor
Beverly Hills CA 90210
Telephone: (310) 277-4948; Fax: (310) 274-5112
Lab Name: A.R.T. Reproductive Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

West Coast Infertility Medical Clinic, Inc.
250 N. Robertson Blvd.
Beverly Hills CA 90211
Telephone: (310) 285-0333; Fax: (310) 285-0334
Lab Name: West Coast Infertility Medical Clinic, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Care of Orange County
203 N. Brea Blvd., Suite 100
Brea CA 92821
Telephone: (714) 256-0777; Fax: (714) 256-0105
Lab Name: Southern California Institute
for Reproductive Science
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Central California IVF
722 Medical Center Dr. East
Clovis CA 93611
Telephone: (559) 299-7700; Fax: (559) 297-9679
Lab Name: Community Medical Center–Fresno
Accreditation: JCAHO

Zouves Fertility Center
Physicians Medical Center
901 Campus Dr., Suite 214
Daly City CA 94015
Telephone: (650) 301-4933; Fax: (650) 301-4939
Lab Name: Zouves Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Gil N. Mileikowsky, M.D.
5363 Balboa Blvd., Suite 245
Encino CA 91316
Telephone: (818) 981-1888; Fax: (818) 981-1994
Lab Name: Dr. Gil Mileikowsky
Accreditation: None

West Coast Fertility Centers
11160 Warner Ave., Suite 411
Fountain Valley CA 92708
Telephone: (714) 513-1399; Fax: (714) 513-1393
Lab Name: West Coast Fertility Center Gamete
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Kathleen L. Kornafel, M.D., Ph.D.
1560 E. Chevy Chase Dr., Suite 200
Glendale CA 91206
Telephone: (818) 242-9933; Fax: (818) 242-9937
Lab Name: ART Roxbury Surgery Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Century City Hospital
Accreditation: JCAHO

Marin Fertility Medical Group, Inc.
Advanced Fertility Associates Medical Group
1100 S. Eliseo Dr.
Greenbrae CA 94904
Telephone: (415) 464-8688; Fax: (415) 449-3422
Lab Name: NorthBay Fertility Center, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Coastal Fertility Medical Center, Inc.
4900 Barranca Pkwy., Suite 103
Irvine CA 92604
Telephone: (949) 726-0600; Fax: (949) 726-0601
Lab Name: Reproductive Specialty Laboratories, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of Southern California
2192 Martin St., Suite 110
Irvine CA 92612
Telephone: (949) 955-0072; Fax: (949) 955-0077
Lab Name: Southern California Institute
for Reproductive Science
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners—San Diego
*Reproductive Partners—University of California,
San Diego Regional Fertility Center*
9850 Genesee Ave., Suite 800
La Jolla CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 552-9177; Fax: (858) 552-9188
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners—San Diego
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Sciences Center
4150 Regents Park Row, Suite 280
La Jolla CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 625-0125; Fax: (858) 625-0131
Lab Name: Reproductive Sciences Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Scripps Clinic Fertility Center
10666 N. Torrey Pines Rd.
La Jolla CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 554-8680; Fax: (858) 554-9092
Lab Name: Scripps Clinic Fertility Center Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Zarutskie Fertility and Endocrine Institute
25500 Rancho Niguel Rd., Suite 280
Laguna Niguel CA 92677
Telephone: (949) 448-7818; Fax: (949) 448-7819
Lab Name: Southern California Institute
for Reproductive Science
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: La Jolla IVF
Accreditation: None

Loma Linda University Center for Fertility and IVF
11370 Anderson St., Suite 3950
Loma Linda CA 92354
Telephone: (909) 558-2851; Fax: (909) 558-2450
Lab Name: Fertility Science Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners—Long Beach
701 E. 28th St., Suite 202
Long Beach CA 90806
Telephone: (562) 427-2229; Fax: (562) 427-2751
Lab Name: RPMG IVF & Andrology Laboratory—
Long Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: RPMG IVF & Andrology Laboratory—
Redondo Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

California Fertility Partners
11818 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 300
Los Angeles CA 90025
Telephone: (310) 828-4008; Fax: (310) 828-3310
Lab Name: Santa Monica/UCLA Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

CHA Fertility Center
5455 Wilshire Blvd., 19th Floor
Los Angeles CA 90036
Telephone: (323) 525-3377; Fax: (323) 525-3376
Lab Name: CHA Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Pacific Fertility Center–Los Angeles
10921 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700
Los Angeles CA 90024
Telephone: (310) 209-7700; Fax: (310) 209-7799
Lab Name: Pacific Fertility Center–Los Angeles
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of California–Los Angeles, Fertility Center
Obstetrics and Gynecology
10833 Le Conte Ave., Room 22-177 CHS
Los Angeles CA 90024
Telephone: (310) 825-9500; Fax: (310) 206-9731
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine IVF Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Southern California,
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
1127 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1400
Los Angeles CA 90017
Telephone: (213) 975-9990; Fax: (213) 975-9997
Lab Name: USC School of Medicine IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Reproductive Specialty Medical Center
1441 Avocado Ave., Suite 203
Newport Beach CA 92660
Telephone: (949) 640-7200; Fax: (949) 720-0203
Lab Name: Reproductive Specialty Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Southern California Center for Reproductive Medicine
361 Hospital Rd., Suite 333
Newport Beach CA 92663
Telephone: (949) 642-8727; Fax: (949) 642-5413
Lab Name: Southern California Institute
for Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine
18546 Roscoe Blvd., Suite 240
Northridge CA 91324
Telephone: (818) 701-8181; Fax: (818) 701-8100
Lab Name: Northridge Center for Reproductive
Medicine
Accreditation: None

IVF–Orange Surgery Center
431 South Batavia Ave., Suite 102
Orange CA 92868
Telephone: (714) 744-2040; Fax: (714) 744-2042
Lab Name: IVF–Orange
Accreditation: None

Nova In Vitro Fertilization
1681 El Camino Real
Palo Alto CA 94306
Telephone: (650) 322-0500; Fax: (650) 322-5404
Lab Name: Nova IVF Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Huntington Reproductive Center
301 S. Fair Oaks Ave., Suite 402
Pasadena CA 91105
Telephone: (626) 440-9161; Fax: (626) 440-0138
Lab Name: Huntington Reproductive Gamete
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners–Redondo Beach
510 N. Prospect, Suite 202
Redondo Beach CA 90277
Telephone: (310) 318-3010; Fax: (310) 798-7304
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–Redondo Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–Long Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northern California Fertility Medical Center
406-1/2 Sunrise Ave., Suite 310
Roseville CA 95661
Telephone: (916) 773-2229; Fax: (916) 773-8391
Lab Name: Northern California Fertility Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of California–Davis, Assisted Reproductive
Technology Program
Div. of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
2521 Stockton Blvd., Suite 4200
Sacramento CA 95817
Telephone: (916) 734-6106; Fax: (916) 734-6150
Lab Name: IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Fertility and Gynecology Center
212 San Jose St., Suite 201
Salinas CA 93901
Telephone: (831) 769-0161; Fax: (831) 759-0939
Lab Name: The Fertility and Gynecology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility Institute
6719 Alvarado Rd., Suite 108
San Diego CA 92120
Telephone: (619) 265-1800; Fax: (619) 265-4055
Lab Name: Alvarado Hospital Fertility Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Specialists Medical Group
3003 Health Center Dr., 2nd Floor
San Diego CA 92123
Telephone: (858) 541-4144; Fax: (858) 541-4114
Lab Name: Sharp Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Minh N. Ho, M.D., F.A.C.O.G.,
XPert Fertility Care of California
5555 Reservoir Dr., Suite 205
San Diego CA 92120
Telephone: (619) 286-5858; Fax: (619) 286-1474
Lab Name: Alvarado Hospital Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

IGO Medical Group of San Diego
9339 Genesee Ave., Suite 220
San Diego CA 92121
Telephone: (858) 455-7520; Fax: (858) 455-5461
Lab Name: IGO Medical Group Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility Clinic, Naval Medical Center, San Diego
2650 Stockton Rd., Bldg. 624
San Diego CA 92106
Telephone: (619) 524-6218; Fax: (619) 524-6191
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–San Diego
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

San Diego Fertility Center
11515 El Camino Real, Suite 100
San Diego CA 92130
Telephone: (858) 794-6363; Fax: (858) 794-6360
Lab Name: SDFC IVF & Andrology Laboratory, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Associates of the Bay Area
1700 California St., Suite 570
San Francisco CA 94109
Telephone: (415) 673-9199; Fax: (415) 673-8796
Lab Name: California Reproductive Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Simon R. Henderson, M.D.
390 Laurel St., Suite 200
San Francisco CA 94118
Telephone: (415) 921-6100; Fax: (415) 563-0922
Lab Name: San Francisco Fertility Centers
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

San Francisco Fertility Centers, Pacific Fertility Center/
San Francisco Center for Reproductive Medicine
55 Francisco St., Suite 500
San Francisco CA 94133
Telephone: (415) 834-3095; Fax: (415) 834-3080
Lab Name: San Francisco Fertility Centers
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of California–San Francisco,
Center for Reproductive Health
2356 Sutter St., 7th Floor
San Francisco CA 94115
Telephone: (415) 353-3040; Fax: (415) 353-7744
Lab Name: UCSF Center for Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Fertility Physicians of Northern California
2516 Samaritan Dr., Suite A
San Jose CA 95124
Telephone: (408) 358-2500; Fax: (408) 356-8954
Lab Name: Fertility and Reproductive Health Institute
of Northern California
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.
2505 Samaritan Dr., Suite 208
San Jose CA 95124
Telephone: (408) 358-1776; Fax: (408) 358-9287
Lab Name: Fertility and Reproductive Health Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Science Center of the
San Francisco Bay Area
3160 Crow Canyon Rd., Suite 150
San Ramon CA 94583
Telephone: (925) 867-1800; Fax: (925) 275-0933
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center
of the San Francisco Bay Area
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Parker–Rosenman–Rodi GYN & Infertility Medical Group
1450 10th St., Suite 404
Santa Monica CA 90401
Telephone: (310) 451-8144; Fax: (310) 451-3414
Lab Name: Century City Hospital,
Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Valley Center for Reproductive Health,
Tina Koopersmith, M.D.
13320 Riverside Dr., Suite 220
Sherman Oaks CA 91423
Telephone: (818) 986-1648; Fax: (818) 986-1653
Lab Name: ART, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), NYSTB
Lab Name: Encino–Tarzana Regional Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Stanford University IVF/ART Program
Dept. of Gynecology and Obstetrics
900 Welch Rd.
Stanford CA 94304
Telephone: (650) 723-1943; Fax: (650) 736-7036
Lab Name: Stanford University IVF/ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Fertility and Gynecology,
Vermesh/Ben-Ozer Center for Fertility
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 301
Tarzana CA 91356
Telephone: (818) 881-9800; Fax: (818) 881-1857
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine,
Encino–Tarzana Regional Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

The Fertility Institutes, Jeffrey Steinberg, M.D., Inc.
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 414
Tarzana CA 91356
Telephone: (800) 222-2802; Fax: (818) 776-8754
Lab Name: Century City Hospital,
Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility and Gynecology Institute
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 514
Tarzana CA 91356
Telephone: (818) 996-5550; Fax: (818) 996-5725
Lab Name: Assisted Reproductive Technology
Medical Group, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility and Surgical Associates of California
325 Rolling Oaks Dr.
Thousand Oaks CA 91360
Telephone: (805) 778-1122; Fax: (805) 778-1199
Lab Name: Fertility and Surgical Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Pacific Reproductive Center
3720 Lomita Blvd., Suite 100
Torrance CA 90505
Telephone: (310) 376-7000; Fax: (310) 373-0319
Lab Name: Pacific Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

COLORADO

Advanced Reproductive Medicine, University of
Colorado Health Sciences Center
Anschutz Outpatient Pavilion
1635 N. Ursula St.
Aurora CO 80010
Telephone: (720) 848-1690; Fax: (720) 848-1662
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Medicine
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center
of Southern Colorado
3225 International Cr., Suite 100
Colorado Springs CO 80910
Telephone: (719) 475-2229; Fax: (719) 475-2227
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center
of Southern Colorado, L.L.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Eric H. Silverstein, M.D., Professional LLC dba Colorado
Springs Center for Reproductive Health
1625 Medical Center Point, Suite 290
Colorado Springs CO 80907
Telephone: (719) 636-0080; Fax: (719) 636-3030
Lab Name: Colorado Springs Center
for Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology
4600 E. Hale Pkwy., Suite 350
Denver CO 80220
Telephone: (303) 321-7115; Fax: (303) 321-9519
Lab Name: Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine
799 E. Hampden Ave., Suite 300
Englewood CO 80110
Telephone: (303) 788-8300; Fax: (303) 788-8310
Lab Name: Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Rocky Mountain Center for Reproductive Medicine
1080 E. Elizabeth
Fort Collins CO 80524
Telephone: (970) 493-6353; Fax: (970) 493-6366
Lab Name: Rocky Mountain Center
for Reproductive Medicine IVF Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Conceptions Reproductive Associates
271 W. County Line Rd.
Littleton CO 80129
Telephone: (303) 794-0045; Fax: (303) 794-2054
Lab Name: Conceptions Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

CONNECTICUT

The Center for Advanced Reproductive Services
at the University of Connecticut Health Center
Dowling South Bldg.
263 Farmington Ave., Suite A330
Farmington CT 06030
Telephone: (860) 679-4580; Fax: (860) 679-1499
Lab Name: Lab at the Center for Advanced
Reproductive Services
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Yale University School of Medicine,
In Vitro Fertilization Program
Yale Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
150 Sargent Dr.
New Haven CT 06511
Telephone: (203) 785-4708; Fax: (203) 764-5619
Lab Name: Yale University In Vitro Fertilization
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Stamford Hospital
Shelburne & W. Broad Sts.
Stamford CT 06904
Telephone: (203) 325-7559; Fax: (203) 325-7259
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute IVF
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

DELAWARE

Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
4745 Ogletown-Stanton Rd., Suite 111
Newark DE 19713
Telephone: (302) 738-4600; Fax: (302) 738-3508
Lab Name: Delaware Institute for Reproductive
Medicine, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Associates of Delaware
Medical Arts Pavilion Two
4735 Ogletown-Stanton Rd., Suite 3217
Newark DE 19713
Telephone: (302) 623-4242; Fax: (302) 623-4241
Lab Name: Reproductive Associates of Delaware
Accreditation: None

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The A.R.T. Institute of Washington, Inc.
Walter Reed Army Medical Center
Dept. of OB/GYN
6900 Georgia Ave. N.W., Bldg 2, Rm. 2J06
Washington DC 20307
Telephone: (202) 782-6198; Fax: (202) 782-4833
Lab Name: The A.R.T. Institute of Washington, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Columbia Fertility Associates
2440 M St. N.W., Suite 401
Washington DC 20037
Telephone: (202) 293-6567; Fax: (202) 778-6190
Lab Name: Columbia Hospital for Women ART
Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

The George Washington University Medical
Faculty Associates
IVF Program
2150 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington DC 20037
Telephone: (202) 741-2520; Fax: (202) 741-2519
Lab Name: George Washington University Medical
Faculty Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

FLORIDA

Boca Fertility
875 Meadows Rd., Suite 334
Boca Raton FL 33486
Telephone: (561) 368-5500; Fax: (561) 368-4793
Lab Name: Boca Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Palm Beach Fertility Center
9970 Central Park Blvd., Suite 300
Boca Raton FL 33428
Telephone: (561) 477-7728; Fax: (561) 477-7035
Lab Name: Palm Beach Fertility Center Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Care Center, P.A.
10301 Hagen Ranch Rd.
Boynton Beach FL 33437
Telephone: (561) 736-6006; Fax: (561) 736-5788
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Health Associates,
Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.
2695 Ulmerton Rd.
Clearwater FL 33762
Telephone: (727) 572-5300; Fax: (727) 572-5022
Lab Name: Edward Zbella, M.D., P.A.
Accreditation: JCAHO

University Fertility Associates
Florida Fertility Institute
2454 McMullen Booth Rd., Suite 601
Clearwater FL 33759
Telephone: (727) 796-7705; Fax: (727) 796-8764
Lab Name: Edward Zbella, M.D., P.A.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Advanced Reproductive Endocrinology, P.A.
3200 South University Dr., Suite 4372
Davie FL 33328
Telephone: (954) 584-2273; Fax: (954) 587-9630
Lab Name: Laboratory for Implantation,
Fertilization, & Embryology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.
13685 Doctor's Way, Suite 330
Fort Myers FL 33912
Telephone: (239) 561-3430; Fax: (239) 561-6980
Lab Name: Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Specialists in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, P.A.
12611 World Plaza Ln., Bldg. 53
Fort Myers FL 33907
Telephone: (239) 275-8118; Fax: (239) 275-5914
Lab Name: Specialists in Reproductive
Medicine & Surgery, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Florida Women's Health at Magnolia Parke
3951 N.W. 48th Terrace, Suite 101
Gainesville FL 32606
Telephone: (352) 265-6200; Fax: (352) 265-9103
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization and Andrology
Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida
1110 Gulf Breeze Pkwy., Suite 202
Gulf Breeze FL 32561
Telephone: (850) 934-3900; Fax: (850) 932-3753
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Assisted Fertility Program of North Florida
3627 University Blvd. South, Suite 450
Jacksonville FL 32216
Telephone: (904) 398-1407; Fax: (904) 399-3436
Lab Name: Memorial Reference Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
836 Prudential Dr., Suite 902
Jacksonville FL 32207
Telephone: (904) 399-5620; Fax: (904) 399-5645
Lab Name: Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

North Florida Center for Reproductive Medicine
Jacksonville Center for Reproductive Medicine
3627 University Blvd. South, Suite 200
Jacksonville FL 32216
Telephone: (904) 493-2229; Fax: (904) 396-4546
Lab Name: Memorial's Assisted Reproductive
Technology Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Genetics
Gene F. Manko, M.D., Inc.
600 Heritage Dr., Suite 200
Jupiter FL 33458
Telephone: (561) 354-1525; Fax: (561) 354-1526
Lab Name: Gene F. Manko, M.D., Inc.
Accreditation: None

IVF Florida, Memorial Advanced Fertility
Treatment Center
2825 N. State Road 7, Suite 302
Margate FL 33063
Telephone: (954) 247-6200; Fax: (954) 247-6262
Lab Name: IVF Florida
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Memorial Advanced Fertility
Treatment Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility and Reproductive Medicine Center for Women
95 Bulldog Blvd., Suite 204
Melbourne FL 32901
Telephone: (321) 724-4410; Fax: (321) 956-9957
Lab Name: Fertility & Reproductive Medicine Center
for Women
Accreditation: None

Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.
8950 N. Kendall Dr., Suite 103
Miami FL 33176
Telephone: (305) 596-4013; Fax: (305) 596-4557
Lab Name: Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida
7100 W. 20th Ave., Suite 205
Miami FL 33016
Telephone: (305) 558-0808; Fax: (305) 558-0806
Lab Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

South Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
7300 S.W. 62nd Pl., 4th Floor
Miami FL 33143
Telephone: (305) 662-7901; Fax: (305) 662-7910
Lab Name: South Florida Institute for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
3435 Pinehurst Ave.
Orlando FL 32804
Telephone: (407) 740-0909; Fax: (407) 740-7262
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center
615 E. Princeton St., Suite 225
Orlando FL 32803
Telephone: (407) 896-7575; Fax: (407) 894-2692
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Frank C. Riggall, M.D., P.A.
2501 N. Orange Ave., Suite 209S
Orlando FL 32804
Telephone: (407) 898-0254; Fax: (407) 898-6224
Lab Name: The Center for Infertility
& Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

New Leaders in Infertility & Endocrinology, L.L.C.
4400 Bayou Blvd.
Pensacola FL 32504
Telephone: (850) 857-3733; Fax: (850) 857-0670
Lab Name: North Florida Surgery Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Fertility Center of Sarasota, Julio E. Pabon, M.D., P.A.
5664 Bee Ridge Rd., Suite 202
Sarasota FL 34233
Telephone: (941) 342-1568; Fax: (941) 342-8296
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Sarasota
Accreditation: JCAHO

§Advanced Reproductive Technologies Program
at University Community Hospital, Drs. Verkauf,
Bernhisel, Tarantino, Goodman & Yeko
5245 E. Fletcher Ave., Suite 1
Tampa FL 33613
Telephone: (813) 676-8844; Fax: (813) 676-8815
Lab Name: Contact SART for current clinic information.

Center for Reproductive Medicine,
Dr. Stephen W. Welden
4801 N. Habana Ave.
Tampa FL 33614
Telephone: (813) 876-4731; Fax: (813) 877-7813
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: None

University of South Florida Fertility Program
4 Columbia Dr.
Tampa FL 33606
Telephone: (813) 974-7027; Fax: (813) 259-8593
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Embryo Lab
Accreditation: None

F.I.R.S.T., Florida Institute for Reproductive Sciences
and Technologies
2300 N. Commerce Pkwy., Suite 313
Weston FL 33326
Telephone: (954) 217-3456; Fax: (954) 217-3462
Lab Name: F.I.R.S.T.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Women's Healthcare Specialists, IVF Miami
17160 Arvida Pkwy., Suite 2
Weston FL 33326
Telephone: (954) 349-1460; Fax: (954) 349-6646
Lab Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of
South Florida, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

GEORGIA

Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility
20 Linden Ave. N.E., Suite 4701
Atlanta GA 30308
Telephone: (404) 686-8095; Fax: (404) 686-4297
Lab Name: Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine
and Fertility
Accreditation: JCAHO

Georgia Reproductive Specialists
Georgia Reproductive Specialists, L.L.C.
5445 Meridian Mark Rd., Suite 270
Atlanta GA 30342
Telephone: (404) 843-2229; Fax: (404) 843-0812
Lab Name: Georgia Reproductive Specialists
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Biology Associates
1150 Lake Hearn Dr., Suite 400
Atlanta GA 30342
Telephone: (404) 843-3064; Fax: (404) 256-1528
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Central Georgia Fertility Institute
4075 Elnora Dr.
Macon GA 31210
Telephone: (478) 757-7888; Fax: (478) 757-7887
Lab Name: Georgia Reproductive Specialists
Accreditation: JCAHO

Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine
100 Stone Forest Dr., Suite 300
Woodstock GA 30189
Telephone: (770) 928-2276; Fax: (770) 592-2092
Lab Name: Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

HAWAII

Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute
1319 Punahou St., Suite 980
Honolulu HI 96826
Telephone: (808) 946-2226; Fax: (808) 943-1563
Lab Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Hawaii Center for Reproductive Medicine & Surgery
642 Ulukahiki St., Suite 300
Kailua HI 96734
Telephone: (808) 261-4166; Fax: (808) 261-4086
Lab Name: Hawaii Center for Reproductive
Medicine & Surgery
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Tripler Army Medical Center IVF Institute
1 Jarrett White Rd., Department of OB/GYN
Tripler AMC HI 96859
Telephone: (808) 433-6845; Fax: (808) 433-1552
Lab Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IDAHO

Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine
111 Main St., Suite 100
Boise ID 83702
Telephone: (208) 342-5900; Fax: (208) 342-2088
Lab Name: Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

ILLINOIS

Rush-Copley Center for Reproductive Health
2020 Ogden Ave., Suite 250
Aurora IL 60504
Telephone: (630) 978-6254; Fax: (630) 499-2487
Lab Name: Rush-Copley IVF Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

The Center for Human Reproduction
American Infertility Group-CHR
60 E. Delaware
Chicago IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 440-5180; Fax: (312) 440-5063
Lab Name: American Infertility Group-CHR
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Lincoln Park
2825 N. Halsted St.
Chicago IL 60657
Telephone: (312) 222-8200; Fax: (312) 494-1692
Lab Name: Reproductive Genetics
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northwestern University
675 N. Saint Clair, Suite 14-200
Chicago IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 695-7269; Fax: (312) 695-4924
Lab Name: Northwestern University
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Rush Center for Advanced Reproductive Care
1653 W. Congress Pkwy., 720 Pavilion
Chicago IL 60612
Telephone: (312) 997-2229; Fax: (312) 997-2354
Lab Name: Rush Center for Advanced
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Chicago Hospitals
Dept. of OB/GYN
5841 S. Maryland, Suite R308
Chicago IL 60637
Telephone: (773) 702-6642; Fax: (773) 702-5848
Lab Name: University of Chicago Hospitals
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Illinois at Chicago IVF Program
Dept. of OB/GYN
820 S. Wood St. (M/C 808)
Chicago IL 60612
Telephone: (312) 996-9820; Fax: (312) 355-3161
Lab Name: University of Illinois at Chicago,
IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

WaterTower Women's Center, L.L.C.
845 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 935E
Chicago IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 642-6777; Fax: (312) 642-8383
Lab Name: Contact SART for current clinic information.

Midwest Fertility Center
4333 Main St.
Downers Grove IL 60515
Telephone: (630) 810-0212; Fax: (630) 810-1027
Lab Name: Midwest Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Rinehart Center for Reproductive Medicine
2500 Ridge Ave., Suite 200
Evanston IL 60201
Telephone: (847) 869-7777; Fax: (847) 869-7782
Lab Name: The Rinehart Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago
30 Tower Court, Suite F
Gurnee IL 60031
Telephone: (847) 662-1818; Fax: (847) 662-3001
Lab Name: Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Highland Park IVF Center
767 Park Ave. West
Highland Park IL 60035
Telephone: (847) 266-3535; Fax: (847) 266-8838
Lab Name: Highland Park IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Hinsdale Center for Reproduction
121 N. Elm St.
Hinsdale IL 60521
Telephone: (630) 856-3535; Fax: (630) 856-3545
Lab Name: Hinsdale Center for Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reena Jabamoni, M.D., S.C.
1585 Barrington Rd.
Hoffman Estates IL 60194
Telephone: (847) 843-7090; Fax: (847) 843-0584
Lab Name: Reena Jabamoni, M.D., Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Karande and Associates, S.C.
1585 N. Barrington Rd.
Hoffman Estates IL 60194
Telephone: (847) 884-8884; Fax: (847) 884-8093
Lab Name: Karande and Associates, S.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Reproductive Health Specialists, Ltd.
310 N. Hammes Ave., Suite 101
Joliet IL 60435
Telephone: (815) 730-1100; Fax: (815) 730-1066
Lab Name: RHS IVF/Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF1
636 Raymond Dr., Suite 303
Naperville IL 60563
Telephone: (630) 357-6540; Fax: (630) 357-6435
Lab Name: Reproductive Genetics Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Charles E. Miller, M.D., and Associates
120 Osler Dr.
Naperville IL 60540
Telephone: (630) 428-2229; Fax: (630) 428-0336
Lab Name: Charles E. Miller, M.D., and Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Oak Brook Fertility Center
2425 W. 22nd St., Suite 102
Oak Brook IL 60523
Telephone: (630) 954-0054; Fax: (630) 954-0064
Lab Name: Chicago Fertility Laboratories
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.
435 N. Mulford Rd., Suite 9
Rockford IL 61107
Telephone: (815) 229-1700; Fax: (815) 229-1831
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health and Fertility Center
973 Featherstone Rd., Suite 100
Rockford IL 61107
Telephone: (815) 986-3737; Fax: (815) 986-3734
Lab Name: Reproductive Health and Fertility
Center Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.
340 W. Miller St.
Springfield IL 62702
Telephone: (217) 523-4700; Fax: (217) 523-9025
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Seth Levrant, M.D., P.C., Partners in
Reproductive Health
16345 S. Harlem Ave., Suite 1W
Tinley Park IL 60477
Telephone: (708) 532-7017; Fax: (708) 845-5287
Lab Name: Reproductive Genetics Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

INDIANA

Advanced Reproduction Institute, L.L.C.,
Advanced Fertility Group
1222 Professional Blvd.
Evansville IN 47714
Telephone: (812) 469-4920; Fax: (812) 469-4930
Lab Name: Advanced Reproduction
Institute, L.L.C. Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Associated Fertility & Gynecology
7910 W. Jefferson Blvd., Suite 301
Fort Wayne IN 46804
Telephone: (260) 432-6250; Fax: (260) 436-7220
Lab Name: Associated Fertility & Gynecology
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility Group
Methodist Medical Plaza Carmel
201 Pennsylvania Pkwy., Suite 205
Indianapolis IN 46280
Telephone: (317) 817-1300; Fax: (317) 817-1306
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Family Beginnings, P.C.
8051 S. Emerson Ave., Suite 460
Indianapolis IN 46237
Telephone: (317) 865-0411; Fax: (317) 859-3815
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services
Accreditation: JCAHO

Indiana University Hospital
Dept. of OB/GYN
550 N. University Blvd., Rm. 2440
Indianapolis IN 46202
Telephone: (317) 274-4875; Fax: (317) 278-3787
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Midwest Reproductive Medicine
8081 Township Line Rd.
Indianapolis IN 46260
Telephone: (800) 333-1415; Fax: (317) 872-5063
Lab Name: Midwest Reproductive Medicine ART Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates
2020 W. 86th St., Suite 310
Indianapolis IN 46260
Telephone: (317) 872-1515; Fax: (317) 879-2784
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services
Accreditation: JCAHO

Women's Specialty Health Centers
8040 Clearvista Pkwy., Suite 280
Indianapolis IN 46256
Telephone: (317) 621-2255; Fax: (317) 621-2265
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services–
Community Hospitals
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Care of Indiana
1650 W. Oak St., Suite 206
Zionsville IN 46077
Telephone: (317) 873-8870; Fax: (317) 873-8875
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

IOWA

McFarland Clinic, P.C., Assisted Reproduction
1215 Duff Ave.
Ames IA 50010
Telephone: (515) 239-4414; Fax: (515) 239-4786
Lab Name: Assisted Reproduction Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.
1371 N.W. 121st St.
Clive IA 50325
Telephone: (515) 222-3060; Fax: (515) 222-9563
Lab Name: Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics,
Center for Advanced Reproductive Care
Obstetrics and Gynecology
200 Hawkins Dr.
Iowa City IA 52242
Telephone: (319) 356-8483; Fax: (319) 353-6659
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization & Reproductive
Testing Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

KANSAS

University of Kansas Medical Center,
Women's Reproductive Center
Bell Bldg., 3901 Rainbow Blvd., 5th Floor
Kansas City KS 66160
Telephone: (913) 588-6272; Fax: (913) 588-3242
Lab Name: University of Kansas Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Resource Center of Greater Kansas City
12200 W. 106th St., Suite 120
Overland Park KS 66215
Telephone: (913) 894-2323; Fax: (913) 894-0841
Lab Name: IVF Lab of Reproductive Resource Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Infertility,
Shawnee Mission Medical Center
8800 W. 75th St., Suite 101
Shawnee Mission KS 66204
Telephone: (913) 432-7161; Fax: (913) 432-6158
Lab Name: Shawnee Mission Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Reproductive Medicine
9220 E. 29th St. North, Suite 102
Wichita KS 67226
Telephone: (316) 687-2112; Fax: (316) 687-1260
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive Medicine
ART Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

KENTUCKY

Fertility and Endocrine Associates
1780 Nicholasville Rd., Suite 402
Lexington KY 40503
Telephone: (859) 278-9151; Fax: (859) 278-8946
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital
Accreditation: JCAHO

Kentucky Fertility and Gynecology
1780 Nicholasville Rd., Suite 601
Lexington KY 40503
Telephone: (859) 263-9600; Fax: (859) 264-9977
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital Andrology Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Kentucky Women's Specialists
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
1780 Nicholasville Rd., Suite 201
Lexington KY 40503
Telephone: (859) 260-1515; Fax: (859) 260-1425
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital
Accreditation: JCAHO

University OB/GYN Associates Fertility Center
315 E. Broadway
Louisville KY 40202
Telephone: (502) 629-8154; Fax: (502) 629-3713
Lab Name: Fertility Center Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

LOUISIANA

Fertility and Laser Center
8585 Picardy Ave.
Baton Rouge LA 70809
Telephone: (225) 763-4800; Fax: (225) 763-4883
Lab Name: Reproductive Resources
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Woman's Center for Fertility and Advanced
Reproductive Medicine
9000 Airline Hwy., Suite 670
Baton Rouge LA 70815
Telephone: (225) 926-6886; Fax: (225) 922-3730
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrine Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Fertility and Women's Health Center of Louisiana
4630 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy.
Lafayette LA 70508
Telephone: (337) 989-8795; Fax: (337) 989-8766
Lab Name: Fertility and Women's Health Center
of Louisiana
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Institute of New Orleans
6020 Bullard Ave.
New Orleans LA 70128
Telephone: (504) 246-8971; Fax: (504) 246-9778
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of New Orleans
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Ochsner Foundation Clinic
1514 Jefferson Hwy.
New Orleans LA 70122
Telephone: (504) 842-6468; Fax: (504) 842-4156
Lab Name: Reproductive Resources
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health
2401 Greenwood Rd.
Shreveport LA 71103
Telephone: (318) 212-8270; Fax: (318) 212-8230
Lab Name: Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MARYLAND

Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Fertility Center
Physicians Pavilion West
6569 N. Charles St., Suite 406
Baltimore MD 21204
Telephone: (443) 849-2484; Fax: (443) 849-3067
Lab Name: GBMC Fertility Center ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Helix Center for ART
Center for ART at Union Memorial Hospital
Union Memorial Hospital—OB/GYN
201 E. University Pkwy.
Baltimore MD 21218
Telephone: (410) 554-2271; Fax: (410) 554-2900
Lab Name: The Center for ART at
Union Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Maryland Medical School,
Center for Advanced Reproductive Technology
405 W. Redwood St., 3rd Floor
Baltimore MD 21201
Telephone: (410) 328-2304; Fax: (410) 328-8389
Lab Name: University of Maryland Medical School
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MidAtlantic Fertility Centers
10215 Fernwood Rd., Suite 301A
Bethesda MD 20817
Telephone: (301) 897-8850; Fax: (301) 530-8105
Lab Name: MidAtlantic Fertility Centers
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Johns Hopkins Fertility Center
10753 Falls Rd., Suite 335
Lutherville MD 21093
Telephone: (410) 847-3650; Fax: (410) 583-2792
Lab Name: Johns Hopkins A.R.T. Laboratories
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Medicine
9711 Medical Center Dr., Suite 214
Rockville MD 20850
Telephone: (301) 424-1904; Fax: (301) 424-1902
Lab Name: George Washington University Medical
Faculty Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive Science Center
15001 Shady Grove Rd., Suite 400
Rockville MD 20850
Telephone: (301) 340-1188; Fax: (301) 340-1612
Lab Name: Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive
Science Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Center of Maryland
110 West Rd., Suite 102
Towson MD 21204
Telephone: (410) 296-6400; Fax: (410) 296-6405
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Maryland
Accreditation: JCAHO

MASSACHUSETTS

Brigham and Women's Hospital Center
for Assisted Reproduction
Brigham and Women's Hospital
75 Francis St., ASB1-3
Boston MA 02115
Telephone: (617) 732-4239; Fax: (617) 975-0825
Lab Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction
Embryology Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Massachusetts General Hospital Vincent IVF Unit
55 Fruit St., VBK225
Boston MA 02114
Telephone: (617) 724-3513; Fax: (617) 724-8882
Lab Name: Massachusetts General Hospital
Vincent IVF Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

New England Fertility and Endocrinology Associates
500 Brookline Ave., Suite A
Boston MA 02215
Telephone: (617) 277-1778; Fax: (617) 734-9951
Lab Name: New England Fertility and
Endocrinology Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Science Center
One Forbes Rd.
Lexington MA 02421
Telephone: (781) 674-1200; Fax: (781) 674-2442
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of New England, Inc.,
New England Clinic of Reproductive Medicine
20 Pond Meadow Dr., Suite 101
Reading MA 01867
Telephone: (781) 942-7000; Fax: (781) 942-7200
Lab Name: New England Clinic of Reproductive
Medicine, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baystate IVF
Baystate Reproductive Medicine
Baystate Medical Center
Div. of Reproductive Endocrinology
759 Chestnut St.
Springfield MA 01199
Telephone: (413) 794-1950; Fax: (413) 794-1857
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Boston IVF
40 Second Ave., Suite 300
Waltham MA 02451
Telephone: (781) 434-6400; Fax: (781) 890-5016
Lab Name: Boston Fertility Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MICHIGAN

University of Michigan
1338 Taubman Center
1500 E. Medical Center Dr.
Ann Arbor MI 48109
Telephone: (734) 615-2660; Fax: (734) 763-7682
Lab Name: University of Michigan ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, P.C.
300 Park St., Suite 460
Birmingham MI 48009
Telephone: (248) 593-6990; Fax: (248) 593-5925
Lab Name: Oakwood Hospital IVF Center
Accreditation: JCAHO
Lab Name: Beaumont Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine,
Oakwood Hospital and Medical Center
18181 Oakwood Blvd., Suite 109
Dearborn MI 48124
Telephone: (313) 593-5880; Fax: (313) 593-8837
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.
1900 Wealthy St., Suite 315
Grand Rapids MI 49506
Telephone: (616) 774-2030; Fax: (616) 774-2053
Lab Name: Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, P.C.
630 Kenmoore Ave. S.E.
Grand Rapids MI 49546
Telephone: (616) 988-2229; Fax: (616) 988-2009
Lab Name: Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility and Gynecology Center of Lansing, P.C.
1200 E. Michigan Ave., Suite 305
Lansing MI 48912
Telephone: (517) 484-4900; Fax: (517) 484-4508
Lab Name: Sparrow Fertility Services
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Michigan State University, Center for
Assisted Reproductive Technology
1200 E. Michigan Ave., Suite 700
Lansing MI 48912
Telephone: (517) 364-5888; Fax: (517) 364-5889
Lab Name: Sparrow Fertility Services
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Michigan
3950 S. Rochester Rd., Suite 2300
Rochester Hills MI 48307
Telephone: (248) 844-8840; Fax: (248) 844-8850
Lab Name: IVF Michigan Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

William Beaumont Fertility Center
3535 W. Thirteen Mile Rd., Suite 344
Royal Oak MI 48073
Telephone: (248) 551-0515; Fax: (248) 551-3616
Lab Name: William Beaumont Fertility Center
IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University Women's Care,
Wayne State University ART Program
26400 W. Twelve Mile Rd., Suite 140
Southfield MI 48034
Telephone: (248) 352-8200; Fax: (248) 356-8255
Lab Name: Hutzel Hospital/Wayne State University
IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine
Div. of Reproductive Medicine
1500 W. Big Beaver, Suite 105
Troy MI 48084
Telephone: (248) 637-4050; Fax: (248) 637-4025
Lab Name: Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MINNESOTA

Center for Reproductive Medicine
2800 Chicago Ave. South, 3rd Floor
Minneapolis MN 55407
Telephone: (612) 863-5390; Fax: (612) 863-2697
Lab Name: Allina Andrology Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, P.A.
Arbor Lakes Medical Bldg.
12000 Elm Creek Blvd.
Minneapolis MN 55422
Telephone: (763) 494-7700; Fax: (763) 494-7706
Lab Name: The Midwest Center for Reproductive
Health, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine Center
606 24th Ave. South, Suite 500
Minneapolis MN 55454
Telephone: (612) 627-4564; Fax: (612) 627-4888
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive Technologies
200 First St. S.W., Charlton 3A
Rochester MN 55905
Telephone: (507) 266-3995; Fax: (507) 284-1774
Lab Name: Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive
Technologies Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Associates
Woodbury Medical Arts Bldg.
2101 Woodwinds Dr., Suite 100
Woodbury MN 55125
Telephone: (651) 222-6050; Fax: (651) 222-5975
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Fertility Institute at Women's
Specialty Center
Women's Specialty Center
501 Marshall St., Suite 600
Jackson MS 39202
Telephone: (601) 948-6540; Fax: (601) 948-6544
Lab Name: Mississippi Fertility Institute
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Mississippi Medical Center
IVF Program, Dept. of OB/GYN
2500 N. State St.
Jackson MS 39216
Telephone: (601) 984-5330; Fax: (601) 984-5965
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MISSOURI

Advanced Reproductive Specialists
Saint Luke's Hospital
226 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 64 West
Chesterfield MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 205-6730; Fax: (314) 205-6800
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Specialists
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility Institute
226 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 39 West
Chesterfield MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 205-8809; Fax: (314) 205-8776
Lab Name: Infertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Missouri Hospital and Clinics,
IVF Embryology Laboratory
Dept. of OB/GYN
One Hospital Dr., N624 HSC
Columbia MO 65212
Telephone: (573) 882-1725; Fax: (573) 882-9010
Lab Name: University Hospital and Clinics IVF Program
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Midwest Women's Healthcare
6400 Prospect, Suite 598
Kansas City MO 64132
Telephone: (816) 444-6888; Fax: (816) 444-8430
Lab Name: Research Medical Center ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility & IVF Center
3009 N. Ballas Rd., Suite 359C
St. Louis MO 63131
Telephone: (636) 225-5483; Fax: (314) 872-9040
Lab Name: Infertility & IVF Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Infertility and Reproductive Medicine Center
at Washington University School of Medicine
and Barnes-Jewish Hospital
4444 Forest Park Ave., Suite 3100
St. Louis MO 63108
Telephone: (314) 286-2400; Fax: (314) 286-2455
Lab Name: The Infertility and Reproductive
Medicine Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Infertility Center of St. Louis
224 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 730
St. Louis MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 576-1400; Fax: (314) 576-1442
Lab Name: Assisted Reproductive Technology
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEBRASKA

Heartland Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.C.
7308 S. 142nd St.
Omaha NE 68138
Telephone: (402) 717-4200; Fax: (402) 717-4230
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine Labs
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI
8111 Dodge St., Suite 237
Omaha NE 68114
Telephone: (402) 354-5210; Fax: (402) 354-5221
Lab Name: Andrology and Embryology Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

NEVADA

Fertility Center of Las Vegas
8851 W. Sahara, Suite 100
Las Vegas NV 89117
Telephone: (702) 254-1777; Fax: (702) 254-1213
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Las Vegas
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S.
653 Town Center Dr.
Las Vegas NV 89144
Telephone: (702) 341-6616; Fax: (702) 341-6617
Lab Name: Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine
6630 S. McCarran Blvd., Suite 9
Reno NV 89509
Telephone: (775) 828-1200; Fax: (775) 828-1785
Lab Name: The Nevada Center for Reproductive
Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center
One Medical Center Dr.
Lebanon NH 03756
Telephone: (603) 650-8162; Fax: (603) 650-0842
Lab Name: Reproductive Sciences Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEW JERSEY

The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
One Robertson Dr.
Bedminster NJ 07921
Telephone: (908) 781-0666; Fax: (908) 781-6377
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

IVF of North Jersey, P.A.
1035 Route 46 East
Clifton NJ 07013
Telephone: (973) 470-0303; Fax: (973) 916-0488
Lab Name: IVF of North Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine
and Fertility
Durham Center
One Ethel Rd., Suite 107B
Edison NJ 08817
Telephone: (732) 339-9300; Fax: (732) 339-9400
Lab Name: CARMF ART Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Women's Fertility Center
106 Grand Ave.
Englewood NJ 07631
Telephone: (201) 569-6979; Fax: (201) 569-0269
Lab Name: Westwood Embryology and Andrology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

North Hudson I.V.F., Center for Fertility and Gynecology
385 Sylvan Ave.
Englewood Cliffs NJ 07632
Telephone: (201) 871-1999; Fax: (201) 871-1031
Lab Name: North Hudson I.V.F.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Center for Reproductive Medicine, Hackensack
University Medical Center
214 Terrace Avenue
Hasbrouck Heights NJ 07604
Telephone: (201) 288-6330; Fax: (201) 288-6331
Lab Name: Contact SART for current clinic information.

Shore IVF and Reproductive Medicine
475 Route 70
Lakewood NJ 08701
Telephone: (732) 840-1447; Fax: (732) 458-8180
Lab Name: Shore Area IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Delaware Valley OB/GYN and Infertility Group
3131 Princeton Pike, Bldg. 3
Lawrenceville NJ 08648
Telephone: (609) 896-0777; Fax: (609) 896-3266
Lab Name: Diamond Institute for Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Robert Wood Johnson Medical School
ART Program
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Princeton Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine
3131 Princeton Pike, Bldg. 4, Suite 204
Lawrenceville NJ 08648
Telephone: (609) 895-1114; Fax: (609) 895-1196
Lab Name: Cooper Center for IVF, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.
200 White Rd., Suite 214
Little Silver NJ 07739
Telephone: (732) 758-6511; Fax: (732) 758-1048
Lab Name: East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science,
St. Barnabas Medical Center
94 Old Short Hills Rd., Suite 403 East
Livingston NJ 07039
Telephone: (973) 322-8286; Fax: (973) 322-8890
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Science
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Cooper Center for In Vitro Fertilization, P.C.
8002-E Greentree Commons
Marlton NJ 08053
Telephone: (856) 751-5575; Fax: (856) 751-7289
Lab Name: Cooper Center for IVF, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Delaware Valley Institute of Fertility and Genetics
6000 Sagemore Dr., Suite 6102
Marlton NJ 08053
Telephone: (856) 988-0072; Fax: (856) 988-0056
Lab Name: Reproductive Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.
512 Lippincott Dr.
Marlton NJ 08053
Telephone: (856) 596-2233; Fax: (856) 596-2411
Lab Name: South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Diamond Institute for Infertility
89 Millburn Ave.
Millburn NJ 07041
Telephone: (973) 761-5600; Fax: (973) 761-5100
Lab Name: Diamond Institute for Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine Associates of New Jersey
111 Madison Ave., Suite 100
Morristown NJ 07962
Telephone: (973) 971-4600; Fax: (973) 290-8370
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology &
Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Robert Wood Johnson Medical School IVF Program
303 George St., Suite 250
New Brunswick NJ 08901
Telephone: (732) 235-7300; Fax: (732) 235-7318
Lab Name: Robert Wood Johnson Medical School
IVF Program
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF New Jersey
81 Veronica Ave.
Somerset NJ 08873
Telephone: (732) 220-9060; Fax: (732) 545-1164
Lab Name: IVF New Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Dr. Louis R. Manara
211 White Horse Rd.
Voorhees NJ 08043
Telephone: (856) 783-2802; Fax: (856) 784-1607
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Institute of New Jersey
400 Old Hook Rd.
Westwood NJ 07675
Telephone: (201) 666-4200; Fax: (201) 666-2262
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of New Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEW MEXICO

Center for Reproductive Medicine of New Mexico
Presbyterian Professional Bldg.
201 Cedar St. S.E., Suite LL20
Albuquerque NM 87106
Telephone: (505) 247-3333; Fax: (505) 224-7476
Lab Name: IVF and Andrology Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEW YORK

Albany IVF, Fertility and Gynecology
349 Northern Blvd.
Albany NY 12204
Telephone: (518) 434-9759; Fax: (518) 436-9822
Lab Name: Albany IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: NYSTB

Leading Institute for Fertility Enhancement (L.I.F.E.)
130 Everett Rd.
Albany NY 12205
Telephone: (518) 482-1008; Fax: (518) 489-6210
Lab Name: Fertility Studies Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO, NYSTB

The Fertility Institute at New York Methodist Hospital
506 Sixth St., Suite KP4
Brooklyn NY 11215
Telephone: (718) 780-5065; Fax: (718) 780-5085
Lab Name: The Fertility Institute at New York
Methodist Hospital
Accreditation: NYSTB

Genesis Fertility & Reproductive Medicine
1355 84th St.
Brooklyn NY 11228
Telephone: (718) 283-8600; Fax: (718) 283-6580
Lab Name: Genesis Fertility & Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Health Science Center, State University of
New York at Stony Brook, Division of
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
6 Technology Dr.
East Setauket NY 11733
Telephone: (631) 444-4686; Fax: (631) 444-5175
Lab Name: Mather Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Montefiore's Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Health
141 S. Central Ave.
Hartsdale NY 10530
Telephone: (914) 997-1060; Fax: (914) 997-1099
Lab Name: Lab of Montefiore's Institute
for Reproductive Medicine and Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Kreiner IVF, East Coast Fertility
400 S. Oyster Bay Rd.
Hicksville NY 11801
Telephone: (516) 939-2229; Fax: (516) 939-2252
Lab Name: Reproductive Specialists of New York
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB
Lab Name: North Shore University Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Garden City Center for Advanced Reproductive
Technologies, Yu-Kang Ying, M.D., P.C.
2001 Marcus Ave.
Lake Success NY 11042
Telephone: (516) 358-0595; Fax: (516) 358-1587
Lab Name: John T. Mather Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

North Shore University Hospital,
Center for Human Reproduction
IVF Program, Ambulatory Bldg.
300 Community Dr.
Manhasset NY 11030
Telephone: (516) 562-2229; Fax: (516) 562-1710
Lab Name: North Shore University Hospital
Accreditation: NYSTB, CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Science Associates
200 Old Country Rd., Suite 330
Mineola NY 11501
Telephone: (516) 739-2100; Fax: (516) 739-2178
Lab Name: M.P.D. Medical Associates
Accreditation: NYSTB

Advanced Fertility Services
1625 Third Ave.
New York NY 10128
Telephone: (212) 369-8700; Fax: (212) 722-5587
Lab Name: Advanced Fertility Services IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: NYSTB

Beth Israel Center for Infertility & Reproductive Health
10 Union Square East
New York NY 10003
Telephone: (212) 844-8587; Fax: (212) 844-6184
Lab Name: New York Medical Services
for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: NYSTB

Brooklyn Fertility Center
55 Central Park West, Suite 1C
New York NY 10023
Telephone: (212) 721-4545; Fax: (212) 721-4598
Lab Name: Brooklyn Fertility Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Columbia University Center for Women's
Reproductive Care
1790 Broadway, 2nd Floor
New York NY 10019
Telephone: (646) 756-8282; Fax: (646) 756-8280
Lab Name: Columbia University, Assisted Reproduction
Accreditation: NYSTB

Nabil Husami, M.D.
550 Park Ave.
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 750-3330; Fax: (212) 750-3334
Lab Name: Nabil W. Husami, M.D.
Accreditation: None

MacLeod Laboratory
65 E. 79th St.
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 717-4444; Fax: (212) 717-1868
Lab Name: MacLeod Laboratory
Accreditation: None

Medical Offices for Human Reproduction,
Center for Human Reproduction (CHR)
21 E. 69th St.
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 994-4400; Fax: (212) 994-4499
Lab Name: Medical Offices for Human
Reproduction, CHR
Accreditation: NYSTB

Dr. Lillian D. Nash
315 W. 57th St., Lower Level
New York NY 10019
Telephone: (212) 247-3111; Fax: (212) 247-3255
Lab Name: IVF Center of New York
Accreditation: NYSTB

New York Fertility Institute
1016 Fifth Ave.
New York NY 10028
Telephone: (212) 734-5555; Fax: (212) 734-6059
Lab Name: New York Fertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Offices for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, P.C.
51 E. 67th St.
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 535-5350; Fax: (212) 535-5080
Lab Name: Embryology Laboratories
Accreditation: NYSTB

Program for In Vitro Fertilization, Reproductive
Surgery and Infertility, New York University School
of Medicine
660 First Ave. at 38th St., 5th Floor
New York NY 10016
Telephone: (212) 263-8990; Fax: (212) 263-7853
Lab Name: NYUSOM—Program for In Vitro Fertilization
Accreditation: NYSTB

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates
of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital
425 W. 59th St., Suite 5A
New York NY 10019
Telephone: (212) 523-7751; Fax: (212) 523-8348
Lab Name: IVF New York
Accreditation: NYSTB

Reproductive Medicine Associates of New York, L.L.P.
635 Madison Ave.
New York NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 756-5777; Fax: (212) 756-5770
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates
of New York, L.L.P.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), NYSTB (Pend)

Weill Medical College of Cornell University,
Center for Reproductive Medicine & Infertility
505 E. 70th St., HT340
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 746-1762; Fax: (212) 746-8860
Lab Name: The Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: NYSTB

Center for Fertility and Advanced Reproductive
Medicine at Bellevue Woman's Hospital
2210 Troy Rd.
Niskayuna NY 12309
Telephone: (518) 346-9544; Fax: (518) 347-3392
Lab Name: Bellevue Woman's Hospital Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO, NYSTB

Long Island IVF Associates
625 Belle Terre Rd., Suite 200
Port Jefferson NY 11777
Telephone: (631) 331-7575; Fax: (631) 331-1332
Lab Name: Mather Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Institute for Reproductive Health and Infertility
1561 Long Pond Rd., Suite 410
Rochester NY 14626
Telephone: (585) 453-7760; Fax: (585) 453-7771
Lab Name: Strong Fertility and Reproductive
Science Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Strong Fertility and Reproductive Science Center
601 Elmwood Ave., Box 668
Rochester NY 14642
Telephone: (585) 275-1930; Fax: (585) 756-4146
Lab Name: Strong Fertility and Reproductive
Science Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Infertility and IVF Medical Associates
of Western New York
4510 Main St.
Snyder NY 14226
Telephone: (716) 839-3057; Fax: (716) 839-1477
Lab Name: Infertility and IVF Medical Associates
Accreditation: NYSTB

CNY Fertility Center
195 Intrepid Ln.
Syracuse NY 13205
Telephone: (315) 469-8700; Fax: (315) 469-6789
Lab Name: CNY Fertility Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Westchester Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
136 S. Broadway, Suite 100
White Plains NY 10605
Telephone: (914) 949-6677; Fax: (914) 949-5758
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute IVF
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Health of Montefiore Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine/IVF
1321 Millersport Rd., Suite 102
Williamsville NY 14221
Telephone: (716) 634-4351
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine/IVF
Accreditation: NYSTB

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Center for Reproductive Medicine,
Talbert Fertility Institute
400 Asheville Ave., Suite 200
Cary NC 27511
Telephone: (919) 233-1680; Fax: (919) 233-1685
Lab Name: NCCRM Main Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of North Carolina A.R.T. Clinic
4001 Old Clinic Bldg., CB 7570
Chapel Hill NC 27599
Telephone: (919) 966-1150; Fax: (919) 966-1259
Lab Name: University of North Carolina A.R.T.
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Assisted Reproduction
1524 East Morehead Street
Charlotte NC 28207
Telephone: (704) 343-3400; Fax: (704) 343-3428
Lab Name: Institute for Assisted Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Program for Assisted Reproduction,
Carolinas Medical Center
1000 Blythe Blvd.
Charlotte NC 28203
Telephone: (704) 355-3153; Fax: (704) 355-1941
Lab Name: Program for Assisted Reproduction,
Carolinas Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Duke University Medical Center, Division of
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
Duke S. Trent Dr., Rm. 1312
Durham NC 27710
Telephone: (919) 684-5327; Fax: (919) 681-7904
Lab Name: Duke University Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

East Carolina University Women's Physicians
2305 Executive Park West
Greenville NC 27834
Telephone: (252) 744-3849; Fax: (252) 744-2016
Lab Name: East Carolina University,
ECU Women's Physicians
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Consultants, P.A.
2500 Blue Ridge Rd., Suite 300
Raleigh NC 27607
Telephone: (919) 881-7795; Fax: (919) 881-7796
Lab Name: IVF-Labs, L.L.C.
Accreditation: None

NORTH DAKOTA

MeritCare Medical Group-Fertility Center
1717 S. University Ave. (RC #343)
Fargo ND 58122
Telephone: (701) 234-2700; Fax: (701) 234-2783
Lab Name: MeritCare Medical Group,
Fertility Center Lab
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

OHIO

Fertility Unlimited, Inc.
468 E. Market St.
Akron OH 44304
Telephone: (330) 376-8353; Fax: (330) 376-4807
Lab Name: Fertility Unlimited, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Gynecology
95 Arch St., Suite 250
Akron OH 44304
Telephone: (330) 375-7722; Fax: (330) 375-3986
Lab Name: Reproductive Gynecology
Laboratories, L.L.C.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Cleveland Clinic Fertility Center,
Goldfarb/Desai IVF Program
26900 Cedar Rd., Suite 220-S
Beachwood OH 44122
Telephone: (216) 839-3150; Fax: (216) 839-3195
Lab Name: IVF/Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Bethesda Center for Reproductive Health & Fertility
Bethesda Hospital
10506 Montgomery Rd., Suite 303
Cincinnati OH 45242
Telephone: (513) 745-1675; Fax: (513) 745-1676
Lab Name: Reproductive Studies Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Health
2123 Auburn Ave., Suite 444
Cincinnati OH 45219
Telephone: (513) 585-2355; Fax: (513) 585-0808
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Health
Accreditation: JCAHO

Institute for Reproductive Health
3805 Edwards Rd., Suite 450
Cincinnati OH 45209
Telephone: (513) 924-5550; Fax: (513) 924-5549
Lab Name: ART Laboratory-Institute for
Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Christ Hospital Center for
Reproductive Studies
Accreditation: JCAHO

MacDonald Fertility and IVF Program
MacDonald Women's Hospital,
University Hospitals Health System
11100 Euclid Ave., Suite 1200
Cleveland OH 44106
Telephone: (216) 844-1514; Fax: (216) 844-7098
Lab Name: MacDonald Fertility IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Ohio Reproductive Medicine, Ohio State University
4830 E. Knightsbridge Blvd.
Columbus OH 43214
Telephone: (614) 451-2280; Fax: (614) 451-4352
Lab Name: Reproductive Diagnostics, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center
One Wyoming St.
Dayton OH 45409
Telephone: (937) 208-2120; Fax: (937) 208-8357
Lab Name: Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Kettering Reproductive Medicine
3533 Southern Blvd., Suite 4100
Kettering OH 45429
Telephone: (937) 395-8444; Fax: (937) 395-8450
Lab Name: Kettering Reproductive Medicine Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center at the Medical College of Ohio
3120 Glendale Ave.
Toledo OH 43614
Telephone: (419) 383-3030; Fax: (419) 383-6530
Lab Name: Fertility Center at The Medical College
of Ohio
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), JCAHO (Pend)

Fertility Center of Northwestern Ohio
2142 N. Cove Blvd.
Toledo OH 43606
Telephone: (419) 479-8830; Fax: (419) 479-6005
Lab Name: Fertility Center of N.W. Ohio
Accreditation: JCAHO

OKLAHOMA

Henry G. Bennett, Jr., Fertility Institute
3433 N.W. 56th St., Suite 200B
Oklahoma City OK 73112
Telephone: (405) 949-6060; Fax: (405) 949-6872
Lab Name: Bennett Fertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Health, P.C.
1000 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 300
Oklahoma City OK 73104
Telephone: (405) 271-9200; Fax: (405) 271-9222
Lab Name: OU Medical Center ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health
1145 S. Utica, Suite 1209
Tulsa OK 74104
Telephone: (918) 584-2870; Fax: (918) 587-3602
Lab Name: Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

OREGON

Northwest Fertility Center
1750 S.W. Harbor Way, Suite 200
Portland OR 97201
Telephone: (503) 227-7799; Fax: (503) 227-5452
Lab Name: Oregon Health & Science University
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Portland Center for Reproductive Medicine
2222 N.W. Lovejoy, Suite 304
Portland OR 97210
Telephone: (503) 274-4994; Fax: (503) 274-4946
Lab Name: The Reproductive Medicine Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

University Fertility Consultants, Oregon Health
& Science University
1750 S.W. Harbor Way, Suite 100
Portland OR 97201
Telephone: (503) 418-3700; Fax: (503) 418-3708
Lab Name: Andrology/Embryology Laboratory,
Oregon Health & Science University
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

PENNSYLVANIA

Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences,
Abington Reproductive Medicine, P.C.
1245 Highland Ave., Suite 404
Abington PA 19001
Telephone: (215) 887-2010; Fax: (215) 887-3291
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Infertility Solutions, P.C.
1275 S. Cedar Crest Blvd.
Allentown PA 18104
Telephone: (610) 776-1217; Fax: (610) 776-4149
Lab Name: Infertility Solutions, P.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists
401 N. 17th St., Suite 303
Allentown PA 18104
Telephone: (610) 402-9522; Fax: (610) 402-9649
Lab Name: ART Lab at LVH Muhlenberg Campus
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Family Fertility Center
95 Highland Ave., Suite 100
Bethlehem PA 18017
Telephone: (610) 868-8600; Fax: (610) 868-8700
Lab Name: Family Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Marrero
80 Emerson Ln., Suite 1301-1302
Bridgeville PA 15017
Telephone: (412) 221-2300; Fax: (412) 221-0322
Lab Name: The Reproductive Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Main Line Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, Ltd.
130 S. Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 1000, D Wing
Bryn Mawr PA 19010
Telephone: (610) 527-0800; Fax: (610) 527-9868
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Geisinger Medical Center Fertility Program
Dept. of OB/GYN
100 N. Academy Ave.
Danville PA 17822
Telephone: (570) 271-5620; Fax: (570) 271-5629
Lab Name: Geisinger Medical Center ART-
Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Center for Infertility and Reproductive
Medicine, R.P.C.
2708 Commerce Dr., Suite 100
Harrisburg PA 17110
Telephone: (717) 545-9300; Fax: (717) 540-3700
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Surgery, L.L.C.
Accreditation: None

Milton S. Hershey Medical Center
500 University Dr.
Hershey PA 17033
Telephone: (717) 531-6731; Fax: (717) 531-6286
Lab Name: ART Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Jenkintown Reproductive Endocrine & Gynecology
Associates, P.C.
500 Old York Rd., Suite 103
Jenkintown PA 19046
Telephone: (215) 576-7100; Fax: (215) 576-1544
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Institute
of Suburban Philadelphia
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northern Fertility and Reproductive Associates, P.C.
1650 Huntingdon Pike, Suite 154
Meadowbrook PA 19046
Telephone: (215) 938-1515; Fax: (215) 938-8756
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates, Women's
Institute for Fertility, Endocrinology, and Menopause
815 Locust St.
Philadelphia PA 19107
Telephone: (215) 922-3173; Fax: (215) 627-7554
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO

Thomas Jefferson IVF Program
834 Chestnut St., Room 400
Philadelphia PA 19107
Telephone: (215) 955-4018; Fax: (215) 923-1089
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

University of Pennsylvania
3701 Market St., Suite 800
Philadelphia PA 19104
Telephone: (215) 662-6560; Fax: (215) 349-5512
Lab Name: University of Pennsylvania
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.
665 Rodi Rd., 2nd Floor, Bldg. 2
Pittsburgh PA 15235
Telephone: (412) 731-8000; Fax: (412) 731-8399
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Pittsburgh Physicians Center for Fertility
and Reproductive Endocrinology
Magee Women's Hospital
300 Halket St., 5th Floor
Pittsburgh PA 15213
Telephone: (412) 641-7472; Fax: (412) 641-1077
Lab Name: University of Pittsburgh Physicians Center
for Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility Center
One Medical Center Blvd.
Upland PA 19013
Telephone: (610) 447-2727; Fax: (610) 447-6549
Lab Name: Crozer-Chester Andrology and IVF
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Science Institute of Suburban Philadelphia
950 W. Valley Rd., Suite 2401
Wayne PA 19087
Telephone: (610) 964-9663; Fax: (610) 964-0536
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Institute
of Suburban Philadelphia
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Women's Clinic, Ltd.
301 S. Seventh Ave., Suite 245
West Reading PA 19611
Telephone: (610) 374-2214; Fax: (610) 374-8852
Lab Name: Fertility Medical Labs, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility and Gynecology Associates
Executive Mews
2300 Computer Ave., Suite H-44
Willow Grove PA 19090
Telephone: (215) 706-4090; Fax: (215) 706-4072
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

PUERTO RICO

Dr. Pedro J. Beauchamp
Dr. Arturo Cadilla Bldg.
100 Paseo San Pablo, Suite 503
Bayamon PR 00961
Telephone: (787) 798-0100; Fax: (787) 740-7250
Lab Name: Dr. Beauchamp's IVF Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

Centro De Fertilidad Del Caribe
Torre San Francisco
Suite 606, Av. de Diego 369
Rio Piedras PR 00923
Telephone: (787) 763-2773; Fax: (787) 763-2773
Lab Name: Centro De Fertilidad Del Caribe
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

GREFI—Gynecology, Reproductive Endocrinology
& Fertility Institute
First Bank Bldg.
1519 Ponce de Leon Ave., Suite 705
Santurce PR 00910
Telephone: (787) 721-3544; Fax: (787) 721-5957
Lab Name: GREFI
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

RHODE ISLAND

Women and Infants' Division of Reproductive
Medicine and Infertility
One Blackstone Pl.
Providence RI 02905
Telephone: (401) 453-7500; Fax: (401) 453-7598
Lab Name: Women & Infants' IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

SOUTH CAROLINA

Center for Women's Medicine, Reproductive
Endocrinology and Infertility
890 W. Faris Rd.
Greenville SC 29605
Telephone: (864) 455-1675; Fax: (864) 455-3095
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Southeastern Fertility Center, P.A.
1375 Hospital Dr.
Mount Pleasant SC 29464
Telephone: (843) 881-3900; Fax: (843) 881-4729
Lab Name: Southeastern Fertility Center Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility & Reproductive Endocrinology
Institute, L.L.C.
2728 Sunset Blvd.
West Columbia SC 29169
Telephone: (803) 939-1515; Fax: (803) 939-0977
Lab Name: Advanced Fertility & Reproductive
Endocrinology Institute, L.L.C.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

SOUTH DAKOTA

University Physicians Fertility Specialists
1500 W. 22nd St.
Sioux Falls SD 57105
Telephone: (605) 328-7700; Fax: (605) 328-8831
Lab Name: Contact SART for current clinic information.

TENNESSEE

Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility
1624 Gunbarrel Rd.
Chattanooga TN 37421
Telephone: (423) 899-0500; Fax: (423) 899-2411
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Chattanooga
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Applied Reproductive Science
408 N. State of Franklin Rd., Suite 31
Johnson City TN 37604
Telephone: (423) 461-8880; Fax: (423) 461-8887
Lab Name: Center for Applied Reproductive Science
Accreditation: None

East Tennessee IVF, Fertility and Andrology Center
200 Blount Street, #301
Knoxville TN 37920
Telephone: (865) 544-6756; Fax: (865) 544-6757
Lab Name: East Tennessee IVF, Fertility
and Andrology Center
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Southeastern Fertility Center
10810 Parkside Dr.
Knoxville TN 37922
Telephone: (865) 218-6600; Fax: (865) 218-6666
Lab Name: Southeastern Fertility Center
Accreditation: None

The Center for Reproductive Health
2011 Murphy Ave., Suite 605
Nashville TN 37203
Telephone: (615) 321-8899; Fax: (615) 321-8877
Lab Name: Fertility Laboratories of Nashville, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nashville Fertility Center
2400 Patterson St., Suite 319
Nashville TN 37203
Telephone: (615) 321-4740; Fax: (615) 320-0240
Lab Name: Nashville Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

TEXAS

Dr. Harold W. Brumley
1301 W. 38th St., Suite 109
Austin TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 451-8211; Fax: (512) 450-1146
Lab Name: Austin IVF
Accreditation: JCAHO

Texas Fertility Center, Drs. Vaughn, Silverberg
and Hansard
3705 Medical Pkwy., Suite 420
Austin TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 451-0149; Fax: (512) 451-0977
Lab Name: Saint David's ART/IVF
Accreditation: JCAHO

Dr. Jeffrey Youngkin, Austin Fertility Center
805 E. 32nd St.
Austin TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 478-3188; Fax: (512) 478-5092
Lab Name: Saint David's ART/IVF
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Assisted Reproduction
1701 Park Place Ave.
Bedford TX 76022
Telephone: (817) 540-1157; Fax: (817) 267-0522
Lab Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Stephen J. Farmer, M.D.
3001 Airport Frwy.
Bedford TX 76021
Telephone: (817) 571-6863; Fax: (817) 540-5775
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center
of Irving
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Trinity InVitro Fertilization Program
4325 N. Josey Ln., Suite 308
Carrollton TX 75010
Telephone: (972) 394-3699; Fax: (972) 394-6517
Lab Name: Trinity IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baylor Center for Reproductive Health
3600 Gaston Ave.
Dallas TX 75246
Telephone: (214) 821-2274; Fax: (214) 821-2373
Lab Name: Baylor Center for Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.
7777 Forest Ln., Bldg. C, Suite 638
Dallas TX 75230
Telephone: (972) 566-6686; Fax: (972) 566-6670
Lab Name: National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Presbyterian Hospital Arts Program
6th Floor Perot Bldg.
8160 Walnut Hill Ln.
Dallas TX 75231
Telephone: (214) 345-2624; Fax: (214) 345-8317
Lab Name: Presbyterian Hospital Arts Program
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Texas, Southwestern Fertility Associates
Dept. of OB/GYN, Div. of Reproductive
Endocrinology & Infertility
5323 Harry Hines Blvd.
Dallas TX 75390
Telephone: (214) 648-8846; Fax: (214) 648-2813
Lab Name: UT Southwestern Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Women's Place
3650 W. Wheatland Rd., Suite B
Dallas TX 75237
Telephone: (972) 709-9777; Fax: (972) 709-8300
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center
of Irving
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Offices of Frank D. De Leon, M.D.
1325 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 450
Fort Worth TX 76132
Telephone: (817) 878-5270; Fax: (817) 878-5294
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center
of Irving
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baylor Assisted Reproductive Technology
6550 Fannin, Suite 821
Houston TX 77030
Telephone: (713) 798-8232; Fax: (713) 798-8231
Lab Name: Baylor Assisted Reproductive Technology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Women's Health
7400 Fannin, Suite 1130
Houston TX 77054
Telephone: (713) 797-9200; Fax: (713) 797-9276
Lab Name: OB GYN Associates IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Cooper Institute for Advanced Reproductive Medicine
7500 Beechnut St., Suite 308
Houston TX 77074
Telephone: (713) 771-9771; Fax: (713) 771-9773
Lab Name: OB GYN Associates IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Houston IVF
920 Frostwood
Houston TX 77024
Telephone: (713) 465-1211; Fax: (713) 550-1475
Lab Name: Houston IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

North Houston Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
530 Wells Fargo Dr., Suite 116
Houston TX 77090
Telephone: (281) 444-4784; Fax: (281) 444-0429
Lab Name: North Houston Center
for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Obstetrical & Gynecological Associates
7550 Fannin St.
Houston TX 77054
Telephone: (713) 512-7914; Fax: (713) 512-7853
Lab Name: OB & GYN Associates IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving
440 W. Highway 635, Suite 455
Irving TX 75063
Telephone: (972) 506-9986; Fax: (972) 506-0044
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center
of Irving
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Wilford Hall Medical Center
59th MDW/MMNO
2200 Bergquist Dr., Suite 1
Lackland AFB TX 78236
Telephone: (210) 292-6137; Fax: (210) 292-6158
Lab Name: Wilford Hall Medical Center IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Texas Fertility, P.A.
751 Hebron Pkwy., Suite 310
Lewisville TX 75057
Telephone: (972) 315-9245; Fax: (972) 315-9249
Lab Name: Trinity Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Centre for Reproductive Medicine
3506 21st St., Suite 605
Lubbock TX 79410
Telephone: (806) 788-1212; Fax: (806) 788-1253
Lab Name: The Centre for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of San Antonio
4499 Medical Dr., Suite 200
San Antonio TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 692-0577; Fax: (210) 692-1210
Lab Name: Fertility Center Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Concepts
4499 Medical Dr., Suite 380
San Antonio TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 614-3303; Fax: (210) 615-1052
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health,
Advanced Fertility Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO
Lab Name: South Texas Fertility UTHSCSA
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Women's Health,
Advanced Fertility Laboratory
7940 Floyd Curl Dr., Suite 900
San Antonio TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 616-0680; Fax: (210) 616-0684
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health,
Advanced Fertility Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Perinatal and Fertility Specialists of San Antonio, P.A.
525 Oak Centre
San Antonio TX 78258
Telephone: (210) 481-3000; Fax: (210) 481-3222
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), JCAHO

South Texas Fertility Center, University
of Texas Health Science Center—San Antonio
8122 Datapoint Dr., Suite 1300
San Antonio TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 567-7575; Fax: (210) 567-7538
Lab Name: South Texas Fertility Center/UTHSCSA
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Houston Fertility Institute
13414 Medical Complex Dr.
Tomball TX 77375
Telephone: (281) 357-1881; Fax: (281) 357-1865
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center of Reproductive Medicine
450 Medical Center Blvd., Suite 202
Webster TX 77598
Telephone: (281) 332-0073; Fax: (281) 332-1860
Lab Name: Center of Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

UTAH

Reproductive Care Center
1220 E. 3900 South, Suite 4-G
Salt Lake City UT 84124
Telephone: (801) 268-0306; Fax: (801) 268-6234
Lab Name: Reproductive Care Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Utah Center for Reproductive Medicine
University of Utah
675 Arapeen Way, Suite 205
Salt Lake City UT 84108
Telephone: (801) 581-4838; Fax: (801) 585-2231
Lab Name: University of Utah Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

VERMONT

Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine,
University of Vermont—IVF Program
Women's Health Care Service—FAHC
One S. Prospect St.
Burlington VT 05401
Telephone: (802) 847-0986; Fax: (802) 847-0111
Lab Name: Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

VIRGINIA

Washington Fertility Center
4316 Evergreen Ln.
Annandale VA 22003
Telephone: (703) 658-3100; Fax: (703) 658-3103
Lab Name: Northern Virginia Reproductive Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology
46 S. Glebe Rd., Suite 301
Arlington VA 22204
Telephone: (703) 920-3890; Fax: (703) 892-6037
Lab Name: Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Virginia ART Program
University of Virginia Health System
P.O. Box 801304
Charlottesville VA 22908
Telephone: (434) 243-4590; Fax: (434) 293-6409
Lab Name: Human Gamete & Embryo Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Genetics & IVF Institute
3020 Javier Rd.
Fairfax VA 22031
Telephone: (703) 698-7355; Fax: (703) 204-4617
Lab Name: Genetics & IVF Institute
Accreditation: None

Jones Institute, Northern Virginia/D.C. Center
8501 Arlington Blvd., Suite 500
Fairfax VA 22031
Telephone: (703) 876-6311; Fax: (703) 876-6317
Lab Name: Jones Institute Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine
Dept. of OB/GYN
601 Colley Ave., Suite 201
Norfolk VA 23507
Telephone: (757) 446-7116; Fax: (757) 446-8998
Lab Name: Jones Institute Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Virginia Center for Reproductive Medicine
11150 Sunset Hills Rd.
Reston VA 20190
Telephone: (703) 437-7722; Fax: (703) 437-0066
Lab Name: Virginia Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), NYSTB (Pend)

Fertility Institute of Virginia
10710 Midlothian Turnpike, Suite 331
Richmond VA 23235
Telephone: (804) 379-9000; Fax: (804) 379-9031
Lab Name: Virginia IVF and Andrology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

LifeSource Fertility Center
7603 Forest Ave., Suite 204
Richmond VA 23229
Telephone: (804) 673-2273; Fax: (804) 285-3109
Lab Name: Virginia IVF and Andrology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Richmond Center for Fertility and
Endocrinology, Ltd.
Courtyard Office Bldg.
7603 Forest Ave., Suite 301
Richmond VA 23229
Telephone: (804) 285-9700; Fax: (804) 285-9745
Lab Name: Virginia IVF and Andrology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The New Hope Center for Reproductive Medicine
1181 First Colonial Rd., Suite 100
Virginia Beach VA 23454
Telephone: (757) 496-5370; Fax: (757) 481-3354
Lab Name: The New Hope Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

WASHINGTON

Overlake Reproductive Health Inc., P.S.
1135 116th Ave. N.E., Suite 640
Bellevue WA 98004
Telephone: (425) 646-4700; Fax: (425) 646-1076
Lab Name: Overlake Reproductive Health
Laboratory, L.L.C.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine
1370 116th Ave. N.E., Suite 202
Bellevue WA 98004
Telephone: (425) 462-6100; Fax: (425) 635-0742
Lab Name: Washington Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Bellingham IVF
2980 Squalicum Pkwy., Suite 103
Bellingham WA 98225
Telephone: (360) 715-8124; Fax: (360) 715-8126
Lab Name: Bellingham IVF
Accreditation: None

Olympia Women's Health
Capital Medical Center
403 E. Black Hills Ln. S.W.
Olympia WA 98502
Telephone: (360) 786-1515; Fax: (360) 754-7476
Lab Name: Olympia Women's Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Pacific Gynecology Specialists
1101 Madison St., Suite 1500
Seattle WA 98104
Telephone: (206) 215-3200; Fax: (206) 215-6590
Lab Name: Reproductive Technology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Washington, Fertility & Endocrine Center
4225 Roosevelt Way N.E., Suite 305
Seattle WA 98105
Telephone: (206) 598-4225; Fax: (206) 598-6081
Lab Name: FEC Gamete Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Virginia Mason Center for Fertility and Reproductive
Endocrinology
1100 9th Ave., Suite X11-FC
Seattle WA 98101
Telephone: (206) 223-6190; Fax: (206) 341-0596
Lab Name: Virginia Mason Center for Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility
N.W. Obstetrics and Gynecology
508 W. 6th Ave., Suite 500
Spokane WA 99204
Telephone: (509) 462-7070; Fax: (509) 444-3894
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
and Fertility
Accreditation: JCAHO

GYFT Clinic, P.L.L.C.
502 South M St., Suite 200
Tacoma WA 98405
Telephone: (206) 475-5433; Fax: (206) 473-6715
Lab Name: Reproductive Assays Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

WEST VIRGINIA

Center for Reproductive Medicine, West Virginia
University Health Science Center
*West Virginia University Center for
Reproductive Medicine*
1322 Pineview Dr.
Morgantown WV 26505
Telephone: (304) 598-3100; Fax: (304) 598-8301
Lab Name: West Virginia University Center
for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

WISCONSIN

Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center
Reproductive Endocrinology & Fertility Center
1836 South Ave.
La Crosse WI 54601
Telephone: (608) 775-2306; Fax: (608) 775-2993
Lab Name: Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center IVF Lab
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Wisconsin–Madison, Infertility
and Women’s Endocrine Service
Women’s Endocrine Clinic
600 Highland Ave., H4/630 CSC
Madison WI 53792
Telephone: (608) 263-1217; Fax: (608) 262-9862
Lab Name: University of Wisconsin–Madison
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Institute of Fertility
2801 W. Kinnickinnic River Pkwy.
Milwaukee WI 53215
Telephone: (414) 645-5437; Fax: (414) 645-5401
Lab Name: SLMC Embryology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine Clinic, Froedtert Medical College
Froedtert Hospital
9200 W. Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee WI 53226
Telephone: (414) 805-7376; Fax: (414) 805-7240
Lab Name: RMC IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Specialty Center, IVF Columbia
Seton Tower
2315 N. Lake Dr., Suite 501
Milwaukee WI 53211
Telephone: (414) 289-9668; Fax: (414) 289-0974
Lab Name: IVF Columbia
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Women’s Health Care, S.C.
721 American Ave., Suite 304
Waukesha WI 53188
Telephone: (262) 549-2229; Fax: (262) 549-1657
Lab Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2002, by State

The clinics listed below provided ART services throughout 2002 and accordingly were required to submit ART cycle data under the provisions of the Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act passed by the U.S. Congress. These clinics either failed to submit data or did not provide verification by the clinic medical director that the tabulated success rates were correct, as required for publication.

Consumers who are aware of a clinic that was in operation in 2002 but is not included in the lists of either reporting or nonreporting clinics in this report are encouraged to contact us with the complete name, mailing address, and telephone number of the clinic, by e-mail at ccdinfo@cdc.gov (Subject: ART) or by regular mail at CDC, ATTN: ARTE team; 4770 Buford Highway, N.E.; Mail Stop K-34; Atlanta GA 30341-3717. Providing this information will help ensure that clinics that should be in the report will be included in upcoming years.

La Jolla IVF
9850 Genesee Ave., Suite 610
La Jolla CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 558-2221; Fax: (858) 558-2263

Tyler Medical Clinic
921 Westwood Blvd.
Los Angeles CA 90024
Telephone: (310) 208-6765; Fax: (310) 208-6765

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine
Sacramento Medical Group, Inc.
2288 Auburn Blvd., Suite 204
Sacramento CA 95747
Telephone: (916) 568-2125; Fax: (916) 567-1360

Issa Shamonki, M.D.
2001 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 770W
Santa Monica CA 90404
Telephone: (310) 829-4781; Fax: (310) 828-3874

San Antonio Fertility Center
510 N. 13th Ave., Suite 201
Upland CA 91786
Telephone: (909) 949-8300; Fax: (909) 985-7137

Reproductive Genetics In Vitro
455 S. Hudson, Level Three
Denver CO 80222
Telephone: (303) 399-1464; Fax: (303) 399-9160

New England Fertility Institute
1275 Summer St., Suite 201
Stamford CT 06905
Telephone: (203) 325-3200; Fax: (203) 323-3130

James A. Simon, M.D., P.C.
1850 M St. N.W., Suite 450
Washington DC 20036
Telephone: (202) 293-1000; Fax: (202) 463-6150

Reproductive Health Institute
22 Underwood St.
Orlando FL 32806
Telephone: (407) 649-6995; Fax: (407) 841-3367

IVF Hawaii
The Queen's Physicians Office Building II
1329 Lusitana St., Suite 607
Honolulu HI 96813
Telephone: (808) 538-6655; Fax: (808) 537-5500

Fertility Associates of Idaho
100 W. State St.
Boise ID 83702
Telephone: (208) 368-0223; Fax: (208) 345-1408

Life-Women's Health Center
6425 W. Cermak Rd., Suite 202
Berwyn IL 60402
Telephone: (708) 484-0500; Fax: (708) 484-4259

Center for Women's Care
1725 W. Harrison, Suite 739
Chicago IL 60612
Telephone: (312) 563-9389; Fax: (312) 563-9549

Reproductive Genetics Institute
2825 N. Halsted
Chicago IL 60657
Telephone: (773) 472-4900; Fax: (773) 871-5221

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine—
Chicago, L.L.C.
233 E. Erie St., Suite 500
Chicago IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 573-1900; Fax: (312) 274-1869

Advanced Reproductive Health Centers
14315 S. 108th Ave., Suite 230
Orland Park IL 60462
Telephone: (708) 403-4210; Fax: (708) 403-5272

IVF South Bend
610 N. Michigan St., Suite 200
South Bend IN 46601
Telephone: (574) 232-1471; Fax: (574) 289-3372

IVF Reproductive Services
1133 College Ave., E-210
Manhattan KS 66160
Telephone: (913) 588-6272; Fax: (913) 588-3242

Kentucky Center for Reproductive Medicine
310 S. Limestone
Lexington KY 40508
Telephone: (859) 226-7254; Fax: (859) 226-0026

Gyn & Infertility Associates
658 Kenilworth Dr., Suite 105
Baltimore MD 21204
Telephone: (410) 825-0020; Fax: (410) 321-5624

Siu Ng-Wagner, M.D.
9333 Sprinklewood Lane
Potomac MD 20854
Telephone: (301) 838-9711; Fax: (301) 838-9712

Luana J. Kyselka, M.D., P.C.
2877-D Crooks Rd.
Troy MI 48084
Telephone: (248) 643-6634; Fax: (248) 643-7165

Brenda L. Moskovitz, M.D.
1777 Axtell, Suite 201
Troy MI 48084
Telephone: (248) 816-1000; Fax: (248) 816-3353

Mid-Missouri Center for Reproductive Health
Boone Hospital Center
1520 E. Broadway, Suite 106
Columbia MO 65201
Telephone: (573) 443-4511; Fax: (573) 443-7860

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine
456 N. New Ballas Rd., Suite 101
Creve Coeur MO 63141
Telephone: (314) 983-9000; Fax: (314) 983-9023

Thomas Annos, M.D.
40 Farley Pl.
Short Hills NJ 07078
(973) 467-0099; Fax: (973) 467-3631

Abraham Halfen, M.D.
100 S. Jersey Ave., Suite 19
East Setauket NY 11733
Telephone: (631) 751-5558; Fax: (631) 751-5052

Brandeis Center for Reproductive Health
606 Columbus Ave., 2nd Floor
New York NY 10024
Telephone: (212) 362-4848; Fax: (212) 724-1315

Chapel Hill Fertility Center
109 Conner Dr., Suite 2200
Chapel Hill NC 27514
Telephone: (919) 968-4656; Fax: (919) 967-8637

MetroHealth Medical Center
Dept. of OB/GYN
2500 MetroHealth Dr.
Cleveland OH 44109
Telephone: (216) 778-5990; Fax: (216) 778-8847

The Reproductive Center
900 Sahara Tr.
Youngstown OH 44514
Telephone: (330) 965-8390; Fax: (330) 965-8391

Reprotech, IVF Program
440 S. 15th St.
Allentown PA 18102
Telephone: (610) 437-7000; Fax: (610) 437-6381

Appalachian Fertility & Endocrinology Center
2204 Pavilion Dr., Suite 307
Kingsport TN 37660
Telephone: (423) 392-6330; Fax: (423) 392-6053

Center for Women's Medicine
9055 Katy Frwy., Suite 450
Houston TX 77024
Telephone: (713) 467-4488; Fax: (713) 467-9499

Reproductive Institute of South Texas
110 E. Savannah, Bldg. B, Suite 103
McAllen TX 78503
Telephone: (956) 687-2693; Fax: (956) 687-2829

Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine
376 E. 400 South
Springville UT 84663
Telephone: (801) 489-9670; Fax: (801) 491-8659

Beach Center for Fertility, Endocrinology & IVF
844 First Colonial Rd., Suite 202
Virginia Beach VA 23451
Telephone: (757) 428-0002; Fax: (757) 428-4555

APPENDIX D

National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports

APPENDIX D: NATIONAL CONSUMER ORGANIZATIONS

The following national consumer organizations offer support to people experiencing infertility:

The American Fertility Association
666 Fifth Ave., Suite 278
New York NY 10103
Telephone: (888) 917-3777; Fax: (718) 621-2444
<http://www.theafa.org>

RESOLVE: The National Infertility Association
7910 Woodmont Ave., Suite 1350
Bethesda MD 20814
Telephone: (888) 623-0744; Fax: (301) 652-9375
<http://resolve.org>

