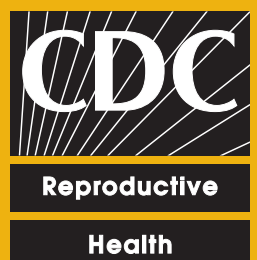


Assisted Reproductive Technology Success Rates

National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



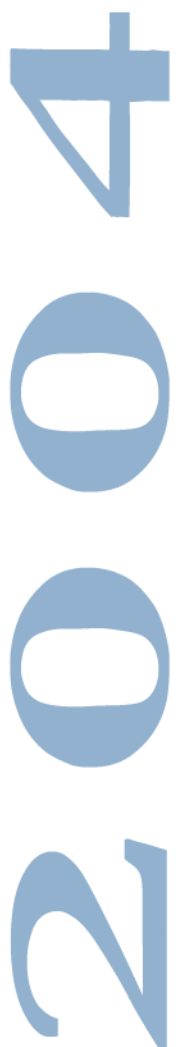
Updates to this report will be posted on the CDC Web site at the following address:

<http://www.cdc.gov/ART/ART2004>

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.



Assisted Reproductive Technology Success Rates

National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Coordinating Center for Health Promotion
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 2006

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

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Preface

For many people who want to start a family, the dream of having a child is not easily realized; about 12% 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 2004 report of pregnancy success rates is the tenth 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 2004 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 411 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 2004.
- ***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 2004 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 2002 National Survey of Family Growth.

- Of the approximately 62 million women of reproductive age in 2002, about 1.2 million, or 2%, had had an infertility-related medical appointment within the previous year and an additional 10% 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 statistical survey research organization, Westat, to obtain the data published in the ART success rates report. Westat maintains a list of all ART clinics known to be in operation and tracks clinic reorganizations and closings. This list includes clinics and individual providers that are members of the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART) as well as clinics and providers that are not SART members. Westat actively follows up reports of ART physicians or clinics not on its list to update the list as needed. Westat maintains a Web-based data collection system called the National ART Surveillance System (NASS) that all ART clinics use. Clinics either electronically enter or import data into NASS 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 2004 success rates being published in 2006?**) 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 5, page 17, 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 NASS and are counted in the clinic's success rates.

6. Why is the report of 2004 success rates being published in 2006?

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 2004 were not known until October 2005. After ART outcomes were known, the following steps had to be completed before the report could be published:

- Clinics entered their data into NASS and verified the data's accuracy before sending the data to Westat.
- Westat 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 of the report were compiled and laid out.
- CDC and Westat 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. Then, Westat conducts an in-house review and contacts the clinics if corrections are necessary. After the data have been verified, a quality control process called validation begins. This year, 28 of 411 reporting clinics were selected for site visits. Two members of the Westat Validation Team visited these clinics and reviewed medical record data for a sample of the clinic's ART cycles. For each cycle, the validation team abstracted information from the patient's medical record. The abstracted information was then reviewed on site at Westat and compared 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 411 fertility clinics that provided and verified information about the outcomes of the ART cycles started in their clinics in 2004.

Although we believe that almost all clinics that provided ART services in the United States throughout 2004 are represented in this report, data for a few clinics or practitioners are

not included because they either were not in operation throughout 2004 or did not report as required. Clinics and practitioners known to have been in operation throughout 2004 that did not report and verify their data are listed in this report as nonreporters, as required by law (see Appendix C, Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2004, by State, on pages 543–545). 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 127,977 cycles performed by the 411 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 239 ART cycles fell into this category in 2004.

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 2004 are represented in multiple cycles. Success rates cannot be calculated on a “per woman” basis because women’s names are not reported to Westat 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 www.asrm.org and 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 2004 report?

Overall, the content and format of this report are similar to those used in previous years. The following changes have been made:

- Section 1 of the report (Overview) includes added information on the ages of women who used ART in 2004 and the types of ART procedures used by woman's age.
- Section 5 of the report (ART Trends, 1996–2004) includes the addition of trends in number of embryos transferred and trends in live births per transfer by number of embryos transferred.

2004

National Report



INTRODUCTION TO THE 2004 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 411 fertility clinics in operation in 2004 that provided and verified data on the outcomes of all ART cycles started in their clinics. The 127,977 ART cycles performed at these reporting clinics in 2004 resulted in 36,760 live births (deliveries of one or more living infants) and 49,458 infants.

The national report consists of graphs and charts that use 2004 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 2004.

The national report has five sections:

- Section 1 (Figures 1 through 4) presents information from all ART procedures reported.
- Section 2 (Figures 5 through 37) presents information on the 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 (94,242 cycles resulting in 76,533 transfers).
- Section 3 (Figures 38 and 39) presents information on the ART cycles that used only frozen embryos from nondonor eggs (18,560 cycles resulting in 16,795 transfers).
- Section 4 (Figures 40 through 44) presents information on the ART cycles that used only donated eggs or embryos (15,175 cycles resulting in 13,722 transfers).
- Section 5 (Figures 45 through 56) presents trends in the number of ART procedures and success rates from 1996 through 2004.

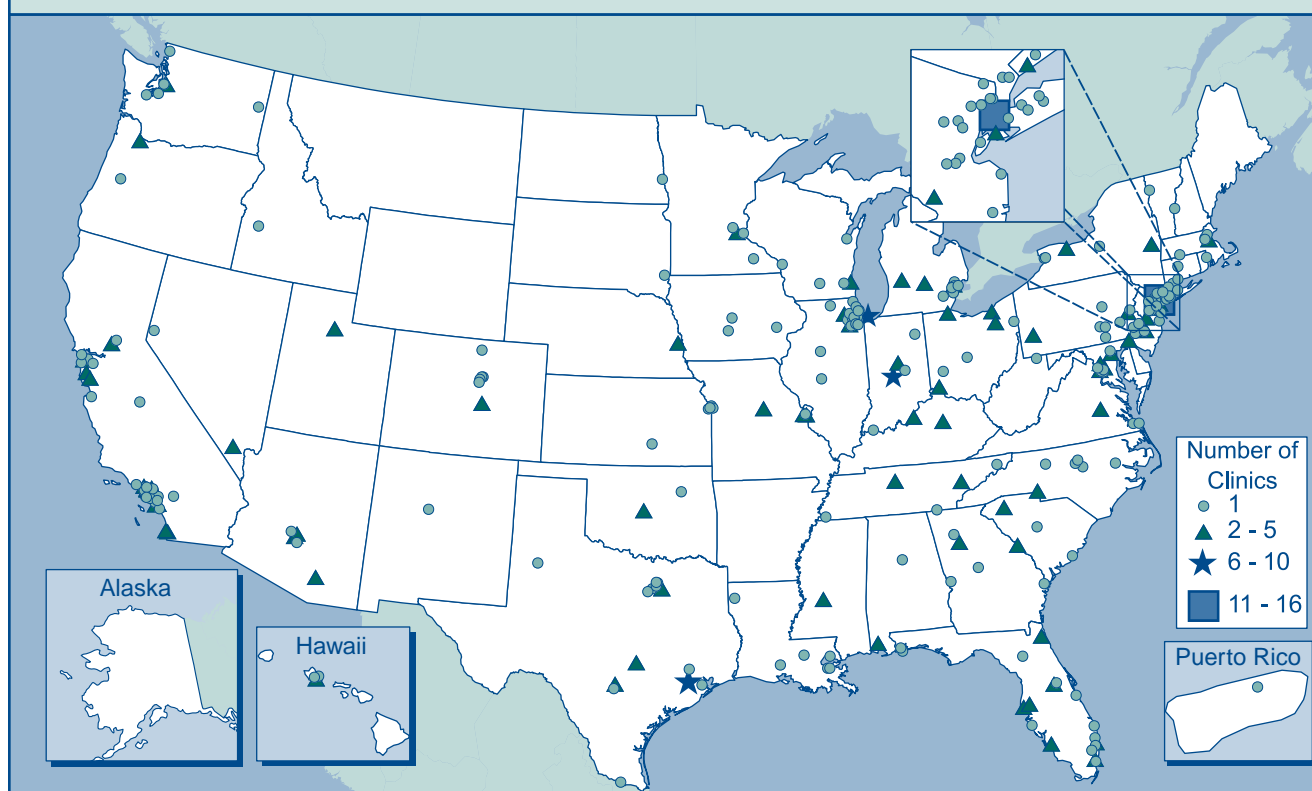
The 2004 national summary table, which is based on data from all clinics included in this report, is on page 81, immediately preceding the individual clinic tables. An explanation of how to read these tables is on pages 75–80.

SECTION 1: OVERVIEW

Where are U.S. ART clinics located, how many ART cycles did they perform in 2004, 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 411 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 infants born as a result of ART all have increased steadily since CDC began collecting this information in 1995 (see Section 5, pages 57–68). Because in some cases more than one infant is born during a live-birth delivery (e.g., twins), the total number of infants 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.

Figure 1
Location of ART Clinics in the United States and Puerto Rico, 2004



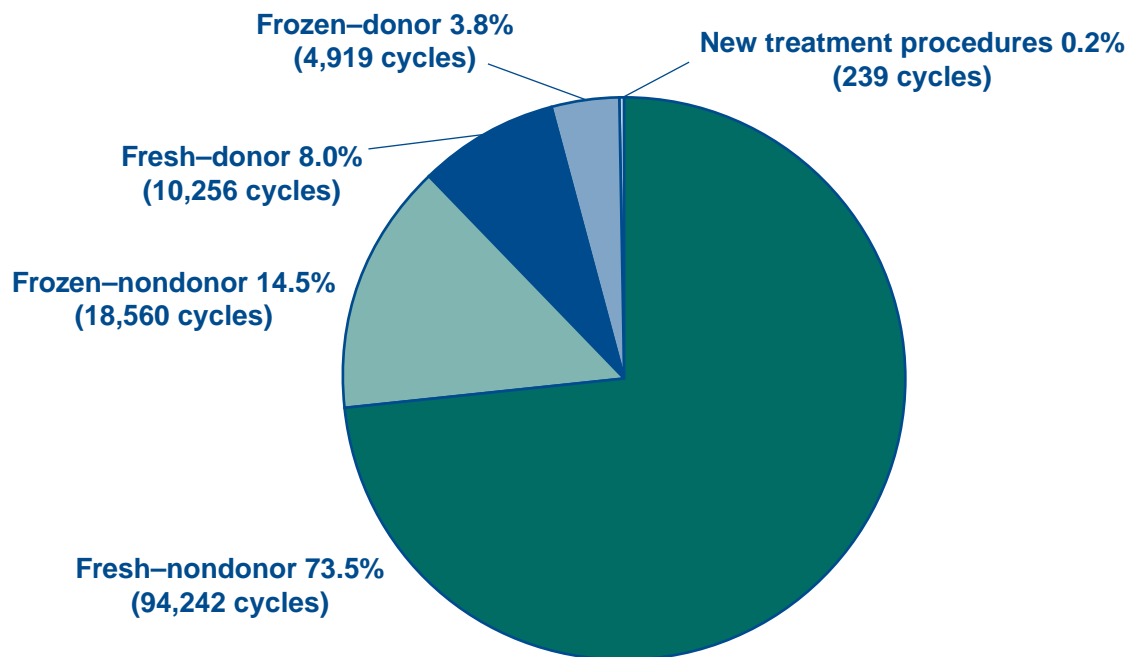
Number of ART clinics in the United States in 2004:	461
Number of U.S. ART clinics that submitted data in 2004:	411
Number of ART cycles reported in 2004:	127,977*
Number of live-birth deliveries resulting from ART cycles started in 2004:	36,760
Number of infants born as a result of ART cycles carried out in 2004:	49,458

*Note: This number does not include 239 cycles in which a new treatment procedure was being evaluated (see Figure 2).

What types of ART cycles were used in the United States in 2004?

For 74% of ART cycles carried out in 2004, fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were used. ART cycles that used frozen nondonor embryos were the next most common type, accounting for approximately 15% of the total. In about 12% 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 2004) 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 127,977 ART cycles.

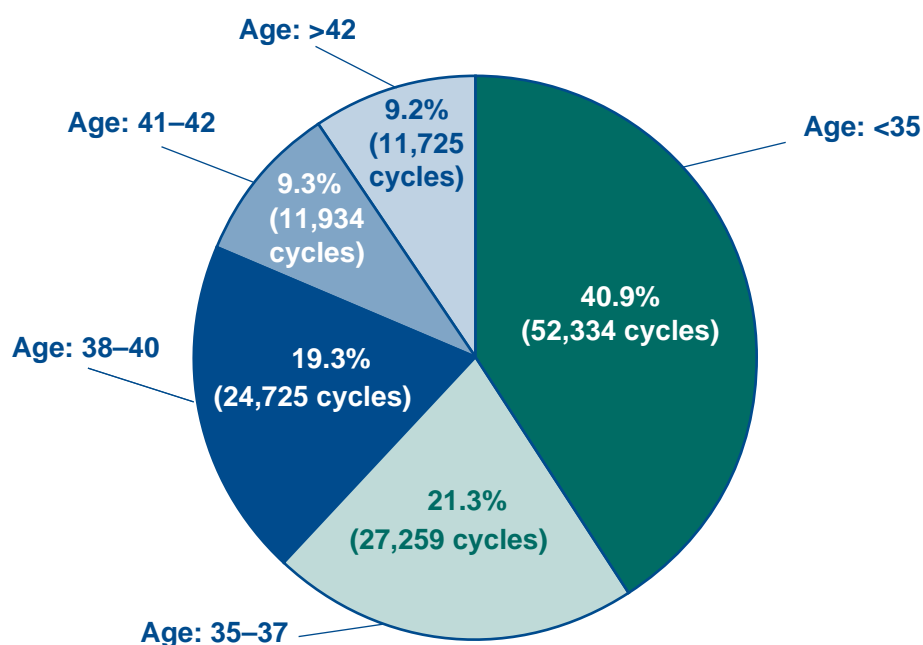
Figure 2
Types of ART Cycles—United States, 2004



How old were the women who used ART in the United States in 2004?

The average age of women using ART services in 2004 was 36. The largest group of women using ART services were women younger than 35, representing 41% of all ART cycles carried out in 2004. Twenty-one percent of ART cycles were carried out among women aged 35–37, 19% among women aged 38–40, 9% among women aged 41–42, and 9% among women older than 42.

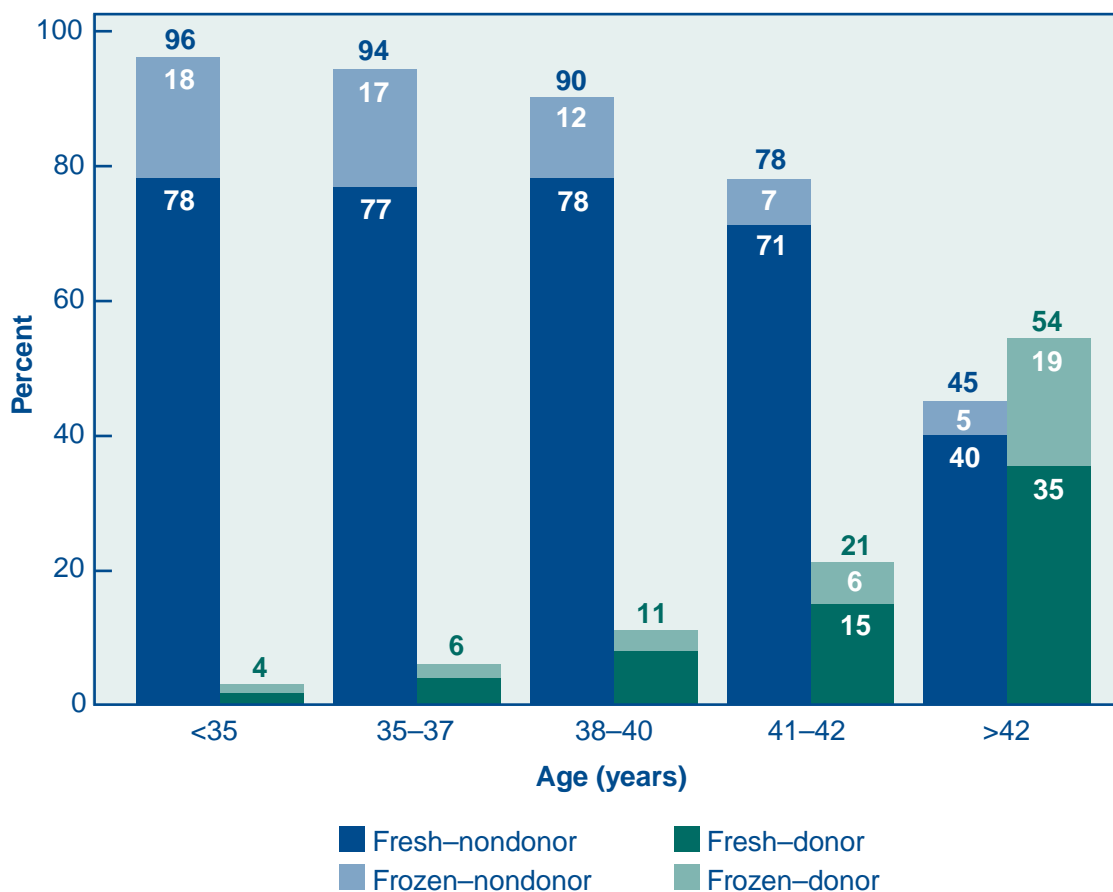
Figure 3
ART Use by Age Group—United States, 2004



Did the types of ART cycles used in the United States in 2004 differ among women of different ages?

Figure 4 shows that, in 2004, the type of ART cycles varied by the woman's age. The vast majority (96%) of women younger than 35 used their own eggs while only 4% used donor eggs. In contrast, 21% of women aged 41 to 42 and more than half (54%) of women older than 42 used donor eggs. Across all age groups, more ART cycles using fresh eggs or embryos were performed than cycles using frozen embryos.

Figure 4
Types of ART Cycles by Age Group—United States,* 2004



*Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.

SECTION 2: ART CYCLES USING FRESH NONDONOR EGGS OR EMBRYOS

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

Figure 5 presents the steps for an ART cycle using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and shows how ART users in 2004 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.

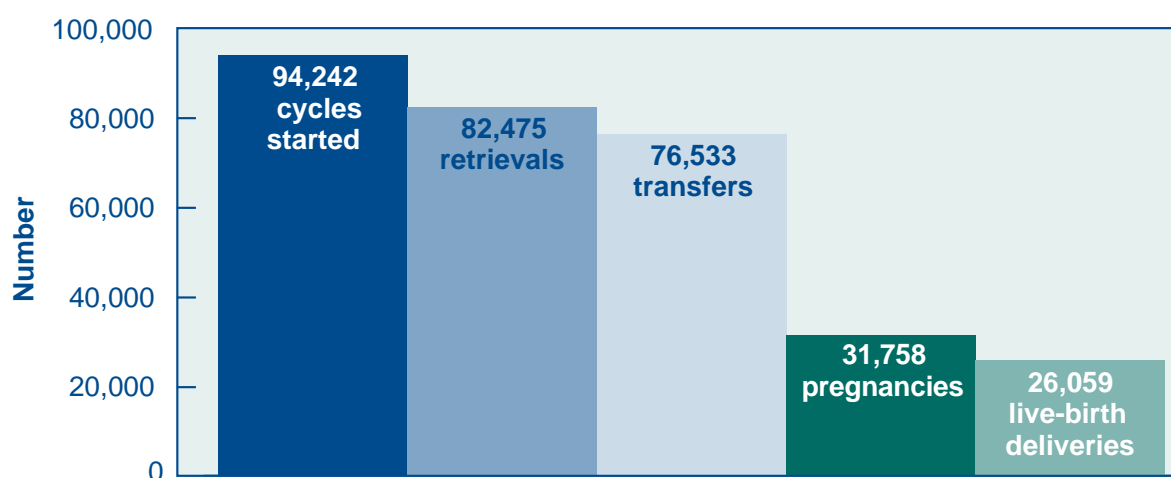
Once retrieved, eggs are combined with sperm in the laboratory. If fertilization is successful, one or more of the resulting embryos are selected for **transfer**, most often into a woman's uterus through the cervix (IVF), but sometimes into the fallopian tubes (e.g., GIFT, ZIFT; see pages 504 and 505 for definitions).

If one or more of the transferred embryos implant within the woman's uterus, the cycle then may progress 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.

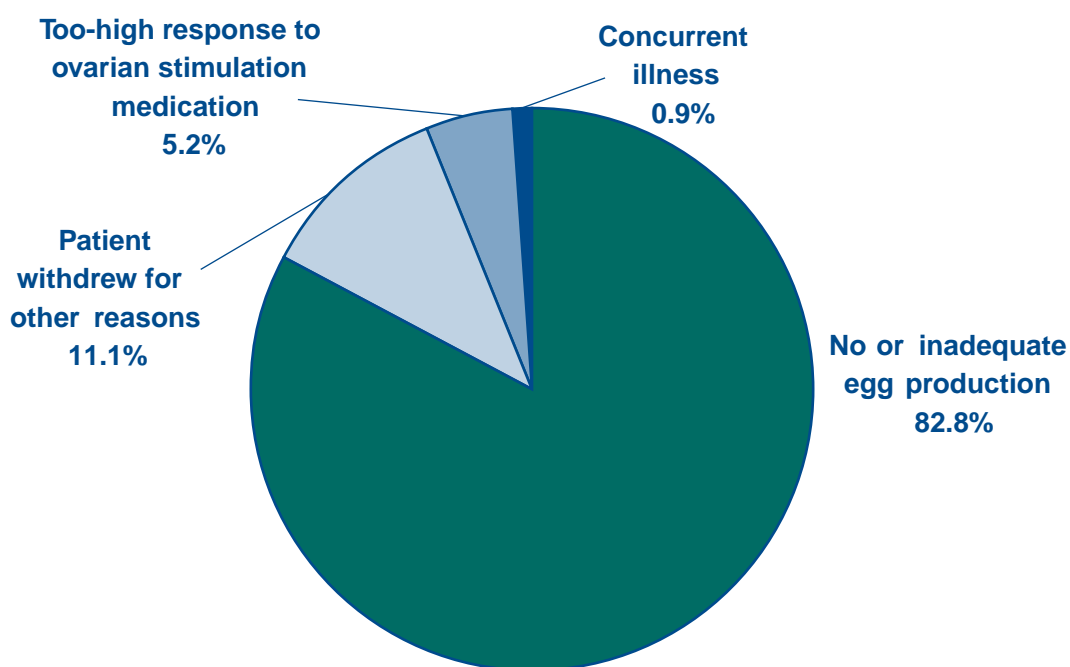
Figure 5
Outcome of ART Cycles Using Fresh
Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Stage, 2004



Why are some ART cycles discontinued?

In 2004, 11,767 ART cycles (about 12%) were discontinued before the egg retrieval step (see Figure 5). Figure 6 shows reasons that the cycles were stopped. For approximately 83% 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.

Figure 6
Reasons ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos Were Discontinued in 2004*



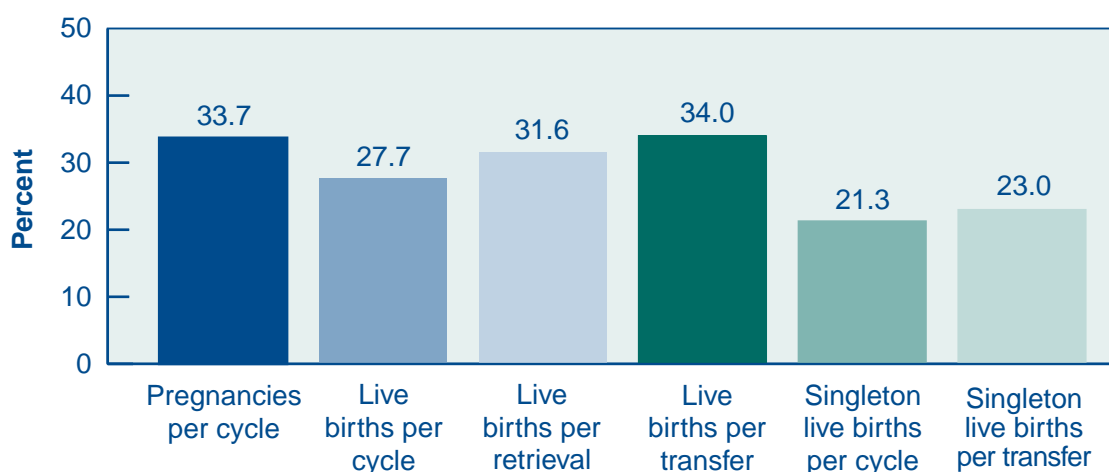
*Based on 11,767 ART cycles.

How is the success of ART measured?

Figure 7 shows ART success rates using six different measures, each providing slightly different information about this complex process. The vast majority of rates have increased slightly each year since CDC began monitoring them in 1995 (see Section 5, pages 57–68).

- **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 9, page 21).
- **Live birth per cycle rate:** the percentage of ART cycles started that resulted in a live birth (a delivery of one or more live-born infants). 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 2004, about 12% of all cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were canceled for a variety of reasons (see Figure 6).
- **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.

Figure 7
Success Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Different Measures, 2004

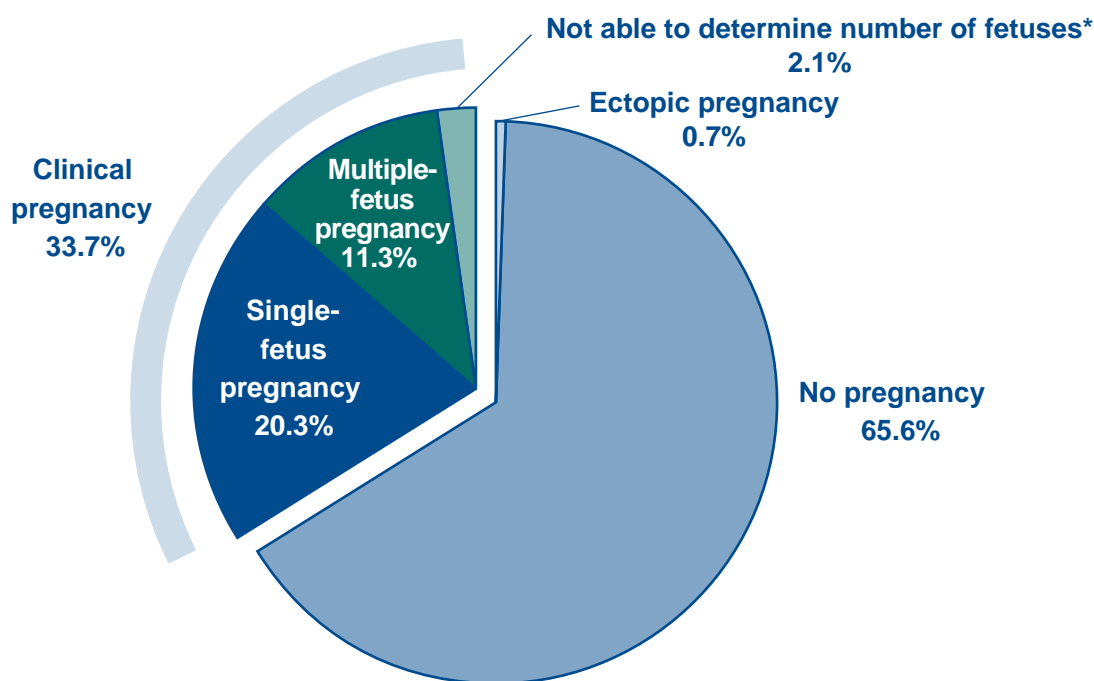


What percentage of ART cycles results in a pregnancy?

Figure 8 shows the results of ART cycles in 2004 that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. Most of these cycles (66%) did not produce a pregnancy; a very small proportion (0.7%) resulted in an ectopic pregnancy (the embryo implanted outside the uterus), and slightly less than 34% resulted in clinical pregnancy. Clinical pregnancies can be further subdivided as follows:

- 20.3% resulted in a single-fetus pregnancy.
- 11.3% resulted in a multiple-fetus pregnancy.
- 2.1% ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined.

Figure 8
Results of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2004



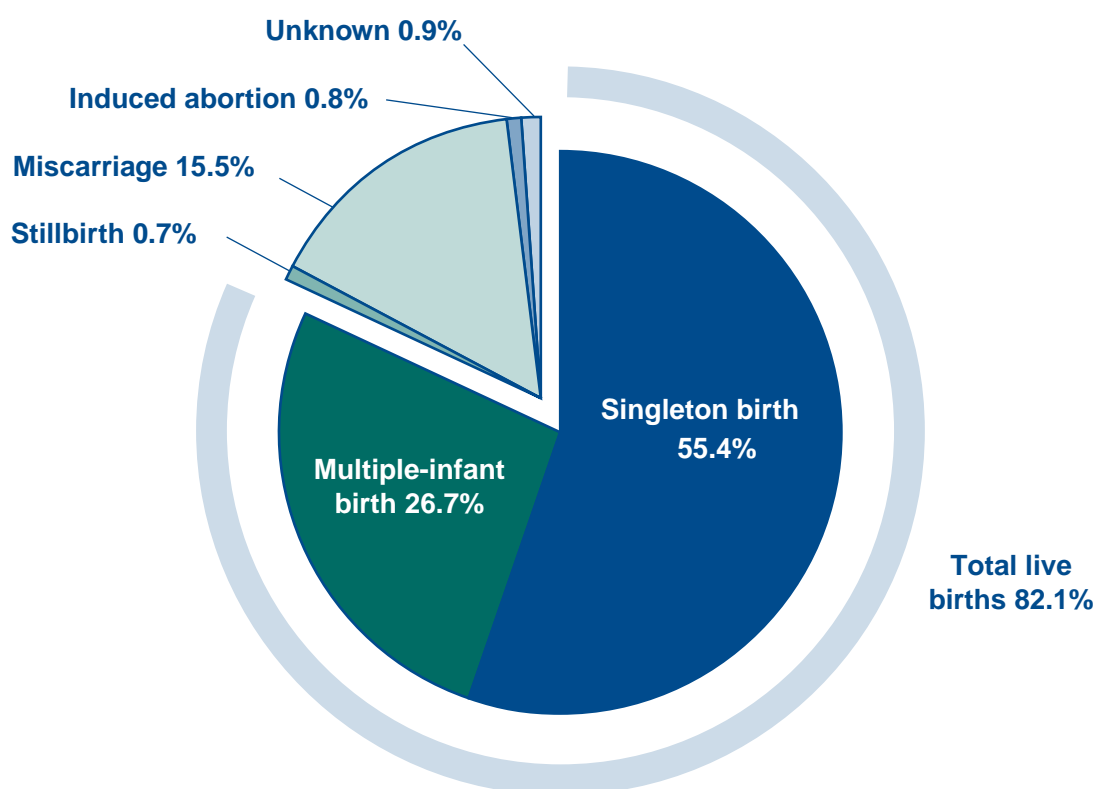
*Number of fetuses not known because the pregnancy ended in an early miscarriage.

What percentage of pregnancies results in a live birth?

Figure 9 shows the outcomes of pregnancies resulting from ART cycles in 2004 (see Figure 8). Approximately 82% of the pregnancies resulted in a live birth (55% in a singleton birth and 27% in a multiple-infant birth). Seventeen percent of pregnancies resulted in an adverse outcome (miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth). For 0.9% of pregnancies, the outcome was not reported.

Although the birth of more than one infant 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.

Figure 9
Outcomes of Pregnancies Resulting from ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2004



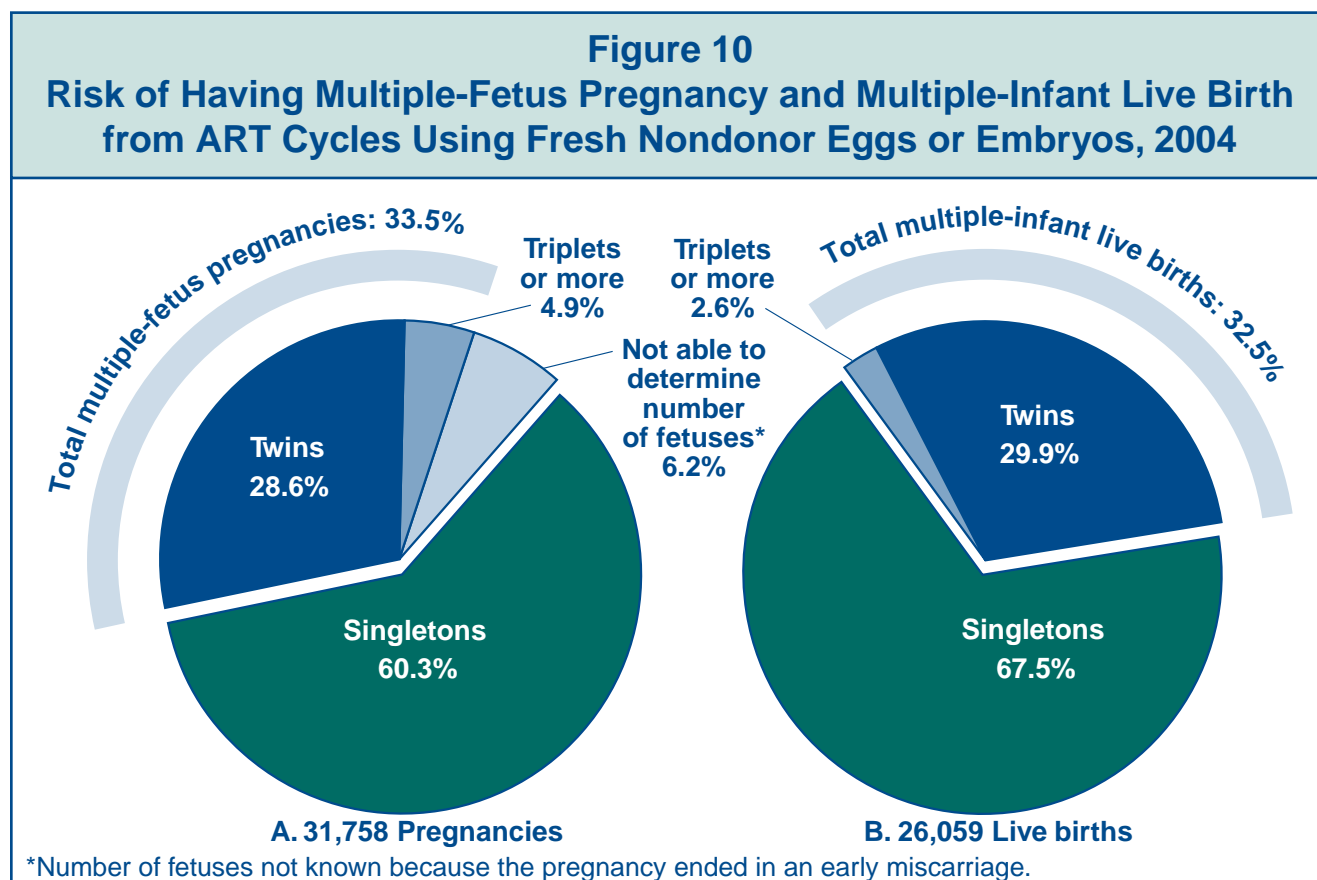
Using ART, what is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant live birth?

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 10 shows that among the 31,758 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos, 60% were singleton pregnancies, 29% were twins, and about 5% were triplets or more. Six percent 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 34%).

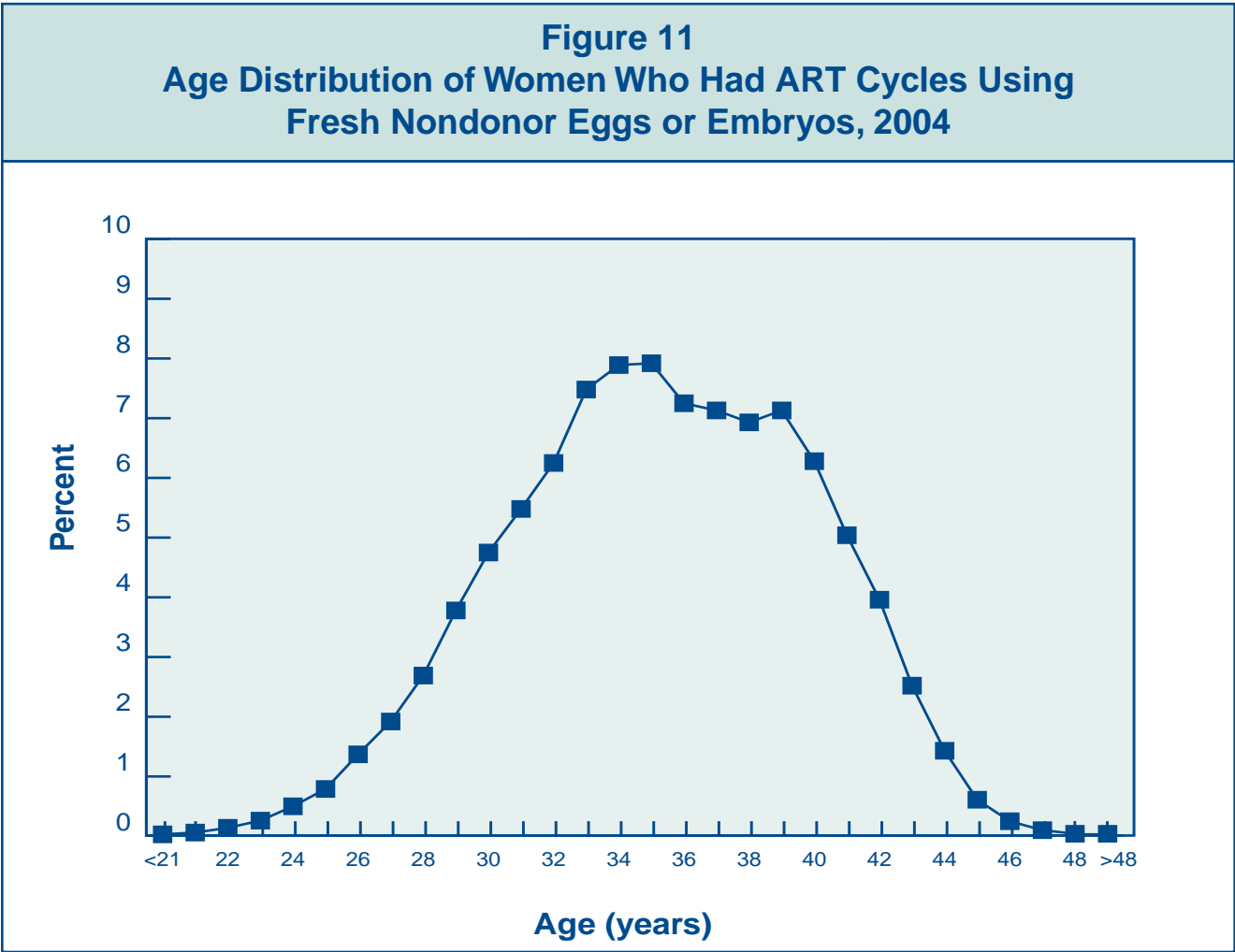
In 2004, 5,393 pregnancies resulting from ART cycles ended in either miscarriage, stillbirth, or induced abortion, and 299 pregnancy outcomes were not reported. The remaining 26,059 pregnancies resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 10 shows that approximately 33% of these live births produced more than one infant (30% twins and approximately 3% 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 (or more) pregnancies than 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 use ART?

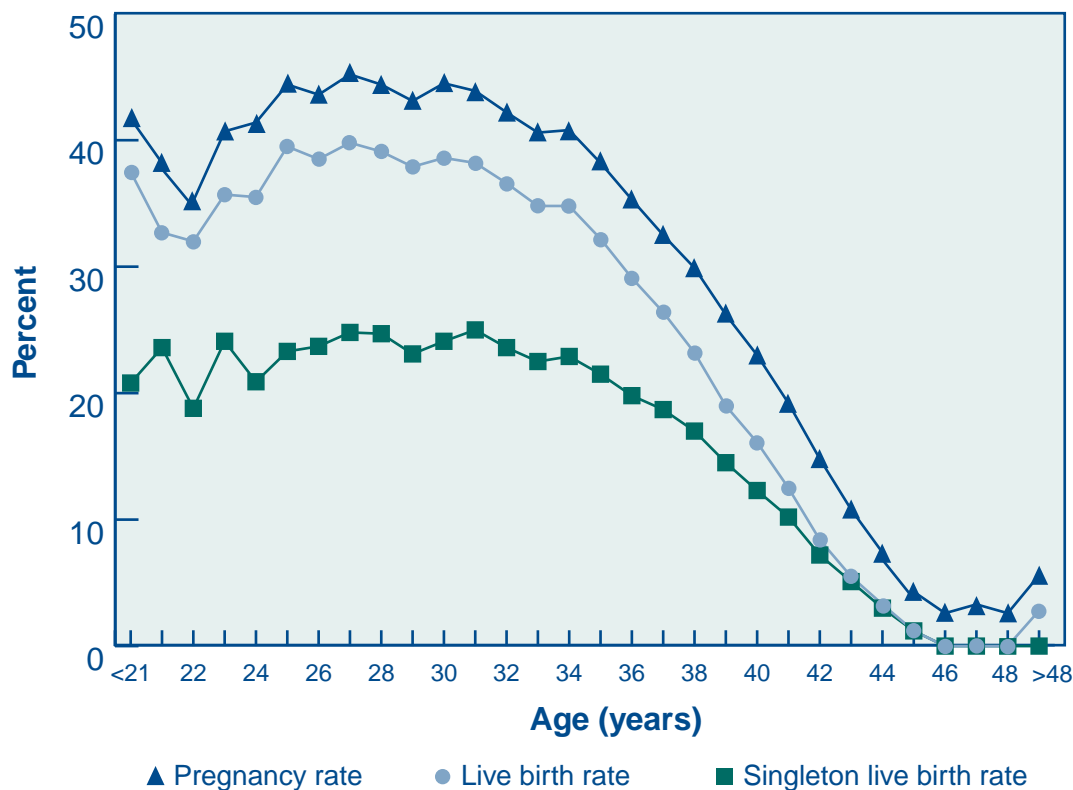
Figure 11 presents ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos according to the age of the woman who had the procedure. About 12% of these cycles were among women younger than age 30, 68% were among women aged 30–39, and 20% were among women aged 40 and older.



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 12 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 2004. 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 women younger than 35 (see Figure 31). 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 13.

Figure 12
Pregnancy Rates, Live Birth Rates, and Singleton Live Birth Rates
for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,
by Age of Woman,* 2004

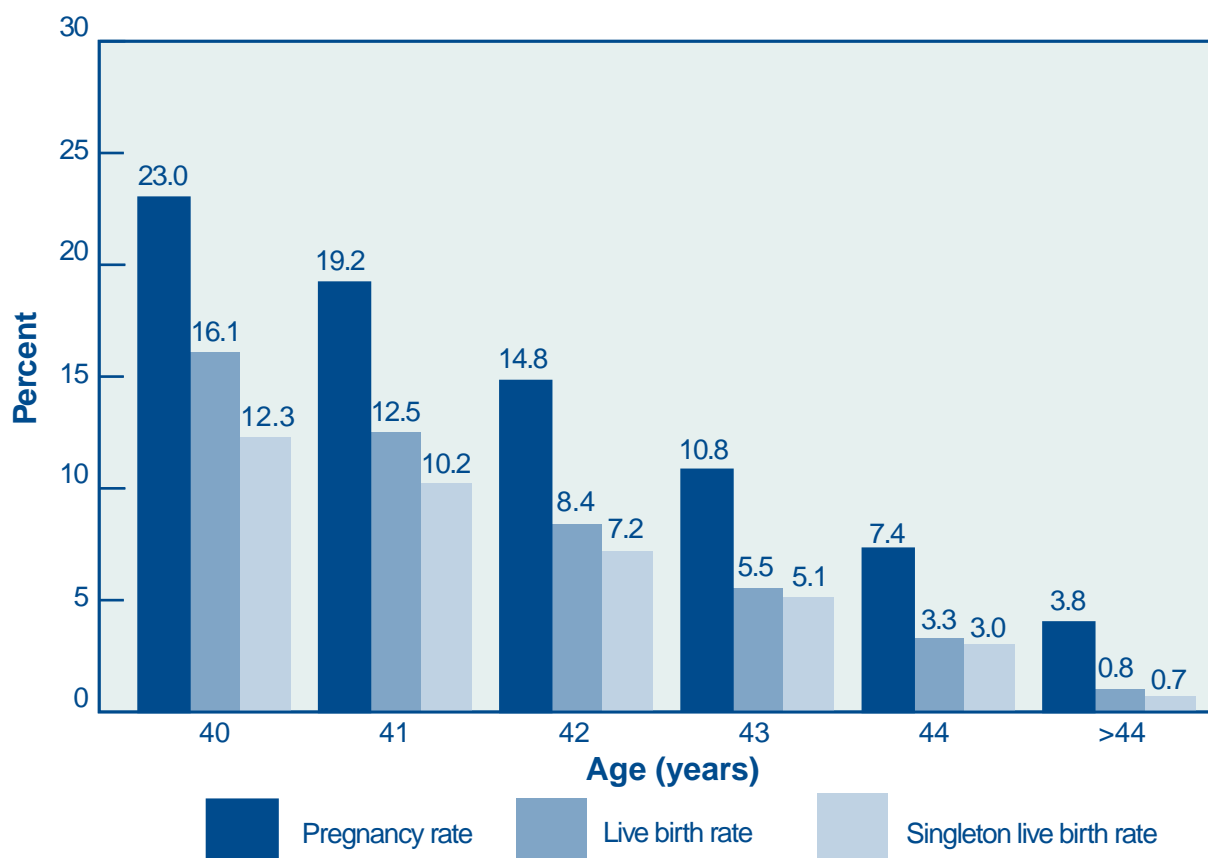


*For consistency, all rates are based on cycles started.

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 13 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 12%. All rates dropped steadily with each 1-year increase in age. For women older than 44, the live birth rates and singleton live birth rates were both a little less than 1%. Women 40 or older generally have much higher success rates using donor eggs (see Figure 41, page 53).

Figure 13
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,* 2004



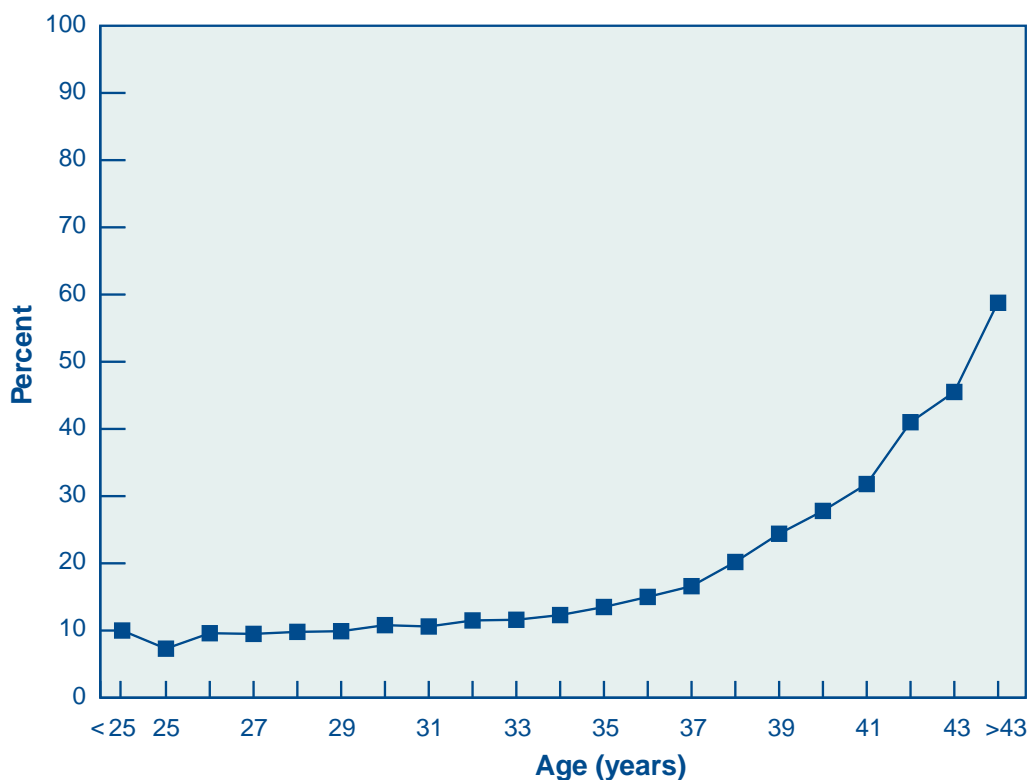
*For consistency, all rates are based on cycles started.

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 14 shows miscarriage rates for women of different ages who became pregnant using ART procedures in 2004. Miscarriage rates were below 12% 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 28% at age 40 and 59% among women older than 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 14
Miscarriage Rates Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age of Woman, 2004



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

In 2004, a total of 94,242 cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were started:

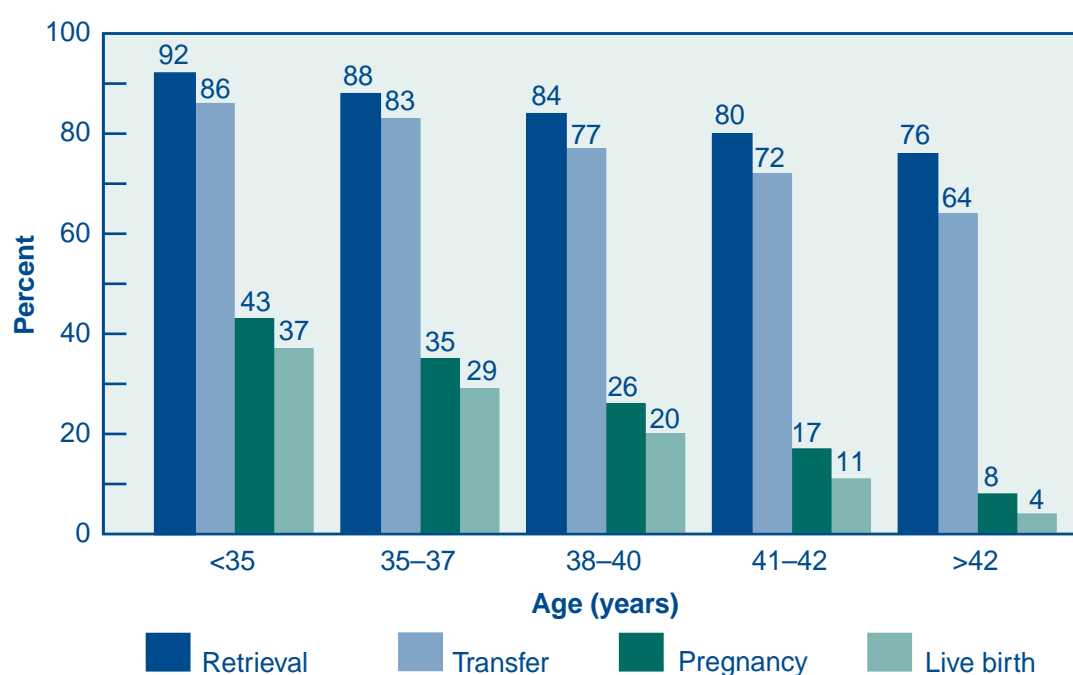
- 40,853 in women younger than 35
- 21,019 in women 35–37
- 19,174 in women 38–40
- 8,487 in women 41–42
- 4,709 in women older than 42

Figure 15 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 14).

Overall, 37% of cycles started in 2004 among women younger than 35 resulted in live births. This percentage decreased to 29% among women 35–37 years of age, 20% among women 38–40, 11% among women 41–42, and 4% among women older than 42. As noted in Figures 12 and 13, the proportion of cycles that resulted in singleton live births is even lower for each age group.

Figure 15
Outcomes of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Stage and Age Group, 2004

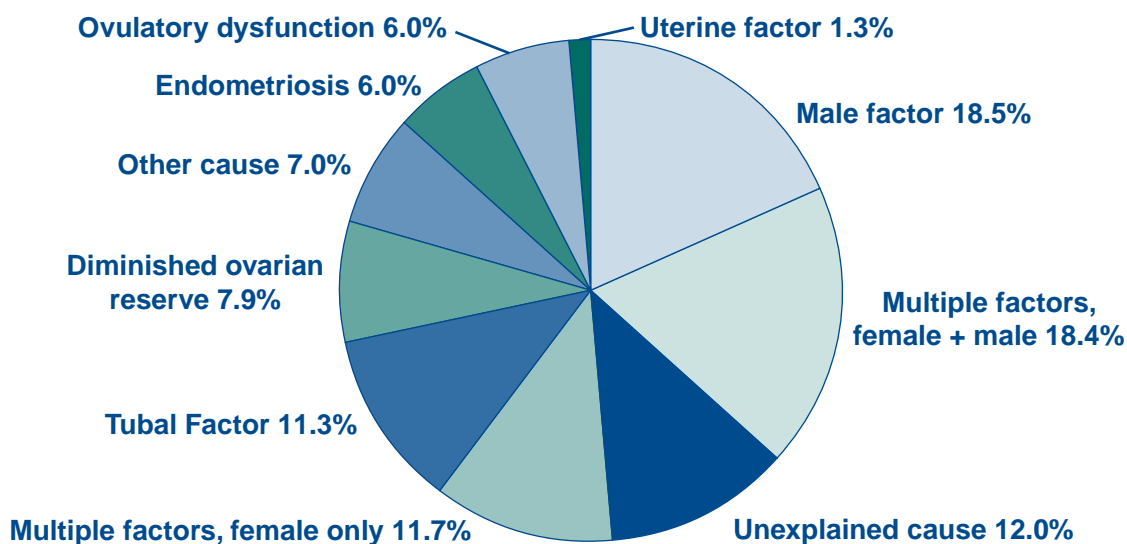


What are the causes of infertility among couples who use ART?

Figure 16 shows the infertility diagnoses reported among couples who had an ART procedure using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2004. 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 also vary.

- **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.

Figure 16
Diagnoses Among Couples Who Had ART Cycles Using
Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,* 2004

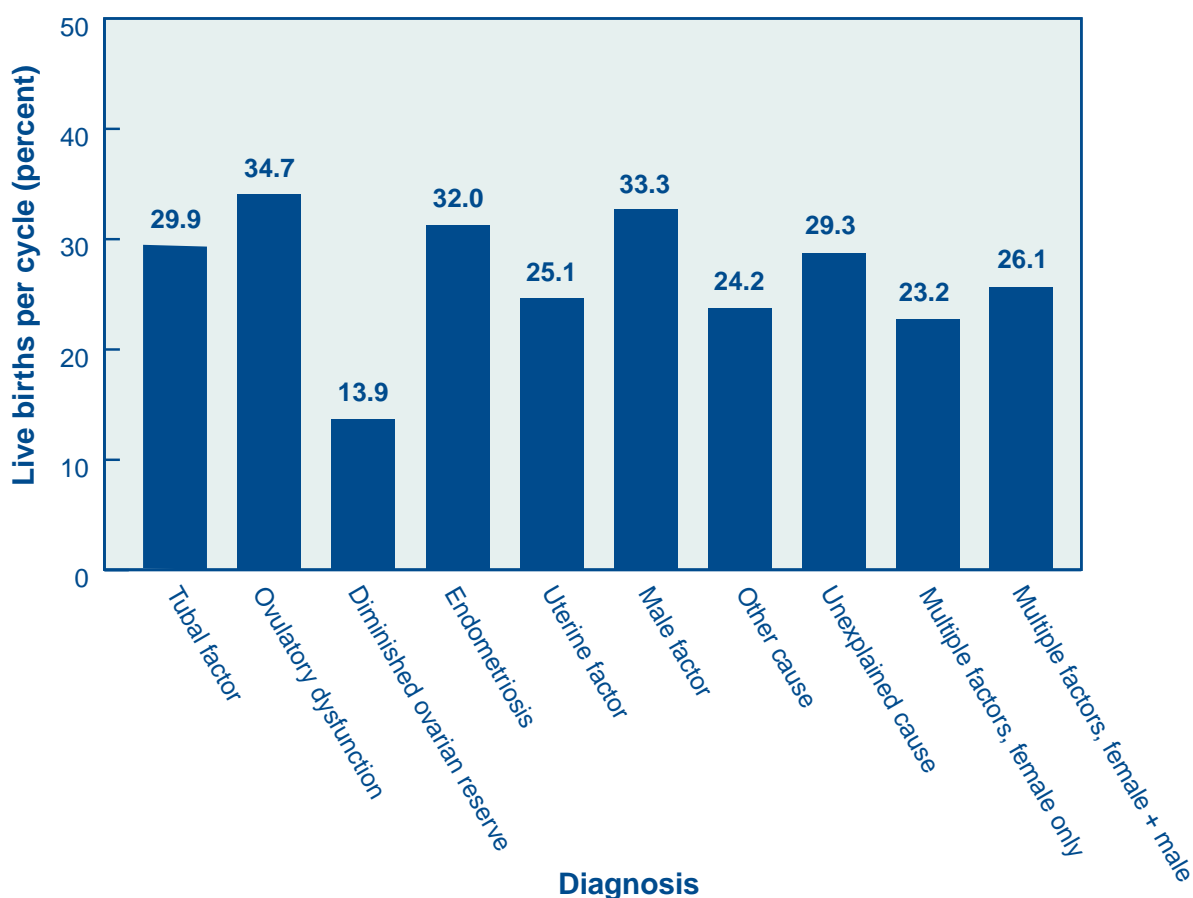


*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

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

Figure 17 shows the percentage of live births per ART cycle according to the causes of infertility. (See Figure 16 or the Glossary in Appendix B for an explanation of the diagnoses.) Although the national average success rate was about 28% (see Figure 7), 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. Please note, however, that review of select clinical records revealed that reporting of infertility causes may be incomplete. Therefore, differences in success rates by causes of infertility should be interpreted with caution. (See Findings from Validation Visits for 2004 ART Data for additional information.)

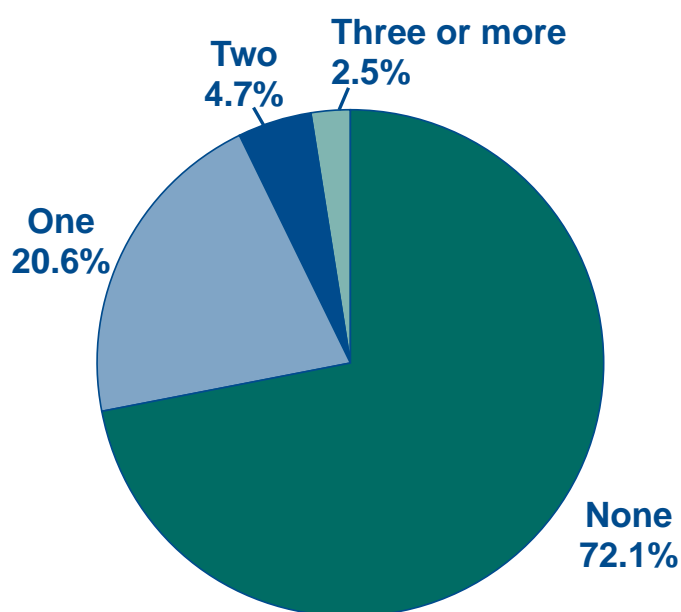
Figure 17
Live Birth Rates Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Diagnosis, 2004



How many women who use ART have previously given birth?

Figure 18 shows the number of previous births among women who had an ART procedure using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2004. Most of these women (about 72%) had no previous births, although they may have had a pregnancy that resulted in a miscarriage or an induced abortion. About 21% of women using ART in 2004 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.

Figure 18
Number of Previous Births Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,* 2004

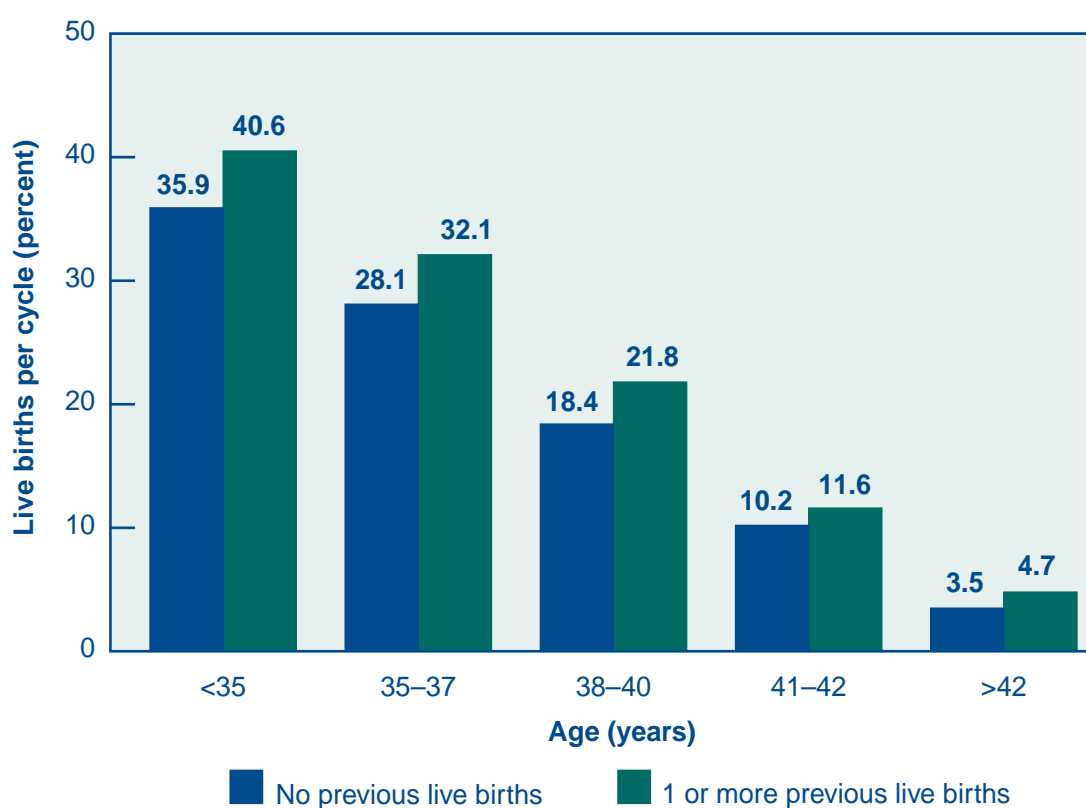


*Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

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

Figure 19 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.

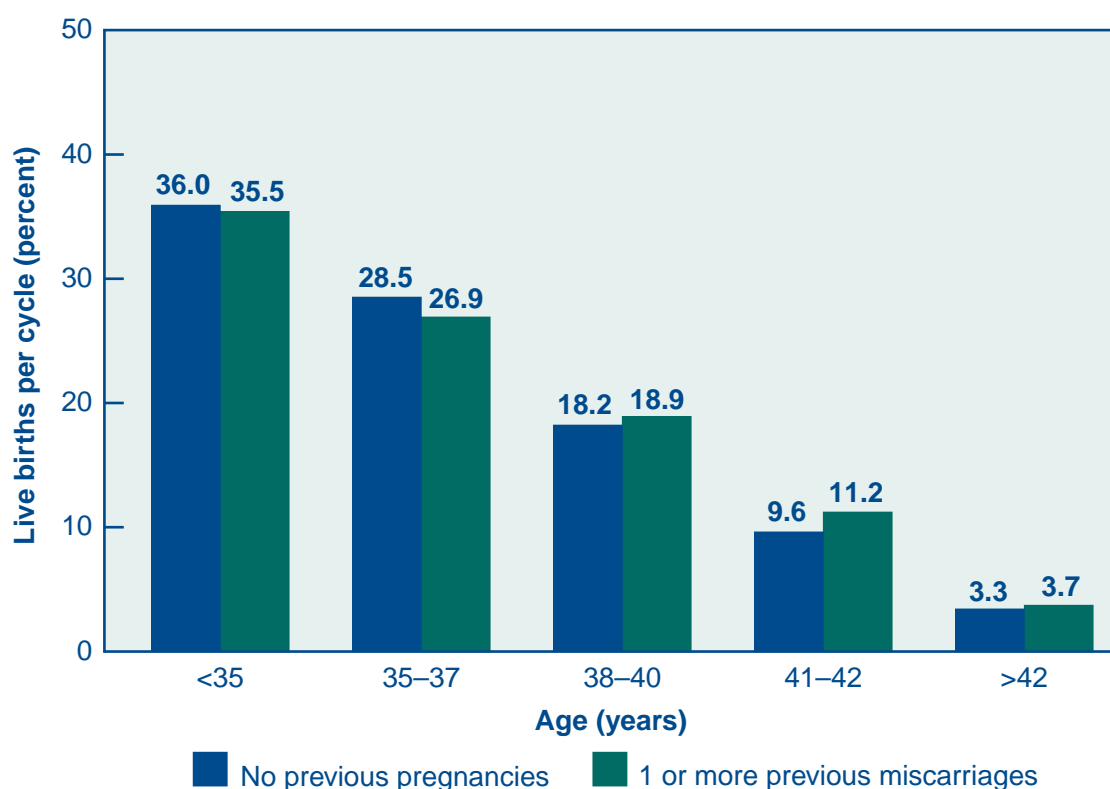
Figure 19
Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age and Number of Previous Live Births, 2004



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

In 2004, 67,983 ART cycles were performed among women who had not previously given birth. However, about 27% 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 20 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 20
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,* 2004

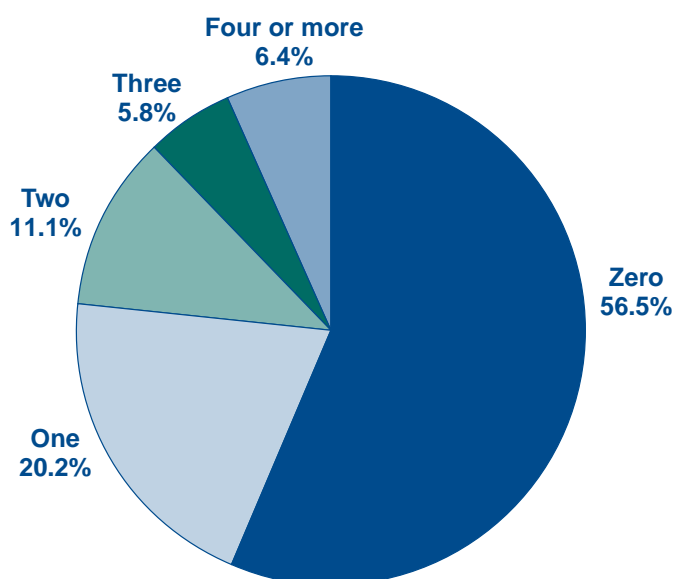


*Women reporting only previous ectopic pregnancies or pregnancies that ended in induced abortion were not included in the above statistics.

How many current ART users have undergone previous ART cycles?

Figure 21 presents ART cycles that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2004 according to whether previous ART cycles had been performed. For about 44%, 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.

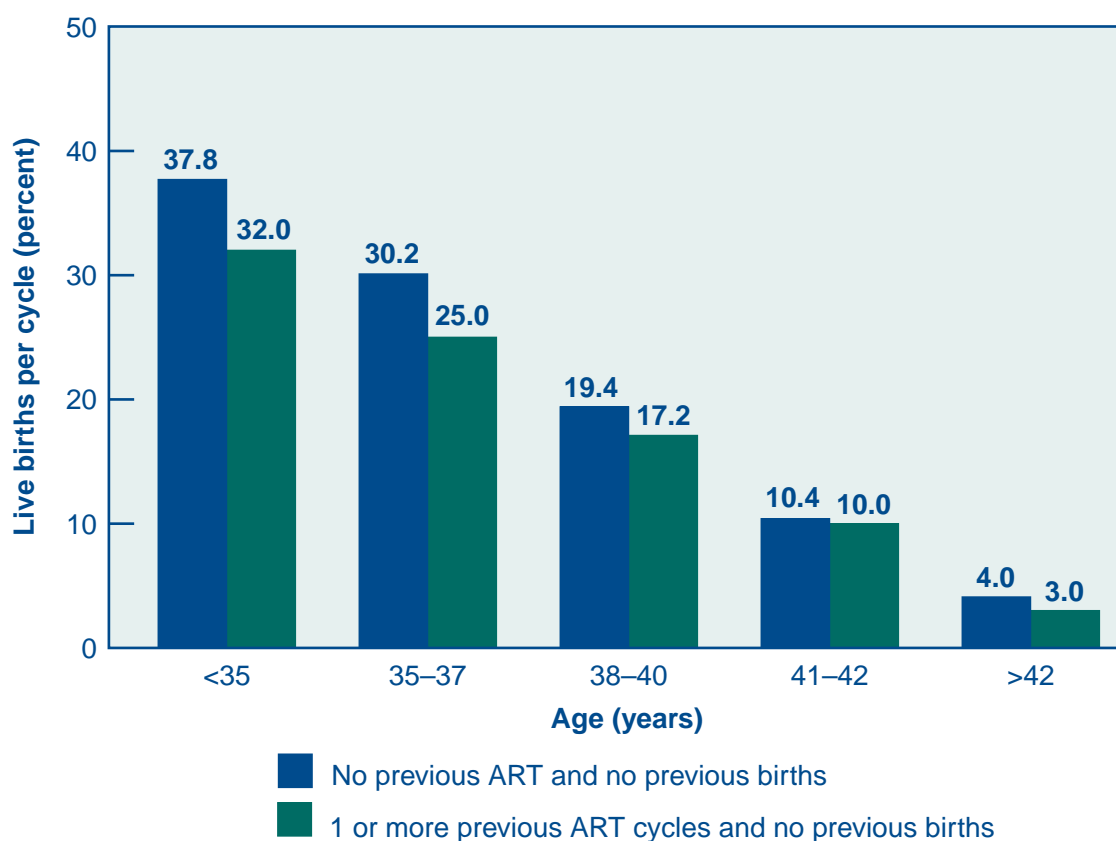
Figure 21
Number of Previous ART Cycles Among Women Undergoing ART in 2004 with Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos



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

Figure 22 shows the relationship between the success of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and a history of previous ART cycles among women with no previous births. In all age groups, success rates were lower for women who had previously undergone an unsuccessful ART cycle.

Figure 22
Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age and History of Previous ART Cycles, Among Women with No Previous Births, 2004

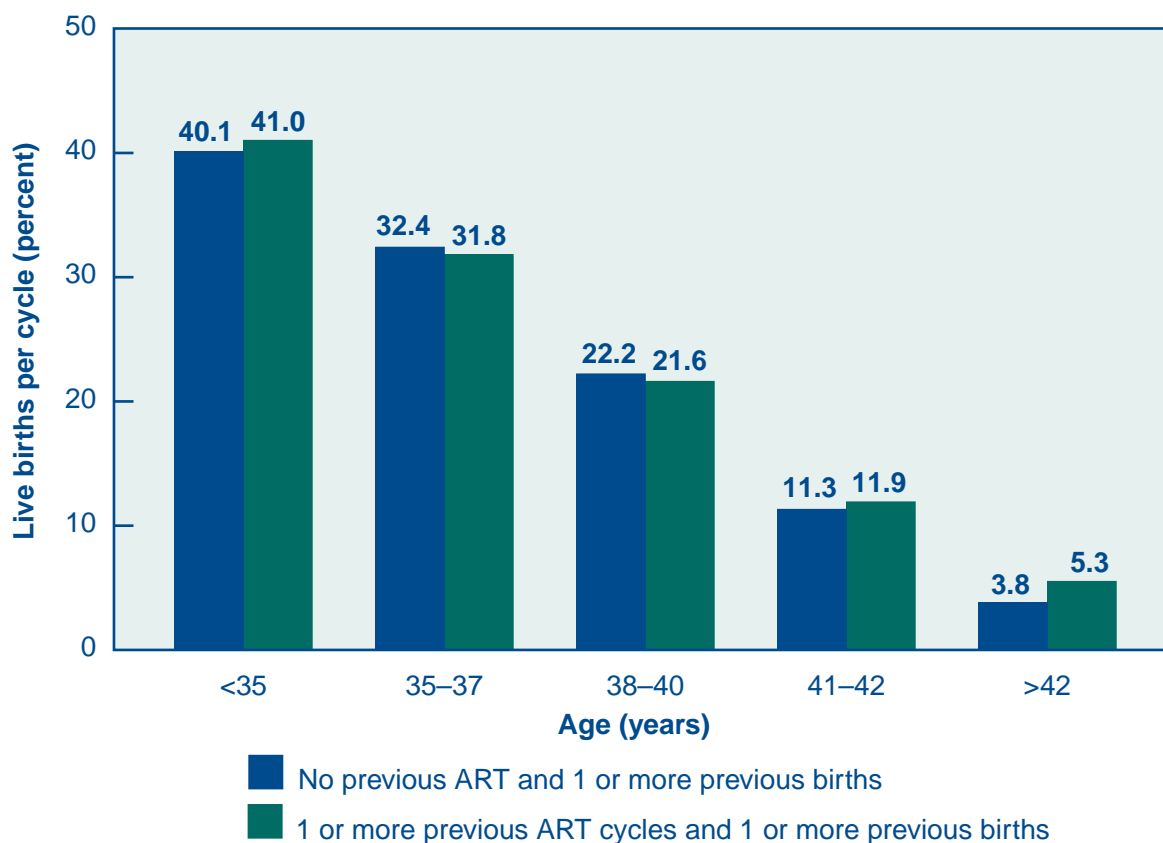


What are the success rates for women who have had *both* previous ART and previous births?

Figure 23 shows the relationship between the success of ART cycles performed in 2004 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, success rates were comparable if they had undergone previous ART cycles.

Taken together, Figures 22 and 23 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.

Figure 23
Live Birth Rates for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age and History of Previous ART Cycles, Among Women with One or More Previous Births, 2004



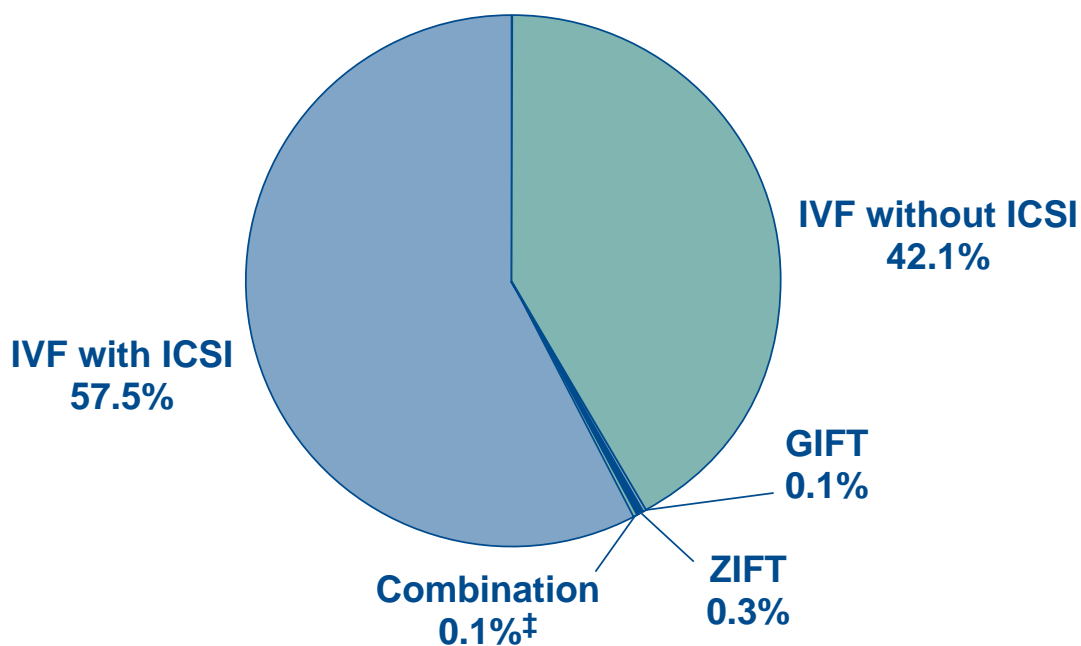
What were the specific types of ART performed among women who used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2004?

For about 42% of ART procedures that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2004, 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 (58%) 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.

Figure 24
Types of ART Procedures Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,*† 2004



* Cycles that were canceled before egg retrieval were classified as IVF, GIFT, or ZIFT based on the intended ART method.

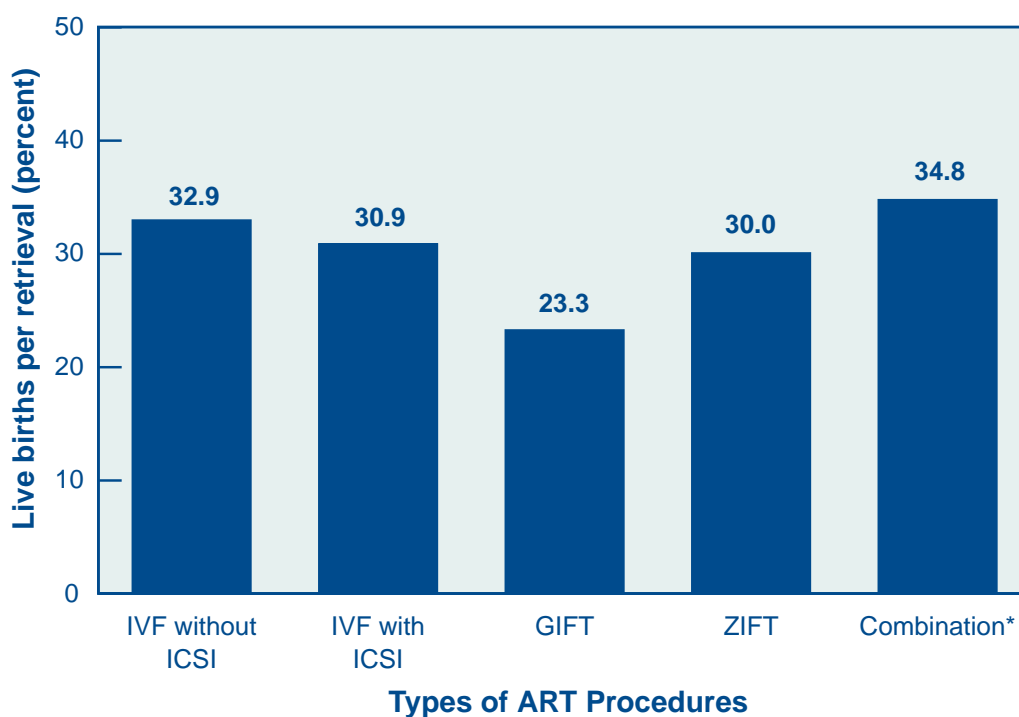
† Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

‡ Combination of IVF with or without ICSI and either GIFT or ZIFT.

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

Figure 25 shows the percentage of egg retrievals that resulted in a live birth for each type of ART procedure started in 2004. 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 were much lower than for cycles that used other ART procedures. See Figures 26–28 for further details on IVF procedures that used ICSI.

Figure 25
Live Births per Retrieval for Different Types of ART Procedures
Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 2004

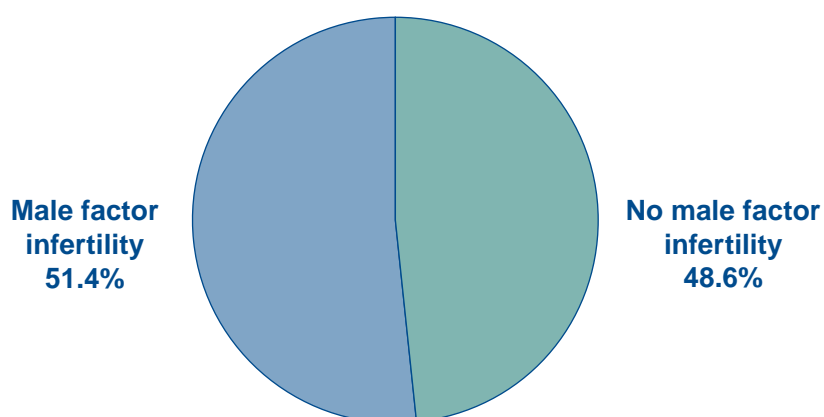


* Combination of IVF with or without ICSI and either GIFT or ZIFT.

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 2004, 54,203 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 49%) were performed for couples without a diagnosis of male factor infertility. However, please note that diagnostic procedures may vary from one clinic to another, so the categorization of causes of infertility may also vary.

Figure 26
Use of ICSI* in Fresh–Nondonor Cycles Among Couples with and Without Diagnoses of Male Factor Infertility,[†] 2004



* Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

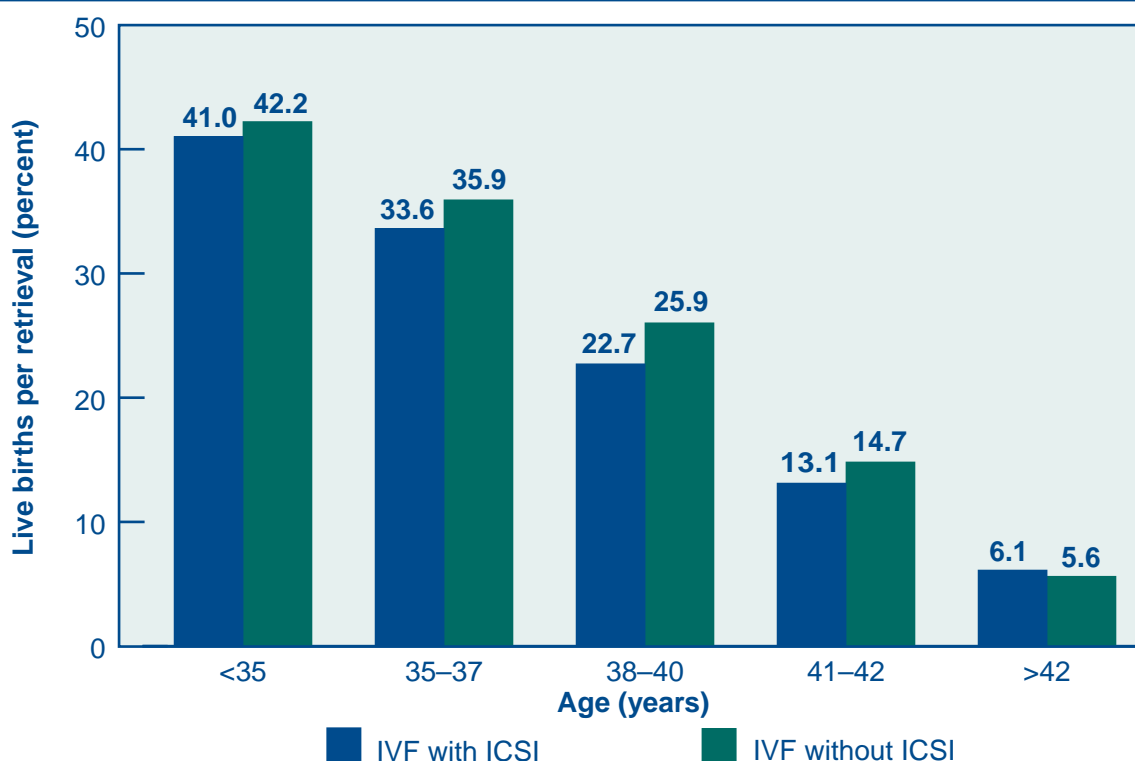
[†] Based on 54,203 cycles that used IVF with ICSI.

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 2004, about 80% of couples diagnosed with male factor infertility used IVF with ICSI. Figure 27 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. Please note, however, that review of select clinical records revealed that reporting of infertility causes may be incomplete. Therefore, differences in success rates by causes of infertility should be interpreted with caution. (See Findings from Validation Visits for 2004 ART Data for additional information.)

Figure 27
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,* Compared with Couples Not Diagnosed with Male Factor Infertility Who Used IVF Without ICSI, by Woman's Age,† 2004



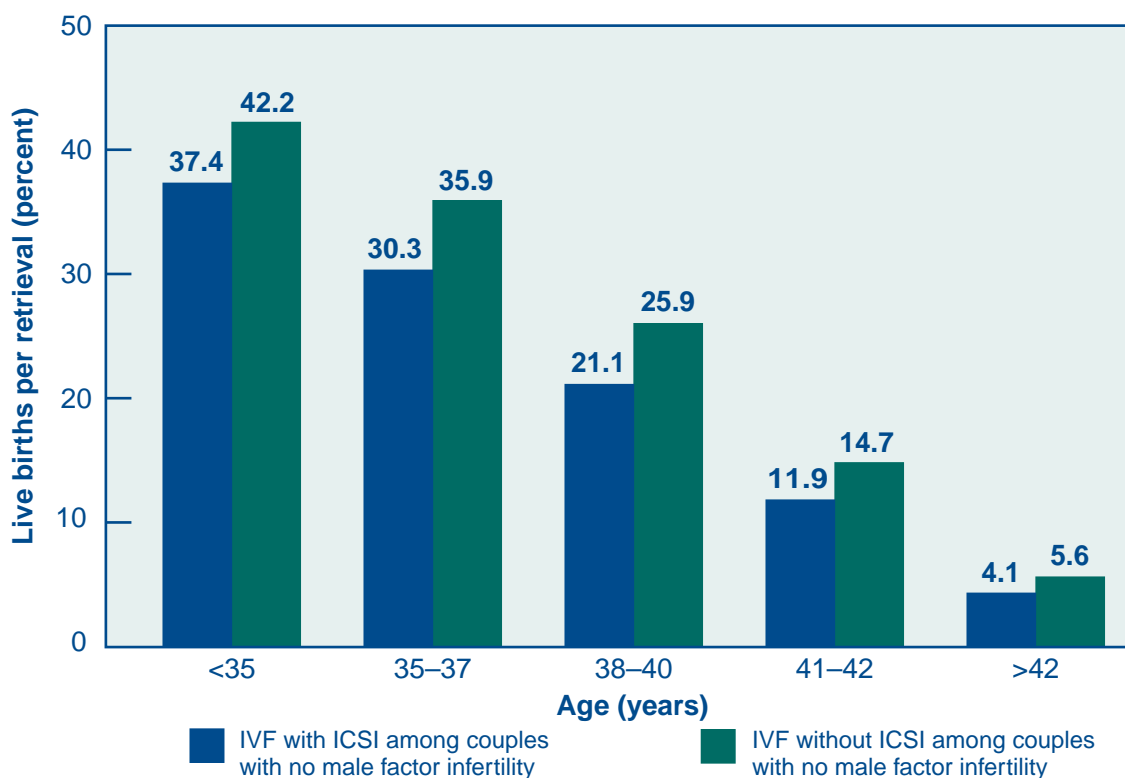
* Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

† Cycles using donor sperm and cycles using GIFT and 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 26, a large number of ICSI procedures are now performed even when couples are not diagnosed with male factor infertility. Figure 28 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. Please note, however, that review of select clinical records revealed that reporting of infertility causes may be incomplete. Therefore, differences in success rates by causes of infertility should be interpreted with caution. (See Findings from Validation Visits for 2004 ART Data for additional information.) Additionally, 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 use 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 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 28
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,[†] 2004



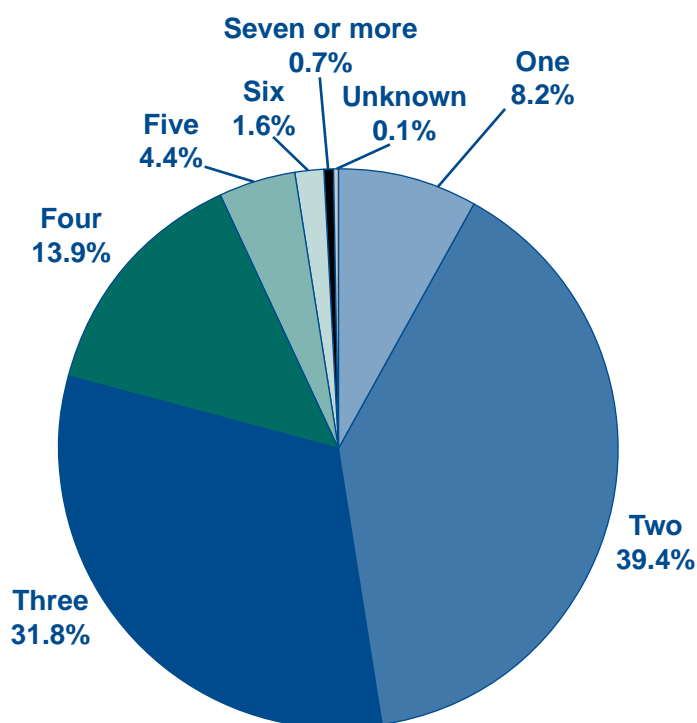
* Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

[†] Cycles using donor sperm and cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded.

How many embryos are transferred in an ART procedure?

Figure 29 shows that approximately 52% of ART cycles that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and progressed to the embryo transfer stage in 2004 involved the transfer of three or more embryos, about 21% of cycles involved the transfer of four or more, and approximately 7% of cycles involved the transfer of five or more embryos.

Figure 29
Number of Embryos Transferred During ART Cycles
Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,* 2004



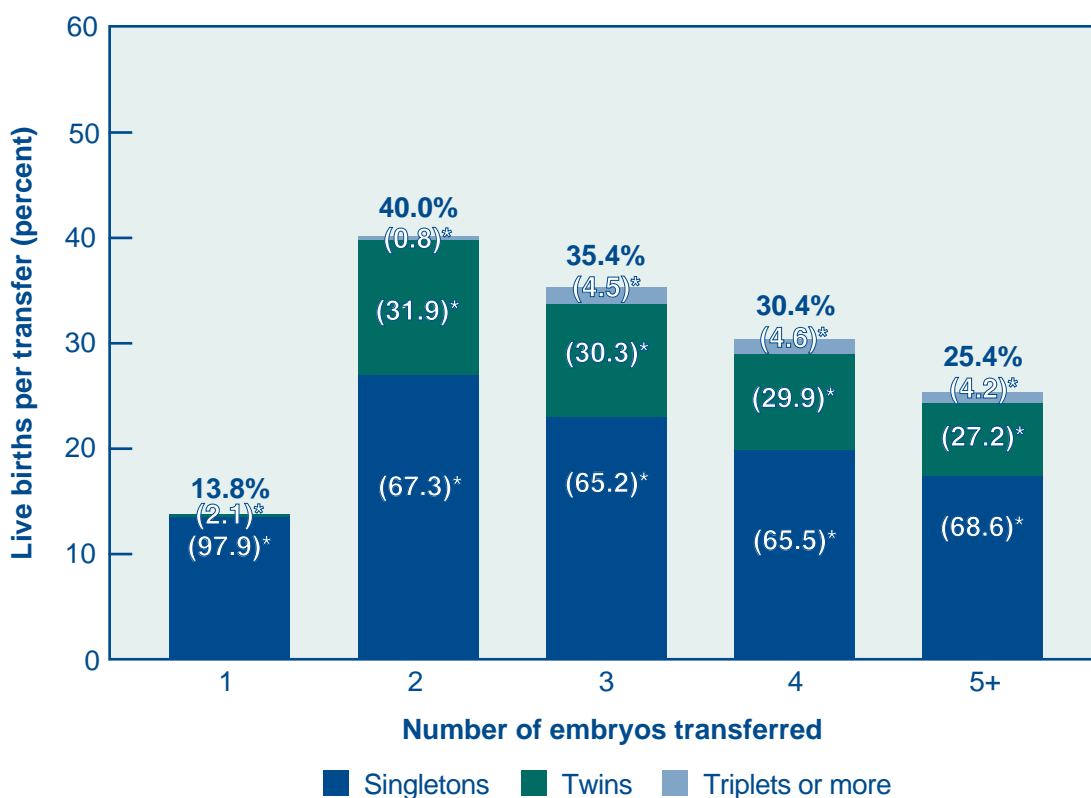
* Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.

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

Figure 30 shows the relationship between the number of embryos transferred during an ART procedure in 2004 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 the woman's age and embryo quality. See Figure 31 for more details on women most at risk for multiple births.

Figure 30
Live Births per Transfer and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Births
for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,
by Number of Embryos Transferred, 2004



* Percentages of live births that were singleton, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses.

Note: In rare cases a single embryo may divide and thus produce twins. For this reason, a small percentage of twins resulted from a single embryo transfer, and a small percentage of triplets resulted when two embryos were transferred.

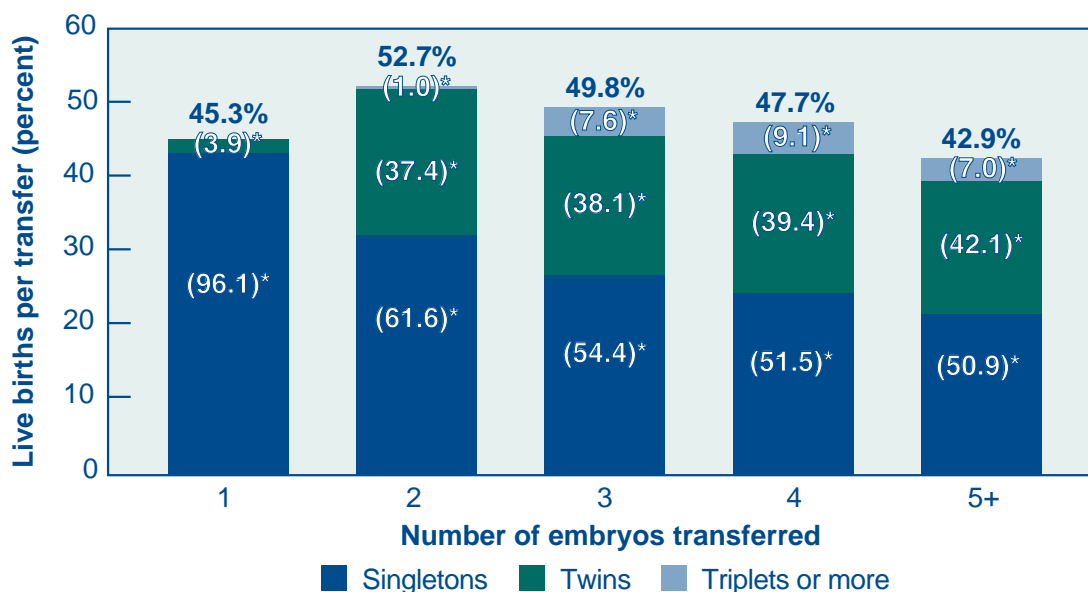
Are live birth rates affected by the number of embryos transferred for women who have more embryos available than they choose to transfer?

Although, in general, transferring more than one embryo tends to improve the chance for a successful ART procedure (see Figure 30), 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 31 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 45% 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 38% with two embryos and about 46% with three embryos. Transferring three or more embryos also created an additional risk for higher-order multiple births (i.e., triplets or more).

Figure 31
Live Births per Transfer and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Births for ART Cycles in Women Who Were Younger Than 35, Used Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, and Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use, by Number of Embryos Transferred, 2004



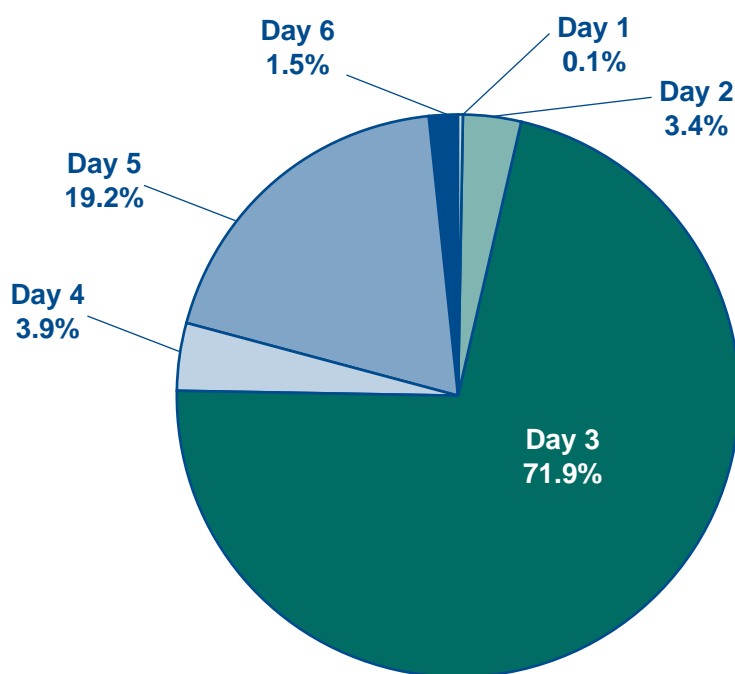
* Percentages of live births that were singleton, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses.

Note: In rare cases a single embryo may divide and thus produce twins. For this reason, a small percentage of twins resulted from a single embryo transfer, and a small percentage of triplets resulted when two embryos were transferred.

How long after egg retrieval does embryo transfer occur?

Once an ART cycle has progressed from egg retrieval to fertilization, the embryo(s) can be transferred into the woman's uterus in the subsequent 1 to 6 days. Figure 32 shows that in 2004 approximately 72% of embryo transfers occurred on day 3. Day 5 embryo transfers were the next most common, accounting for about 19% of ART procedures that progressed to the embryo transfer stage.

Figure 32
Day of Embryo Transfer* Among ART Cycles
Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,† 2004



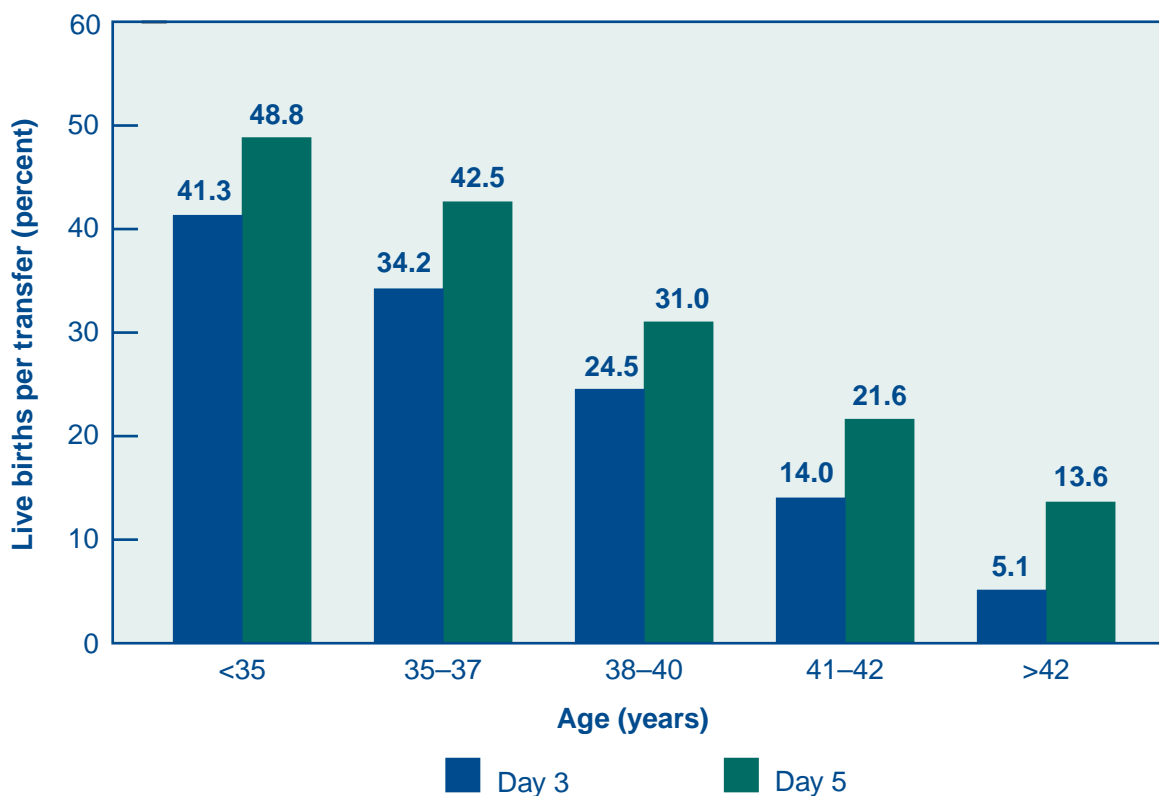
* Number of days following egg retrieval.

† Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. Missing or implausible values for day of embryo transfer (i.e., 0 or >6) are not included.

In general, is an ART cycle more likely to be successful if embryos are transferred on day 5?

As shown in Figure 32, in the vast majority of ART procedures, embryos were transferred on day 3 (72%) or day 5 (19%). Figure 33 compares success rates for day 3 embryo transfers with those for day 5 embryo transfers. In all age groups, the success rates were higher for day 5 embryo transfers than for day 3 transfers. However, it should be noted that day 5 embryo transfers may not be the best treatment option for all patients undergoing ART because some embryos may not survive to day 5.

Figure 33
Live Births per Transfer for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos for Day 3 and Day 5 Embryo Transfers, by Woman's Age,* 2004

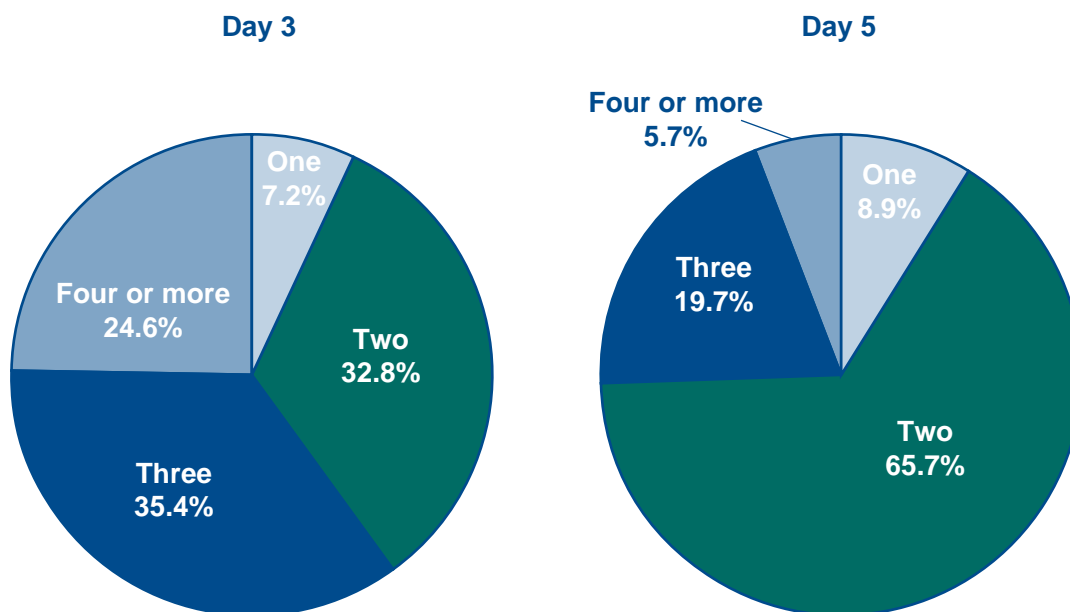


* Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. This comparison is limited to transfers on day 3 and day 5. Embryo transfers performed on days 1, 2, 4, and 6 are not included because each of these accounted for a small proportion of procedures.

Does the number of embryos transferred differ for day 3 and day 5 embryo transfers?

Figure 34 shows the number of embryos transferred on day 3 and day 5. Overall, fewer embryos were transferred on day 5 than on day 3. Approximately 60% of day 3 embryo transfers and 25% of day 5 embryo transfers involved the transfer of three or more embryos. The decrease in the number of embryos transferred on day 5, however, did not translate into a lower risk for multiple-infant births. See Figure 35 for more details on the relationship between multiple-infant birth risk and day of embryo transfer.

Figure 34
Number of Embryos Transferred During ART Cycles Using
Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos for Day 3 and Day 5
Embryo Transfers,* 2004



* Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. This comparison is limited to transfers on day 3 and day 5. Embryo transfers performed on days 1, 2, 4, and 6 are not included because each of these accounted for a small proportion of procedures.

In general, how does the multiple-birth risk vary by the day of embryo transfer?

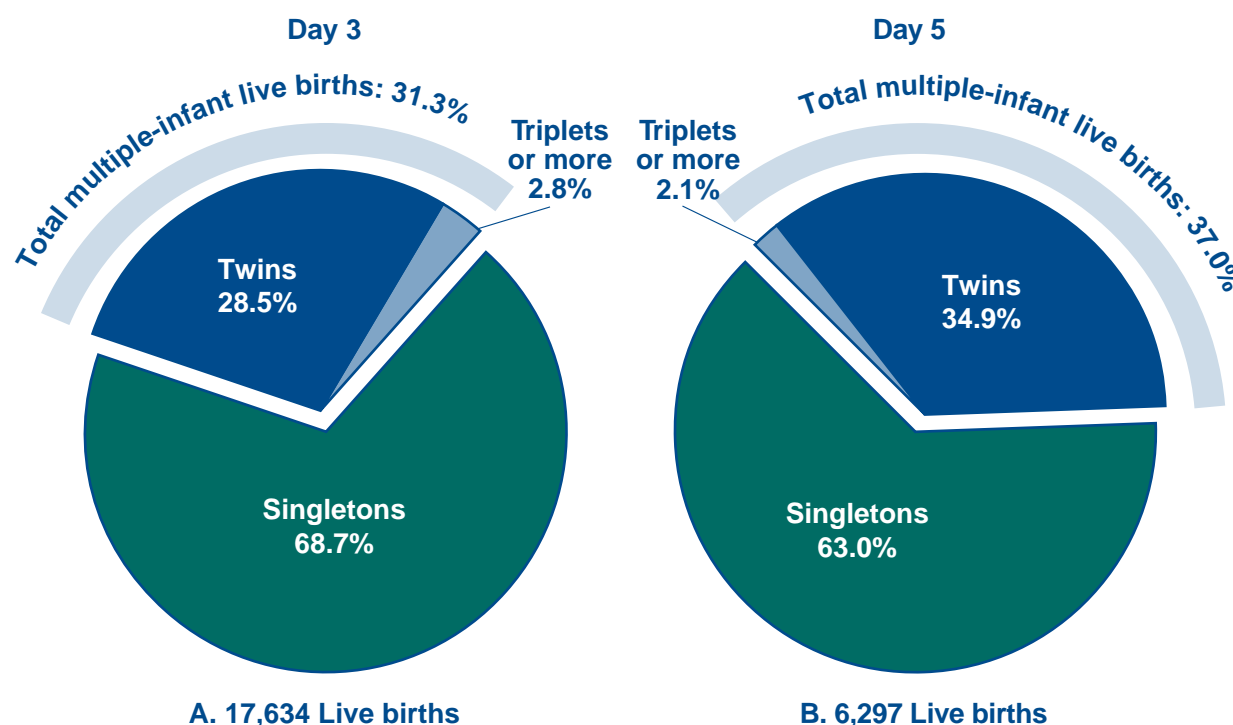
Multiple-infant births are associated with greater problems for both mothers and infants, including higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, and infant disability or death.

Part A of Figure 35 shows that among the 17,634 live births that occurred following day 3 embryo transfer, 69% were singletons, 29% were twins, and about 3% were triplets or more. Thus, approximately 31% of these live births produced more than one infant.

In 2004, 6,297 live births occurred following day 5 embryo transfer. Part B of Figure 35 shows that 37% of these live births produced more than one infant (approximately 35% twins and 2% triplets or more).

As shown in Figure 34, fewer embryos were transferred on day 5 than on day 3. While the reduction in the number of embryos transferred on day 5 was associated with a decrease in triplet or more births, it also was associated with an increase in twin births. Thus, the risk of having a multiple-infant birth was higher for day 5 embryo transfers. Multiple-infant birth rates for both day 3 and day 5 embryo transfers are much higher overall than those found in the general U.S. population (about 3%).

Figure 35
Risk of Having Multiple-Infant Live Birth for ART Cycles
Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos for Day 3 and Day 5
Embryo Transfers,* 2004

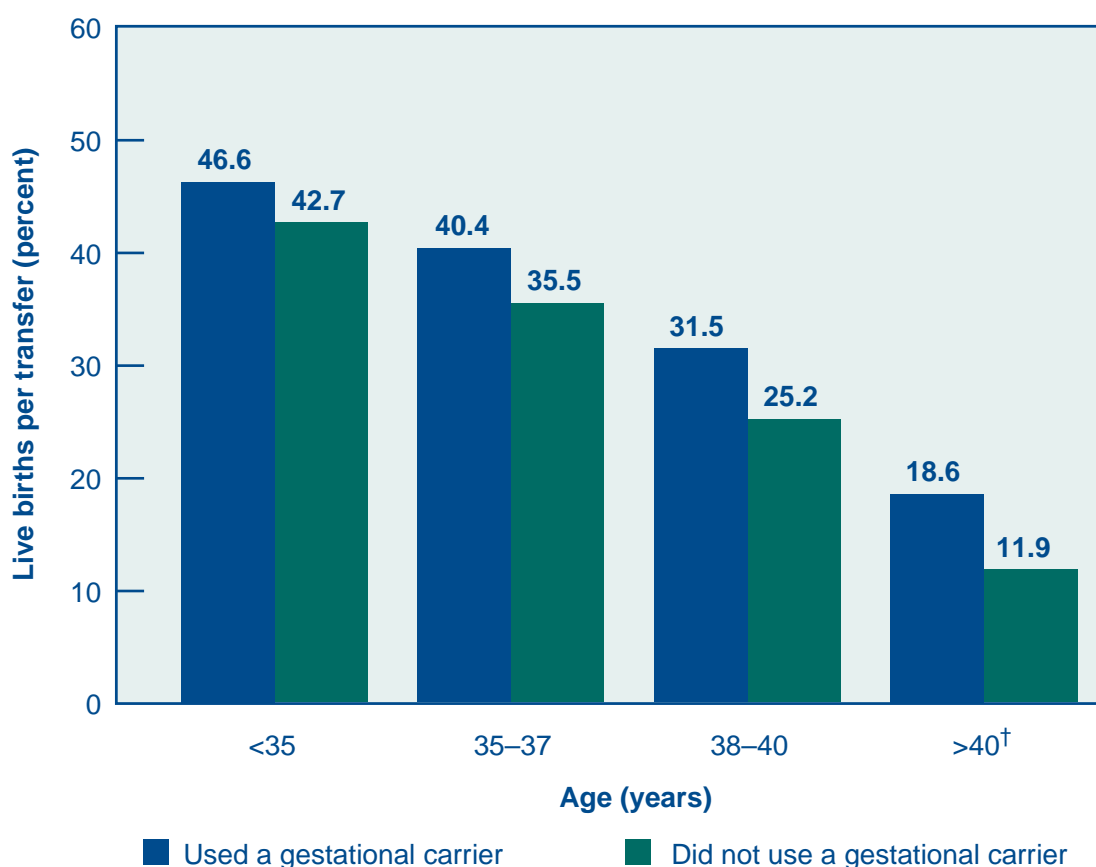


* Cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded. This comparison is limited to transfers on day 3 and day 5. Embryo transfers performed on days 1, 2, 4, and 6 are not included because each of these accounted for a small proportion of procedures.

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 0.8% of ART cycles using fresh nondonor embryos in 2004 (710 cycles). Figure 36 compares success rates per transfer for ART cycles that used a gestational carrier in 2004 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.

Figure 36
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,* 2004

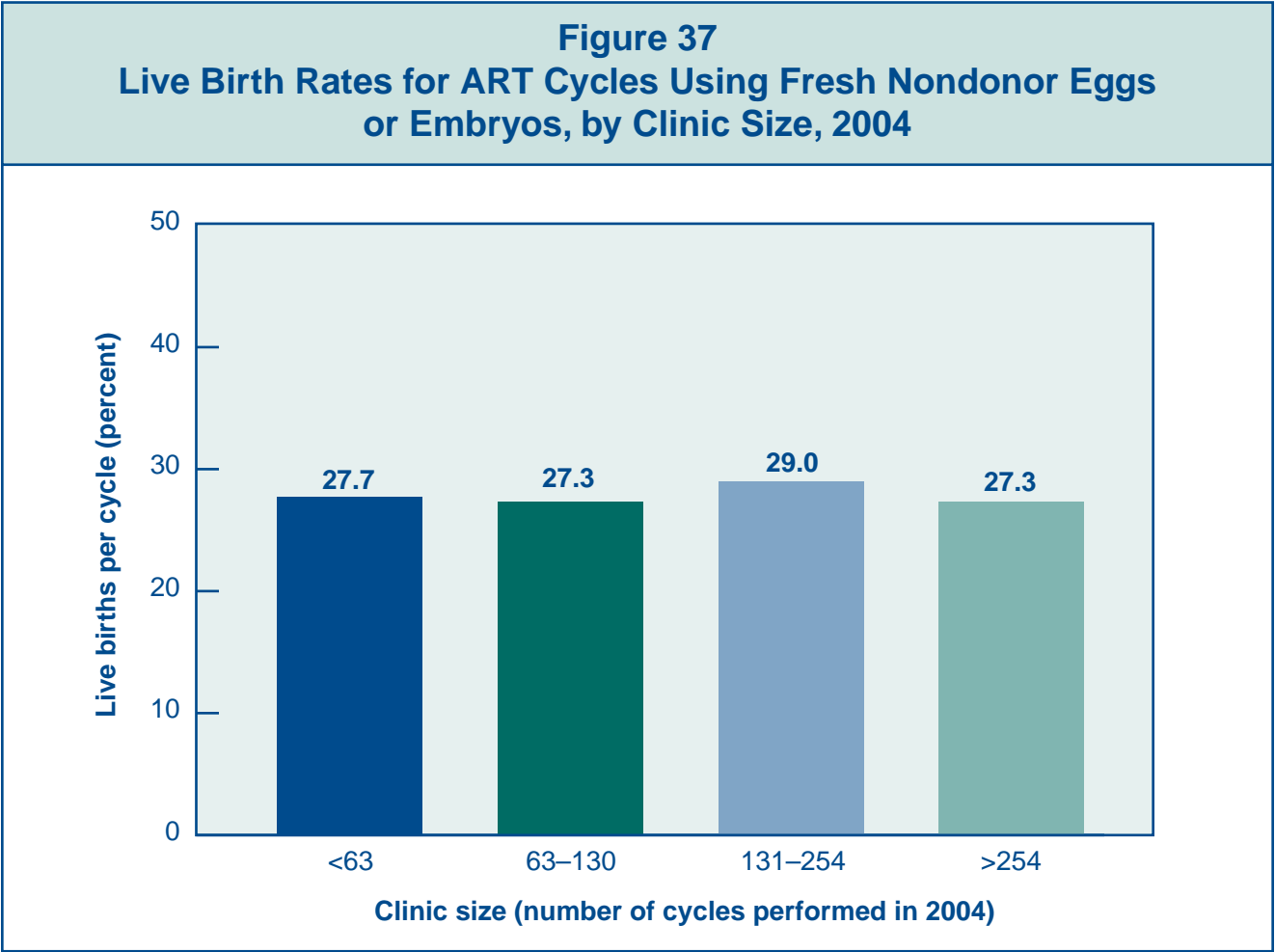


* Age categories reflect the age of the ART patient, not the age of the gestational carrier.

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

How is clinic size related to success rates?

The number of ART procedures carried out every year varies among fertility clinics in the United States. In 2004, success rates were similar for all clinics regardless of the number of cycles performed. For Figure 37, 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.

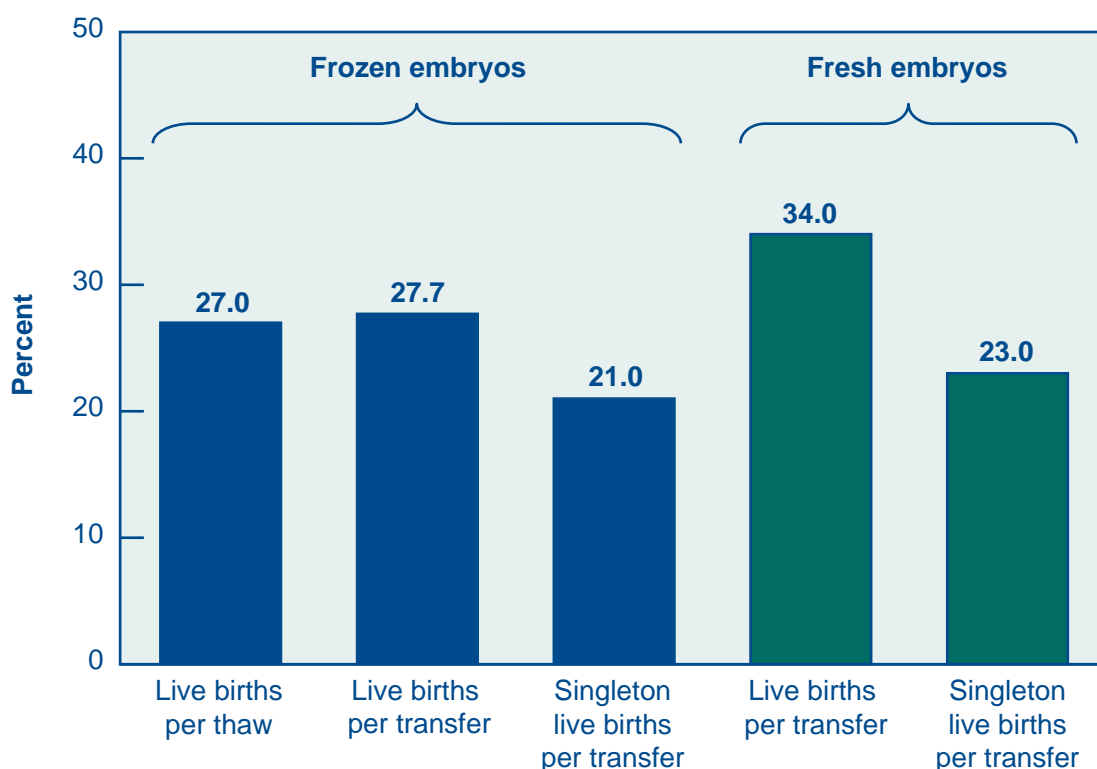


SECTION 3: ART CYCLES USING FROZEN NONDONOR EMBRYOS

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 2004 (18,560 cycles). Figure 38 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 2004, 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 81 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.

Figure 38
Success Rates for ART Cycles Using Frozen Embryos
and Fresh Embryos, 2004



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

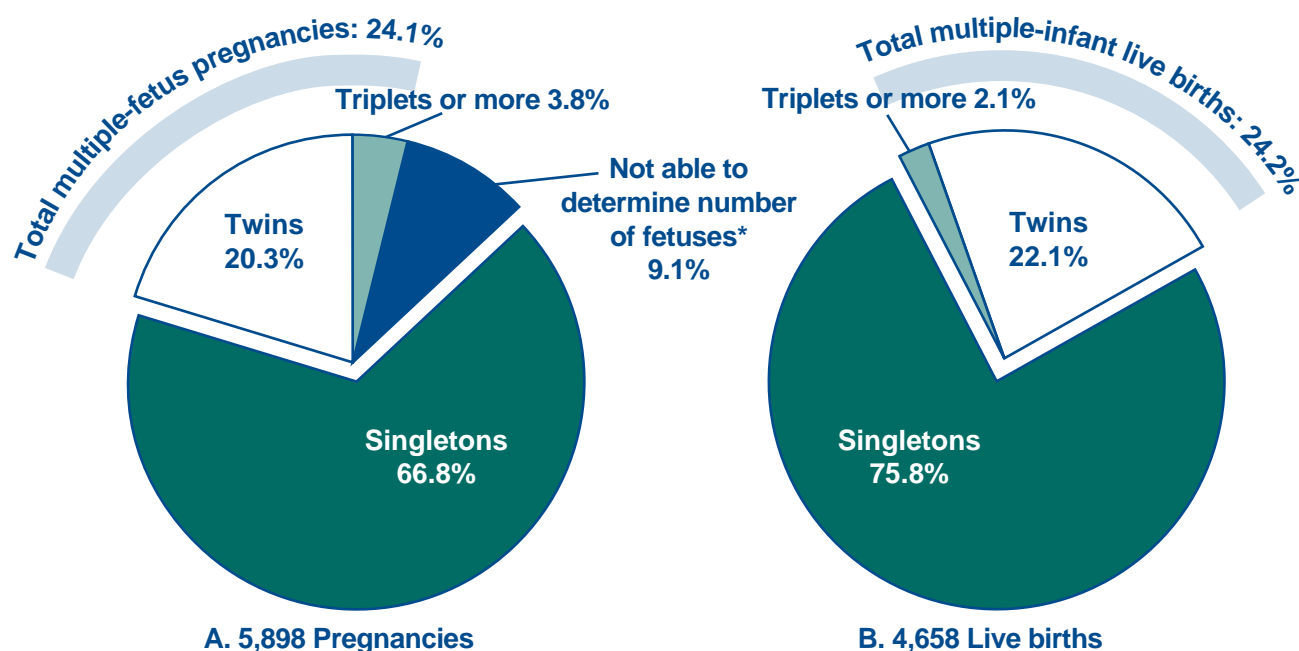
Multiple-infant births are associated with greater problems for both mothers and infants, including higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, and infant disability or death.

Part A of Figure 39 shows that among the 5,898 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using frozen nondonor embryos, about 67% were singleton pregnancies, about 20% were twins, and nearly 4% were triplets or more. Nine percent 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 24%).

In 2004, 4,658 pregnancies from ART cycles that used frozen nondonor embryos resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 39 shows that approximately 24% of these live births produced more than one infant (about 22% twins and 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 similar for pregnancies and live births, there were more triplet (or more) pregnancies than 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.

Figure 39
Risk of Having Multiple-Fetus Pregnancy and Multiple-Infant Live Birth from ART Cycles Using Frozen Nondonor Embryos, 2004



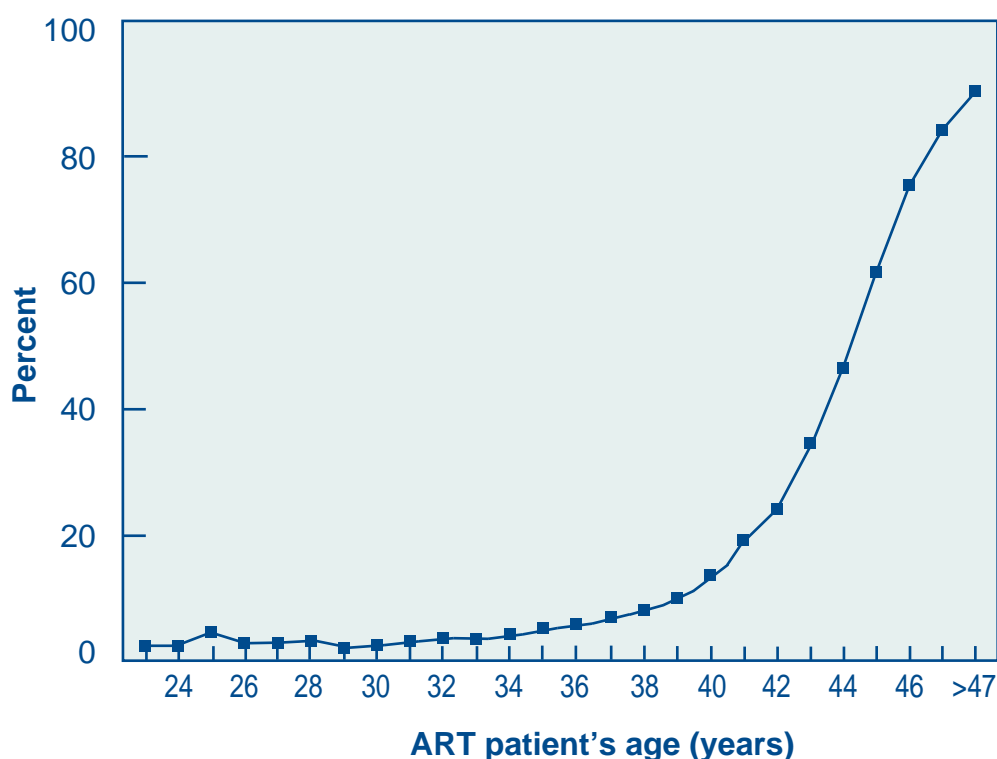
* Number of fetuses not known because the pregnancy ended in an early miscarriage.

SECTION 4: ART CYCLES USING DONOR EGGS

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

As shown in Figures 12, 13, and 14, 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 approximately 12% of all ART cycles carried out in 2004 (15,175 cycles). Figure 40 shows the percentage of ART cycles using donor eggs in 2004 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 47, about 91% of all ART cycles used donor eggs.

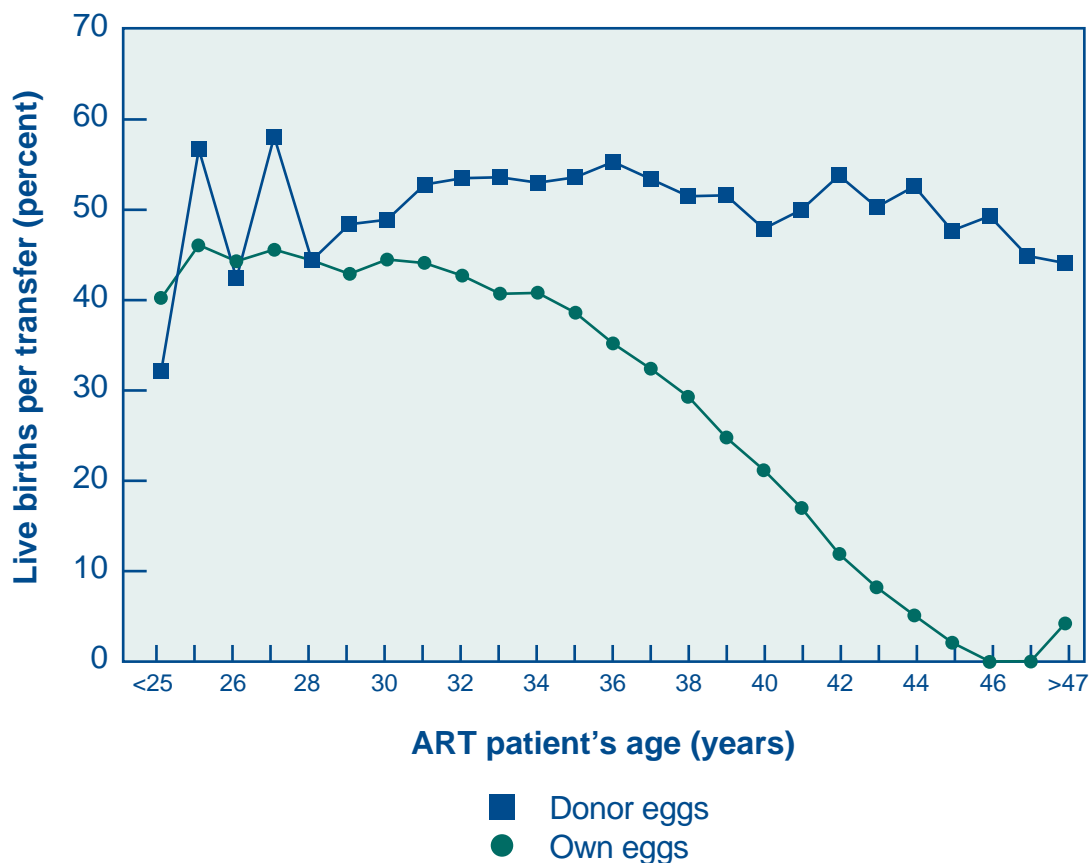
Figure 40
Percentage of ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs,
by ART Patient's Age, 2004



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 41 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. In contrast, the live birth rates for cycles using embryos from women's own eggs decline steadily as women get older.

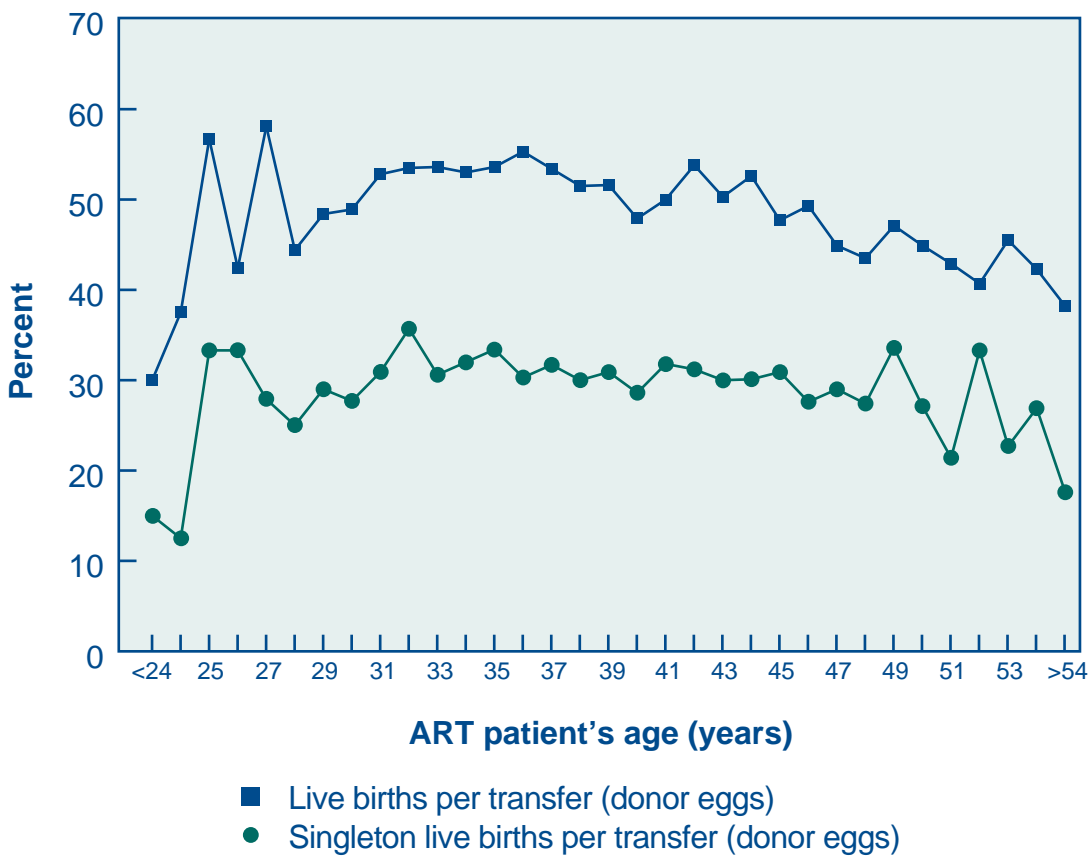
Figure 41
Live Births per Transfer for ART Cycles Using Fresh Embryos from Own and Donor Eggs, by ART Patient's Age, 2004



How successful is ART when donor eggs are used?

Figure 42 shows live birth per transfer rates and singleton live birth per transfer rates for ART cycles using fresh embryos from donor eggs among women of different ages. For all ages, the singleton live birth rates (average 30%) were lower than the total live birth rates (average 51%). 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 42
Live Births per Transfer and Singleton Live Births per Transfer
for ART Cycles Using Fresh Embryos from Donor Eggs,
by ART Patient’s Age, 2004



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

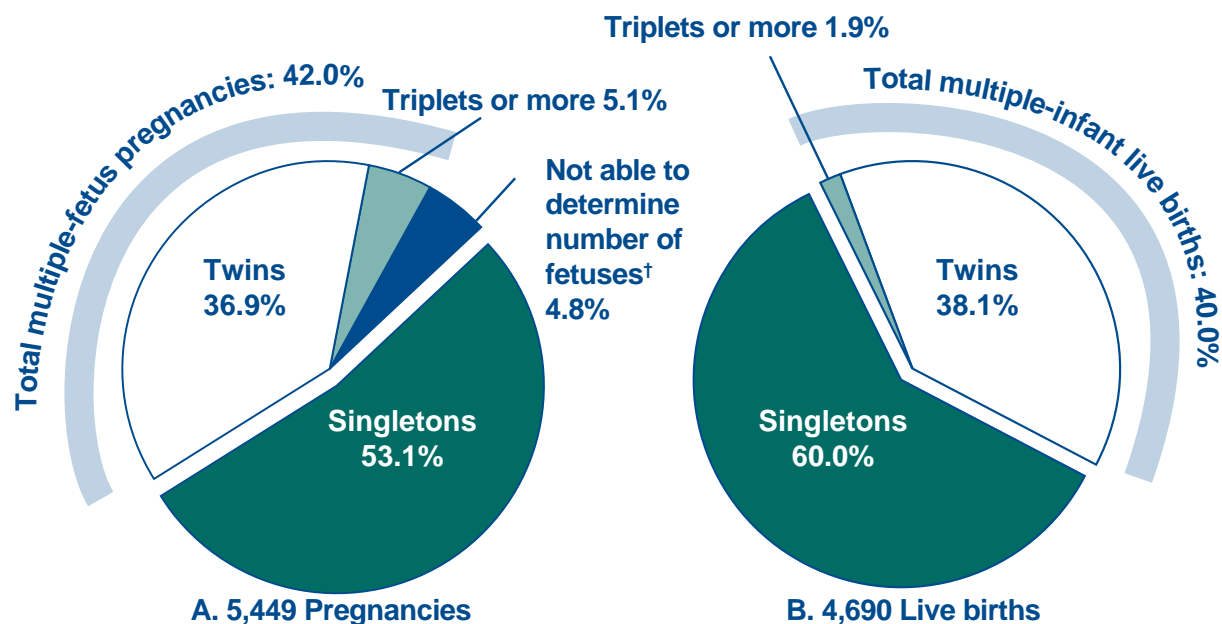
Multiple-infant births are associated with greater problems for both mothers and infants, including higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, and infant disability or death.

Part A of Figure 43 shows that among the 5,449 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using fresh embryos from donor eggs, about 53% were singleton pregnancies, about 37% were twins, and nearly 5% were triplets or more. About 5% of pregnancies ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined. Therefore, the percentage of pregnancies with more than one fetus might have been higher than what was reported (about 42%).

In 2004, 4,690 pregnancies from ART cycles that used fresh embryos from donor eggs resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 43 shows that 40% of these live births produced more than one infant (about 38% twins and about 2% 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 (or more) pregnancies than 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.

Figure 43
Risk of Having Multiple-Fetus Pregnancy and Multiple-Infant Live Birth from ART Cycles Using Fresh Donor Eggs,* 2004



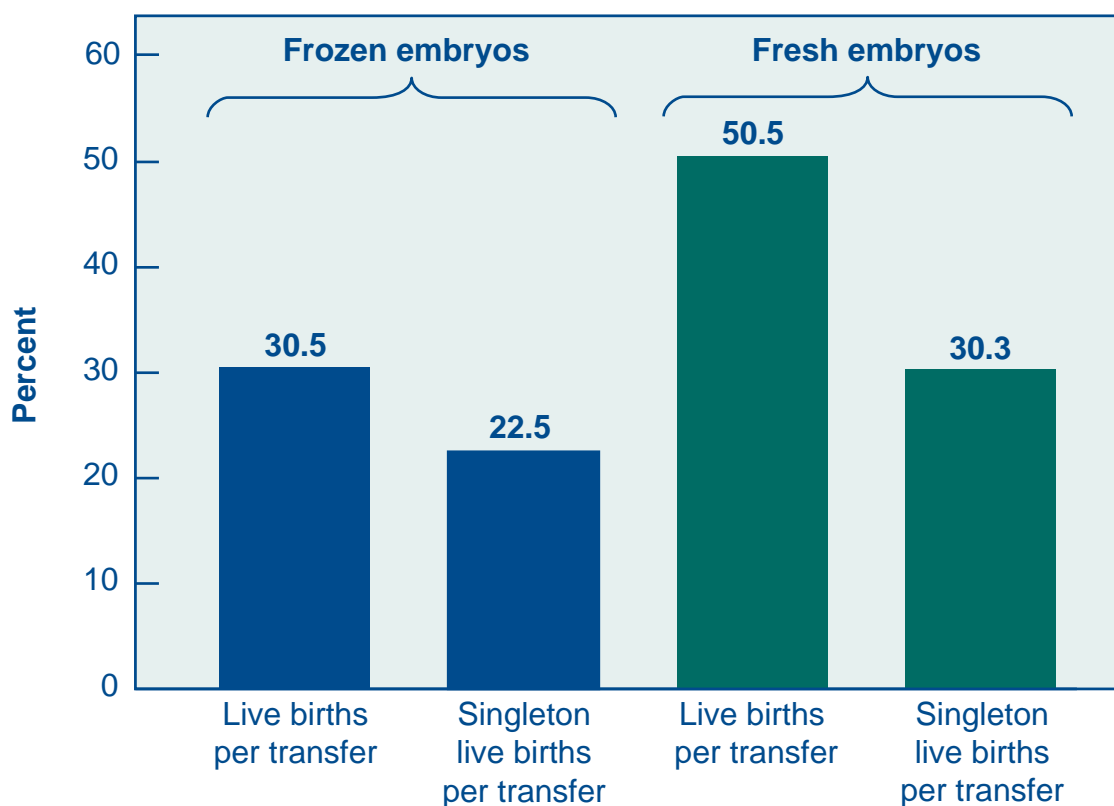
*Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.

†Number of fetuses not known because the pregnancy ended in an early miscarriage.

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

Figure 44 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 38, page 50). 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 81 for information on the average number of embryos transferred for these cycles.)

Figure 44
Success Rates for ART Cycles Using Frozen Donor and Fresh Donor Embryos, 2004



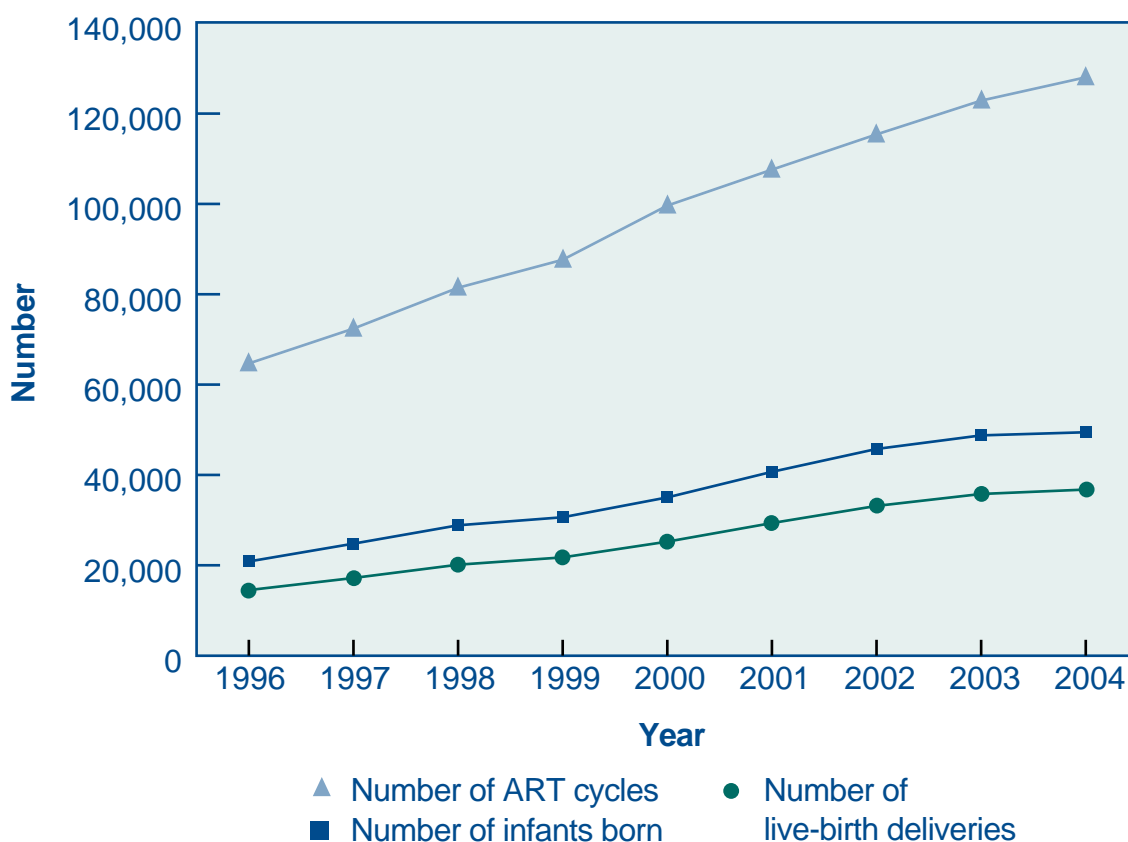
SECTION 5: ART TRENDS, 1996-2004

This report marks the tenth 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 provides us with 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 1996–2004.

Is the use of ART increasing?

Figure 45 shows the numbers of ART cycles performed, live-birth deliveries, and infants born using ART from 1996 through 2004. The number of ART cycles performed in the United States has almost doubled, from 64,681 cycles in 1996 to 127,977 in 2004. The number of live-birth deliveries in 2004 (36,760) was about two and a half times higher than in 1996 (14,507). The number of infants born who were conceived using ART also increased steadily between 1996 and 2004. In 2004, 49,458 infants were born, which was more than double 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 infants born is greater than the number of live-birth deliveries.

Figure 45
Numbers of ART Cycles Performed, Live-Birth Deliveries,
and Infants Born Using ART, 1996–2004

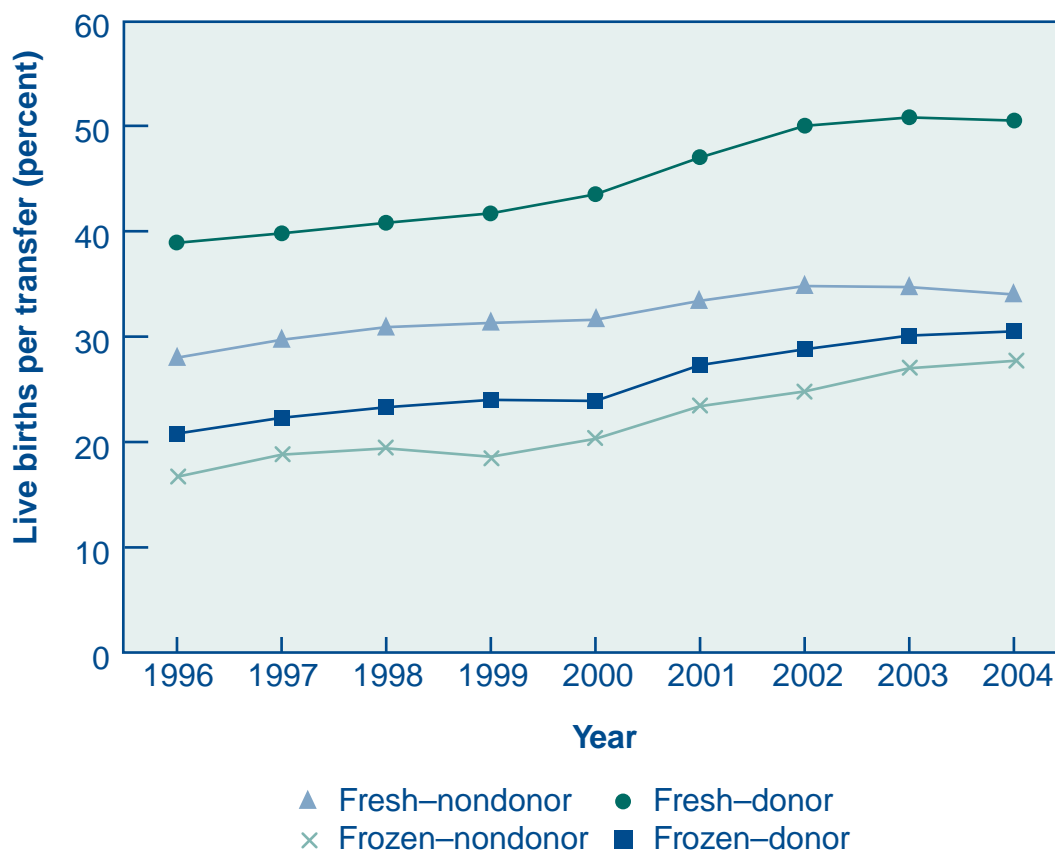


Are live birth rates improving?

Figure 46 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.

From 1996 through 2004, the live birth rates for fresh–nondonor cycles increased 21%, from 28% in 1996 to 34% in 2004. Over the same time period, live birth rates increased 47% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 30% for fresh–donor cycles, and 66% for frozen–donor cycles.

Figure 46
Live Births per Transfer, by Type of ART Cycle,
1996–2004

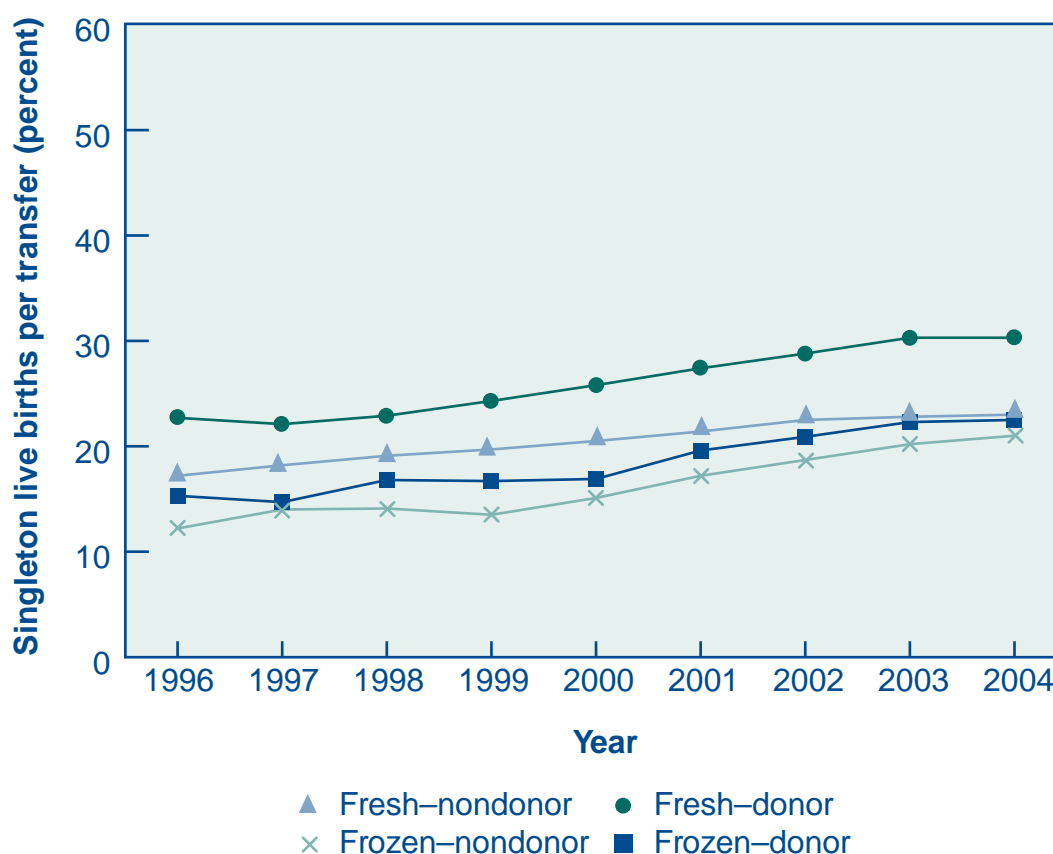


Are singleton live birth rates improving?

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 47 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.

From 1996 through 2004, the singleton live birth rates for fresh–nondonor cycles increased 34%, from 17% in 1996 to 23% in 2004. Over the same time period, singleton live birth rates increased 72% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 33% for fresh–donor cycles, and 47% for frozen–donor cycles.

Figure 47
Singleton Live Births per Transfer, by Type of ART Cycle, 1996–2004

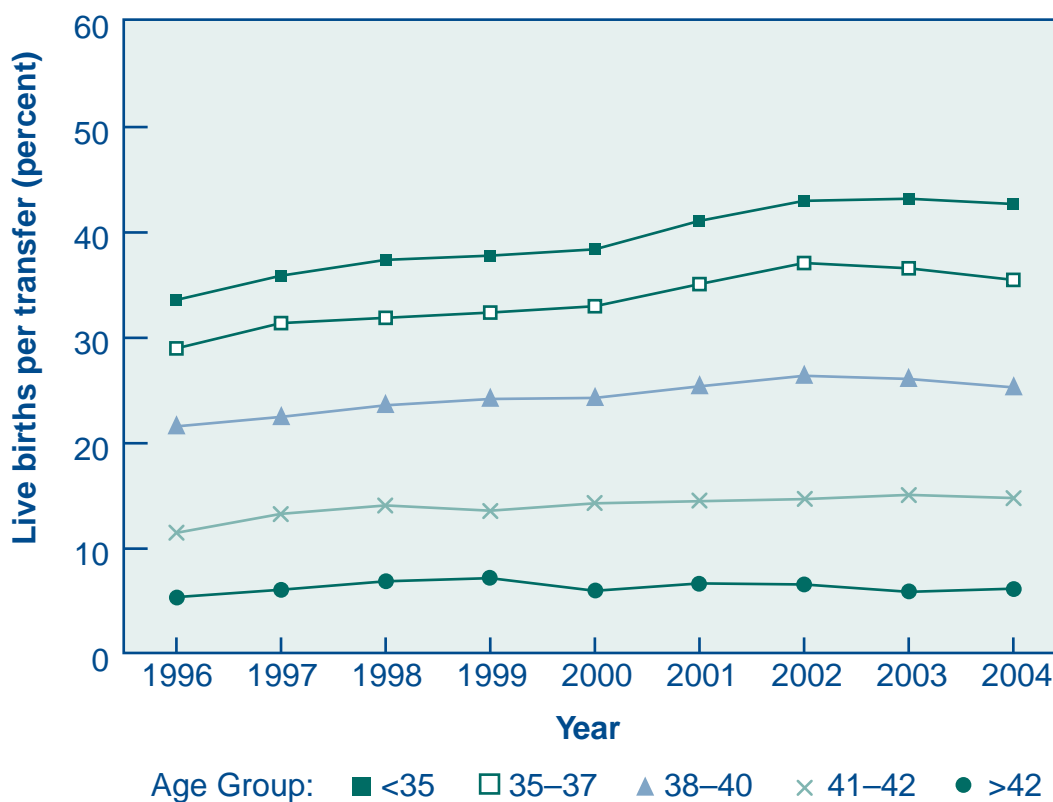


Are live birth rates improving for all ART patients or only for those in particular age groups?

Figure 48 presents live birth rates per transfer, by woman's age, for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

From 1996 through 2004, the live birth rates for women younger than 35 increased 27%, from 34% in 1996 to 43% in 2004. Over the same time period, live birth rates increased 22% for women 35–37, 17% for women 38–40, 29% for women 41–42, and 13% for women older than 42.

Figure 48
Live Births per Transfer for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age, 1996–2004

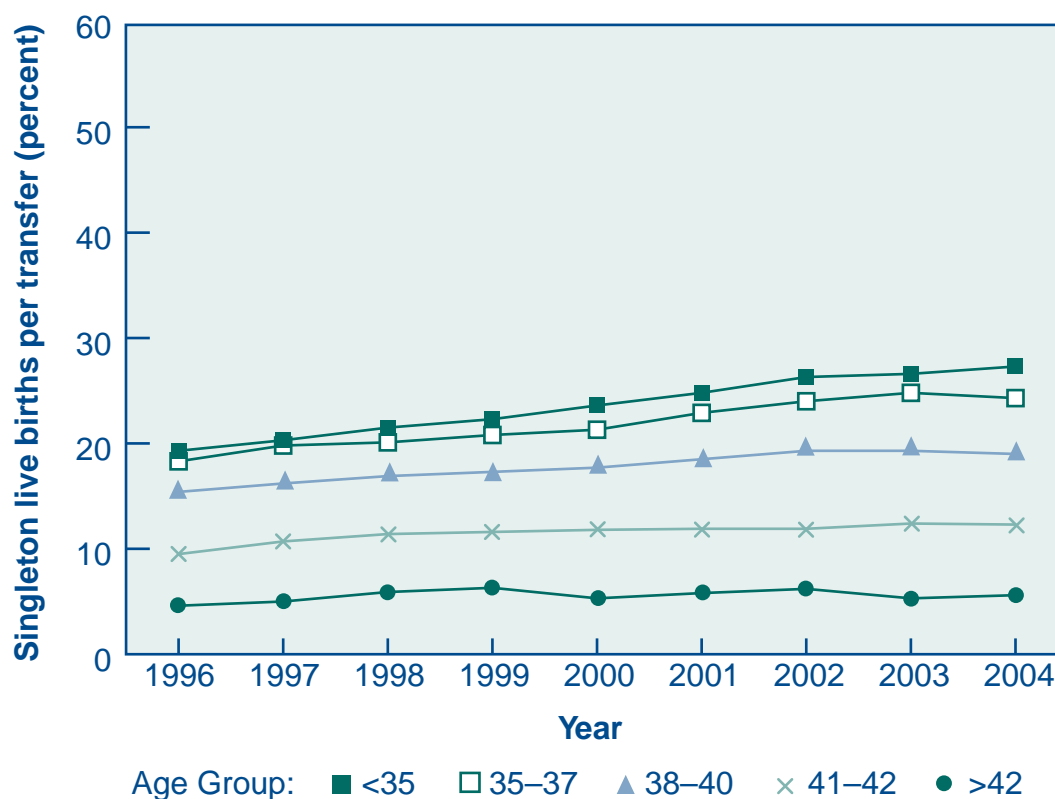


Are singleton live birth rates improving for all ART patients or only for those in particular age groups?

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 49 presents singleton live birth rates per transfer, by woman's age, for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

From 1996 through 2004, the singleton live birth rate for women younger than 35 increased about 41%, from 19% in 1996 to 27% in 2004. Over the same time period, live birth rates increased 33% for women 35–37, 23% for women 38–40, 29% for women 41–42, and 22% for women older than 42.

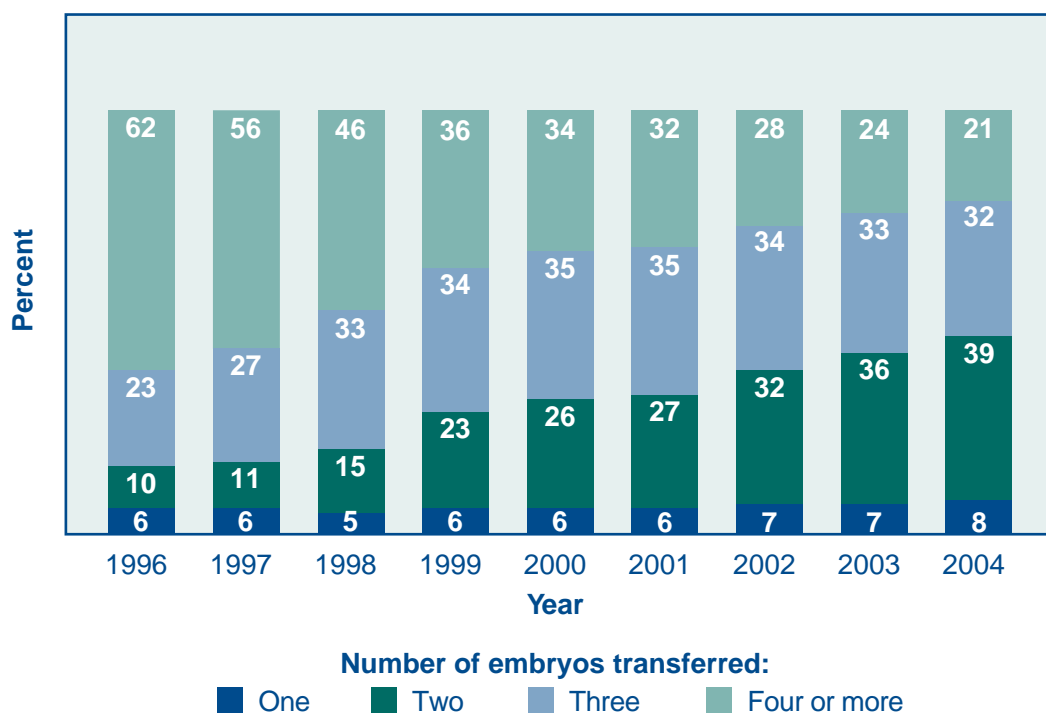
Figure 49
Singleton Live Births per Transfer for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Woman's Age, 1996–2004



Has the number of embryos transferred in fresh-nondonor cycles changed?

Figure 50 presents the trends for number of embryos transferred in fresh–nondonor cycles that progressed to the embryo transfer stage. From 1996 to 2004, cycles that involved the transfer of one embryo increased slightly, from 6% to 8%; cycles that involved the transfer of two embryos increased dramatically, from 10% in 1996 to 39% in 2004. Cycles that involved the transfer of three embryos increased from 23% in 1996 to 32% in 2004, and cycles that involved the transfer of four or more embryos decreased from 62% in 1996 to 21% in 2004.

Figure 50
Percentage of Fresh–Nondonor Cycles That Involved the Transfer of One, Two, Three, or Four or More Embryos,* 1996–2004



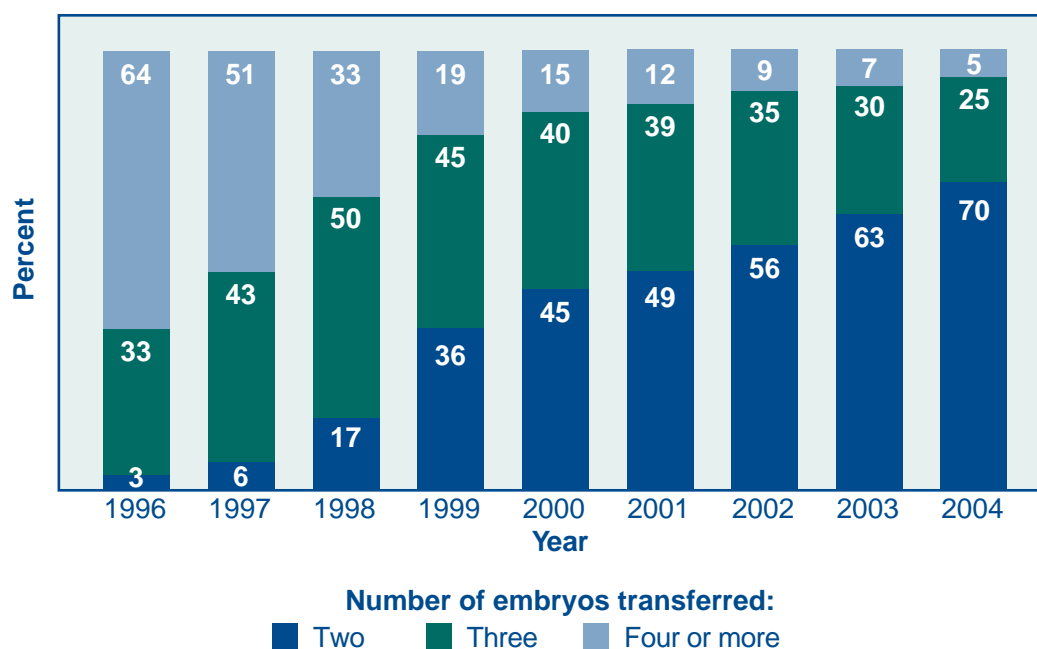
*Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.

Has the number of embryos transferred in each ART cycle changed for women younger than 35 who have more embryos available than they choose to transfer?

As shown in Figure 50, the number of embryos transferred in fresh–nondonor cycles has decreased during the past 9 years. Figure 51 shows the change over time in the number of embryos transferred for 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. Previous research suggests that the number of embryos available for an ART cycle is important in predicting success. Younger women also tend to have higher success rates (see Figure 31).

Overall, the number of embryos transferred decreased among couples who chose to transfer fewer embryos than were available. In 1996, almost two-thirds (64%) of ART cycles involved the transfer of four or more embryos; 33%, three embryos; and only 3%, two embryos. By 1998, the percentage of cycles in which four or more embryos were transferred had decreased to 33%; half of all ART cycles involved the transfer of three embryos, and 17% of cycles, two embryos. By 2004, four or more embryos were transferred in only 5% of cycles, three in 25% of cycles, and two in more than two-thirds (70%) of cycles.

Figure 51
Percentage of Fresh–Nondonor Cycles That Involved the Transfer of Two, Three, or Four or More Embryos in Women Who Were Younger Than 35 and Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use,* 1996–2004



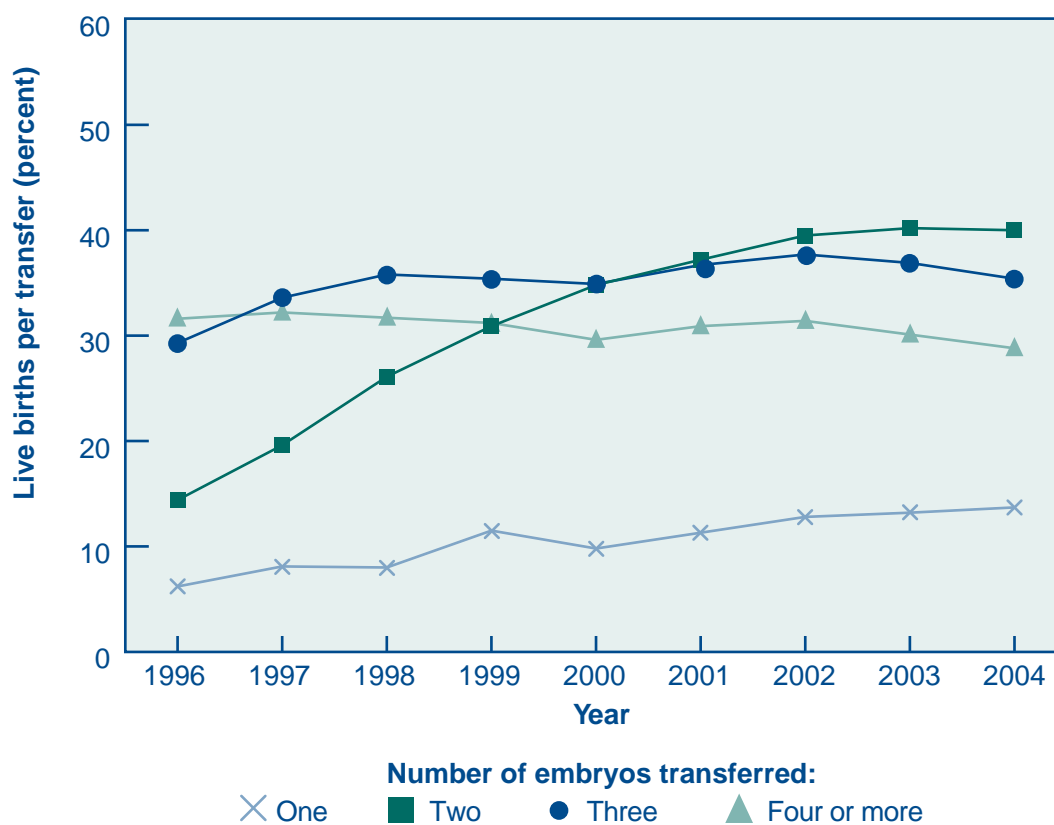
*Cycles involving the transfer of one embryo were not included because of the small number of cycles where one embryo was transferred and extra embryos were set aside for future use.

Have there been improvements in live birth rates, by number of embryos transferred?

Figure 52 presents live birth rates per transfer, by number of embryos transferred, for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos from 1996 through 2004. In general, the live birth rate was higher when two or more embryos were transferred. From 1996 through 2004, the live birth rate almost tripled, from 14% to 40%, for ART cycles that involved the transfer of two embryos. The live birth rates also increased for ART cycles that involved the transfer of either one or three embryos; however, live birth rates decreased 9%, from 32% to 29%, for ART cycles that involved the transfer of four or more embryos.

The relationship between number of embryos transferred and success rates is complicated by several factors, such as the woman's age and embryo quality. Trends over time may reflect changes in these factors.

Figure 52
Live Births per Transfer,
by Number of Embryos Transferred, 1996–2004

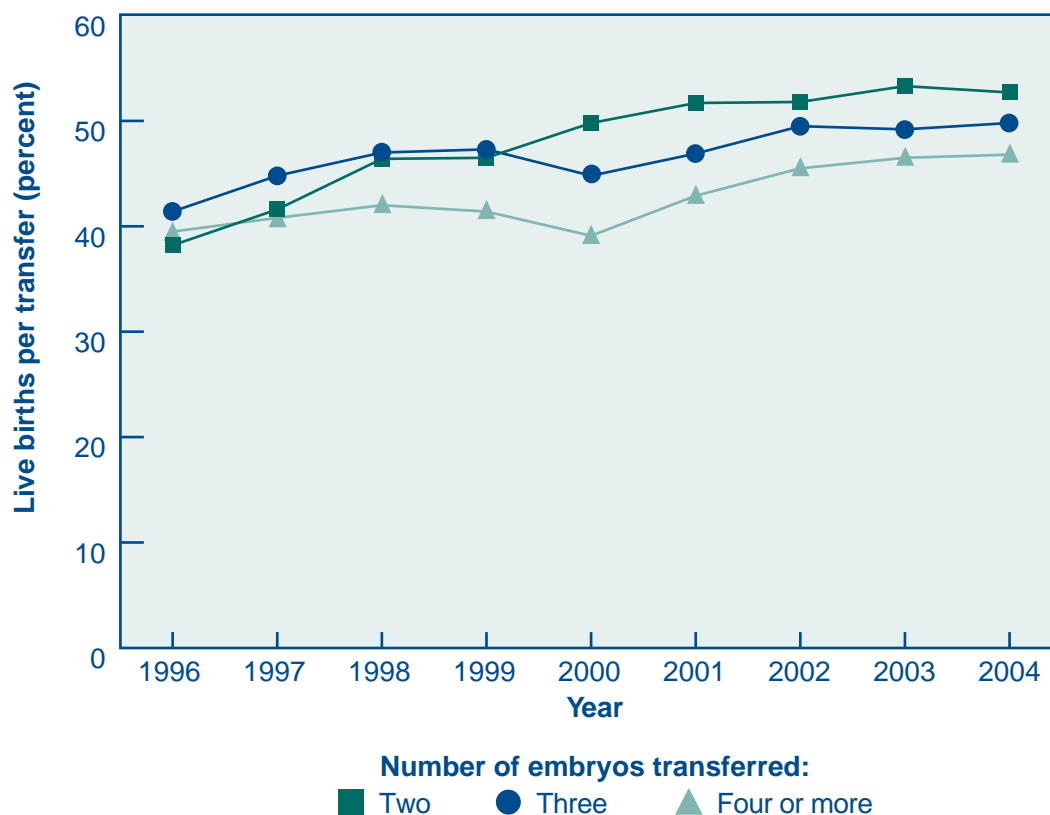


Have live birth rates improved for women younger than 35 who have more embryos available than they choose to transfer?

Figure 53 shows changes over time in the relationship between live birth rates and number of embryos transferred for 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. Previous research suggests that the number of embryos available for an ART cycle is an important predictor of success. Younger women also tend to have higher success rates (see Figure 31).

For this group, live birth rates increased over time for transfers involving any number of embryos. The increase in success rates was largest when two embryos were transferred. In 1996, the chance for a live birth using ART was highest (41%) when three embryos were transferred; however, in 2004, the chance for a live birth using ART was highest (53%) when two embryos were transferred.

Figure 53
Live Births per Transfer in Women Who Were Younger Than 35
and Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use,
by Number of Embryos Transferred,* 1996–2004



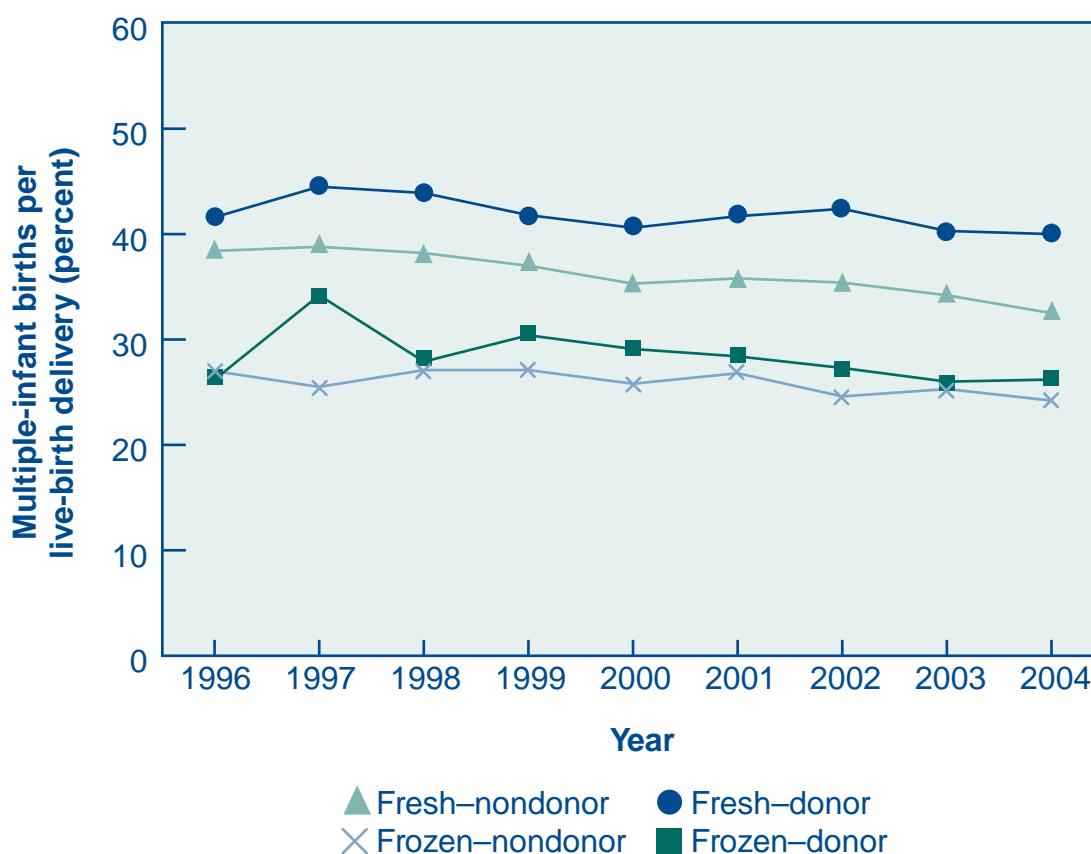
*Cycles involving the transfer of one embryo were not included because of the small number of cycles where one embryo was transferred and extra embryos were set aside for future use.

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 54 shows the multiple-infant birth rates for the four primary types of ART procedures.

From 1996 through 2004, the percentage of live-birth deliveries that were multiple-infant births decreased 15%, from 38% in 1996 to 33%, for fresh–nondonor cycles. Over the same time period, the percentage of live-birth deliveries that were multiple-infant births decreased 10% for frozen–nondonor cycles and 4% for fresh–donor cycles. In all years except 1997, the multiple-infant birth rates remained stable for frozen–donor cycles.

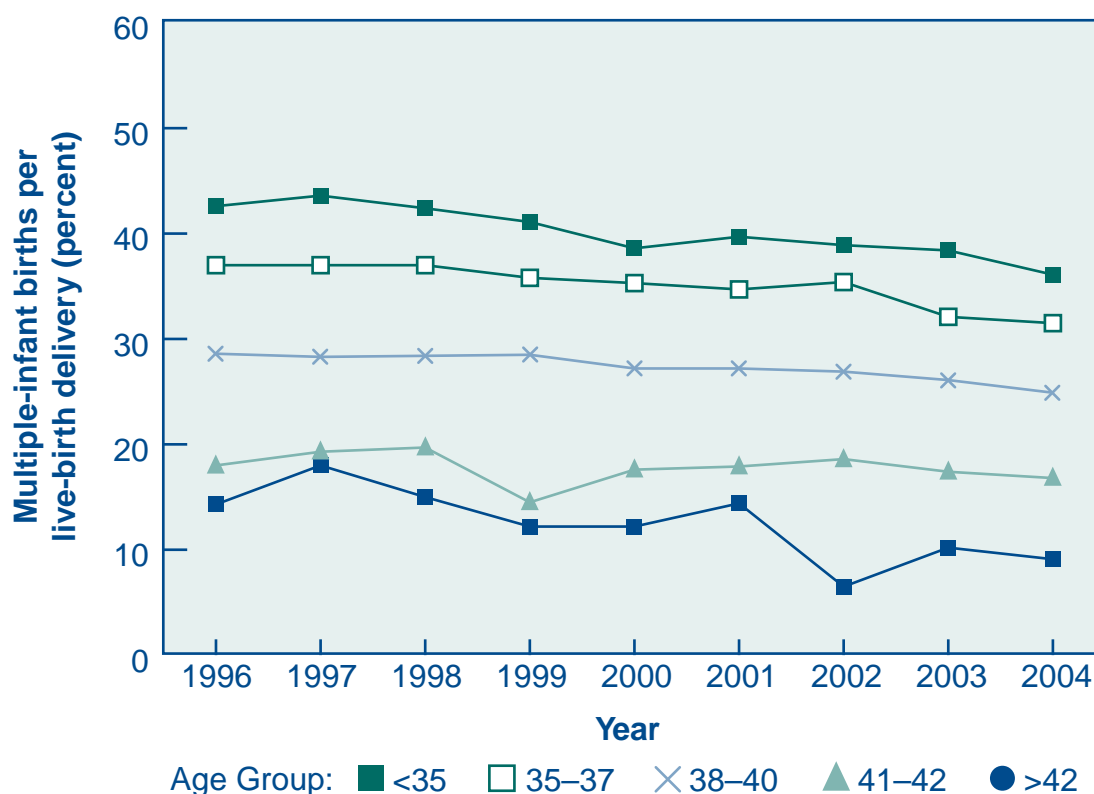
Figure 54
Multiple-Infant Births per Live-Birth Delivery,
by Type of ART Cycle, 1996–2004



Have multiple-infant birth rates for cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos changed for all ART patients or only for those in particular age groups?

Figure 55 shows that the multiple-infant birth rates decreased slightly between 1996 and 2004 for women in all age groups. In 1996, 43% of live-birth deliveries to women younger than 35 were multiple-infant births, compared with 36% in 2004. Among women older than 42, the multiple-infant birth rates decreased from 14% in 1996 to 8% in 2004.

Figure 55
Multiple-Infant Births per Live-Birth Delivery,
for Fresh–Nondonor Cycles, by Woman’s Age, 1996–2004

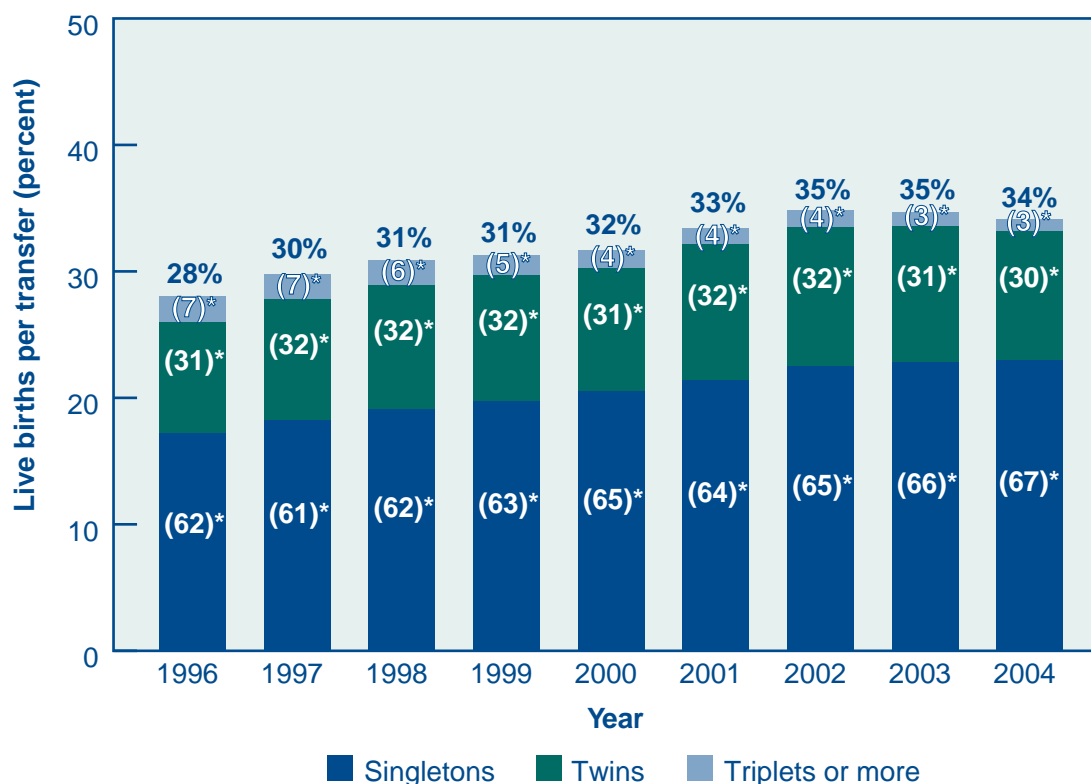


Have the percentages of singletons, twins, and triplets or more changed for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos?

Figure 56 presents the trends in live birth rates and percentage of multiple-infant births for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. Overall, live birth rates per transfer increased from 28% in 1996 to 35% in 2003 and decreased slightly, to 34%, in 2004. From 1996 to 2004, the percentage of singleton live births increased from 62% to 67%; the percentage of twin births remained stable, ranging from 30% to 32%; and the percentage of triplet-or-more births decreased from 7% in 1996 to 3% in 2004.

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.

Figure 56
***Live Births per Transfer and Percentages of Multiple-Infant Births for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, 1996–2004**



*Percentages of live births that were singletons, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses.

2004

Fertility Clinic Tables



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 2004, 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 2004.*** Data for cycles started in 2004 could not be published until 2006 because the final outcomes of pregnancies conceived in December 2004 were not known until October 2005. 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 2004 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 497–498.
- ***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 2004 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 41%. 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 2004 were unstimulated. In a very few clinics, more than 1% 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 2004, the average number of embryos that a clinic transferred to women younger than age 35 ranged from two to six 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 75.

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

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

4 2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

3 Data verified by X.Y. Zee, MD

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
 Donor Embryo? Yes Cryopreservation? Yes
 Single women? No

SART member? Yes
 Verified lab accreditation Yes
 (See Appendix C for details.)

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 2004; 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 2004 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 2004. For example, if a clinic started a total of 50 cycles in 2004 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 2004 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 6).

- **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 infants (e.g., higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, infant death) and the possibility of multifetal pregnancy 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 live-born infants 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 41 and 42 on pages 53 and 54).

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 25. 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, page 75.) 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 71–73.

For a more detailed explanation and examples of confidence intervals, see pages 497–498 in Appendix A.

7. Clinic services and profile

- **Current name.** This name reflects name changes that may have occurred since 2004, whereas the clinic name at the top of the table was the name of the ART clinic as it existed in 2004. 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 2004. 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 2004, 373 of the 411 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)/American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM), Reproductive Laboratory Accreditation Program.
 - Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO).
 - New York State Tissue Bank Program (NYSTB).

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 Westat. “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 following accrediting organizations directly:

- CAP/ASRM, 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.

2004 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 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	40,853	21,019	19,174	8,487
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies	42.5	35.5	26.5	17.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^b	36.9	29.3	19.5	10.7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^b	40.2	33.3	23.2	13.3
Percentage of transfers resulting live births ^b	42.7	35.5	25.3	14.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births	27.3	24.3	19.0	12.3
Percentage of cancellations	8.4	12.0	15.8	19.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins	32.7	28.0	21.2	14.5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more	5.1	5.6	4.4	2.5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^b	36.1	31.5	24.9	16.8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8,790	4,123	2,618	765
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^b	30.6	27.7	23.1	18.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
All Ages Combined^d				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	9,283		4,439	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^b	50.5		30.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Total number of reporting clinics: 411

Percentage of clinics that offer the following services:

Donor egg?	94	Gestational carriers?	76
Donor Embryo?	64	Cryopreservation?	99
Single women?	89		

Clinic profile:

SART member	91
Verified lab accreditation	
Yes	91
No	4
Pending	5

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

^c See page 25 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	69%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kathryn L. Honea, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	150	39	33	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.7	35.9	27.3	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.7	33.3	12.1	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(34.6–51.0)	(19.1–50.2)	(3.4–28.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.1	38.2	14.3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.4	38.2	14.3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.1	20.6	7.1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.3	12.8	15.2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.8	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.4	6 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.4	0 / 14	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.6	6 / 13	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	4	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.9	0 / 4	2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	29		13	
	55.2		2 / 13	
	2.1		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: ART Fertility 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George T. Koulianos, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	110	26	28	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	64.5	50.0	35.7	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.5	42.3	28.6	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(45.7–64.9)	(23.4–63.1)	(13.2–48.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.4	47.8	33.3	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.0	50.0	33.3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.0	27.3	29.2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.2	11.5	14.3	5 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	4.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.4	4 / 13	3 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.2	2 / 13	1 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.7	5 / 11	1 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	1	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	7.0	3.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	26		4	
	61.5		0 / 4	
	2.2		2.8	

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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Botros M. Rizk, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	9	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	15.0	3 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.0	3 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(3.2-37.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 18	3 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 17	3 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 17	2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	1 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.4	2.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 3	1 / 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}	2 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 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	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}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	39%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Randall Craig, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	67	33	43	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.4	15.2	9.3	1 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.9	12.1	4.7	1 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(16.8–39.1)	(3.4–28.2)	(0.6–15.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.5	13.8	5.9	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	17.4	7.4	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.5	4.3	7.4	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.0	12.1	20.9	4 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.9	1.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 19	2 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 19	1 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 18	3 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	60	25	20	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.7	36.0	25.0	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		40	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		40.0	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.1	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	31%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vladimir Troche, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	71	22	18	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.1	50.0	7 / 18	4 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.8	45.5	7 / 18	2 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(29.3–53.2)	(24.4–67.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.3	10 / 18	7 / 15	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.6	10 / 18	7 / 14	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.2	7 / 18	4 / 14	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.6	18.2	3 / 18	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	43.8	3 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.1	0 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.4	3 / 10	3 / 7	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	4	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	11 / 17	2 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	12		7	
	7 / 12		2 / 7	
	2.5		3.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Drew V. Moffitt, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	127	35	19	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.1	31.4	5 / 19	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.0	28.6	2 / 19	1 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(18.6–34.5)	(14.6–46.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.4	40.0	2 / 15	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.4	41.7	2 / 14	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.9	29.2	2 / 14	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	28.6	4 / 19	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.3	3 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.4	1 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.3	3 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	44	17	17	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	11.4	5 / 17	8 / 17	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	20		5	
	45.0		1 / 5	
	2.6		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	42%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sujatha Gunnala, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	14	15	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.7	5 / 14	6 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1	5 / 14	4 / 15	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(30.2–56.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.9	5 / 14	4 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	5 / 14	4 / 13	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.8	2 / 14	1 / 13	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.7	0 / 14	0 / 15	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	3 / 5	3 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 5	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.0	3 / 5	3 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6	1 / 3	2 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		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: 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	19%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	30%		
GIFT	5%		With ICSI	17%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	16%	
ZIFT	76%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:		
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	4%			Female factors only
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors			5%
				Male factor	16%				

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jay S. Nemiro, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	43	35	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.6	32.6	14.3	1 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.4	32.6	11.4	0 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(32.5–54.7)	(19.1–48.5)	(3.2–26.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	36.8	14.8	0 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.7	43.8	16.7	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	36.6	43.8	16.7	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.0	11.6	22.9	2 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.6	0 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.5	0 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.8	0 / 14	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	6	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	4.5	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	27		15	
	44.4		1 / 15	
	4.7		4.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Arizona Center for Fertility Studies

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 PHOENIX 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John L. Couvaras, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	14	5	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.9	6 / 14	1 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	6 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(17.2–59.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	6 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	6 / 13	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.0	4 / 13	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	1 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	2.3	5.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 8	2 / 6	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	4	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 10	0 / 4		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.8		8.0
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: IVF Phoenix

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 AND 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Timothy J. Gelety, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	90	25	33	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.8	56.0	33.3	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	44.0	27.3	3 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–52.0)	(24.4–65.1)	(13.3–45.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.0	47.8	27.3	3 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.0	47.8	27.3	3 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.1	26.1	21.2	3 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.4	8.0	0.0	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.9	4 / 14	2 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.3	1 / 14	0 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.6	5 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	8	14	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.6	5 / 8	2 / 14	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		35	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		37.1	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Arizona Center for 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	26	8	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	21.6	23.1	1 / 8	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.9	19.2	1 / 8	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(8.0-35.2)	(6.6-39.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	25.0	1 / 7	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	5 / 19	1 / 7	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.1	3 / 19	0 / 7	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.4	23.1	1 / 8	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	3.4	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 8	4 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 7	2 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 14	2 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		17	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 12		6 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.1	

Current Name: Reproductive Health Center

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	7%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	2%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Brian C. Su, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	13	4	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	9 / 14	7 / 13	2 / 4	2 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	9 / 14	5 / 13	0 / 4	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 13	5 / 13	0 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 13	5 / 10	0 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 13	2 / 10	0 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 14	0 / 13	0 / 4	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 9	4 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 9	3 / 5		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	2.0	2.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		1	
	3 / 5		0 / 1	
	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Garfield Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ryszard J. Chetkowski, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	9	20	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.5	5 / 9	40.0	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	5 / 9	40.0	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(17.2–59.3)		(19.1–63.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	5 / 8	8 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 19	5 / 8	8 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 19	4 / 8	6 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.1	1 / 9	5.0	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	2.8	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 10	1 / 5	2 / 8	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	1 / 5	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 8	1 / 5	2 / 8	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	4	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 11	0 / 4	1 / 6	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.7	6.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	20		25	
	50.0		36.0	
	2.4		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Alta Bates In Vitro Fertilization Program

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 (CRH&G) 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sam Najmabadi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	30	32	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.9	40.0	31.3	4 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.5	30.0	18.8	3 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(10.7–41.2)	(14.7–49.4)	(7.2–36.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.5	30.0	21.4	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.2	33.3	21.4	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.2	25.9	14.3	3 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	12.5	4 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 18	4 / 12	3 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 18	0 / 12	0 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 8	2 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	4	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		4 / 5	
	Average number of embryos transferred		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Health & Gynecology (CRH&G)

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark W. Surrey, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	46	46	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.5	50.0	37.0	25.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	50.0	30.4	14.8
(Confidence Interval)	(36.0–61.1)	(34.9–65.1)	(17.7–45.8)	(4.2–33.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.2	51.1	31.8	15.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.1	57.5	35.0	19.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.8	35.0	27.5	19.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.5	2.2	4.3	3.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.2	30.4	4 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.8	17.4	1 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.9	39.1	3 / 14	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	9	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 13	4 / 9	2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	16		4	
	12 / 16		2 / 4	
	2.4		2.3	

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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	38%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hal Danzer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	24	36	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	60.0	45.8	25.0	15.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	45.8	16.7	15.6
(Confidence Interval)	(33.8–66.2)	(25.6–67.2)	(6.4–32.8)	(5.3–32.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	47.8	16.7	16.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.6	50.0	20.7	22.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	36.8	27.3	10.3	18.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	4.2	0.0	3.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.8	7 / 11	4 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.2	1 / 11	0 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.0	5 / 11	3 / 6	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		26	12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		61.5	5 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3	2.7	

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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael M. Kamrava, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	21	4	9	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	23.8	0 / 4	0 / 9	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	19.0 (5.4-41.9)	0 / 4	0 / 9	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 18	0 / 4	0 / 8	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 18	0 / 4	0 / 8	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 18	0 / 4	0 / 8	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.3	0 / 4	1 / 9	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	5.3	3.5	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 5			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 5			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 4			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	4.0		4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	18		4	
	2 / 18		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: West Coast Infertility 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Terence Lee, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	39	19	21	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.2	3 / 19	23.8	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	2 / 19	14.3	3 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(17.0–47.6)		(3.0–36.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	2 / 13	3 / 11	3 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	2 / 13	3 / 11	3 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.2	2 / 13	2 / 11	3 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.8	6 / 19	47.6	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	8 / 18	0 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 18	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 12	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 12	2 / 5		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8		5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Donor Eggs				
Number of transfers		2		4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 2		1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		2.3

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Care of Orange County

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 PROGRAM WOMEN'S SPECIALTY AND FERTILITY CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	Procedural Factors: With ICSI Unstimulated Used gestational carrier		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	3%		34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%		0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	2%		0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
		Male factor		6%			

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Michael Synn, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	28	31	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.1	28.6	19.4	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.5	25.0	12.9	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(23.7–48.7)	(10.7–44.9)	(3.6–29.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	30.4	16.7	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.7	31.8	17.4	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.1	13.6	13.0	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.1	17.9	22.6	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.1	1 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.7	3 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.9	4 / 7	1 / 4	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	2.3	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	9		2	
	2 / 9		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		1.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Central California IVF Program, Women's Specialty 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	21%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	88%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	7%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Christo Zouves, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	90	73	83	62
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.3	53.4	26.5	17.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	46.6	22.9	11.3
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–52.0)	(34.8–58.6)	(14.4–33.4)	(4.7–21.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.6	47.2	23.8	12.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	50.0	26.8	13.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.5	33.8	15.5	13.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.1	1.4	3.6	6.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.0	23.1	36.4	2 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.7	10.3	9.1	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.9	32.4	8 / 19	0 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	20	12	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	45.0	1 / 12	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	81		39	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.9		28.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		4.2	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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–CALIFORNIA, NEVADA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	28%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey M. Steinberg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	89	36	23	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	68.5	55.6	47.8	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	65.2	55.6	34.8	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(54.3–75.0)	(38.1–72.1)	(16.4–57.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	71.6	57.1	8 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	74.4	57.1	8 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	56.4	48.6	6 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.0	2.8	30.4	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	2.8	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.3	15.0	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.6	0.0	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	24.1	15.0	2 / 8	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3	1 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		26	3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		84.6	2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5	3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility Institutes–California, Nevada

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	98%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David G. Diaz, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	86	56	37	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.3	33.9	40.5	3 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	26.8	18.9	3 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(31.3–53.0)	(15.8–40.3)	(8.0–35.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	26.8	18.9	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	28.3	20.0	3 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.4	13.2	11.4	3 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.3	3.8	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.4	7 / 19	3 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.1	1 / 19	2 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.1	8 / 15	3 / 7	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	16	4	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	4 / 16	1 / 4	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.2	2.8	4.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	16		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 16		3 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6		3.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, MD, PhD
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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kathleen L. Kornafel, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	5	22	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	57.6	4 / 5	27.3	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	2 / 5	22.7	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–66.5)		(7.8–45.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	2 / 5	22.7	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	2 / 5	5 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	2 / 5	4 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.0	0 / 5	0.0	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	4.4	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 19	0 / 4	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 19	0 / 4	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 16	0 / 2	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7	0 / 3	3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	2.7	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	17		8	
	10 / 17		6 / 8	
	3.2		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kathleen L. Kornafel, MD, PhD

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

SHER INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE—LOS ANGELES GLENDALE, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	90%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Brian Acacio, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	84	53	58	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.4	26.4	27.6	21.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.2	17.0	17.2	13.0
(Confidence Interval)	(17.2–36.9)	(8.1–29.8)	(8.6–29.4)	(2.8–33.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.8	18.0	17.9	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.7	19.1	19.2	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.6	10.6	9.6	2 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.0	5.7	3.4	13.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	3 / 14	6 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.7	1 / 14	2 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.9	4 / 9	5 / 10	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.7	2.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		11	
	20		0 / 11	
	30.0		2.9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		3.7		
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine—Los Angeles

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 ASSOCIATES MEDICAL GROUP GREENBRAE, CALIFORNIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sae H. Sohn, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	48	56	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.6	39.6	32.1	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.4	35.4	23.2	12.5
(Confidence Interval)	(33.0-60.3)	(22.2-50.5)	(13.0-36.4)	(3.5-29.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.0	37.0	25.5	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	37.0	26.0	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.2	23.9	16.0	7.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.9	4.2	8.9	12.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.7	6 / 19	4 / 18	1 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.7	1 / 19	3 / 18	2 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.2	6 / 17	5 / 13	2 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	13	14	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.6	3 / 13	3 / 14	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	33		11	
	42.4		4 / 11	
	2.2		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	82%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lawrence B. Werlin, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	83	62	59	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.0	37.1	35.6	15.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.9	30.6	30.5	13.2
(Confidence Interval)	(24.8–46.2)	(19.6–43.7)	(19.2–43.9)	(4.4–28.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	33.9	32.7	17.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.7	34.5	34.6	21.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.4	21.8	25.0	17.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.8	9.7	6.8	23.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.2	34.8	33.3	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.8	8.7	4.8	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.9	7 / 19	5 / 18	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	12	7	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	4 / 12	3 / 7	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		28	
	36		14.3	
	36.1		3.4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2.9		
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Coastal Fertility Medical Center, Inc.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	28%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ilene E. Hatch, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	20	26	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.6	30.0	15.4	3 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.6	30.0	11.5	3 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(33.9–72.5)	(11.9–54.3)	(2.4–30.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	62.5	6 / 16	15.0	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	65.2	6 / 15	3 / 15	3 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.4	5 / 15	1 / 15	3 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.3	20.0	23.1	6 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.7	4.5	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	9 / 15	1 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	0 / 6	1 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 15	1 / 6	2 / 3	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	8	10	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	2 / 8	3 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	3.3	4.0	4.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	18		7	
	12 / 18		4 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		4.1	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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–UCSD REGIONAL 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	48%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by V. Gabriel Garzo, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	62	40	54	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	67.7	57.5	44.4	6 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.7	45.0	25.9	2 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(46.4–71.9)	(29.3–61.5)	(15.0–39.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	63.8	47.4	33.3	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	67.3	47.4	36.8	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.2	34.2	23.7	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.5	5.0	22.2	5 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.9	26.1	12.5	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.4	0.0	16.7	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.2	5 / 18	5 / 14	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	13	9	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 19	6 / 13	2 / 9	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	4.1	4.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		24	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		25.0	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Partners–UCSD 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	21%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	7%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel H. Wood, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	12	14	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 7	4 / 12	3 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 7	4 / 12	3 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6	4 / 9	3 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6	4 / 8	3 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 6	2 / 8	3 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 7	3 / 12	6 / 14	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 3	2 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3	2 / 4	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	2	2	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 12	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	2.5	3.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		50	33	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		58.0	51.5	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8	3.2	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey S. Rakoff, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	16	19	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.0	2 / 16	1 / 19	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.2	2 / 16	1 / 19	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(9.6–32.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	2 / 16	1 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	2 / 16	1 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.8	1 / 16	1 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.8	0 / 16	1 / 19	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 13	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	2.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		2	
	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: 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

MISSION REPRODUCTIVE CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	21%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul W. Zarutskie, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	15	22	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	21.9	1 / 15	13.6	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.9	1 / 15	13.6	0 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(9.3–40.0)		(2.9–34.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.3	1 / 13	3 / 16	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18	1 / 10	3 / 8	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 18	1 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	2 / 15	27.3	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	8	1	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 14	3 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		7	
	3 / 6		1 / 7	
Number of transfers	1.7		2.4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mission Reproductive Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John D. Jacobson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	22	27	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.1	27.3	25.9	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.7	27.3	22.2	0 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(38.4–63.0)	(10.7–50.2)	(8.6–42.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.7	6 / 17	24.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.3	6 / 17	26.1	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	43.3	3 / 17	21.7	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.2	22.7	7.4	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.7	3 / 6	1 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.6	1 / 6	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.7	3 / 6	1 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	7	12	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	3 / 7	2 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.7	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		3 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3	3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Loma Linda University Center for Fertility and IVF

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	93%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	7%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bill Yee, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	37	42	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.4	40.5	47.6	4 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.9	32.4	33.3	1 / 19
(Confidence Interval)	(19.1–47.1)	(18.0–49.8)	(19.6–49.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.7	35.3	36.8	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	38.7	37.8	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.4	25.8	32.4	0 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.6	8.1	9.5	5 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	8 / 19	6 / 15	10.0	2 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 19	1 / 15	0.0	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 15	4 / 12	2 / 14	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	16	11	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.8	6 / 16	1 / 11	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	19		17	
	7 / 19		8 / 17	
	2.2		2.6	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Marrs, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	57	108	81
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.5	28.1	16.7	13.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.4	26.3	13.9	7.4
(Confidence Interval)	(27.6–52.2)	(15.5–39.7)	(8.0–21.9)	(2.8–15.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	34.9	18.3	10.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	37.5	19.5	11.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.2	25.0	15.6	9.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	24.6	24.1	32.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.9	3.8	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.1	2 / 16	3 / 18	1 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.4	3 / 16	1 / 18	1 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.3	5 / 15	3 / 15	1 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	20	26	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.2	10.0	34.6	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.4	2.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		85	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		35.3	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	27%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	30%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas J. Kim, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	19	20	16	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	10 / 19	45.0	4 / 16	2 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 19	30.0	3 / 16	1 / 14
(Confidence Interval)		(11.9–54.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 19	30.0	3 / 16	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 19	30.0	3 / 16	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 19	25.0	3 / 16	0 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 19	0.0	0 / 16	0 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	0 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 3	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 6	1 / 1	3 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	1.8	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	2.2			

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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	37%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	8%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vicken Sahakian, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	23	17	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.4	26.1	7 / 17	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.3	21.7	7 / 17	2 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(35.0–61.8)	(7.5–43.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.1	22.7	7 / 16	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	23.8	7 / 13	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.9	9.5	5 / 13	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.7	4.3	1 / 17	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.4	2 / 6	2 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.7	1 / 6	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.1	3 / 5	2 / 7	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	16	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 15	5 / 16	2 / 3	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.8	4.3	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		65	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		43.1	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

UCLA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	21%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by T.C. Jackson Wu, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	19	22	29
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.2	1 / 19	13.6	13.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.1	1 / 19	13.6	3.4
(Confidence Interval)	(20.2–52.5)		(2.9–34.9)	(0.1–17.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.1	1 / 15	3 / 19	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	1 / 11	3 / 17	1 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.9	1 / 11	3 / 17	1 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.7	4 / 19	13.6	27.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 16	0 / 1	0 / 3	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 16	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 13	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 1	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	3		1	
	1 / 3		1 / 1	
	3.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: UCLA 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

USC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	91%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	28%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	4%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	57%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	6%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard J. Paulson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	27	36	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.3	44.4	27.8	21.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	40.7	25.0	21.7
(Confidence Interval)	(14.7–49.4)	(22.4–61.2)	(12.1–42.2)	(7.5–43.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.1	42.3	29.0	5 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	42.3	29.0	5 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	14.8	19.2	16.1	4 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.7	3.7	13.9	17.4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.7	4.8	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 10	3 / 12	3 / 10	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	4 / 12	2 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 9	6 / 11	4 / 9	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	7	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 12	2 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	4.0	7.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		36	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		19.4	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: USC 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	38%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Beth A. Ary, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	9	15	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.0	2 / 9	2 / 15	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	2 / 9	2 / 15	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(11.5–43.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.7	2 / 8	2 / 13	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	2 / 8	2 / 11	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.2	2 / 8	2 / 11	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	1 / 9	2 / 15	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.9	2.8	5.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 8	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	1.0	5.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	23		8	
	43.5		1 / 8	
	3.4		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Specialty Medical Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	29%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert E. Anderson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	55	65	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.0	38.2	23.1	18.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6	32.7	18.5	13.2
(Confidence Interval)	(24.3–46.0)	(20.7–46.7)	(9.9–30.0)	(4.4–28.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	34.6	21.1	15.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	36.0	23.1	15.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.4	18.0	17.3	15.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.6	5.5	12.3	15.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.4	38.1	4 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	17.6	19.0	1 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	50.0	9 / 18	3 / 12	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	15	14	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	3 / 15	2 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.2	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		43	36	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		53.5	44.4	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3	2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	40%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Darush L. Mohyi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	13	2	7	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 13	0 / 2	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 13	0 / 2	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 13	0 / 2	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 13	0 / 2	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 13	0 / 2	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 7	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.0	4.3	5.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3		0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 3		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3		0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	6.0	7.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		3	
Number of transfers	0 / 1		0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4.0		5.7	
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Orange Surgery Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard J. Schmidt, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	42	48	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.1	38.1	33.3	6 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.9	35.7	29.2	2 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(17.1–40.8)	(21.6–52.0)	(17.0–44.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.3	46.9	30.4	2 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.3	46.9	31.1	2 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.8	31.3	24.4	1 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.9	23.8	4.2	1 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.8	3.7	5.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.9	5 / 16	3 / 16	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.5	1 / 16	1 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	9 / 17	5 / 15	3 / 14	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	8	8	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	3 / 8	2 / 8	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.9	3.1	4.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	32		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.9		6 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.3	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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
DEPARTMENT OF GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS
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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Amin Milki, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	259	184	295	144
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.2	27.7	18.0	18.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.9	23.9	13.2	12.5
(Confidence Interval)	(25.3–36.9)	(17.9–30.7)	(9.6–17.6)	(7.6–19.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6	26.3	15.1	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.9	27.3	16.3	15.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.9	15.5	13.8	14.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.8	9.2	12.2	12.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.3	27.5	15.1	7.4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.0	11.8	0.0	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.3	43.2	15.4	1 / 18
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	69	40	33	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.1	25.0	15.2	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	74		30	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.5		16.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Stanford University IVF/ART Program, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	20%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel A. Potter, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	576	380	358	171
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.2	28.4	25.7	14.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.6	22.4	19.0	9.4
(Confidence Interval)	(28.8–36.6)	(18.3–26.9)	(15.1–23.4)	(5.4–14.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	25.1	20.8	11.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.2	26.6	22.1	12.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.8	15.9	15.6	12.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.5	11.1	8.7	17.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.1	29.6	26.1	8.0
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.1	11.1	3.3	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.9	40.0	29.4	0 / 16
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	109	80	38	10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	25.0	34.2	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	192		79	
	41.1		32.9	
	2.9		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Huntington Reproductive Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	32%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bill Yee, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	48	41	76	41
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	58.3	48.8	26.3	22.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.1	48.8	21.1	22.0
(Confidence Interval)	(37.2–66.7)	(32.9–64.9)	(12.5–31.9)	(10.6–37.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	54.1	26.2	27.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.5	58.8	28.6	27.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.1	35.3	21.4	21.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.2	9.8	19.7	19.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.6	45.0	15.0	2 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.1	5.0	10.0	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.0	40.0	4 / 16	2 / 9
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	16	15	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	7 / 16	3 / 15	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	30		33	
	50.0		21.2	
	2.1		2.6	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John L. Gililand, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	247	135	125	49
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.9	34.8	27.2	8.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	26.7	21.6	4.1
(Confidence Interval)	(30.4–42.8)	(19.4–35.0)	(14.7–29.8)	(0.5–14.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.6	29.5	23.9	5.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	30.8	25.5	6.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.8	21.4	18.9	6.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.1	9.6	9.6	26.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.7	23.4	29.4	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.0	4.3	2.9	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.1	30.6	25.9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	72	48	35	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.7	25.0	8.6	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		104	36	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		57.7	38.9	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.4	2.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

SHER INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE–SACRAMENTO 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	23%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ellen Snowden, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	29	32	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.0	27.6	18.8	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	20.7	9.4	0 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(14.7–37.9)	(8.0–39.7)	(2.0–25.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.3	22.2	9.4	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.8	25.0	3 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.2	16.7	3 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.3	6.9	0.0	1 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	2.4	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 18	2 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 18	0 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 15	2 / 6	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	2.0	8.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	12		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 12			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine–Sacramento

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	20%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert K. Wei, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	13	4	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 12	3 / 13	2 / 4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 12	3 / 13	1 / 4	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	3 / 10	1 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	3 / 10	1 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 10	2 / 10	1 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 12	3 / 13	2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	4.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 3	1 / 3	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	2.7	3.0	3.5	
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	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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

MONTEREY BAY IVF PROGRAM

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	1%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward J. Ramirez, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	17	9	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.0	7 / 17	3 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	5 / 17	2 / 9	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(21.1–61.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	5 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5	5 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.8	4 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.0	1 / 17	0 / 9	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.1	1.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	5	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3	0 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		1	
	1 / 2		0 / 1	
	4.0		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility and Gynecology Center, Monterey Bay 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Arlene J. Morales, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	75	42	31	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.7	23.8	12.9	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.3	21.4	9.7	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(16.0–36.7)	(10.3–36.8)	(2.0–25.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.8	27.3	12.5	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.5	30.0	3 / 19	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.9	23.3	3 / 19	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.7	21.4	22.6	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	2 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.0	1 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 19	2 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
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	1.7	3.0		
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		2.7	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	48%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Benito Villanueva, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	13	11	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.0	1 / 13	2 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	1 / 13	2 / 11	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(16.5–54.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	1 / 9	2 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	1 / 8	2 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.6	1 / 8	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	4 / 13	0 / 11	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.1	2.2	1.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 10	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5	0 / 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	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IGO Medical Group of San Diego

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

NTC FERTILITY CLINIC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Larry R. Laufer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	32	15	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	40.6	10 / 15	3 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	25.0	6 / 15	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(18.7–45.1)	(11.5–43.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	26.7	6 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.4	27.6	6 / 13	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.6	13.8	4 / 13	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	6.3	0 / 15	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.7	3.5	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.2	4 / 13	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 13	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 16	4 / 8	2 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	9	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 19	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	5.0	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: NTC Fertility Clinic

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	Yes	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	45%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William P. Hummel, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	49	45	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.1	55.1	46.7	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.8	53.1	31.1	8.3
(Confidence Interval)	(42.2–65.2)	(38.3–67.5)	(18.2–46.6)	(1.0–27.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.8	57.8	35.9	2 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.5	57.8	36.8	2 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.4	44.4	28.9	2 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.1	8.2	13.3	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.2	29.6	19.0	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.7	0.0	0.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	23.1	3 / 14	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	34	12	16	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	73.5	3 / 12	10 / 16	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.6	3.8	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	48		11	
	79.2		6 / 11	
	2.3		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Minh N. Ho, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	5	9	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 9	3 / 5	4 / 9	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9	3 / 5	4 / 9	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9	3 / 5	4 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9	3 / 5	4 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 9	3 / 5	3 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	3.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 5	0 / 3	2 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	9		1	
	7 / 9		0 / 1	
	3.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Xpert Fertility Care of California

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Philip E. Chenette, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	190	174	190	121
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.9	29.3	30.0	9.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.7	21.3	25.8	6.6
(Confidence Interval)	(17.8–30.4)	(15.4–28.1)	(19.7–32.6)	(2.9–12.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.7	24.3	29.3	8.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.8	26.1	31.0	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.1	16.2	22.2	4.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.9	12.6	12.1	22.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.5	23.5	26.3	5 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	7.8	5.3	1 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.1	37.8	28.6	4 / 8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	85	63	37	14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.8	25.4	32.4	4 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	178		162	
	52.8		24.1	
	2.1		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Pacific 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

UCSF 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Victor Y. Fujimoto, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	114	144	102	92
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.2	39.6	39.2	20.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.2	34.0	33.3	16.3
(Confidence Interval)	(32.1–50.8)	(26.3–42.4)	(24.3–43.4)	(9.4–25.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	38.3	39.5	19.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.5	39.8	42.5	20.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.3	25.2	30.0	17.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.9	11.1	15.7	16.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.5	28.1	25.0	1 / 19
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.5	5.3	7.5	1 / 19
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.4	36.7	29.4	2 / 15
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	40	32	20	10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.5	37.5	25.0	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5	3.6	4.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	69		33	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.5		36.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: UCSF 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Valerie Baker, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	155	102	99	41
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.2	29.4	27.3	14.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.7	28.4	16.2	4.9
(Confidence Interval)	(22.6–37.5)	(19.9–38.2)	(9.5–24.9)	(0.6–16.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.8	36.3	18.8	8.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.8	36.7	20.0	8.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.3	15.2	12.5	8.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.3	21.6	14.1	39.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.8	43.3	25.9	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	13.3	0.0	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.0	58.6	6 / 16	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	58	39	19	10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.0	23.1	2 / 19	1 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	29		16	
	48.3		6 / 16	
	2.1		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, MD 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	52%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carmelo S. Sgarlata, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	4	5	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 16	2 / 4	0 / 5	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	2 / 4	0 / 5	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	2 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 13	2 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 16	1 / 4	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 7	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7	1 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 6	1 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		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: Carmelo S. Sgarlata, MD

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Louis N. Weckstein, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	229	149	128	67
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.3	27.5	27.3	19.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.9	23.5	22.7	10.4
(Confidence Interval)	(28.8–41.5)	(16.9–31.1)	(15.7–30.9)	(4.3–20.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	26.9	25.7	12.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.2	28.5	26.6	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.1	22.0	18.3	11.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.2	12.8	11.7	17.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.1	19.5	25.7	1 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.8	9.8	5.7	1 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.5	22.9	31.0	1 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	71	49	37	17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	24.5	27.0	6 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	98		58	
	42.9		37.9	
Number of transfers	2.4		2.5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

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?	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 GYNECOLOGY AND 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	93%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	7%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	29%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ingrid A. Rodi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	16	16	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.0	5 / 16	4 / 16	3 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	4 / 16	3 / 16	1 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(6.8–40.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 16	4 / 14	3 / 13	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 15	4 / 12	3 / 12	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 15	3 / 12	2 / 12	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	36.0	2 / 16	3 / 16	4 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 6	2 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	2 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 5	1 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	5.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 7	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Parker–Rosenman–Rodi Gynecology and 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, MD
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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	44%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tina B. Koopersmith, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	11	12	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	58.8	5 / 11	4 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.9	5 / 11	3 / 12	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(35.1–70.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.5	5 / 9	3 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.5	5 / 8	3 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.3	1 / 8	3 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.9	2 / 11	2 / 12	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.0	3 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	1 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 18	4 / 5	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	1.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	11		2	
	5 / 11		0 / 2	
	2.4		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Valley Center for Reproductive Health, Tina Koopersmith, MD

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	88%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	12%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Vermesh, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	46	66	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	52.2	59.1	39.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	43.5	43.9	24.2
(Confidence Interval)	(31.7–58.5)	(28.9–58.9)	(31.7–56.7)	(11.1–42.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	43.5	43.9	24.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.6	43.5	43.9	25.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.1	26.1	36.4	18.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.6	37.5	17.9	3 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.4	8.3	2.6	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	23.1	40.0	17.2	2 / 8
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	8	12	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 13	4 / 8	3 / 12	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	29		14	
	65.5		5 / 14	
	3.1		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Fertility and Gynecology, Vermesh 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	8%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul M. Greenberg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	6	5	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 5	2 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 5	2 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	2 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	2 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 5	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	3.4	1.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 1	1 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		2	
	0 / 2		1 / 2	
	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

**TREE OF LIFE CENTER
SNUNIT BEN-OZER, MD
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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	93%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	7%	Used gestational carrier	13%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	53%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	5%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Snunit Ben-Ozer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	2	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 5	1 / 2	4 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 5	1 / 2	3 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	1 / 2	3 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	1 / 2	3 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 4	1 / 2	2 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	4.0	4.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		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}	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Tree of Life Center, Snunit Ben-Ozer, MD

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary Hubert, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	128	94	121	52
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.3	30.9	19.8	9.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	26.6	14.9	5.8
(Confidence Interval)	(28.4–45.7)	(18.0–36.7)	(9.1–22.5)	(1.2–15.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	27.8	16.4	6.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.6	30.9	17.8	7.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.3	27.2	11.9	4.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.7	4.3	9.1	11.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.3	17.2	25.0	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.7	3.4	12.5	1 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.9	12.0	6 / 18	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	55	13	14	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.2	0 / 13	2 / 14	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	51		31	
	56.9		38.7	
	2.4		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility and Surgical Associates of California

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	20%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rifaat Salem, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	154	117	100	47
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.4	37.6	32.0	21.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.2	32.5	28.0	19.1
(Confidence Interval)	(34.3–50.4)	(24.1–41.8)	(19.5–37.9)	(9.1–33.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.5	34.9	32.6	23.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.1	35.5	32.6	24.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.9	22.4	19.8	21.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.2	6.8	14.0	19.1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.1	29.5	31.3	2 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.0	6.8	12.5	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	49.2	36.8	39.3	1 / 9
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	4	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13	2 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	5.2	4.8	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	8		2	
	4 / 8		0 / 2	
	4.5		5.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Deborah L. Smith, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	26	16	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.3	42.3	5 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.9	38.5	4 / 16	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(21.4–44.0)	(20.2–59.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	10 / 18	4 / 13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	10 / 17	4 / 12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.8	8 / 17	3 / 12	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.2	30.8	3 / 16	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.2	3.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.2	3 / 11	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.3	0 / 11	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.8	2 / 10	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	12	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	3 / 12	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	25		29	
	40.0		27.6	
	2.4		2.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	90%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	45%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul C. Magarelli, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	17	13	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.8	7 / 17	4 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.4	7 / 17	2 / 13	1 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(33.0–60.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	7 / 14	2 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	63.4	7 / 12	2 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	36.6	3 / 12	2 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.1	3 / 17	1 / 13	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	4.2	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	44.8	2 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	2 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.3	4 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
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	2.8	3.0	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	7		6	
Number of transfers	5 / 7		1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3.0		3.3	
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, MD, PROFESSIONAL LLC, DBA
THE FERTILITY CENTER OF 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric H. Silverstein, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	16	10	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	59.1	8 / 16	5 / 10	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.5	7 / 16	3 / 10	
(Confidence Interval)	(32.2–75.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.0	7 / 15	3 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.0	7 / 13	3 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.0	6 / 13	2 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.1	1 / 16	2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.2	1.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 13	1 / 8	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 13	1 / 8	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 12	1 / 7	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.0	1.0	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		2	
	4 / 6		0 / 2	
	1.7		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Eric H. Silverstein, MD, Professional LLC, dba The Fertility Center of Colorado

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Susan W. Trout, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	42	34	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.6	40.5	26.5	3 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.6	28.6	17.6	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(20.0–40.8)	(15.7–44.6)	(6.8–34.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	35.3	22.2	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	36.4	28.6	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.3	24.2	28.6	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.0	19.0	20.6	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	17.9	3 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	1 / 17	0 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	16.7	4 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	12	11	10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	3 / 12	1 / 11	1 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	21		26	
	47.6		26.9	
	2.0		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	35%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William B. Schoolcraft, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	270	190	136	68
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	65.6	63.2	50.7	42.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.6	56.3	41.9	29.4
(Confidence Interval)	(53.5–65.5)	(48.9–63.5)	(33.5–50.7)	(19.0–41.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.7	58.2	43.2	32.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.1	59.8	44.5	33.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.5	36.9	28.9	25.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	3.2	2.9	8.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	48.0	34.2	26.1	27.6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.6	5.8	10.1	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	47.8	38.3	35.1	25.0
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	57	35	26	12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.9	37.1	42.3	3 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	202		49	
	81.2		40.8	
	2.2		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin E. Bachus, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	12	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	58.3	6 / 12	3 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	6 / 12	3 / 6	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(32.8–74.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.5	6 / 12	3 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.1	6 / 11	3 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.3	1 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.2	0 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.8	4.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	8 / 14	4 / 6	2 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 14	1 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 13	5 / 6	2 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.3	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	7		1	
	7 / 7		0 / 1	
	2.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Rocky Mountain Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	28%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce H. Albrecht, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	130	79	69	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.6	32.9	33.3	3 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	25.3	20.3	2 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(30.1–47.4)	(16.2–36.4)	(11.6–31.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.0	33.3	24.1	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	34.5	24.1	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.2	15.5	20.7	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.2	24.1	15.9	7 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.8	42.3	13.0	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.9	7.7	0.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.0	55.0	2 / 14	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	7	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 14	3 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	55		8	
	67.3		5 / 8	
	2.1		1.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

CONNECTICUT FERTILITY ASSOCIATES BRIDGEPORT, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	22%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael B. Doyle, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	123	59	92	48
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.2	28.8	26.1	14.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.1	27.1	19.6	4.2
(Confidence Interval)	(25.8-43.2)	(16.4-40.3)	(12.0-29.1)	(0.5-14.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	28.6	20.7	4.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.8	29.6	22.5	5.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.8	20.4	20.0	5.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.4	5.1	5.4	14.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.0	5 / 17	12.5	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.3	2 / 17	0.0	1 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.1	5 / 16	2 / 18	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	10	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 15	3 / 10	2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	30		10	
	46.7		4 / 10	
	2.3		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Connecticut Fertility Associates

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John C. Nulsen, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	307	196	202	102
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.2	36.7	29.7	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.7	32.1	20.3	11.8
(Confidence Interval)	(37.1–48.4)	(25.7–39.2)	(15.0–26.5)	(6.2–19.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.8	41.2	26.1	18.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.4	42.9	28.7	18.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.6	29.3	23.1	14.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.7	21.9	22.3	35.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.1	30.6	20.0	7 / 17
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.0	1.4	5.0	0 / 17
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.3	31.7	19.5	3 / 12
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	64	54	22	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.8	33.3	27.3	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	52		12	
	59.6		6 / 12	
	2.1		2.3	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 FERTILITY CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	20%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pasquale Patrizio, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	131	78	70	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.0	33.3	12.9	10.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.2	28.2	12.9	5.0
(Confidence Interval)	(29.8–47.1)	(18.6–39.5)	(6.1–23.0)	(0.6–16.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	34.4	16.7	6.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.2	36.7	20.0	8.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.3	31.7	20.0	8.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.6	17.9	22.9	27.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.7	11.5	0 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.9	7.7	0 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.0	13.6	0 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	10	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	3 / 10	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	40		4	
	70.0		0 / 4	
	2.3		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Yale 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CONNECTICUT NORWALK, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	19%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark P. Leondires, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	134	102	83	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.8	42.2	26.5	18.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.8	38.2	16.9	7.9
(Confidence Interval)	(27.7–44.6)	(28.8–48.4)	(9.5–26.7)	(1.7–21.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.7	43.8	21.2	10.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	44.3	22.2	11.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.0	35.2	20.6	7.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.7	12.7	20.5	26.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.3	25.6	18.2	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.7	9.3	0.0	1 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.0	20.5	1 / 14	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	7	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.9	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	31		4	
	38.7		0 / 4	
	2.5		1.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of Connecticut

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 INSTITUTE STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	29%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gad Lavy, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	124	97	116	78
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.1	32.0	12.9	9.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	26.8	7.8	9.0
(Confidence Interval)	(28.6–46.2)	(18.3–36.8)	(3.6–14.2)	(3.7–17.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.0	29.2	9.3	11.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.7	31.3	10.5	13.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.1	26.5	5.8	11.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.4	8.2	16.4	19.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.6	9.7	3 / 15	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.9	3.2	1 / 15	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	26.1	15.4	4 / 9	1 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	56	51	38	16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.9	11.8	21.1	1 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	44		43	
	25.0		18.6	
	2.5		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New England 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	23%	Ovulatory dysfunction	26%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frances W. Ginsburg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	11	9	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 15	3 / 11	1 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 15	3 / 11	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 13	3 / 8	0 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 13	3 / 8	0 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 13	2 / 8	0 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 15	3 / 11	4 / 9	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 1	1 / 3		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	2 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	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: The Stamford 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	7%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey B. Russell, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	113	57	38	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.6	22.8	26.3	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.9	17.5	15.8	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(23.4–41.3)	(8.7–29.9)	(6.0–31.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	22.7	21.4	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.9	25.6	24.0	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.4	17.9	12.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.7	22.8	26.3	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.5	2 / 13	3 / 10	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.4	1 / 13	0 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.8	3 / 10	3 / 6	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	6	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 14	2 / 6	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	1.8	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	17		8	
	6 / 17		3 / 8	
	3.1		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	17%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald F. Feinberg, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	32	36	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.4	37.5	19.4	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1	31.3	16.7	2 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(31.4–55.3)	(16.1–50.0)	(6.4–32.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.8	41.7	28.6	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.4	43.5	30.0	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.6	39.1	20.0	2 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.3	25.0	41.7	4 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.7	1 / 12	3 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.7	0 / 12	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.0	1 / 10	2 / 6	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	10	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 11	4 / 10	1 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.2	3.0	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}	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

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	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	32%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Segars, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	227	92	89	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.6	41.3	42.7	21.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	33.7	28.1	17.9
(Confidence Interval)	(41.8–55.2)	(24.2–44.3)	(19.1–38.6)	(6.1–36.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.9	36.9	30.9	19.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.2	37.8	32.1	19.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.7	28.0	19.2	11.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.8	8.7	9.0	7.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.1	23.7	31.6	4 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.4	5.3	7.9	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.0	25.8	40.0	2 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	14	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 15	8 / 14	1 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.9	1.8	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 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	36%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Safa Rifka, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	47	96	50
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.0	31.9	26.0	24.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.2	23.4	17.7	14.0
(Confidence Interval)	(5.8–35.8)	(12.3–38.0)	(10.7–26.8)	(5.8–26.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.7	30.6	25.8	21.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.7	31.4	25.8	21.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.2	22.9	19.7	18.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	24.1	23.4	31.3	36.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 9	3 / 15	16.0	1 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 15	0.0	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 5	3 / 11	4 / 17	1 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	10	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 11	2 / 10	1 / 9	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	19		6	
	5 / 19		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Columbia Fertility 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	33%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul R. Gindoff, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	63	79	36
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.1	33.3	15.2	13.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.8	22.2	11.4	11.1
(Confidence Interval)	(18.8–40.6)	(12.7–34.5)	(5.3–20.5)	(3.1–26.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	23.3	12.7	12.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	27.5	13.8	12.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.6	17.6	10.8	12.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.1	4.8	10.1	8.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.8	14.3	3 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.6	19.0	1 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.1	5 / 14	2 / 9	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	11	16	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.7	3 / 11	1 / 16	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 4	
	Average number of embryos transferred		4.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

JAMES A. SIMON, MD, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	100%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	46%
				Male factor	46%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James A. Simon, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	0	4	4	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b		2 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)		2 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 3	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b		2 / 3	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b		0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0	3.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b		0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 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	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		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: James A. Simon, MD, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maurice (Moshe) R. Peress, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	16	23	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.1	5 / 16	30.4	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	2 / 16	26.1	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(11.5–43.4)		(10.2–48.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.7	2 / 16	28.6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.7	2 / 16	30.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.3	2 / 16	25.0	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	0 / 16	8.7	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 9	0 / 5	1 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 8	0 / 2	1 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		0	
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark S. Denker, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	34	18	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	29.4	3 / 18	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	23.5	2 / 18	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(21.5–55.1)	(10.7–41.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.4	25.0	2 / 17	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	27.6	2 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	20.7	2 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.7	5.9	1 / 18	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 14	2 / 10	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 14	0 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 13	2 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	5	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 5		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4		1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	17		6	
	7 / 17		2 / 6	
	2.9		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Palm Beach Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tibor E. Polcz, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	14	12	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	59.3	8 / 14	3 / 12	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	6 / 14	2 / 12	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(28.7–68.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	6 / 13	2 / 11	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.0	6 / 13	2 / 10	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.0	4 / 13	2 / 10	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	1 / 14	1 / 12	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.5		
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	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 FERTILITY INSTITUTE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward A. Zbella, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	84	36	29	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.8	27.8	20.7	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	22.2	17.2	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(27.7–49.3)	(10.1–39.2)	(5.8–35.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.0	22.9	19.2	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.2	25.0	20.0	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.3	18.8	12.0	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.4	2.8	10.3	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.3	3 / 10	1 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	14.6	0 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.8	2 / 8	2 / 5	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	1	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	0 / 1		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0		2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	30		5	
	36.7		1 / 5	
	2.5		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Florida Fertility Institute

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA
DR. CATHERINE COWART
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 71–80.

2004 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	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Catherine Cowart, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	27	21	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	23.5	18.5	14.3	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.5	18.5	4.8	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(10.7–41.2)	(6.3–38.1)	(0.1–23.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.6	23.8	1 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.0	23.8	1 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.0	14.3	0 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	20.6	22.2	28.6	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	1 / 5	2 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 8	2 / 5	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Associates, PA, Dr. Catherine Cowart

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	15%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jacob L. Glock, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	5	8	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 14	1 / 5	3 / 8	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 14	1 / 5	2 / 8	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 14	1 / 5	2 / 8	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12	1 / 4	2 / 8	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 12	1 / 4	2 / 8	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 8	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1	2 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2	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: Southwest Florida Fertility Center, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Craig R. Sweet, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	39	15	18	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.7	6 / 15	1 / 18	2 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	6 / 15	0 / 18	2 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(19.1–50.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.2	6 / 12	0 / 14	2 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.2	6 / 12	0 / 13	2 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	14.7	3 / 12	0 / 13	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.8	3 / 15	4 / 18	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	4.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	8 / 19	1 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 19	2 / 6	0 / 1	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 13	3 / 6		1 / 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	2.5	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		8	
	3 / 6		1 / 8	
	2.7		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Specialists in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	20%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by R. Stan Williams, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	24	18	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.6	54.2	5 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	33.3	3 / 18	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(17.6–47.1)	(15.6–55.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.5	34.8	3 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.1	36.4	3 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.3	22.7	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.8	4.2	3 / 18	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.7	2.2	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	15.0	3 / 13	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.0	0 / 13	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 13	3 / 8	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	4	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.5	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	13		0	
	5 / 13			
	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	88%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert C. Pyle, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	13	9	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	9 / 13	1 / 9	4 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 13	1 / 9	2 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13	1 / 7	2 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13	1 / 7	2 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 13	0 / 7	2 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 13	2 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.7	3.2	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	1 / 1	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
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	2.7	1.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		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: Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marwan M. Shaykh, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	4	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.1	0 / 4	3 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.7	0 / 4	1 / 11	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(7.5–43.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 16	0 / 2	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 16	0 / 2	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 16	0 / 2	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	30.4	2 / 4	1 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.5	3.5	5.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 6		0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6		0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 5		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	1 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	11		1	
	5 / 11		0 / 1	
	3.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Assisted Fertility Program of North Florida

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	26%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin L. Winslow, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	276	124	83	39
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.5	37.1	28.9	20.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.0	29.8	24.1	15.4
(Confidence Interval)	(32.3–44.1)	(22.0–38.7)	(15.4–34.7)	(5.9–30.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.1	35.9	29.4	18.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.2	37.8	29.9	18.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.1	24.5	25.4	15.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.8	16.9	18.1	15.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.5	34.8	20.8	2 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.8	2.2	0.0	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.8	35.1	15.0	1 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	123	49	15	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.0	28.6	5 / 15	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	58		23	
	43.1		34.8	
	2.4		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

JACKSONVILLE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	11%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	35%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	1%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael D. Fox, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	38	13	6	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.8	3 / 13	1 / 6	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.6	3 / 13	1 / 6	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(17.5–48.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	3 / 13	1 / 4	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	3 / 13	1 / 4	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.4	2 / 13	1 / 4	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.2	0 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.5	3.3	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 14	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 12	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	4.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	13		3	
	3 / 13		0 / 3	
	2.5		3.3	

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	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

GENE F. MANKO, MD, INC.
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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	26%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gene F. Manko, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	13	12	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	60.0	5 / 13	0 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	4 / 13	0 / 12	1 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(18.0–57.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	4 / 13	0 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	4 / 11	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	0 / 11	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.0	0 / 13	0 / 12	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 15	4 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	0 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 9	4 / 4		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	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}	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Gene F. Manko, MD, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David I. Hoffman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	218	113	99	41
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.5	33.6	35.4	12.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.8	24.8	30.3	4.9
(Confidence Interval)	(23.8–36.4)	(17.1–33.8)	(21.5–40.4)	(0.6–16.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.7	28.3	33.7	6.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	29.8	36.1	6.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.1	23.4	28.9	6.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	12.4	10.1	19.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	22.6	18.4	17.1	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.4	2.6	2.9	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.7	21.4	20.0	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	39	20	8	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.5	30.0	2 / 8	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	60		18	
	36.7		2 / 18	
	2.3		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Florida

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 & 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	82%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	11%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Diran Chamoun, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	11	6	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 11	5 / 11	2 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 11	4 / 11	2 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	4 / 11	2 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	4 / 11	2 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 10	2 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 11	0 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 4	2 / 5	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 4	2 / 4	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	1.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	11		2	
	5 / 11		1 / 2	
	2.4		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility & Reproductive Medicine Center for Women

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael H. Jacobs, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	143	63	59	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.0	36.5	32.2	19.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.0	28.6	22.0	14.3
(Confidence Interval)	(33.8–50.5)	(17.9–41.3)	(12.3–34.7)	(3.0–36.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.5	34.0	32.5	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.8	35.3	36.1	3 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.5	27.5	19.4	3 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.8	15.9	32.2	14.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.6	30.4	8 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.1	0.0	0 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 18	6 / 13	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	40	9	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	2 / 9	4 / 9	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	28		12	
	64.3		7 / 12	
	2.2		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael D. Graubert, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	21	14	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.9	38.1	3 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.7	23.8	3 / 14	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(15.6–42.6)	(8.2–47.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	25.0	3 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.1	5 / 19	3 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	4 / 19	3 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.6	4.8	0 / 14	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 15	5 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12	4 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	11		7	
	5 / 11		3 / 7	
	2.6		2.1	

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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 MIAMI INFERTILITY CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	35%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George R. Attia, MD

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	5 / 11	3 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 11	1 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 10	0 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 11	0 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 5	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 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		2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	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 Miami Infertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randall A. Loy, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	150	81	60	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.0	24.7	20.0	10.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.7	24.7	16.7	5.0
(Confidence Interval)	(21.6–36.6)	(15.8–35.5)	(8.3–28.5)	(0.1–24.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	27.0	19.6	1 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.2	30.8	23.3	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.4	23.1	18.6	1 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.0	8.6	15.0	15.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	44.4	20.0	2 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.4	15.0	0 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.9	25.0	2 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	5	5	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 17	0 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 17		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		1.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, MD, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank C. Riggall, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	11	10	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	20.0	2 / 11	2 / 10	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10.0	2 / 11	1 / 10	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(1.2–31.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 15	2 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	25.0	5 / 11	5 / 10	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		1	
	0 / 2		0 / 1	
	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Frank C. Riggall, MD, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, LLC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	27%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry A. Ripps, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	17	21	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.3	5 / 17	19.0	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.8	3 / 17	14.3	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(16.5–41.6)		(3.0–36.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 12	3 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.9	3 / 11	3 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.9	3 / 11	2 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.7	5 / 17	23.8	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 18	2 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 18	0 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 15	0 / 3	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		0	
	2 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New Leaders in Infertility & Endocrinology, LLC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	14%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Julio E. Pabon, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	24	33	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	25.0	18.2	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2	20.8	9.1	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(29.8–61.3)	(7.1–42.2)	(1.9–24.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.8	25.0	10.7	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.6	5 / 17	12.0	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	51.5	3 / 17	8.0	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.3	16.7	15.2	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	14.3	2 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 19	2 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	4	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7	2 / 4	2 / 3	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	28		14	
	42.9		3 / 14	
	2.4		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center and Applied Genetics of Florida, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 SOUTH 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maria Bustillo, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	159	120	115	41
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.3	35.0	20.9	22.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	30.8	15.7	12.2
(Confidence Interval)	(29.6–45.1)	(22.7–39.9)	(9.5–23.6)	(4.1–26.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	38.9	23.1	16.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.4	43.5	30.0	20.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.8	32.9	23.3	20.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.2	20.8	32.2	24.4
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.7	28.6	20.8	0 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.0	24.3	4 / 18	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	8	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 17	4 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	55		17	
	61.8		4 / 17	
	2.0		1.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	3%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	2%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen W. Welden, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	15	10	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	12 / 18	5 / 15	6 / 10	3 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 18	3 / 15	6 / 10	1 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 18	3 / 15	6 / 9	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 18	3 / 15	6 / 9	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 18	2 / 15	5 / 9	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 18	0 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 12	1 / 5	2 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 5	1 / 3	1 / 6	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	9		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE GROUP 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marc Bernhisel, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	212	117	80	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.4	41.9	26.3	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	35.9	20.0	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(32.1–45.6)	(27.2–45.3)	(11.9–30.4)	(0.0–14.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	40.4	23.2	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.1	42.0	28.1	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.0	28.0	22.8	0.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.6	11.1	13.8	4.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.8	24.5	19.0	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	6.1	0.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.1	33.3	3 / 16	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	9	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.3	2.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	54		7	
	46.3		4 / 7	
	1.9		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Reproductive Medicine 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	90%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	10%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	32%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	5%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Minna R. Selub, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	8	5	12	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 8	2 / 5	3 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 8	2 / 5	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7	2 / 5	2 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7	2 / 5	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 7	2 / 5	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 12	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 1	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 1	0 / 2	1 / 2	
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	6.0		4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	19		3	
	5 / 19		1 / 3	
	3.5		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: F.I.R.S.T., Florida Institute for Reproductive Sciences and Technologies

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 ASSISTED REPRODUCTION & ENDOCRINOLOGY WINTER PARK, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	37%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark P. Trolice, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	17	21	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	8 / 17	14.3	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.0	6 / 17	4.8	0 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(29.3–61.5)		(0.1–23.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.4	6 / 15	1 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6	6 / 14	1 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.0	6 / 14	1 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	2 / 17	19.0	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0	2.8	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.0	0 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.0	0 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	8 / 18	0 / 6	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	1 / 3	1 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	11		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 11		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of Assisted Reproduction & 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 REPRODUCTIVE CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donna R. Session, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	57	20	20	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.9	45.0	30.0	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.9	35.0	20.0	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(30.7–57.6)	(15.4–59.2)	(5.7–43.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	7 / 16	4 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6	7 / 16	4 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.1	6 / 16	3 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.3	20.0	45.0	3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.4	3 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.9	1 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	44.0	1 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	7	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	3 / 7		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		9	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		6 / 9	
	Average number of embryos transferred		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carolyn R. Kaplan, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	129	89	28	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.6	30.3	21.4	2 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.9	23.6	10.7	1 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(26.7–43.8)	(15.2–33.8)	(2.3–28.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	28.0	14.3	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	30.0	14.3	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.0	22.9	9.5	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.5	15.7	25.0	6 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.5	22.2	2 / 6	2 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.3	7.4	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.7	23.8	1 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	51	26	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.3	15.4	1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	26		13	
	42.3		2 / 13	
	2.8		1.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Georgia Reproductive Specialists

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joe B. Massey, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	323	171	175	59
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.0	42.1	28.6	11.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	28.7	17.7	8.5
(Confidence Interval)	(32.2–43.0)	(22.0–36.1)	(12.4–24.2)	(2.8–18.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.5	34.5	21.2	11.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.0	38.0	23.5	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.5	23.3	18.9	12.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.8	17.0	16.6	25.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.1	33.3	18.0	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.0	8.3	8.0	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.2	38.8	19.4	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	124	65	42	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	36.9	28.6	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.3	4.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	90		77	
	60.0		32.5	
	2.1		3.3	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 INFERTILITY ASSOCIATES AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Adelina M. Emmi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	9	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 12	6 / 9	2 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 12	5 / 9	2 / 6	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 11	5 / 9	2 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 11	5 / 9	2 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 11	5 / 9	2 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 12	0 / 9	3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 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: Reproductive Medicine and Infertility Associates

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

SERVY INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AUGUSTA, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Servy Edouard, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	12	2	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.7	4 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	4 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(21.8–57.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	4 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	4 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.8	4 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.9	2 / 12	1 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 12	0 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 12	0 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 12	0 / 4		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.5		
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: Servy Institute for Reproductive Endocrinology

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

COLUMBUS CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & INFERTILITY COLUMBUS, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	56%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Prakash J. Thiruppathi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	4	7	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.2	4 / 4	2 / 7	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	4 / 4	2 / 7	
(Confidence Interval)	(19.7–53.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	4 / 4	2 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.3	4 / 4	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.5	4 / 4	2 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 4	0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		6.0	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	4		0	
	1 / 4			
	3.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Columbus Center for Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William J. Butler, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	8	2	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	65.0	3 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	1 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(31.5–76.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	1 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	11 / 19	1 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	7 / 19	1 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 11	0 / 1	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	3.0	1.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		1	
	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: 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE SAVANNAH, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Patrick L. Blohm, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	38	11	2	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	60.5	5 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.9	5 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(40.8–73.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.5	5 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	62.9	5 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.3	3 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.6	1 / 11	0 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.1	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.7	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	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}	3 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Georgia Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James P. Toner, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	193	82	61	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.9	23.2	24.6	3 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.6	20.7	14.8	2 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(25.1–38.7)	(12.6–31.1)	(7.0–26.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.1	23.3	16.7	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	25.8	17.3	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.4	13.6	13.5	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.4	11.0	11.5	0 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.3	8 / 19	4 / 15	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.0	2 / 19	1 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.5	8 / 17	2 / 9	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	58	21	10	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.6	19.0	3 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.0	3.1	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	33		6	
	48.5		0 / 6	
	1.9		2.7	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 OF HAWAII 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 71–80.

2004 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	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Christopher T. Huang, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	12	15	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 15	5 / 12	3 / 15	4 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 15	3 / 12	3 / 15	2 / 13
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 14	3 / 10	3 / 13	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 14	3 / 10	3 / 12	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 14	3 / 10	2 / 12	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 15	2 / 12	2 / 15	2 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.8	2.3	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 6	0 / 5	1 / 3	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 3	1 / 3	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	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Center of Hawaii

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 HAWAII 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	<1%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	64%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Benton H. Chun, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	21	19	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.3	47.6	6 / 19	6 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	38.1	2 / 19	2 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(14.7–49.4)	(18.1–61.6)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	38.1	2 / 19	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.1	38.1	2 / 18	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.9	19.0	1 / 18	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	0 / 19	0 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 13	3 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 13	1 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 9	4 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	4.0	1.7	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	11		2	
	6 / 11		0 / 2	
	2.5		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Hawaii

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	47%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas S. Kosasa, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	45	53	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.2	33.3	20.8	0 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.9	31.1	17.0	0 / 19
(Confidence Interval)	(25.3–47.6)	(18.2–46.6)	(8.1–29.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.4	34.1	19.1	0 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	36.8	20.9	0 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.6	18.4	16.3	0 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.4	8.9	11.3	2 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.6	7 / 15	3 / 11	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.9	1 / 15	0 / 11	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	28.6	7 / 14	2 / 9	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	12	13	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 18	6 / 12	3 / 13	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	19		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 19		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.0	

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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	40%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kenneth K. C. Vu, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	49	82	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.7	12.2	12.2	9.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	10.2	8.5	9.5
(Confidence Interval)	(13.7–32.8)	(3.4–22.2)	(3.5–16.8)	(1.2–30.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.3	11.9	9.3	2 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.7	12.2	10.3	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.6	9.8	4.4	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.6	14.3	8.5	19.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	15.0	1 / 6	4 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	20.0	0 / 6	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 18	1 / 5	4 / 7	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	6	5	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	14		9	
	5 / 14		2 / 9	
	2.8		3.1	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John L. Frattarelli, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	6	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 11	2 / 6	2 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 11	2 / 6	2 / 6	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9	2 / 6	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9	2 / 6	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 9	2 / 6	1 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	3.2	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	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?	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Russell A. Foulk, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	29	30	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.1	41.4	30.0	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.8	31.0	30.0	2 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(33.6–54.3)	(15.3–50.8)	(14.7–49.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	32.1	36.0	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.2	32.1	36.0	2 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.8	14.3	32.0	2 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.2	3.4	16.7	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.1	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.0	2 / 12	3 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.0	4 / 12	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	26.2	5 / 9	1 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	10	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.2	3 / 10	1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	32		32	
	56.3		37.5	
	2.6		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	89%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	23%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	9%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	2%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Zvi Binor, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	40	15	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	17.0	17.5	1 / 15	2 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.1	15.0	0 / 15	2 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(6.7–27.6)	(5.7–29.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.0	19.4	0 / 13	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.3	22.2	0 / 12	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	10.2	18.5	0 / 12	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.7	22.5	2 / 15	4 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.5	2.9	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 8	1 / 6		0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	3		1	
	0 / 3		0 / 1	
	3.3		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

LIFE–WOMEN’S HEALTH CENTER BERWYN, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	94%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	5%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel A. Rostein, MD

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	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 5	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	3.0	1.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 2		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 4	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Life–Women’s Health Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

CHICAGO WOMEN'S WELLNESS CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	16%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	42%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jan Friberg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	9	12	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 10	4 / 9	0 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 10	3 / 9	0 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	3 / 6	0 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7	3 / 4	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 7	2 / 4	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 10	3 / 9	3 / 12	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.3	3.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 4	1 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	0 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 3	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	2.5	2.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		5	
	0 / 6		1 / 5	
	3.2		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Chicago Women's Wellness 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 HUMAN REPRODUCTION (IHR) 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	<1%	Other factor	67%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ilan Tur-Kaspa, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	59	47	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.4	37.3	21.3	3 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.2	35.6	17.0	2 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(21.3–40.4)	(23.6–49.1)	(7.6–30.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.2	38.2	17.4	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.3	43.8	19.5	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.2	33.3	19.5	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.3	6.8	2.1	1 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.5	22.7	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.9	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.6	23.8	0 / 8	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	14	3	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 19	0 / 14	1 / 3	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	22		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Human Reproduction (IHR)

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edmond Confino, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	193	148	149	69
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.5	31.1	29.5	17.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.3	25.7	20.8	8.7
(Confidence Interval)	(30.5–44.5)	(18.9–33.5)	(14.6–28.2)	(3.3–18.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	28.1	24.6	10.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	28.8	24.8	10.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.7	19.7	20.0	6.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.7	8.8	15.4	15.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	34.8	13.6	2 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.8	31.6	19.4	2 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	46	36	20	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	36.1	40.0	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	30		28	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0		35.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

RIVER NORTH IVF-FERTILITY CENTERS OF ILLINOIS 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Aaron S. Lifchez, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	886	411	357	157
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.3	20.7	13.7	4.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.8	15.8	10.1	2.5
(Confidence Interval)	(20.1–25.7)	(12.4–19.7)	(7.2–13.7)	(0.7–6.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.4	19.3	13.3	3.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.2	20.6	15.8	4.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.7	15.2	13.2	4.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.7	18.0	24.4	26.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.5	27.1	10.2	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.1	0.0	4.1	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.1	26.2	16.7	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	96	40	23	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.4	30.0	21.7	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		20	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		30.0	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: River North IVF–Fertility Centers of Illinois

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	94%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	20%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	3%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mary Wood-Molo, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	32	28	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.0	25.0	21.4	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.8	15.6	10.7	1 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(12.1–39.5)	(5.3–32.8)	(2.3–28.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.3	21.7	12.0	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.8	25.0	12.5	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.4	15.0	8.3	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.5	28.1	10.7	4 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 13	2 / 8	1 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 13	1 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 10	2 / 5	1 / 3	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	5	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	2.5	1.0
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	3.6		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Helen Kim, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	17	13	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	20.5	4 / 17	3 / 13	3 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	15.9 (6.6–30.1)	3 / 17	1 / 13	1 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.4	3 / 13	1 / 10	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.0	3 / 12	1 / 9	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	12.0	2 / 12	0 / 9	1 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.6	4 / 17	3 / 13	6 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 9	1 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 7	1 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	5	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.0	2 / 5	2 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	3.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	4		4	
Number of transfers	4		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard E. Leach, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	19	27	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.5	5 / 19	7.4	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	4 / 19	7.4	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(14.0–38.9)		(0.9–24.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.3	4 / 19	2 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.5	4 / 15	2 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.5	4 / 15	2 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.5	0 / 19	29.6	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.4	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 19	1 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 19	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	3	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 12	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.3	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		3	
	0 / 1		1 / 3	
	1.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Illinois at Chicago IVF Program

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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/JOLIET IVF CREST HILL, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by R. Scott Springer, DO

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	65	21	10	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.2	23.8	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.6	19.0	1 / 10	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(14.8–36.9)	(5.4–41.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	4 / 15	1 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.2	4 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.4	2 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.8	28.6	3 / 10	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 19	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 19	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 16	2 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12	2 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.2	2.0	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	8		2	
	5 / 8		0 / 2	
	2.1		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Health/Joliet IVF

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Amos E. Madanes, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	128	53	19	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	19.5	20.8	2 / 19	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	17.2 (11.1–24.9)	13.2 (5.5–25.3)	2 / 19	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	17.5	2 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.4	18.4	2 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.3	13.2	2 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.7	24.5	7 / 19	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.0	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}	31.8	2 / 7	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	11	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10.8	0 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	1.8	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	7		4	
	2 / 7		0 / 4	
	3.4		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	93%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John S. Rinehart, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	39	38	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.5	30.8	44.7	6 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.1	25.6	28.9	3 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(31.2–57.6)	(13.0–42.1)	(15.4–45.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	28.6	28.9	3 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	32.3	36.7	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.1	19.4	23.3	3 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.5	10.3	0.0	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	46.4	3 / 12	5 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.6	1 / 12	1 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	50.0	4 / 10	4 / 11	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	3	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 6	1 / 3		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	1.7		1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	19		10	
	10 / 19		6 / 10	
	3.1		2.8	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard Sherbahn, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	195	59	40	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	68.7	49.2	45.0	5 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.6	37.3	32.5	4 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(57.5–71.3)	(25.0–50.9)	(18.6–49.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	66.0	41.5	37.1	4 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	67.7	42.3	43.3	4 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.5	28.8	36.7	3 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.1	10.2	12.5	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	49.3	34.5	2 / 18	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.7	0.0	0 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	47.6	31.8	2 / 13	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	9	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 19	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		19	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		6 / 19	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.3	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

CHICAGO INFERTILITY ASSOCIATES HANOVER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	46%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%		100%	Ovulatory dysfunction	18%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%		0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%		0%	Endometriosis	9%		
		Used gestational carrier		Uterine factor	0%		
				Male factor	0%	Female factors only	0%
						Female & male factors	9%

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ketan N. Jobanputra, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	4	2	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 2	0 / 1		
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		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: Chicago Infertility Associates

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	37%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward L. Marut, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	532	349	316	150
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.5	36.4	23.1	15.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.0	30.1	19.0	10.7
(Confidence Interval)	(30.0–38.2)	(25.3–35.2)	(14.8–23.8)	(6.2–16.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.2	34.1	23.5	12.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.3	35.2	25.5	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.8	22.1	19.6	11.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.9	11.7	19.3	15.3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.4	29.9	23.3	8.7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.0	7.9	6.8	8.7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.0	37.1	23.3	3 / 16
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	22	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	27.3	3 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	140		15	
	55.0		2 / 15	
	2.8		3.1	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	20%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Hickey, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	50	32	23	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.0	28.1	17.4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.0	18.8	13.0	
(Confidence Interval)	(24.7–52.8)	(7.2–36.4)	(2.8–33.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	24.0	14.3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2	30.0	3 / 17	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.7	20.0	2 / 17	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.0	21.9	8.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4.8	1 / 9	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	19.0	1 / 9	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 19	2 / 6	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	7	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	3 / 7	1 / 5	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	4		4	
	2 / 4		3 / 4	
	3.0		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Hinsdale Center for Reproduction

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, MD, SC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	33%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Reena Jabamoni, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	21	8	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	65.7	38.1	2 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	33.3	2 / 8	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(36.6–71.2)	(14.6–57.0)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	33.3	2 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	35.0	2 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.1	30.0	2 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	1 / 8	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.4	1 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 19	1 / 7	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}	2 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		1	
	1 / 5		1 / 1	
	2.8		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reena Jabamoni, MD, SC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, SC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vishvanath C. Karande, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	137	54	38	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.1	27.8	21.1	4 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.4	25.9	15.8	2 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(31.2–48.1)	(15.0–39.7)	(6.0–31.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	26.4	17.6	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	29.8	19.4	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.7	23.4	12.9	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.9	1.9	10.5	0 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	3.6	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.5	5 / 15	3 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.4	0 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.2	3 / 14	2 / 6	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	15	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	6 / 15	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 17		5 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Karande and Associates, SC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	23%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	92%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	10%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marek W. Piekos, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	17	16	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 17	4 / 16	3 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 17	4 / 16	3 / 3	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 17	4 / 16	3 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 17	4 / 16	3 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 17	2 / 16	2 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 17	0 / 16	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 5	1 / 4	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5	2 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 5	2 / 4	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
	2.0			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randy S. Morris, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	94	38	46	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.0	34.2	10.9	0 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.0	28.9	8.7	0 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(23.6–43.4)	(15.4–45.9)	(2.4–20.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	36.7	10.5	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.3	42.3	12.5	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.7	26.9	9.4	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.3	21.1	17.4	6 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.5	4 / 13	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.1	0 / 13	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.5	4 / 11	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	34	11	14	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	3 / 11	3 / 14	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	17		5	
	13 / 17		4 / 5	
	2.0		2.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, MD, & 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	36%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	7%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Charles E. Miller, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	178	110	60	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.4	35.5	21.7	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.4	30.9	13.3	15.0
(Confidence Interval)	(28.4–42.9)	(22.4–40.4)	(5.9–24.6)	(3.2–37.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	36.6	17.0	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	40.5	19.5	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.7	19.0	17.1	3 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	15.5	21.7	20.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.6	48.7	4 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.6	5.1	0 / 13	1 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.7	52.9	1 / 8	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	16	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.3	8 / 16	0 / 4	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.3	1.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	32		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	68.8		7 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Charles E. Miller, MD, & 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by W. Paul Dmowski, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	22	19	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.4	45.5	8 / 19	2 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	40.9	7 / 19	2 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(28.6–55.1)	(20.7–63.6)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	9 / 19	7 / 19	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	9 / 19	7 / 16	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	6 / 19	6 / 16	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.4	13.6	0 / 19	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.5	4 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.1	0 / 10	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	50.0	3 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	5	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 9	3 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		6	
	4 / 5		3 / 6	
	2.2		2.3	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 HEALTH CENTERS, LTD.

CHICAGO-IVF

ORLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71-80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	32%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joel Brasch, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35-37	38-40	41-42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	27	25	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	23.3	37.0	12.0	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.8	29.6	4.0	0 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(9.8-28.5)	(13.8-50.2)	(0.1-20.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.8	33.3	5.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.6	34.8	5.0	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.9	26.1	5.0	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.5	11.1	20.0	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 17	3 / 10	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 17	0 / 10	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 13	2 / 8	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	34	15	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.7	2 / 15	2 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	9		3	
	2 / 9		1 / 3	
	2.8		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproductive Health Centers, Ltd., Chicago-IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

SHER INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE—CENTRAL ILLINOIS PEORIA, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	95%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	17%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kathy A. Trumbull, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	26	11	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	30.8	3 / 11	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	23.1	2 / 11	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(32.2–60.5)	(9.0–43.6)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.0	25.0	2 / 11	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	26.1	2 / 11	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.9	21.7	2 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.8	7.7	0 / 11	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	46.2	1 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.5	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	54.2	1 / 6	0 / 2	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	1.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		3	
	0 / 2		2 / 3	
	2.5		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine—Central Illinois

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Chiravudh Sawetawan, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	92	38	28	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.2	28.9	35.7	0 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	28.9	17.9	0 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(25.1–45.4)	(15.4–45.9)	(6.1–36.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	32.4	20.8	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.6	32.4	23.8	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.7	23.5	14.3	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	10.5	14.3	3 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.7	2 / 11	2 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.1	1 / 11	0 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.4	3 / 11	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	10	10	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	0 / 10	2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.2	3.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		7	
	3 / 6		1 / 7	
	2.3		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 FERTILITY, SC SKOKIE, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	30%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	32%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Susan Davies, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	120	63	68	37
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	21.7	15.9	7.4	2.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.0	12.7	5.9	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(9.1–22.7)	(5.6–23.5)	(1.6–14.4)	(0.0–9.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.5	15.7	7.1	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.5	21.1	9.5	0 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.0	15.8	7.1	0 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.2	19.0	17.6	21.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	15.4	4 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	0 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 18	2 / 8	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.0	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	15		4	
	3 / 15		1 / 4	
	2.3		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Shore Fertility, SC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, SC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	82%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	29%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mary Ann McRae, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	16	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.9	6 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.1	5 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(13.9-37.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.5	5 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.5	5 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.7	3 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.1	3 / 16	5 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.3	2.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 15	2 / 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}	6 / 14	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 8	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	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: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, SC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, MD, PC
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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Seth G. Levrant, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	8	10	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.4	0 / 8	3 / 10	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.6	0 / 8	3 / 10	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(12.7–47.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.6	0 / 5	3 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.6	0 / 5	3 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.7	0 / 5	3 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	3 / 8	2 / 10	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 12		1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 12		0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 8		0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Seth Levrant, MD, PC, Partners in Reproductive Health

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

BONAVENTURA REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE CARMEL, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	22%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Leo M. Bonaventura, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	45	10	13	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.4	3 / 10	1 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.8	3 / 10	1 / 13	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(8.0–32.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.5	3 / 10	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.6	3 / 9	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	10.8	3 / 9	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.9	0 / 10	2 / 13	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 11	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 11	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	3	8	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.3	1 / 3	1 / 8	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.7	2.9	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	10		5	
	2 / 10		0 / 5	
	2.2		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Bonaventura Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

JARRETT FERTILITY GROUP CARMEL, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John C. Jarrett, II, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	71	23	19	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.5	47.8	7 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.7	43.5	7 / 19	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(31.9–56.0)	(23.2–65.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.2	50.0	7 / 16	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.5	50.0	7 / 16	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.5	35.0	4 / 16	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.3	13.0	3 / 19	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	3 / 11	3 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.1	1 / 11	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.9	3 / 10	3 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	11	10	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 15	0 / 11	2 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	19		8	
	10 / 19		1 / 8	
	2.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Jarrett Fertility Group

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 SPECIALISTS CARMEL, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Laura M. Reuter, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	102	34	28	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.2	52.9	35.7	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.3	44.1	14.3	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(27.9–47.4)	(27.2–62.1)	(4.0–32.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.2	48.4	19.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	50.0	19.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.9	30.0	19.0	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.9	8.8	25.0	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.8	2.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.0	6 / 18	0 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.8	1 / 18	0 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.2	6 / 15	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	60	17	10	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	5 / 17	1 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.3
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		2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Midwest Fertility Specialists

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, LLC

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	37%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	2%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William L. Gentry, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	54	19	10	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	59.3	10 / 19	5 / 10	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.4	8 / 19	4 / 10	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(43.2–70.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.6	8 / 13	4 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	66.0	8 / 13	4 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.0	4 / 13	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.1	6 / 19	2 / 10	6 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.2	3.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.3	3 / 10	3 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.6	2 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.4	4 / 8	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	6	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	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}	7 / 13		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Reproduction Institute, LLC, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Shelby O. Cooper, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	17	10	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.2	3 / 17	2 / 10	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.9	3 / 17	2 / 10	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(19.1–44.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.2	3 / 11	2 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	3 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.1	3 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.5	6 / 17	2 / 10	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	19.0	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 17	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 12	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		1	
	1 / 2		0 / 1	
	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Associated Fertility & Gynecology, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	9%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	47%
				Male factor	32%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William L. Gentry, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	63	23	11	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	57.1	34.8	5 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.8	21.7	5 / 11	1 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(37.9–63.6)	(7.5–43.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.2	23.8	5 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.1	25.0	5 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.9	10.0	5 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.9	8.7	3 / 11	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5	4.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	50.0	4 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.6	0 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.6	3 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	4	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 13	0 / 4		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0		3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	3		1	
	2 / 3		1 / 1	
	3.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Group

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	20%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James G. Donahue, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	96	37	26	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	16.2	19.2	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	5.4	11.5	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(31.7–52.2)	(0.7–18.2)	(2.4–30.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.4	6.9	13.6	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.6	7.7	15.0	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.9	3.8	15.0	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.6	21.6	15.4	5 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.4	1 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.4	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.5	1 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 15	1 / 4	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Family Beginnings, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	24%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	44%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marguerite K. Shepard, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	3	4	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	0 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.7	3.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b		0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b		0 / 1		1 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}		0 / 1		1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 6	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		0	
Number of transfers				
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?	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Laura M. Reuter, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	197	71	59	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.6	25.4	25.4	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.5	18.3	20.3	1 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(27.0-40.6)	(10.1-29.3)	(11.0-32.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.3	22.8	22.2	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.9	23.2	24.0	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.2	14.3	20.0	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.6	19.7	8.5	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.6	5 / 18	1 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.2	1 / 18	1 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	18.2	5 / 13	2 / 12	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	111	37	25	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.8	16.2	12.0	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.2	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	34		25	
	38.2		20.0	
	2.4		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	48%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	14%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael A. Henry, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	11	5	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.7	4 / 11	2 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.4	4 / 11	2 / 5	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(22.7–47.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.2	4 / 10	2 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	4 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.3	2 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.8	1 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	47.8	2 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.0	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	61.9	2 / 4	0 / 2	
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	3.4	1.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	11		7	
	4 / 11		1 / 7	
	2.9		3.7	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	26%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	28%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	26%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald L. Cline, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	18	5	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.0	7 / 18	1 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	6 / 18	0 / 5	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(15.4–59.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 19	6 / 15	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 17	6 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 17	4 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	3 / 18	1 / 5	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 9	2 / 7	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 7	2 / 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	
	2		0	
	1 / 2			
	3.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	Yes	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC NOBLESVILLE, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	47%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David S. McLaughlin, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	13	8	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	66.7	4 / 13	3 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.0	4 / 13	2 / 8	1 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(40.6–77.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.3	4 / 12	2 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	64.3	4 / 12	2 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.1	2 / 12	2 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.7	1 / 13	1 / 8	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.0	2 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	9 / 18	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	6	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	3 / 6	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	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}			1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred			2.8	2.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Women's Specialty Health Centers, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	45%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alan K. Munson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	74	17	15	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.8	8 / 17	3 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.7	8 / 17	2 / 15	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(19.7-41.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.8	8 / 16	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.1	8 / 16	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.2	7 / 16	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.2	1 / 17	4 / 15	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.0	1 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.3	1 / 8	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 6	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	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: McFarland Clinic, PC, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald C. Young, DO

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	138	26	17	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.8	38.5	6 / 17	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.0	38.5	6 / 17	1 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(33.7–50.7)	(20.2–59.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.3	50.0	6 / 9	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.0	10 / 18	6 / 9	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.0	7 / 18	5 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.0	23.1	8 / 17	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.4	5 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.0	0 / 10	0 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.3	3 / 10	1 / 6	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 14	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.7	1.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	14		2	
	12 / 14		0 / 2	
	2.0		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mid-Iowa Fertility, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bradley J. Van Voorhis, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	190	56	46	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.6	37.5	39.1	17.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.2	28.6	19.6	4.3
(Confidence Interval)	(37.0–51.6)	(17.3–42.2)	(9.4–33.9)	(0.1–21.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.2	34.8	29.0	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.8	36.4	30.0	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	46.6	29.5	23.3	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.7	17.9	32.6	52.2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	17.3	14.3	2 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.0	0.0	0 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	17.9	3 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	58	29	13	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.7	34.5	3 / 13	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		22	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		63.6	
	Average number of embryos transferred		1.9	

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?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	26%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Nelson, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	4	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 15	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 15	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3 / 15	0 / 4	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	2.0	
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 / 1			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	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: University of Kansas Medical Center, Women's Reproductive Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rodney Lyles, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	199	65	31	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.2	46.2	25.8	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.2	43.1	22.6	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(32.4–46.3)	(30.8–56.0)	(9.6–41.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.1	51.9	28.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.7	57.1	35.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.2	38.8	30.0	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.1	16.9	19.4	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.4	30.0	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.1	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.2	32.1	1 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	14	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 14	5 / 14	1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.9	2.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	61		13	
	57.4		3 / 13	
	1.9		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	26%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dan L. Stewart, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	88	24	25	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.8	20.8	20.0	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	12.5	16.0	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(16.4–35.4)	(2.7–32.4)	(4.5–36.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	15.0	4 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.6	3 / 16	4 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.7	2 / 16	2 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.5	16.7	28.0	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.3	1 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.7	0 / 5	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	1 / 3	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	0 / 1	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7	2.0	1.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		9	
	4 / 6		3 / 9	
	2.3		2.6	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David A. Grainger, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	92	23	22	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.1	21.7	45.5	2 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.6	21.7	40.9	1 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(23.2–43.2)	(7.5–43.7)	(20.7–63.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.7	25.0	9 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	5 / 18	9 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.8	4 / 18	9 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	13.0	13.6	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	1 / 5	1 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 5	0 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	23.3	1 / 5	0 / 9	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	5	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 18	2 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	10		5	
	7 / 10		0 / 5	
	2.1		2.2	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, GYNECOLOGY & OBSTETRICS

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	29%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	6%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George M. Veloudis, DO

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	7	1	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 3	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 7	0 / 1	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.0	4.0	
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 / 2			
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	2.4		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 Fertility, Gynecology & Obstetrics

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 BLUEGRASS FERTILITY CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	24%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	31%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James W. Akin, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	27	22	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.5	29.6	9.1	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	18.5	9.1	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(22.7–45.4)	(6.3–38.1)	(1.1–29.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.8	20.0	9.5	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.8	20.0	10.0	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.4	12.0	10.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.4	7.4	4.5	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	2.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.9	2 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.4	0 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.5	2 / 5	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	0	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4		0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8		1.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		0	
	1 / 2			
	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kentucky Women's Specialists, Bluegrass Fertility Center

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	2%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert J. Homm, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	34	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.8	41.2	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.7	32.4	0 / 6	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(37.2-60.3)	(17.4-50.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.8	35.5	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.5	36.7	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.2	16.7	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.7	8.8	0 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	5 / 14	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	19.0	1 / 14	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	47.4	6 / 11		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.5	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: Fertility and Endocrine 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven T. Nakajima, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	101	29	23	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.5	44.8	30.4	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5	37.9	26.1	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(35.6–55.8)	(20.7–57.7)	(10.2–48.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.7	42.3	6 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.1	42.3	6 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.8	34.6	4 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.9	10.3	30.4	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.0	2 / 13	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.0	0 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.3	2 / 11	2 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	4	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	1 / 4	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	13		4	
	8 / 13		0 / 4	
	2.2		3.3	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

A WOMAN'S CENTER FOR 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	91%	Ovulatory dysfunction	22%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bobby W. Webster, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	57	20	11	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.4	25.0	4 / 11	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.1	20.0	4 / 11	2 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(22.9–48.9)	(5.7–43.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	20.0	4 / 9	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.2	4 / 19	4 / 8	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.5	3 / 19	3 / 8	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.8	0.0	2 / 11	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.8	1 / 5	2 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.7	0 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.0	1 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7	1.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		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: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 FERTILITY CLINIC JEFFERSON, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gloria A. Richard-Davis, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	13	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	5 / 13	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	5 / 13	1 / 10	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(30.6–69.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.9	5 / 12	1 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.3	5 / 11	1 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	41.7	3 / 11	0 / 7	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.6	1 / 13	2 / 10	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	4.5	2.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 14	3 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 14	2 / 5	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		0	
	5 / 6			
	3.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Ochsner Foundation Fertility Clinic

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John Storment, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	50	15	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.0	4 / 15	4 / 11	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.0	4 / 15	4 / 11	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(24.7–52.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.8	4 / 14	4 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.8	4 / 12	4 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.5	3 / 12	3 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.0	1 / 15	2 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.6	1 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.8	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 19	1 / 4	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	4.0	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		0	
	0 / 2			
	3.0			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CLINIC, TULANE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AND CLINIC NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	67%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	33%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul R. Clisham, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	0	1	1	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b		1 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)		1 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b		0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^b		0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b		1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b		0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}		1 / 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	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Clinic, Tulane University Hospital and Clinic

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	21%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Dickey, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	144	68	46	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.6	20.6	23.9	21.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	14.7	19.6	17.9
(Confidence Interval)	(30.9–47.4)	(7.3–25.4)	(9.4–33.9)	(6.1–36.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1	18.5	26.5	22.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	20.4	30.0	5 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.4	14.3	23.3	5 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.7	20.6	26.1	21.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.6	7 / 14	3 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.7	0 / 14	0 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.9	3 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35	7	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	2 / 7	2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.9	2.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	8		4	
	3 / 8		0 / 4	
	2.4		1.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David T. Vandermolen, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	56	7	10	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.6	2 / 7	3 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.2	2 / 7	2 / 10	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(34.7–62.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.3	2 / 5	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.4	2 / 5	2 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	40.4	1 / 5	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.3	2 / 7	0 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.7	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	1 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.6	1 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	5	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		0	
	1 / 2			
	2.0			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY AT UNION MEMORIAL 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nathan G. Berger, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	46	21	43	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.4	38.1	27.9	2 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.3	28.6	23.3	1 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(16.0–43.5)	(11.3–52.2)	(11.8–38.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	6 / 18	31.3	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.1	6 / 18	33.3	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.0	3 / 18	26.7	0 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	14.3	25.6	1 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 14	2 / 8	3 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5 / 14	2 / 8	0 / 12	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 13	3 / 6	2 / 10	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.0	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	4		2	
	1 / 4		2 / 2	
	3.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Center for Assisted Reproductive Technology at Union Memorial

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Santiago L. Padilla, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	103	36	59	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.9	47.2	25.4	8.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.1	36.1	16.9	4.3
(Confidence Interval)	(21.5–39.9)	(20.8–53.8)	(8.4–29.0)	(0.1–21.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.7	38.2	19.2	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	39.4	19.2	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.3	27.3	17.3	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.7	5.6	11.9	52.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.5	7 / 17	1 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 17	0 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.5	4 / 13	1 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	46	21	21	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.9	19.0	14.3	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	9		4	
	5 / 9		2 / 4	
	2.1		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

GBMC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	17%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eugene Katz, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	206	114	86	43
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.1	41.2	30.2	20.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.2	35.1	22.1	16.3
(Confidence Interval)	(35.4–49.3)	(26.4–44.6)	(13.9–32.3)	(6.8–30.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	36.7	24.1	18.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1	38.5	24.4	18.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.2	28.8	15.4	18.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.5	4.4	8.1	11.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.3	17.0	19.2	0 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.0	8.5	15.4	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.6	25.0	7 / 19	0 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	56	13	11	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.9	5 / 13	2 / 11	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	17		25	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 17		24.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: GBMC 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

UMMS—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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Howard D. McClamrock, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	49	21	16	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	18.4	23.8	1 / 16	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	12.2	14.3	1 / 16	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(4.6–24.8)	(3.0–36.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.8	3 / 16	1 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.0	3 / 12	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.0	2 / 12	1 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.4	23.8	4 / 16	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 9	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: UMMS—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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jairo E. Garcia, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	99	49	68	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.2	20.4	20.6	22.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.2	16.3	13.2	9.1
(Confidence Interval)	(11.1–27.2)	(7.3–29.7)	(6.2–23.6)	(1.1–29.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.9	20.0	17.0	2 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.4	23.5	18.8	2 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.2	14.7	14.6	2 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.1	18.4	22.1	13.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.8	3 / 10	2 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 10	1 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 18	3 / 8	2 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	16	10	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 16	4 / 16	0 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	7		2	
	3 / 7		1 / 2	
	2.1		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 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%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	27%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	59%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Burt A. Littman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	7	5	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 9	0 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 9	0 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.2	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 6		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	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	
	0		0	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			
	Average number of embryos transferred			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Levy, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	1095	701	618	211
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.7	34.0	28.0	18.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.6	29.4	18.8	10.0
(Confidence Interval)	(36.7–42.6)	(26.0–32.9)	(15.8–22.1)	(6.3–14.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.3	34.4	22.8	12.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.5	35.8	24.1	13.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.1	28.2	19.3	11.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.4	14.6	17.6	22.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.8	26.9	17.3	17.9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.0	1.7	2.9	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.6	21.4	19.8	14.3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	164	106	73	20
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.5	31.1	28.8	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	309		98	
	56.6		29.6	
	2.0		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Shady Grove Fertility 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 ART CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	34%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Elizabeth S. Ginsburg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	574	392	395	164
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.0	46.4	36.5	29.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.9	38.3	27.3	18.3
(Confidence Interval)	(40.8–49.1)	(33.4–43.3)	(23.0–32.0)	(12.7–25.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	40.3	29.9	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.2	41.8	32.1	21.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.3	29.2	22.0	16.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.8	5.1	8.6	8.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.3	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.2	31.3	25.0	20.8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.4	30.0	31.5	20.0
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	73	45	31	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.5	35.6	38.7	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		33	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		30.3	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Brigham and Women's Hospital ART 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

VINCENT IVF UNIT MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas L. Toth, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	139	89	51	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.9	42.7	29.4	34.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.6	34.8	19.6	19.2
(Confidence Interval)	(36.2–53.3)	(25.0–45.7)	(9.8–33.1)	(6.6–39.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.6	37.3	22.2	20.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	39.7	25.6	21.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.6	21.8	23.1	17.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.2	6.7	11.8	7.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.2	34.2	1 / 15	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	10.5	0 / 15	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.3	45.2	1 / 10	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	11	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 19	5 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.3	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	18		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	11 / 18		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Vincent IVF Unit, Massachusetts General 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Patricia M. McShane, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	827	408	392	159
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.2	31.9	23.7	20.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.8	25.7	14.5	13.8
(Confidence Interval)	(35.5–42.2)	(21.6–30.3)	(11.2–18.4)	(8.9–20.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.0	29.3	16.4	16.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.1	34.9	19.7	21.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.1	26.2	16.6	20.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.4	12.3	11.2	13.8
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.2	23.8	16.1	15.2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.1	3.8	3.2	3.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.2	24.8	15.8	4.5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	73	32	26	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.7	34.4	23.1	3 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		19	
	88		7 / 19	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1.8	
Average number of embryos transferred		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CENTERS OF NEW ENGLAND, INC. 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vito Cardone, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	434	227	185	85
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.3	27.3	21.6	14.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.5	23.8	16.8	7.1
(Confidence Interval)	(25.2–34.0)	(18.4–29.9)	(11.7–22.9)	(2.6–14.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.4	26.5	19.0	8.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.5	29.8	22.3	11.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.0	22.7	14.4	11.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.2	10.1	11.9	11.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.2	17.7	32.5	0 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.7	4.8	2.5	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.3	24.1	35.5	0 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	60	29	19	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	24.1	1 / 19	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	58		25	
	37.9		44.0	
	2.6		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Centers of New England, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Grow, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	183	68	86	50
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.4	33.8	25.6	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.0	26.5	22.1	10.0
(Confidence Interval)	(33.8–48.5)	(16.5–38.6)	(13.9–32.3)	(3.3–21.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.9	30.0	27.9	11.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.3	33.3	31.1	11.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.2	24.1	23.0	7.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	11.8	20.9	14.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.8	26.1	22.7	1 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.2	0.0	0.0	1 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.7	5 / 18	5 / 19	2 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	55	23	14	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.6	21.7	2 / 14	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		13	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 13	
	Average number of embryos transferred		1.8	

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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	33%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	27%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael M. Alper, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	940	630	686	279
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.0	31.0	24.3	15.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.7	24.9	18.8	9.3
(Confidence Interval)	(25.8–31.7)	(21.6–28.5)	(15.9–21.9)	(6.2–13.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.1	27.3	21.9	11.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.1	29.1	23.5	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.9	20.8	17.8	11.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.6	8.6	14.0	18.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.2	28.2	21.0	20.9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.3	4.1	6.6	2.3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.9	28.7	24.0	15.4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	184	87	65	20
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.6	27.6	26.2	10.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	144		106	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1		27.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.1	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY
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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis		
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor <1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor 5%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	
				Uterine factor	0%	
				Male factor	25%	
						Female factors only 14%
						Female & male factors 31%

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory M. Christman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	43	16	15	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	18.6	4 / 16	2 / 15	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.0	3 / 16	2 / 15	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(5.3-27.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.2	3 / 10	2 / 10	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.7	3 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	10.3	2 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	23.3	6 / 16	5 / 15	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 8	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	4	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 15	1 / 4	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	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: Center for Reproductive Medicine, University of Michigan 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael S. Mersol-Barg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	12	16	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.6	3 / 12	3 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.7	2 / 12	0 / 16	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(28.8–63.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.1	2 / 11	0 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	2 / 11	0 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.3	2 / 11	0 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.9	1 / 12	0 / 16	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	9 / 17	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 17	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 16	0 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	3		0	
	2 / 3			
	2.3			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David M. Magyar, DO

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	117	63	68	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	23.9	15.9	13.2	3 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.7	11.1	10.3	3 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(12.9–28.0)	(4.6–21.6)	(4.2–20.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.3	14.6	17.1	3 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.8	17.1	18.9	3 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.2	12.2	18.9	3 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.2	23.8	39.7	6 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.4	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	17.9	1 / 10	0 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.6	1 / 10	0 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	21.7	2 / 7	0 / 7	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	29	9	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.7	1 / 9	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.3	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	9		6	
	4 / 9		1 / 6	
	2.6		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, Oakwood Hospital and Medical Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	82%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas C. Daly, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	21	9	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.9	38.1	3 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	28.6	2 / 9	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(22.3–44.9)	(11.3–52.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	6 / 19	2 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.3	6 / 16	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.3	3 / 16	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.1	9.5	1 / 9	3 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.5	4 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.2	0 / 8	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.5	3 / 6	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	38	11	5	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.6	6 / 11	3 / 5	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		26	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		38.5	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	5%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	30%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William G. Dodds, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	294	87	78	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.8	31.0	21.8	38.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	28.7	16.7	23.8
(Confidence Interval)	(29.6–40.8)	(19.5–39.4)	(9.2–26.8)	(8.2–47.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	31.6	18.8	5 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	32.5	21.3	5 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	18.2	13.1	4 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.9	9.2	11.5	9.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.1	40.7	5 / 17	3 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.9	3.7	2 / 17	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.9	44.0	5 / 13	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	134	55	29	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.1	20.0	24.1	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.9	4.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	43		25	
	41.9		44.0	
	2.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	54%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mohammad Mohsenian, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	16	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.0	5 / 16	0 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.6	4 / 16	0 / 7	1 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(12.7–47.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.0	4 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 11	0 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.8	2 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.8	4 / 16	3 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.3	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 9	2 / 5		1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	0 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 8	2 / 4		1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	4		0	
	2 / 4			
	2.3			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility and Gynecology Center of Lansing, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	4%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	66%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harold Sauer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	2	10	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 14	0 / 2	2 / 10	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 14	0 / 2	2 / 10	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 14	0 / 2	2 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 13		2 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 13		2 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 14	0 / 2	2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 1		0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 1		0 / 2	
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			1.0	
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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael H. Fakih, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	395	161	117	65
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.9	36.6	33.3	16.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	29.8	24.8	9.2
(Confidence Interval)	(39.8–49.9)	(22.9–37.5)	(17.3–33.6)	(3.5–19.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	32.7	26.9	11.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.7	34.5	27.6	13.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.7	23.7	21.0	13.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.6	8.7	7.7	21.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.7	22.0	23.1	1 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.8	10.2	2.6	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.6	31.3	24.1	0 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	88	25	18	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.2	32.0	4 / 18	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	121		39	
	47.1		17.9	
	3.0		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF Michigan

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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

CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	32%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William R. Keye, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	93	59	47	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.1	18.6	25.5	2 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.7	16.9	19.1	2 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(15.5–33.6)	(8.4–29.0)	(9.1–33.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.8	23.8	23.1	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.2	25.0	25.0	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.7	10.0	16.7	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.8	28.8	17.0	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.1	4 / 11	3 / 12	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	14.3	2 / 11	0 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.9	6 / 10	3 / 9	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	6	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7	1 / 6	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.3	1.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		0	
	2 / 5			
Number of transfers	5		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: William Beaumont Fertility Center, Center for Conception and 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Elizabeth E. Puscheck, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	50	12	13	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.0	3 / 12	4 / 13	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.0	2 / 12	4 / 13	
(Confidence Interval)	(11.5–36.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.2	2 / 9	4 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.2	2 / 7	4 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.9	2 / 7	4 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.0	3 / 12	5 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.4	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	5	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 19	2 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	7		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University Women's Care, Wayne State 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald C. Strickler, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	39	12	23	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.5	3 / 12	8.7	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 12	4.3	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(19.1-50.2)		(0.1-21.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.2	3 / 9	1 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	3 / 8	1 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.0	2 / 8	1 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.8	3 / 12	39.1	3 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 15	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	1	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 11	0 / 1	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.0	2.8	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: 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

LUANA J. KYSELKA, MD, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Luana J. Kyselka, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	2	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 5	2 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 5	2 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	2 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	2 / 2		
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 5	2 / 2		
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.0		
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 2	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 2	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 2	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	
	2		0	
	1 / 2			
	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Luana J. Kyselka, MD, PC

Donor egg?	Yes	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

BRENDA L. MOSKOVITZ, MD, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	100%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William R. Keye, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	10	2	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 9	4 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 9	3 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9	3 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9	3 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 9	1 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 9	0 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 7	2 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	2 / 3	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		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: Brenda L. Moskovitz, MD, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND WOMEN'S HEALTH, PLC

WARREN, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carole L. Kowalczyk, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	44	9	12	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.8	5 / 9	2 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.5	5 / 9	1 / 12	1 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(16.8–45.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.7	5 / 9	1 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.2	5 / 9	1 / 10	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.4	4 / 9	1 / 10	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.8	0 / 9	1 / 12	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	9 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		1	
	4 / 5		0 / 1	
	3.2		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Michigan Center for Fertility and Women's Health, PLC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA MAPLE GROVE, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randle S. Corfman, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	98	34	28	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.8	47.1	25.0	2 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	41.2	21.4	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(27.2–47.1)	(24.6–59.3)	(8.3–41.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	45.2	24.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	45.2	24.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.2	35.5	20.0	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.1	8.8	10.7	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.5	3 / 16	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	1 / 16	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	44.4	3 / 14	1 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	48	12	10	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.8	2 / 12	4 / 10	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	23		16	
	56.5		7 / 16	
	2.0		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce F. Campbell, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	295	130	130	44
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.2	50.0	30.8	15.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	41.5	20.8	11.4
(Confidence Interval)	(42.6–54.3)	(33.0–50.5)	(14.2–28.8)	(3.8–24.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.6	47.4	26.7	13.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.2	48.2	27.3	13.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	36.7	32.1	22.2	13.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.5	12.3	22.3	13.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.7	36.9	12.5	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	1.5	2.5	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.6	33.3	18.5	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	42	15	11	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	4 / 15	1 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	84		23	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.1		39.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, Advanced 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	26%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark A. Damario, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	149	84	40	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.3	51.2	20.0	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.3	45.2	20.0	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(38.1–54.7)	(34.3–56.5)	(9.1–35.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.1	50.0	22.9	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.8	51.4	25.0	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	36.5	36.5	18.8	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.4	9.5	12.5	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.0	27.9	2 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.3	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	28.9	2 / 8	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	35	25	9	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.1	20.0	2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.6	2.6	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		4	
	3 / 6		1 / 4	
	2.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	33%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Charles C. Coddington, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	105	42	24	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.0	50.0	16.7	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	40.5	12.5	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(30.6–50.0)	(25.6–56.7)	(2.7–32.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	43.6	13.0	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.2	47.2	13.6	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.7	30.6	9.1	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.3	7.1	4.2	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.2	19.0	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.7	19.0	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.1	6 / 17	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	96	35	13	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.1	37.1	4 / 13	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		38	
	1 / 1		31.6	
	2.0		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	33%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jacques P. Stassart, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	304	109	61	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.0	46.8	37.7	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	35.8	26.2	1 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(39.1–50.5)	(26.8–45.5)	(15.8–39.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.3	38.2	31.4	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	41.9	32.7	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.4	29.0	24.5	1 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	6.4	16.4	2 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.2	17.6	26.1	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.4	5.9	0.0	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.6	30.8	4 / 16	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	53	20	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.5	35.0	0 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	38		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0		1 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John D. Isaacs, Jr., MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	74	28	22	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.5	21.4	22.7	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	7.1	22.7	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(22.0–44.3)	(0.9–23.5)	(7.8–45.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	10.0	5 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	2 / 17	5 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.0	2 / 17	5 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.8	28.6	13.6	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.9	0 / 6	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.4	0 / 6	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.0	0 / 2	0 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	1.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	14		6	
	2 / 14		2 / 6	
	2.4		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mississippi 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randall S. Hines, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	19	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.8	4 / 19	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.8	4 / 19	1 / 8	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(20.9–44.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 15	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 13	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.8	4 / 13	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	4 / 19	1 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	4.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.1	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	28.6	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		5	
	4 / 6		0 / 5	
	3.3		2.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	26%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	43%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jorge A. Pineda, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	10	9	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.3	7 / 10	2 / 9	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	22.7 (7.8–45.4)	7 / 10	1 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.7	7 / 10	1 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 18	7 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 18	4 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 9	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 6	2 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 5	3 / 7	1 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		1	
	0 / 1		0 / 1	
	3.0		5.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	<1%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	48%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anthony C. Pearlstone, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	61	20	21	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	54.1	60.0	38.1	3 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.9	55.0	23.8	2 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(33.1–59.2)	(31.5–76.9)	(8.2–47.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.3	11 / 19	5 / 18	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.1	11 / 17	5 / 16	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.8	8 / 17	4 / 16	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.9	5.0	14.3	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.3	2.7	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	2 / 12	0 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.1	2 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.3	3 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 2
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	2.0	2.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
	Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos
Number of transfers			18	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}			8 / 18	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred			2.8	3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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-MISSOURI REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, INC. 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	24%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Larry L. Penney, MD

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	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.0	1 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	1 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(10.7–44.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.9	1 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.0	1 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.0	1 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.6	0 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	1.9	2.6	1.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 7	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.3		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 5	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Mid-Missouri Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, Inc.

Donor egg?	No	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CLINIC

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John W. Cassels, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	10	5	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 9	0 / 10	0 / 5	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 9	0 / 10	0 / 5	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3 / 9	5 / 10	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 1			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 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	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 Clinic, IVF Embryology Laboratory

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

SHER INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE-ST. LOUIS CREVE COEUR, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	96%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter M. Ahlering, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	144	48	30	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.7	37.5	10.0	5 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1	31.3	6.7	5 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(34.8–51.6)	(18.7–46.3)	(0.8–22.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.1	31.9	6.7	5 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.3	39.5	8.0	5 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.4	28.9	8.0	4 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	2.1	0.0	1 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.7	5 / 18	0 / 3	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.8	2 / 18	0 / 3	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	48.4	4 / 15	0 / 2	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 15	1 / 1	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	22		13	
	45.5		1 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine–St. Louis

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory C. Starks, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	17	12	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.7	5 / 17	0 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	4 / 17	0 / 12	1 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(23.9–57.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2	4 / 13	0 / 8	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	4 / 11	0 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	46.4	3 / 11	0 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.4	4 / 17	4 / 12	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 16	1 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 16	0 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 14	1 / 4		0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	0 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	1.0		1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	3		0	
	1 / 3			
	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	32%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald P. Wilbois, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	21	18	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	57.1	8 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.5	42.9	8 / 18	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(27.0–59.1)	(21.8–66.0)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	9 / 18	8 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.2	9 / 18	8 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.3	8 / 18	7 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	14.3	3 / 18	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.0	2 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 12	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 17	1 / 9	1 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	9	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 10	2 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	18		12	
	5 / 18		4 / 12	
	2.2		2.6	

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?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randall R. Odem, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	211	82	73	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.1	43.9	28.8	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	39.0	21.9	0 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(32.2–45.8)	(28.4–50.4)	(13.1–33.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.6	41.0	28.6	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	42.7	30.8	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.7	28.0	23.1	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.8	4.9	23.3	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.0	33.3	19.0	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.3	2.8	0.0	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.9	34.4	4 / 16	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	8	9	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.3	3 / 8	2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.6	2.1	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	9		2	
	4 / 9		0 / 2	
	2.2		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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. LUKE'S 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	90%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	9%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	44%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sherman J. Silber, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	26	34	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.0	50.0	11.8	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.5	38.5	5.9	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(21.1–43.4)	(20.2–59.4)	(0.7–19.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.8	40.0	6.9	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.0	41.7	8.7	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.0	29.2	8.7	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.8	3.8	14.7	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	4 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.4	0 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.5	3 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	2	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 10	0 / 2	2 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	19		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 19		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Center of St. Louis, St. Luke's 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Victoria M. Maclin, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	126	54	35	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	21.4	16.7	14.3	2 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.6	13.0	14.3	1 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(13.9–28.8)	(5.4–24.9)	(4.8–30.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.6	16.3	19.2	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.8	16.7	22.7	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.5	9.5	13.6	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.7	20.4	25.7	5 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.0	3 / 9	3 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.1	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.6	3 / 7	2 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	13	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.9	1 / 13	2 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	19		16	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 19		5 / 16	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Heartland Center for Reproductive Medicine, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carolyn M. Doherty, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	189	70	30	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.2	40.0	43.3	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.4	31.4	40.0	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(28.6–42.7)	(20.9–43.6)	(22.7–59.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	37.9	57.1	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.7	39.3	57.1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.1	25.0	38.1	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.2	17.1	30.0	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.2	35.7	5 / 13	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.6	7.1	1 / 13	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.8	36.4	4 / 12	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	37	13	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.8	4 / 13	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	45		11	
	55.6		7 / 11	
	2.6		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	92%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce S. Shapiro, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	170	66	58	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.1	33.3	19.0	5.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.8	30.3	17.2	5.0
(Confidence Interval)	(24.8–39.3)	(19.6–42.9)	(8.6–29.4)	(0.1–24.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.8	31.7	18.5	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.2	37.0	23.8	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.5	25.9	19.0	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	4.5	6.9	30.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.7	27.3	1 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.2	9.1	1 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.5	30.0	2 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	39	10	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	4 / 10	0 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	37		9	
	59.5		7 / 9	
	2.1		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	15%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rachel A. McConnell, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	67	41	32	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.9	26.8	15.6	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.9	14.6	6.3	2 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(16.8–39.1)	(5.6–29.2)	(0.8–20.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.7	18.2	7.4	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.5	21.4	8.0	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.3	14.3	8.0	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.0	19.5	15.6	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	45.0	3 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.0	0 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	9 / 18	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0		3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	8		0	
	3 / 8			
	3.6			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

SHER INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE—LAS VEGAS 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	97%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey D. Fisch, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	131	62	57	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.2	43.5	31.6	26.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.1	33.9	22.8	8.7
(Confidence Interval)	(27.0–43.9)	(22.3–47.0)	(12.7–35.8)	(1.1–28.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.7	33.9	23.2	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.0	37.5	25.5	9.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.4	32.1	17.6	9.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.0	14.8	4 / 18	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.0	0.0	0 / 18	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.4	14.3	4 / 13	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	11	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 17	1 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	53		7	
	54.7		4 / 7	
	2.6		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine—Las Vegas

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	25%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Russell A. Foulk, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	39	23	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.6	41.0	34.8	4 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	25.6	34.8	4 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(31.6–56.0)	(13.0–42.1)	(16.4–57.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.1	27.0	34.8	4 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	27.0	34.8	4 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.7	21.6	21.7	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.4	5.1	0.0	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.0	2 / 16	3 / 8	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.4	0 / 16	0 / 8	1 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	2 / 10	3 / 8	2 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	9	14	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.3	6 / 9	4 / 14	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	56		48	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.7		54.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		2.8	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	28%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Misty B. Porter, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	76	27	17	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.9	37.0	7 / 17	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	33.3	5 / 17	0 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(19.1–40.5)	(16.5–54.0)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.9	36.0	5 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	36.0	5 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.6	28.0	3 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.2	7.4	2 / 17	4 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.0	2 / 10	3 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.4	2 / 9	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	9	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.2	1 / 9	2 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.7	4.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		0	
	4 / 5			
	2.0			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 JERSEY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTION 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	89%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	11%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	60%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alfredo J. Garcia, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	6	2	0	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 6	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 2		0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 6	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 6	0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	1.5		1.0
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	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Jersey Center for Reproduction

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 & 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	27%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory H. Corsan, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	117	45	29	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.6	31.1	27.6	6 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.2	28.9	24.1	6 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(20.3–37.3)	(16.4–44.3)	(10.3–43.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.3	35.1	33.3	6 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.0	39.4	33.3	6 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.7	27.3	19.0	6 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.8	17.8	27.6	2 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	21.6	4 / 14	3 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.1	0 / 14	1 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 13	3 / 7	0 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 12	2 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	3.0	3.0	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}		1 / 1	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine & 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	42%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	6%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Philip R. Lesorgen, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	9	8	9	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 9	1 / 8	2 / 9	2 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 9	1 / 8	1 / 9	2 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 9	1 / 7	1 / 8	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	1 / 6	1 / 7	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 7	2 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 9	1 / 8	1 / 9	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.3	3.0	1.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		0 / 1	
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: 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	41%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jane E. Miller, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	5	3	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	65.0	3 / 5	2 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	65.0	3 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(40.8–84.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13 / 18	3 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13 / 17	3 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	8 / 17	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 13	2 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		3 / 6	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 REPRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATES, PC

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	49%
				Male factor	27%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jose M. Colon, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	113	47	51	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.9	51.1	35.3	5 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	38.3	25.5	2 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(29.1–47.7)	(24.5–53.6)	(14.3–39.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	41.9	31.7	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.3	41.9	31.7	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.7	30.2	29.3	2 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.7	8.5	19.6	3 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.0	25.0	1 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	8.3	0 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.2	5 / 18	1 / 13	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	3	12	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 18	0 / 3	1 / 12	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	4		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University Reproductive Associates, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 INSTITUTE FOR 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Allen Morgan, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	41	22	24	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.3	36.4	29.2	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.6	13.6	12.5	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(22.1–53.1)	(2.9–34.9)	(2.7–32.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.5	3 / 19	15.0	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.5	3 / 19	15.0	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.3	0 / 19	10.0	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.8	13.6	16.7	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 19	3 / 8	0 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 19	0 / 8	1 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 15	3 / 3	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0	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: Shore Institute 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 OBGYN 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Seth G. Derman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	51	28	43	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.1	25.0	20.9	2 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.3	17.9	16.3	0 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(24.1–51.9)	(6.1–36.9)	(6.8–30.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.6	19.2	18.4	0 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	20.8	20.6	0 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.9	12.5	14.7	0 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	7.1	11.6	1 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	18.2	2 / 7	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	2 / 7	0 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 19	2 / 5	2 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	3	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13	2 / 3	2 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.5
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		2.7		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Delaware Valley OBGYN and Infertility Group

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	30%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Althea M. O'Shaughnessy, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	16	31	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	5 / 16	19.4	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	5 / 16	16.1	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(12.7–41.2)		(5.5–33.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.8	5 / 16	17.9	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.3	5 / 14	19.2	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.3	5 / 14	15.4	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	0 / 16	9.7	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 16	0 / 5	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 16	0 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 10	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	4	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 15	0 / 4	2 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.3	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	7		1	
	4 / 7		1 / 1	
	3.4		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Princeton Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	46%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Miguel Damien, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	87	53	71	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.7	34.0	23.9	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.5	26.4	14.1	9.4
(Confidence Interval)	(24.6–45.4)	(15.3–40.3)	(7.0–24.4)	(2.0–25.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.0	32.6	17.2	12.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	37.8	20.8	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.0	27.0	14.6	8.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.5	18.9	18.3	21.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.7	3 / 18	3 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.6	1 / 18	1 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 14	3 / 10	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	19	11	7	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	11 / 19	3 / 11	0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.1	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	18		8	
	9 / 18		3 / 8	
	2.4		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Coast Infertility and 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 SAINT 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	23%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Margaret G. Garrisi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	189	157	171	63
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.1	38.2	30.4	23.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.9	30.6	23.4	19.0
(Confidence Interval)	(28.1–42.2)	(23.5–38.4)	(17.3–30.5)	(10.2–30.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.9	33.6	27.6	23.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.0	35.6	32.3	30.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.0	22.2	19.4	28.2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.3	8.9	15.2	19.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.9	35.0	36.5	5 / 15
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.6	3.3	9.6	0 / 15
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.8	37.5	40.0	1 / 12
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	50	32	25	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.0	37.5	24.0	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	63		43	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6		30.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science, Saint Barnabas 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 REPRODUCTIVE HORMONAL DISORDERS 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	7%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jerome H. Check, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	334	237	290	180
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.4	20.7	12.4	7.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.9	13.9	9.3	3.3
(Confidence Interval)	(17.5–26.7)	(9.8–19.0)	(6.2–13.3)	(1.2–7.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.7	17.0	12.2	4.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	22.9	17.0	6.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.1	18.8	15.1	6.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.0	18.1	23.8	26.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.6	20.4	11.1	0 / 14
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.4	8.2	2.8	0 / 14
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.5	18.2	11.1	0 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	132	66	49	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.3	24.2	24.5	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	118		125	
	46.6		38.4	
	2.8		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Cooper Institute for Reproductive Hormonal Disorders

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	1%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	66%
				Male factor	1%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George S. Taliadouros, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	23	13	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	56.7	52.2	4 / 13	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	43.5	2 / 13	1 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(31.3–68.7)	(23.2–65.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6	50.0	2 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.7	50.0	2 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	46.2	30.0	2 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	13.0	1 / 13	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 17	4 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 17	0 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 15	4 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 15	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	3.0			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert A. Skaf, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	180	78	76	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.7	41.0	26.3	17.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.2	34.6	18.4	4.3
(Confidence Interval)	(30.1–44.7)	(24.2–46.2)	(10.5–29.0)	(0.1–21.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	36.0	20.3	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.1	37.0	22.2	1 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.3	23.3	17.5	1 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.9	3.8	9.2	8.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.4	34.4	20.0	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.0	12.5	5.0	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.3	37.0	3 / 14	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	23	22	9	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	18.2	1 / 9	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 5	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: South Jersey 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Arie Birkenfeld, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	129	74	84	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.1	21.6	14.3	9.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.9	20.3	13.1	6.1
(Confidence Interval)	(14.3–29.0)	(11.8–31.2)	(6.7–22.2)	(0.7–20.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.3	25.4	16.2	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.7	25.9	17.2	9.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.8	12.1	10.9	9.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.1	20.3	19.0	30.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.7	8 / 16	5 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.4	0 / 16	0 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	8 / 15	4 / 11	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	11	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	1 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	21		17	
	33.3		4 / 17	
	2.6		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Diamond Institute for 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard T. Scott, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	830	483	421	208
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.9	40.8	30.6	18.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.0	34.0	20.2	8.7
(Confidence Interval)	(39.6–46.5)	(29.7–38.4)	(16.5–24.3)	(5.2–13.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.1	38.6	24.1	11.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.4	42.6	28.1	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.7	29.1	20.8	10.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.7	12.0	16.2	22.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.7	27.9	21.7	15.8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.9	5.1	5.4	2.6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.0	31.7	25.9	3 / 18
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	162	78	53	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.0	41.0	35.8	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	207		98	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.1		27.6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

RWJMS IN VITRO FERTILIZATION 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ekkehard Kemmann, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	103	48	43	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.0	18.8	25.6	15.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.1	16.7	25.6	7.7
(Confidence Interval)	(21.5–39.9)	(7.5–30.2)	(13.5–41.2)	(0.9–25.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	19.0	32.4	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.6	21.1	34.4	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.8	10.5	25.0	9.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.7	12.5	20.9	11.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.9	5 / 9	2 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 9	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.7	4 / 8	3 / 11	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	11	7	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	2 / 11	3 / 7	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
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		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael C. Darder, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	308	92	100	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.0	40.2	34.0	4.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	35.9	31.0	4.2
(Confidence Interval)	(36.3–47.6)	(26.1–46.5)	(22.1–41.0)	(0.1–21.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.6	42.3	34.4	4.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.4	45.2	35.2	1 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.4	30.1	23.9	1 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.9	15.2	10.0	4.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.7	35.1	29.4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.6	0.0	5.9	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.9	33.3	32.3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	5	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 14	4 / 5	3 / 9	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	108		34	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	69.4		61.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: IVF New Jersey

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Louis R. Manara, DO

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	49	32	15	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	22.4	18.8	3 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.3	12.5	2 / 15	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(5.9–27.2)	(3.5–29.0)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.4	15.4	2 / 10	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	16.0	2 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5.7	12.0	1 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	22.4	18.8	5 / 15	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.2	3.2	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 11	1 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 7	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Dr. Louis R. Manara

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 AND NEW YORK 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Navot, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	122	37	49	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.3	48.6	38.8	6 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.0	32.4	24.5	1 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(23.8–41.0)	(18.0–49.8)	(13.3–38.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.1	32.4	24.5	1 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.8	32.4	26.7	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.4	21.6	22.2	1 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	0.0	0.0	0 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.8	4 / 18	2 / 19	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.2	0 / 18	0 / 19	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	20.5	4 / 12	2 / 12	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	11	4	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	1 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	8		4	
	2 / 8		2 / 4	
	3.0		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Institute of New Jersey and New York

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	46%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas J. Thompson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	77	32	14	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.9	40.6	6 / 14	3 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5	37.5	6 / 14	1 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(34.1–57.2)	(21.1–56.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.9	41.4	6 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.3	42.9	6 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.1	28.6	3 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.2	9.4	3 / 14	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	47.5	5 / 13	3 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.0	0 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	57.1	4 / 12	3 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	7	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 11	3 / 7	3 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	24		17	
	66.7		3 / 17	
	2.0		2.8	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter M. Horvath, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	58	40	33	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.1	40.0	33.3	2 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.2	27.5	18.2	0 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(8.6–29.4)	(14.6–43.9)	(7.0–35.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.6	32.4	20.0	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.8	35.5	22.2	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.7	25.8	11.1	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.1	15.0	9.1	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	12.0	3 / 16	4 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.0	1 / 16	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 10	3 / 11	3 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 12	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.7	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Albany IVF, Fertility and Gynecology

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 (LIFE) 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edgar S. Henriques, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	26	9	15	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.9	4 / 9	3 / 15	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.1	2 / 9	2 / 15	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(9.0-43.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	2 / 8	2 / 13	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 19	2 / 7	2 / 10	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 19	2 / 7	2 / 10	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	23.1	1 / 9	2 / 15	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	4.0	2.7	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
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	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: Leading Institute for Fertility Enhancement (LIFE)

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George D. Kofinas, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	50	46	34
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.7	34.0	13.0	11.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.8	18.0	6.5	8.8
(Confidence Interval)	(18.8–40.6)	(8.6–31.4)	(1.4–17.9)	(1.9–23.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	21.4	9.4	13.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.2	22.5	9.7	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.5	12.5	9.7	10.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.8	16.0	30.4	35.3
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.5	4 / 17	0 / 6	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	20.7	1 / 17	0 / 6	1 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	57.1	4 / 9	0 / 3	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	13	4	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.1	3 / 13	2 / 4	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	3.8	4.5	5.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	24		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8		31.8	
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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	27%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard V. Grazi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	179	59	54	38
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.6	25.4	16.7	15.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.4	23.7	7.4	10.5
(Confidence Interval)	(30.3–45.0)	(13.6–36.6)	(2.1–17.9)	(2.9–24.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	31.1	10.8	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.8	32.6	12.1	19.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.5	23.3	12.1	14.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.6	23.7	31.5	36.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.5	4 / 15	1 / 9	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	0 / 15	0 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.3	4 / 14	0 / 4	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	5	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 17	1 / 5	1 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	1.4	2.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	33		3	
	54.5		1 / 3	
	2.5		2.7	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.
^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.
^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.
^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).
^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 MEDICAL ASSOCIATES OF WESTERN NEW YORK BUFFALO, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael W. Sullivan, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	159	74	53	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.2	23.0	24.5	3 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.2	20.3	20.8	2 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(18.6–32.6)	(11.8–31.2)	(10.8–34.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.1	31.3	26.2	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.7	33.3	28.9	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.4	33.3	21.1	2 / 12
Percentage of cancellations ^b	28.3	35.1	20.8	6 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.1	2 / 17	5 / 13	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 17	0 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.0	0 / 15	3 / 11	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	10	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.0	3 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.9	2.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	10		1	
	5 / 10		0 / 1	
	2.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility & 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY SUNY STONY BROOK 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	47%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard A. Bronson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	11	8	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.5	3 / 11	0 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	2 / 11	0 / 8	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(18.8–59.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 15	2 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	8 / 15	2 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	33.3	2 / 11	3 / 8	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	4.4	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 9	1 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 9	0 / 2		
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	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	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: Division of Reproductive Endocrinology, SUNY Stony Brook

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

QUEENS FERTILITY & GYNECOLOGY, PC FOREST HILLS, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Varsha Saraf, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	4	3	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 3	2 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 11	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	0 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 8	0 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 12	2 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.5	2.5	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 5		0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5		0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 3		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	6	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	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: Queens Fertility & Gynecology, PC

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harry J. Lieman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	110	68	47	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.8	27.9	19.1	30.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	26.5	14.9	15.0
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–49.8)	(16.5–38.6)	(6.2–28.3)	(3.2–37.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.4	29.5	17.9	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.3	35.3	20.0	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.1	31.4	11.4	2 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.8	10.3	17.0	10.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.4	2 / 19	3 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.7	0 / 19	0 / 9	1 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.4	2 / 18	3 / 7	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	6	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 16	3 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	7		3	
	3 / 7		0 / 3	
	2.4		2.3	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	30%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Avner Hershlag, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	209	113	122	57
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.5	43.4	29.5	21.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.2	31.9	20.5	10.5
(Confidence Interval)	(32.6–46.2)	(23.4–41.3)	(13.7–28.7)	(4.0–21.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	36.4	26.3	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.3	37.1	28.4	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.9	21.6	21.6	10.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.4	12.4	22.1	15.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	32.7	27.8	1 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.2	8.2	5.6	1 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.4	41.7	24.0	1 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	59	37	20	15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.0	24.3	15.0	4 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	12		7	
	9 / 12		1 / 7	
	2.3		2.6	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 SPECIALISTS OF NEW YORK 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	29%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gabriel A. San Roman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	361	219	230	128
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.5	35.2	23.0	14.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.8	26.5	14.8	11.7
(Confidence Interval)	(31.9–42.0)	(20.8–32.9)	(10.5–20.0)	(6.7–18.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.9	27.9	16.3	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	28.6	16.8	14.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.1	20.2	14.4	13.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.8	5.0	9.6	6.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.4	27.3	15.1	1 / 19
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	3.9	3.8	0 / 19
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.6	29.3	14.7	1 / 15
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	136	68	32	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.1	14.7	15.6	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 5	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Specialists of New York

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hugh D. Melnick, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	207	90	102	56
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	19.8	12.2	11.8	5.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.5	8.9	8.8	3.6
(Confidence Interval)	(10.8–21.1)	(3.9–16.8)	(4.1–16.1)	(0.4–12.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.4	9.4	9.8	4.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.8	10.1	11.4	5.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	9.9	3.8	5.1	5.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.8	5.6	9.8	26.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.8	4 / 11	3 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.2	1 / 11	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.6	5 / 8	5 / 9	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	15	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0.0	2 / 15	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	41		31	
	19.5		3.2	
	3.3		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility Services

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

AMERICAN FERTILITY SERVICES, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	41%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Andrew Loucopoulos, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	154	102	98	68
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	24.0	24.5	17.3	7.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	18.2	19.6	11.2	4.4
(Confidence Interval)	(12.4–25.2)	(12.4–28.6)	(5.7–19.2)	(0.9–12.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.4	20.2	12.5	4.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	23.3	13.6	5.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.7	17.4	9.9	3.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.5	2.9	10.2	5.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	18.9	20.0	3 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.4	0.0	0 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.0	25.0	3 / 11	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	14	12	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	3 / 14	3 / 12	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	50		15	
	24.0		0 / 15	
	2.4		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter Chang, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	66	30	44	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.0	36.7	34.1	24.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	30.0	27.3	8.0
(Confidence Interval)	(29.0–53.7)	(14.7–49.4)	(15.0–42.8)	(1.0–26.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	30.0	30.0	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.3	31.0	31.6	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.2	24.1	15.8	4.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	0.0	9.1	8.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	17.1	1 / 11	5 / 15	2 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	20.0	3 / 11	2 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.7	2 / 9	6 / 12	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	5	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 3	2 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	12		1	
	9 / 12		0 / 1	
	3.5		5.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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/WESTSIDE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	59%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dov B. Goldstein, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	7	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 15	3 / 7	4 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	4 / 15	3 / 7	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 15	3 / 7	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 15	3 / 4	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 15	2 / 4	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 15	0 / 7	0 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		5	
	0 / 5		0 / 5	
	2.2		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Brooklyn/Westside 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael M. Guarnaccia, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	239	195	191	153
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.0	26.7	20.9	8.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.8	19.0	16.2	3.9
(Confidence Interval)	(18.6–29.8)	(13.7–25.2)	(11.3–22.2)	(1.5–8.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	25.3	26.5	7.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	27.4	29.8	8.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.2	20.7	24.0	8.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	23.0	25.1	38.7	43.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.4	23.1	22.5	2 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.5	0.0	2.5	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	33.3	24.3	19.4	0 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	64	33	20	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.8	39.4	20.0	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.6	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	73		68	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.8		23.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.7	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 YORK 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	27%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	5%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Trishit K. Mukherjee, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	4	6	2	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 4	2 / 6	2 / 2	2 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 4	1 / 6	2 / 2	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	1 / 6	2 / 2	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	1 / 6	2 / 2	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 4	1 / 6	2 / 2	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 4	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	4.7	3.5	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 2	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			2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		2	
	0 / 1		0 / 2	
	3.0		4.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

MANHATTAN REPRODUCTIVE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	100%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	44%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hanna Jesionowska, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	10	17	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.0	1 / 10	3 / 17	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	0 / 10	1 / 17	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(8.7–49.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	0 / 10	1 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	0 / 10	1 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5.0	0 / 10	1 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 17	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	5.6	3.9	3.2	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 5		0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0			5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	13		1	
	8 / 13		0 / 1	
	5.2		6.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Manhattan 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	52%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	5%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Norbert Gleicher, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	86	46	40	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.9	32.6	10.0	18.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	26.1	10.0	3.7
(Confidence Interval)	(29.2–50.7)	(14.3–41.1)	(2.8–23.7)	(0.1–19.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.0	28.6	10.8	4.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	30.8	13.8	4.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	42.1	28.2	13.8	4.5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.5	8.7	7.5	11.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	13.9	2 / 15	0 / 4	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 15	1 / 4	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5.9	1 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	14	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	3 / 14	0 / 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	
	25		13	
	40.0		4 / 13	
	2.3		2.8	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 HOPE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	100%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	6%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	14%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	2%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John J. Zhang, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	2	12	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	13.0	1 / 2	2 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8.7	1 / 2	1 / 12	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(1.1–28.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8.7	1 / 2	1 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 15	1 / 2	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 15	1 / 2	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 2	0 / 12	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3		1.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		1	
	1 / 2		0 / 1	
	1.5		1.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New Hope Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	92%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	26%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Majid Fateh, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	39	33	37	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.6	48.5	32.4	24.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	45.5	29.7	16.0
(Confidence Interval)	(23.4–55.4)	(28.1–63.6)	(15.9–47.0)	(4.5–36.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	46.9	30.6	17.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	46.9	32.4	19.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.2	37.5	32.4	14.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.6	3.0	2.7	8.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 17	4 / 16	0 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 17	0 / 16	0 / 12	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 15	3 / 15	0 / 11	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	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	11		8	
	8 / 11		5 / 8	
	3.3		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: New York 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

NYU FERTILITY CENTER **NYU 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James A. Grifo, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	358	292	332	230
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	46.2	30.1	22.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.9	39.7	22.9	15.2
(Confidence Interval)	(38.6–49.2)	(34.1–45.6)	(18.5–27.8)	(10.8–20.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.2	45.3	29.2	20.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.3	47.0	30.0	21.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.4	37.2	23.7	14.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.9	12.3	21.7	27.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	44.1	28.1	24.0	19.6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.5	4.4	7.0	5.9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.7	20.7	21.1	31.4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	73	25	35	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.1	28.0	28.6	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	149		35	
	57.0		22.9	
	2.2		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: NYU Fertility Center, NYU School of 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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

OFFICES FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	51%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Cecilia Schmidt-Sarosi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	29	31	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.3	37.9	22.6	1 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.1	27.6	12.9	1 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(15.9–52.4)	(12.7–47.2)	(3.6–29.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	32.0	14.3	1 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	34.8	16.0	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.7	26.1	8.0	1 / 13
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.7	13.8	9.7	1 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 11	1 / 11	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 11	1 / 11	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 9	2 / 8	2 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	10	10	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	2 / 10	1 / 10	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.2	4.1	5.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	34		23	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.5		21.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Offices for Fertility and 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 NY 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lillian D. Nash, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	12	4	3	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 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	
	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Care of NY

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	88%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Martin Keltz, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	101	73	65	43
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	68.3	56.2	40.0	37.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.4	47.9	33.8	16.3
(Confidence Interval)	(46.2–66.3)	(36.1–60.0)	(22.6–46.6)	(6.8–30.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.8	47.9	35.5	17.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.4	49.3	36.7	17.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	41.7	31.0	21.7	5.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.0	0.0	4.6	7.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.8	39.0	46.2	6 / 16
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.3	22.0	15.4	1 / 16
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.8	37.1	40.9	5 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	2	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 13	1 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		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: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, LLP

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lawrence Grunfeld, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	297	213	242	108
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	60.9	47.9	36.8	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.2	41.8	27.7	16.7
(Confidence Interval)	(49.4–61.0)	(35.1–48.7)	(22.1–33.8)	(10.2–25.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.0	54.9	39.6	24.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	61.9	55.3	39.9	25.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.5	34.2	29.2	19.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.4	23.9	30.2	32.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.2	30.4	21.3	18.5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.8	7.8	4.5	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	42.7	38.2	26.9	4 / 18
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	44	27	16	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.2	48.1	6 / 16	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	154		32	
	50.0		43.8	
	2.3		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of New York, LLP

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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

THE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Zev Rosenwaks, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	616	399	534	325
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.4	42.4	29.6	23.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	34.1	20.2	16.9
(Confidence Interval)	(37.0–44.9)	(29.4–39.0)	(16.9–23.9)	(13.0–21.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.2	37.8	24.7	21.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	39.5	26.7	23.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.5	29.4	19.3	17.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.5	9.8	18.2	22.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.5	29.6	23.4	19.5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.8	5.3	4.4	2.6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.1	25.7	27.8	23.6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	112	36	40	19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.2	55.6	30.0	5 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		38	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		26.3	
	Average number of embryos transferred		1.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Weill Medical College of Cornell University, The Center for 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 FERTILITY PLAINVIEW, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David Kreiner, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	58	43	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	52.1	41.4	34.9	14.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.9	24.1	23.3	14.8
(Confidence Interval)	(36.1–60.0)	(13.9–37.2)	(11.8–38.6)	(4.2–33.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6	25.5	27.8	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	25.5	29.4	18.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.1	21.8	26.5	13.6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.4	5.2	16.3	11.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.9	25.0	1 / 15	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0.0	0 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	25.7	2 / 14	1 / 10	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	8	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 16	3 / 8	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		1	
	5 / 6		0 / 1	
	3.0		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Coast Fertility

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Kenigsberg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	227	108	137	72
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.6	42.6	27.0	18.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.0	28.7	18.2	9.7
(Confidence Interval)	(34.5–47.7)	(20.4–38.2)	(12.2–25.7)	(4.0–19.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.7	30.7	20.5	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.3	34.1	21.6	13.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.6	20.9	15.5	11.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.0	6.5	10.9	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.4	19.6	21.6	1 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.7	10.9	2.7	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	35.5	38.7	28.0	1 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	87	56	43	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	26.8	20.9	0 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	54		41	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.9		19.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Long Island 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rosalind A. Hayes, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	15	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.3	4 / 15	3 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	2 / 15	3 / 10	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(26.4–64.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	2 / 11	3 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	2 / 8	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.8	1 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.3	4 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.9	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 14	0 / 4	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 13	1 / 2	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	1	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.0	1.5	1.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	14		4	
	8 / 14		2 / 4	
	2.5		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Rochester Fertility Care, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vivian Lewis, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	54	40	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.0	42.6	20.0	3 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.9	37.0	15.0	3 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(25.3–47.6)	(24.3–51.3)	(5.7–29.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.6	39.2	17.1	3 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	40.0	18.2	3 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.8	34.0	15.2	3 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.5	5.6	12.5	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.3	26.1	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.3	0.0	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.1	15.0	1 / 6	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	15	20	10	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 15	25.0	5 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.4	2.1	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	25		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.0		1 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		1.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

STATEN ISLAND UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

STATEN ISLAND, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	1%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	71%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric S. Knochenhauer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	25	11	11	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.0	4 / 11	2 / 11	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	4 / 11	2 / 11	1 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(18.0-57.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	4 / 9	2 / 11	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	4 / 8	2 / 11	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.2	2 / 8	2 / 11	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.0	2 / 11	0 / 11	6 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	3.8	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 11	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
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	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: Island Reproductive Services

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

GOLD COAST IVF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND SURGERY CENTER SYOSSET, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	49%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven F. Palter, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	15	10	4	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	8 / 15	8 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 15	7 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 15	7 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 15	7 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 15	5 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 15	0 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.9	3.3	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 8	1 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 8	1 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 6	2 / 7	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		0	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Gold Coast IVF, Reproductive Medicine and Surgery 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	92%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	11%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert J. Kiltz, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	303	154	114	54
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.3	31.8	38.6	14.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	24.7	28.1	11.1
(Confidence Interval)	(28.0–38.9)	(18.1–32.3)	(20.1–37.3)	(4.2–22.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	26.6	29.9	11.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	28.8	32.3	13.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	22.0	29.3	11.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.3	7.1	6.1	5.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.2	20.4	15.9	1 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.6	0.0	0.0	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.7	23.7	9.4	1 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	60	24	13	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.7	16.7	1 / 13	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	96		20	
	41.7		5.0	
	2.3		1.9	

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	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	42%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael B. Blotner, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	14	23	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.2	5 / 14	21.7	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2	2 / 14	8.7	0 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(27.3–64.0)		(1.1–28.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.0	2 / 13	2 / 19	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.9	2 / 13	2 / 18	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	39.1	2 / 13	1 / 18	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	19.4	1 / 14	17.4	5 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 14	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 14	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	5	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	2		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John (Jan) M. Wieckowski, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	29	7	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.8	27.6	3 / 7	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	27.6	3 / 7	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(23.2-65.5)	(12.7-47.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	29.6	3 / 6	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	29.6	3 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.1	29.6	2 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	6.9	1 / 7	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 11	0 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 11	1 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 10	0 / 8	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	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 Medicine/IVF

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 THE TALBERT FERTILITY INSTITUTE CARY, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	9%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sameh K. Toma, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	227	79	93	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.5	34.2	32.3	5 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.9	31.6	31.2	3 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(35.4–48.6)	(21.6–43.1)	(22.0–41.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.7	36.8	43.3	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.8	37.3	43.9	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.3	23.9	31.8	3 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.3	13.9	28.0	2 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.7	33.3	16.7	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.9	11.1	10.0	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.3	36.0	27.6	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	11	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	3 / 11	1 / 7	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.0	4.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	74		7	
	58.1		4 / 7	
	3.4		3.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Carolina Center for Reproductive Medicine, The Talbert Fertility Institute

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ania I. Kowalik, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	88	47	33	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.8	27.7	12.1	0 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.2	25.5	12.1	0 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(25.3–46.1)	(13.9–40.3)	(3.4–28.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.9	32.4	4 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.3	32.4	4 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.3	13.5	2 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	21.6	21.3	48.5	8 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.7	5 / 13	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.9	2 / 13	1 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.3	7 / 12	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	7	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 17	3 / 7	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	12		6	
	8 / 12		1 / 6	
	2.3		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University 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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jack L. Crain, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	208	99	78	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.4	44.4	29.5	22.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	35.4	20.5	9.1
(Confidence Interval)	(41.1–55.1)	(26.0–45.6)	(12.2–31.2)	(1.1–29.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.1	39.3	23.9	2 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.9	42.2	27.1	2 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	38.5	26.5	15.3	2 / 18
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.7	10.1	14.1	18.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.1	36.4	39.1	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.7	4.5	0.0	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.0	37.1	7 / 16	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	32	9	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.5	4 / 9	4 / 9	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		11	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		7 / 11	
	Average number of embryos transferred		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	26%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bradley S. Hurst, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	97	38	22	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.4	50.0	36.4	4 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.2	42.1	13.6	2 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(29.4–49.6)	(26.3–59.2)	(2.9–34.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.2	47.1	15.0	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.7	50.0	15.0	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.4	18.8	15.0	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.3	10.5	9.1	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.9	10 / 19	0 / 8	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.3	1 / 19	0 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.5	10 / 16	0 / 3	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	4	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 17	1 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.0	2.8	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 5		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Program for Assisted Reproduction, Carolinas 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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

DUKE FERTILITY CENTER

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	33%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grace M. Couchman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	112	65	28	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.5	18.5	17.9	4 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	16.9	14.3	2 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(20.4–37.9)	(8.8–28.3)	(4.0–32.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.4	20.8	17.4	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.0	22.0	17.4	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.6	18.0	17.4	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.9	18.5	17.9	3 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.4	2 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.0	1 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.4	2 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	45	17	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.4	1 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.9	2.9	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		23	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		30.4	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Duke University Medical Center, Duke 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	6%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Clifford C. Hayslip, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	12	11	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.5	5 / 12	5 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.0	4 / 12	3 / 11	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(14.2–48.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 11	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	4 / 11	3 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.2	2 / 11	2 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.9	1 / 12	2 / 11	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 11	2 / 5	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 9	2 / 4	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	2	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 14	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		4	
	2 / 5		1 / 4	
	2.6		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Carolina University

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tamer M. Yalcinkaya, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	53	33	17	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.3	30.3	7 / 17	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.8	30.3	6 / 17	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(10.8–34.1)	(15.6–48.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.0	33.3	6 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.4	33.3	6 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	14.9	23.3	3 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.7	9.1	3 / 17	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 15	2 / 10	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 15	1 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 11	3 / 10	3 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Wake Forest 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

MERITCARE REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steffen P. Christensen, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	76	14	12	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	22.4	1 / 14	1 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.4	1 / 14	1 / 12	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(13.6–33.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.6	1 / 14	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.3	1 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.0	0 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.2	0 / 14	4 / 12	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 17	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 17	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 17	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		0	
	1 / 2			
	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: MeritCare Reproductive Medicine

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	2%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nicholas J. Spirtos, DO

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	31	12	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	22.6	2 / 12	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	19.4	2 / 12	0 / 2	
(Confidence Interval)	(7.5–37.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	21.4	2 / 12	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	2 / 12	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	14.8	2 / 12	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.7	0 / 12	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.6	1.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 7	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 7	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	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	1.5			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 4	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Unlimited, Inc.

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard W. Moretuzzo, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	114	48	19	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.1	25.0	5 / 19	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	22.9	2 / 19	0 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(27.2–45.5)	(12.0–37.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	27.5	2 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	27.5	2 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.2	17.5	2 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.2	16.7	3 / 19	6 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	3 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.2	1 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.5	4 / 11	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	16	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 18	7 / 16	0 / 7	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	26		9	
	53.8		6 / 9	
	3.0		2.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Glen E. Hofmann, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	75	25	36	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.3	36.0	41.7	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.0	32.0	41.7	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(32.5–55.9)	(14.9–53.5)	(25.5–59.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.4	8 / 19	46.9	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.9	8 / 18	46.9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.0	3 / 18	43.8	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.0	24.0	11.1	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.9	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	43.2	3 / 9	0 / 15	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.8	2 / 9	1 / 15	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	5 / 8	1 / 15	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	10	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.2	3 / 10	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.2	2.4	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	35		14	
	65.7		5 / 14	
	2.0		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel B. Williams, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	88	18	31	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.3	8 / 18	22.6	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.6	8 / 18	9.7	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(28.4–49.6)		(2.0–25.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.6	8 / 15	12.0	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.6	8 / 15	12.5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	40.0	6 / 15	12.5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.4	3 / 18	19.4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	15.4	2 / 8	0 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.1	0 / 8	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	17.6	2 / 8	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	2	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	2 / 2	2 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.3	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	25		12	
	40.0		4 / 12	
	2.4		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sherif G. Awadalla, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	354	149	122	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.2	37.6	27.9	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.4	31.5	22.1	8.3
(Confidence Interval)	(35.2–45.7)	(24.2–39.7)	(15.1–30.5)	(1.0–27.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.7	38.2	27.8	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	39.2	29.3	2 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.3	26.7	20.7	1 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.6	17.4	20.5	16.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.9	25.0	11.8	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.9	5.4	11.8	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	43.4	31.9	29.6	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	149	48	21	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	43.8	14.3	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.4
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	52		28	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0		32.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	31%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Goldfarb, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	260	138	110	44
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.2	39.1	23.6	13.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.4	34.1	19.1	11.4
(Confidence Interval)	(39.2–51.7)	(26.2–42.6)	(12.2–27.7)	(3.8–24.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.3	42.3	28.0	15.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.9	43.5	30.0	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	33.6	26.9	20.0	16.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.5	19.6	31.8	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.2	35.2	26.9	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.9	3.7	11.5	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.4	38.3	33.3	0 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	86	48	25	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.4	12.5	32.0	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.2	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	23		5	
	47.8		2 / 5	
	2.5		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Cleveland 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ricardo Loret de Mola, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	42	28	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.8	40.5	32.1	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	28.6	25.0	1 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(30.2–53.9)	(15.7–44.6)	(10.7–44.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	30.8	29.2	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	32.4	31.8	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.4	18.9	27.3	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.9	7.1	14.3	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.4	5 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.1	0 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.7	5 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	9	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 12	2 / 5	1 / 9	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	27		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6		0 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

METROHEALTH MEDICAL CENTER METROHEALTH FERTILITY CENTER 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	17%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Khalid M. Ataya, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	3	3	0	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	0 / 3	2 / 3		
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 3	2 / 3		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 3		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 3		
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b		0 / 3		
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3 / 3	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b		1 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b		1 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}		2 / 2		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	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: MetroHealth Medical Center, MetroHealth 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	26%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grant Schmidt, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	240	104	90	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.0	44.2	32.2	21.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.8	37.5	24.4	9.1
(Confidence Interval)	(32.6–45.2)	(28.2–47.5)	(16.0–34.6)	(1.9–24.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.0	41.5	27.5	11.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.5	43.3	28.6	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.5	31.1	15.6	8.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.4	9.6	11.1	21.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.8	17.4	27.6	3 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.5	8.7	6.9	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.6	28.2	45.5	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	59	19	11	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.0	4 / 19	2 / 11	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	20		10	
	55.0		4 / 10	
	2.5		2.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Ohio 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark C. Bidwell, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	68	15	17	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.8	3 / 15	4 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.9	3 / 15	4 / 17	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(20.2–43.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.4	3 / 15	4 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.8	3 / 15	4 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.1	2 / 15	4 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.3	0 / 15	3 / 17	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.2	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.1	2 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.7	0 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	23.8	1 / 3	0 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	27	5	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.1	2 / 5	3 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	2.5	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	14		0	
	6 / 14			
	2.5			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kettering Reproductive Medicine

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 UNIVERSITY 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lynda J. Wolf, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	9	1	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	25.0	4 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	2 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(5.7–43.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 16	2 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 14	2 / 7		0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 14	0 / 7		0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	20.0	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0		5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 5	1 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5	1 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 4	2 / 2		
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	2.7	2.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		3	
	2 / 5		0 / 3	
	3.6		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center at the Medical University of Ohio

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph V. Karnitis, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	27	18	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.3	25.9	5 / 18	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.7	22.2	2 / 18	2 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(20.3–45.0)	(8.6–42.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.3	6 / 14	2 / 10	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	6 / 13	2 / 9	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.7	4 / 13	2 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	31.7	48.1	8 / 18	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	39.1	2 / 7	0 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.0	0 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	10 / 19	2 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	1.3	2.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	4		1	
	1 / 4		0 / 1	
	2.8		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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 REPRODUCTIVE CENTER YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	37%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert L. Collins, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	51	5	9	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.3	2 / 5	1 / 9	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.4	2 / 5	1 / 9	
(Confidence Interval)	(17.5–43.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.9	2 / 5	1 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.9	2 / 5	1 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	18.6	1 / 5	1 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.7	0 / 5	1 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.2	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 18	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 18	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 15	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 12	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 3	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Reproductive Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eli Reshef, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	160	40	39	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.1	65.0	35.9	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.9	52.5	25.6	2 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(39.0–54.9)	(36.1–68.5)	(13.0–42.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.4	53.8	27.8	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.3	55.3	27.8	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.8	31.6	16.7	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.1	2.5	7.7	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	38.8	38.5	4 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.4	0.0	0 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.7	42.9	4 / 10	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	11	5	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	13		9	
	9 / 13		2 / 9	
	2.2		2.7	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	31%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gilbert G. Haas, Jr., MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	6	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.1	2 / 6	2 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	2 / 6	2 / 3	
(Confidence Interval)	(19.7–61.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 19	2 / 5	2 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 19	2 / 5	2 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 19	1 / 5	2 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.4	1 / 6	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.2	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	8	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 4	2 / 8	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.9	1.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	10		5	
	2 / 10		1 / 5	
	2.0		1.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Reproductive Health, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	21%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stanley G. Prough, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	125	50	23	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.4	50.0	43.5	4 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.6	40.0	34.8	3 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(32.9–50.8)	(26.4–54.8)	(16.4–57.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.0	43.5	8 / 19	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.1	44.4	8 / 18	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.5	31.1	8 / 18	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.2	8.0	17.4	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.3	28.0	0 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.4	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.8	30.0	0 / 8	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	24	7	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	1 / 7	0 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	10		5	
	4 / 10		0 / 5	
	2.4		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CENTER OF OREGON EUGENE, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	97%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas Austin, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	15	10	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.4	6 / 15	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	4 / 15	0 / 10	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(25.5–64.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	4 / 15	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.4	4 / 11	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.0	2 / 11	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 15	0 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.2	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 12	2 / 6		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 12	0 / 6		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 12	2 / 4		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	3	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.8	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		0 / 7	
	Average number of embryos transferred		3.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility Center of Oregon

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eugene M. Stoelk, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	15	9	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.2	7 / 15	7 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	7 / 15	5 / 9	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(17.4–50.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.4	7 / 13	5 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	7 / 13	5 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.7	5 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.9	2 / 15	0 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 13	3 / 7	2 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 11	2 / 7	2 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	8	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	2 / 8	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	12		15	
	10 / 12		4 / 15	
	2.4		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	29%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	12%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert K. Matteri, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	88	45	47	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	59.1	40.0	36.2	4 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	40.0	36.2	4 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(39.1–60.9)	(25.7–55.7)	(22.7–51.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.1	42.9	43.6	4 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.5	42.9	45.9	4 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	32.4	21.4	27.0	4 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.5	6.7	17.0	3 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.2	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	44.2	8 / 18	7 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	1 / 18	1 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	9 / 18	7 / 17	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	8	6	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	1 / 8	1 / 6	4 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.6	3.0	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		10	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		5 / 10	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	26%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marsha J. Gorrill, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	116	80	47	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.9	37.5	34.0	5 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.6	32.5	23.4	4 / 19
(Confidence Interval)	(37.2–56.0)	(22.4–43.9)	(12.3–38.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.5	41.9	26.8	4 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.7	42.6	29.7	4 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	40.2	34.4	18.9	3 / 15
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.9	22.5	12.8	1 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.2	23.3	5 / 16	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.7	6.7	0 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.8	19.2	4 / 11	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	65	31	24	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.5	25.8	29.2	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	39		34	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.6		29.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	25%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen G. Somkuti, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	160	75	62	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.0	46.7	37.1	15.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	40.0	27.4	10.0
(Confidence Interval)	(30.6–46.1)	(28.9–52.0)	(16.9–40.2)	(1.2–31.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.2	44.1	29.3	2 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.0	48.4	31.5	2 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.2	35.5	16.7	1 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.5	9.3	6.5	5.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	33.3	22.9	39.1	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	5.7	0.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.4	26.7	8 / 17	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	10	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	4 / 10	1 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		11	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		5 / 11	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	92%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce I. Rose, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	30	10	11	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.0	3 / 10	2 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	23.3 (9.9–42.3)	3 / 10	2 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.1	3 / 9	2 / 10	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.0	3 / 9	2 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	14.3	3 / 9	2 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	1 / 10	1 / 11	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3		0 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		4.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	5		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 5		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Infertility Solutions, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	32%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert J. Peters, DO

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	52	20	22	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.2	20.0	22.7	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6	10.0	13.6	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(22.0–49.1)	(1.2–31.7)	(2.9–34.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	2 / 13	15.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	2 / 11	3 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.6	0 / 11	3 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.8	35.0	9.1	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	3.4	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	17.4	1 / 4	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	1 / 4	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 18	2 / 2	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.0	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		1	
	1 / 1		1 / 1	
	5.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

REPROTECH IVF PROGRAM 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	75%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric R. Rittenhouse, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	2	1	1	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.0	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: Reprotech IVF Program

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Christina Lee, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	11	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.1	6 / 11	4 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.1	5 / 11	3 / 10	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(10.2–48.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.1	5 / 10	3 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.3	5 / 8	3 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	13.6	3 / 8	2 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	1 / 11	0 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 6	1 / 6	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 6	2 / 5	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	2.5	1.5		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
	3.0			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Glassner, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	110	85	77	51
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	44.5	32.9	22.1	3.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.1	28.2	14.3	3.9
(Confidence Interval)	(29.9–48.9)	(19.0–39.0)	(7.4–24.1)	(0.5–13.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.2	31.6	16.2	4.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.8	35.3	17.5	6.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.9	20.6	12.7	6.7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.3	10.6	11.7	13.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.7	32.1	5 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.2	14.3	0 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.5	41.7	3 / 11	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	45	34	26	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	44.1	11.5	2 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		5 / 6	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.5	
				3.0

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Main Line Fertility and 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	28%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	20%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	27%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank M. Wittmaack, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	10	5	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.7	3 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.7	3 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(15.9–47.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.5	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.4	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.8	3 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 11	0 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 11	0 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 11	0 / 3		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	6	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 6	
	Average number of embryos transferred		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, RPC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	22%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric P. Fiedler, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	10	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.3	2 / 10	1 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.4	2 / 10	1 / 6	
(Confidence Interval)	(15.1–47.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.0	2 / 6	1 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.7	2 / 6	1 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.8	1 / 6	1 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	20.6	4 / 10	3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.3	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 12	2 / 2	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7		2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	13		3	
	10 / 13		0 / 3	
	1.8		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Center for Infertility and Reproductive Medicine, RPC

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

PENN STATE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	1%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William C. Dodson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	36	15	3	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.9	9 / 15	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	7 / 15	1 / 3	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(23.1–56.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	7 / 12	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	7 / 11	1 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.3	7 / 11	1 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.3	3 / 15	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 14	1 / 9	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 14	0 / 9	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 14	0 / 7	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	9	5	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 9	0 / 5	2 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		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: Penn State 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Martin F. Freedman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	36	13	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.3	36.1	4 / 13	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	36.1	3 / 13	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(27.6–53.5)	(20.8–53.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.4	37.1	3 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.1	38.2	3 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.1	23.5	2 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.3	2.8	1 / 13	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.3	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	12.5	5 / 13	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.6	1 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	16.7	5 / 13	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 18	3 / 5	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	10		4	
	5 / 10		2 / 4	
	2.6		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Northern Fertility and Reproductive Associates, PC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

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

JEFFERSON IVF 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	54%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	17%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory T. Fossum, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	12	5	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 10	1 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 10	1 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 6	1 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	1 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 5	1 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4 / 10	2 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	4.2	2.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 2	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	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 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: Jefferson IVF

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maureen P. Kelly, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	163	69	59	34
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.1	34.8	32.2	14.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.7	26.1	25.4	11.8
(Confidence Interval)	(26.5–41.6)	(16.3–38.1)	(15.0–38.4)	(3.3–27.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.9	28.6	26.8	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	29.0	27.8	13.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.0	16.1	22.2	13.8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.1	8.7	5.1	5.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	22.4	29.2	4 / 19	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.0	8.3	0 / 19	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.1	8 / 18	3 / 15	0 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	12	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 16	3 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	1.8	2.8	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	66		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.1		1 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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

PENN FERTILITY CARE

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	20%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Christos B. Coutifaris, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	133	89	73	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	33.8	33.7	23.3	18.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	21.3	13.7	3.1
(Confidence Interval)	(23.1–39.4)	(13.4–31.3)	(6.8–23.8)	(0.1–16.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.2	24.7	17.5	3.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.0	27.5	19.6	4.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.8	24.6	15.7	4.3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.8	13.5	21.9	15.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	28.9	13.3	2 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.4	0.0	0 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.6	2 / 19	2 / 10	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	29	14	12	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.5	2 / 14	1 / 12	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	2.6	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		3	
	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: University of Pennsylvania, Penn Fertility 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 AT WEST PENN ALLEGHENY HEALTH SYSTEM 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	39%
ZIFT	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	2%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	29%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Scott W. Kauma, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	29	11	16	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	41.4	5 / 11	3 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.9	4 / 11	3 / 16	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(20.7–57.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	4 / 9	3 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.8	4 / 7	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.4	2 / 7	3 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	17.2	2 / 11	3 / 16	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	2.9	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 12	3 / 5	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 11	2 / 4	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	3	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Jones Institute at West Penn Allegheny Health System

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	30%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Judith L. Albert, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	98	55	27	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.9	23.6	22.2	3 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.8	18.2	11.1	3 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(31.9–52.2)	(9.1–30.9)	(2.4–29.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.1	19.2	13.6	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.8	20.8	14.3	3 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.7	18.8	14.3	3 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.2	5.5	18.5	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.4	1 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	26.8	1 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	14	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.0	3 / 14	0 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
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		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	19%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anthony N. Wakim, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	123	76	54	30
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	29.3	17.1	5.6	3.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.4	9.2	3.7	3.3
(Confidence Interval)	(17.1–33.0)	(3.8–18.1)	(0.5–12.7)	(0.1–17.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	26.8	10.9	4.8	4.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.7	12.3	5.1	1 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.8	10.5	2.6	1 / 19
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.9	15.8	22.2	23.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	2 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	20.0	1 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	61	20	15	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.8	5.0	1 / 15	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	2.5	4.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	30		30	
	50.0		13.3	
	2.3		2.7	

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			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert El-Roeiy, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	59	38	26	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	23.7	15.8	19.2	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.9	15.8	15.4	1 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(8.4-29.0)	(6.0-31.3)	(4.4-34.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.3	18.2	18.2	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.6	21.4	4 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.4	21.4	4 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	27.1	13.2	15.4	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 14	0 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 14	1 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	4	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.3	3.5	5.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	12		3	
	3 / 12		0 / 3	
	3.8		3.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility Center

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

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Abraham K. Munabi, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	43	30	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.5	30.2	6.7	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.9	20.9	3.3	1 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(22.3–44.9)	(10.0–36.0)	(0.1–17.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.9	25.7	4.5	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	31.0	5.0	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.6	27.6	5.0	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.0	18.6	26.7	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.8	1 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	16.1	1 / 13	0 / 2	1 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.7	1 / 9	0 / 1	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	5	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	28		12	
	35.7		3 / 12	
	3.0		2.7	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	28%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vincent A. Pellegrini, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	8	7	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.1	2 / 8	2 / 7	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (11.5–43.4)	2 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.0	2 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	2 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	16.7	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	21.9	2 / 8	5 / 7	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.5	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 8	1 / 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	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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	34%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Leonore C. Huppert, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	8	3	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 11	5 / 8	0 / 3	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 11	4 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9	4 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 9	4 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4 / 9	2 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 11	0 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.8	3.3	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 7	2 / 5		1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7	0 / 5		0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	2 / 4		1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	2	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 2	2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5	2.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 5	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.2	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CENTER, LLC YORK, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	9%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	31%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert B. Filer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	7	5	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	5 / 18	2 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 18	0 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 18	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 18	0 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	2.0	5.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 5	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 5	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 3			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	4		1	
	2 / 4		0 / 1	
	2.8		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Fertility Center, LLC

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor Embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	No
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	38%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rene Fernandez Pelegrina, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	15	16	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.5	4 / 15	7 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.1	4 / 15	7 / 16	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(13.7–46.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.1	4 / 15	7 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.1	4 / 14	7 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.6	3 / 14	7 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 15	0 / 16	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 9	1 / 4	0 / 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			0.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		0	
Number of transfers				
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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	31%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary Frishman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	353	156	130	93
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.7	32.7	23.1	14.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.1	28.8	17.7	7.5
(Confidence Interval)	(28.3–38.3)	(21.9–36.6)	(11.6–25.4)	(3.1–14.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.7	30.2	18.3	7.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.6	32.8	20.7	10.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.0	23.4	17.1	6.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.7	4.5	3.1	4.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.4	37.3	30.0	3 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.7	2.0	3.3	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.5	28.9	17.4	3 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	61	37	16	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	11.5	8.1	2 / 16	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	62		18	
	30.6		3 / 18	
	2.1		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	20%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	1%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce A. Lessey, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	69	21	17	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	59.4	42.9	4 / 17	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.1	28.6	4 / 17	2 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(42.6–67.1)	(11.3–52.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.4	6 / 17	4 / 15	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	62.3	6 / 17	4 / 14	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	44.3	4 / 17	4 / 14	2 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	7.2	19.0	2 / 17	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.7	2.9	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	31.7	3 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.9	0 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	28.9	2 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	8	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	1 / 8		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		2 / 6	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name:	University Medical Group, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

PIEDMONT REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY GROUP, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	82%	Ovulatory dysfunction	55%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John E. Nichols, Jr, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	13	2	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	7 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 2	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 7			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 7			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	1 / 6			
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	2.0			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	3.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Piedmont Reproductive Endocrinology Group, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	18%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grant W. Patton, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	164	61	29	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.1	55.7	24.1	3 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.7	47.5	20.7	2 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(35.0–50.6)	(34.6–60.7)	(8.0–39.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	53.7	23.1	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.0	55.8	27.3	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.3	42.3	22.7	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.4	11.5	10.3	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.4	32.4	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.7	0.0	0 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.0	24.1	1 / 6	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	52	18	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	7 / 18	3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	1.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		24	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		33.3	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Southeastern Fertility Center, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	94%	Ovulatory dysfunction	24%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gail F. Whitman-Elia, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	112	37	16	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	47.3	45.9	5 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.4	29.7	4 / 16	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(29.4–48.1)	(15.9–47.0)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.7	29.7	4 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	34.4	4 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.7	18.8	3 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.9	0.0	2 / 16	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.7	6 / 17	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.9	1 / 17	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	37.2	5 / 11	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.7	0 / 1	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	2.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	10		3	
	8 / 10		1 / 3	
	2.1		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Fertility & 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

SIOUX VALLEY CLINIC OB-GYN, LTD. **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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Keith A. Hansen, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	91	29	7	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.4	27.6	2 / 7	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.2	24.1	2 / 7	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(25.4–45.9)	(10.3–43.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.0	26.9	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	28.0	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	35.0	24.0	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.9	10.3	0 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	17.6	1 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.9	0 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	12.5	1 / 7	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	10	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.0	1 / 10	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.8	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		5	
	2 / 5		2 / 5	
	3.2		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Sioux Valley Clinic OB-GYN, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CHATTANOOGA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry W. Donesky, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	72	25	12	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	26.4	32.0	2 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.2	20.0	2 / 12	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(13.3–33.6)	(6.8–40.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.5	22.7	2 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.1	25.0	2 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	15.3	20.0	2 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.6	12.0	2 / 12	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	6 / 19	1 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 19	1 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 16	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	6	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 18	2 / 6	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.2	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	34		2	
	50.0		2 / 2	
	2.3		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center, LLC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel S. Thatcher, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	165	52	27	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	39.4	32.7	44.4	3 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.6	30.8	29.6	2 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(30.2–45.4)	(18.7–45.1)	(13.8–50.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.7	38.1	36.4	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.8	44.4	40.0	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.6	25.0	30.0	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.9	19.2	18.5	7 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.3	8 / 17	3 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.5	0 / 17	0 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.0	7 / 16	2 / 8	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	11	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 18	4 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		2	
	3 / 6		1 / 2	
	2.2		1.5	

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	No
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gayla S. Harris, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	20	3	3	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.0	0 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	0 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(19.1–63.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 19	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 19	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 19	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.0	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 10		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 10		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 8		0 / 1	
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	3.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		3	
	3 / 5		1 / 3	
	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: East Tennessee IVF, Fertility, and Andrology Center

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	27%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	42%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey A. Keenan, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	18	3	2	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 18	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	5 / 18	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 16	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 14	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 14	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 18	0 / 3	0 / 2	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.7	4.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 6	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 5	0 / 1		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	3		9	
	1 / 3		2 / 9	
	3.3		2.6	

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	No
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

KUTTEH KE FERTILITY ASSOCIATES OF MEMPHIS, PLLC MEMPHIS, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Raymond W. Ke, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	99	40	23	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	60.6	35.0	26.1	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.5	35.0	17.4	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(41.3–61.7)	(20.6–51.7)	(5.0–38.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	35.9	19.0	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.3	37.8	19.0	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.4	16.2	19.0	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.1	2.5	8.7	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	43.3	5 / 14	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.3	3 / 14	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	47.1	8 / 14	0 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	12	5	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.2	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	11		2	
	8 / 11		1 / 2	
	2.5		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Kutteh Ke Fertility Associates of Memphis, PLLC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	48%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jaime M. Vasquez, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	13	14	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.0	4 / 13	2 / 14	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.5	4 / 13	1 / 14	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(22.2–48.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.5	4 / 12	1 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.5	4 / 11	1 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.2	1 / 11	1 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.5	1 / 13	1 / 14	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.9	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	18.2	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	9 / 19	3 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	3.3	
All Ages Combined^e				
	Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	
			Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers				
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 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George A. Hill, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	164	56	32	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.3	37.5	34.4	4 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.2	33.9	18.8	3 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(29.8–45.1)	(21.8–47.8)	(7.2–36.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.7	39.6	23.1	3 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.0	43.2	24.0	3 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.0	38.6	24.0	3 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.5	14.3	18.8	2 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	23.9	14.3	0 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.4	0.0	0 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.9	2 / 19	0 / 6	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	54	16	12	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.8	2 / 16	2 / 12	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		53	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		30.2	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.2	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	30%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	9%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harold W. Brumley, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	5	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 10	3 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 10	3 / 5	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	3 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 9	3 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 9	1 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	2 / 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	2 / 3	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	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: Dr. Harold Brumley

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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
DR'S. 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kaylen Silverberg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	176	92	87	44
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.3	44.6	27.6	20.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.6	39.1	21.8	13.6
(Confidence Interval)	(35.2–50.3)	(29.1–49.9)	(13.7–32.0)	(5.2–27.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.6	41.4	25.7	16.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.2	41.9	26.4	16.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	27.7	26.7	20.8	11.1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.5	5.4	14.9	15.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.3	34.1	20.8	2 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.1	9.8	4.2	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.7	36.1	4 / 19	2 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	54	28	26	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.0	39.3	15.4	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		0	
	2 / 5			
Number of transfers	5		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Texas Fertility Center, Dr's. Vaughn, Silverberg and Hansard

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	20%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey T. Youngkin, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	16	9	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	6 / 16	5 / 9	0 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	6 / 16	5 / 9	0 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	5 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 14	5 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 14	5 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2 / 16	1 / 9	3 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.4	3.3	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 6	0 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 6	0 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 6	0 / 5		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	2.8		1.0	
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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	28%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin J. Doody, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	179	90	42	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.8	27.8	26.2	9.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.3	21.1	19.0	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(24.6–38.6)	(13.2–31.0)	(8.6–34.1)	(0.0–15.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.0	22.1	22.2	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	25.3	28.6	0 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.6	20.0	25.0	0 / 16
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.2	4.4	14.3	9.1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.6	20.0	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0.0	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.1	4 / 19	1 / 8	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	74	39	17	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.7	23.1	7 / 17	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		41	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		22.0	
	Average number of embryos transferred		1.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center for Assisted Reproduction

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by W. F. Howard, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	14	1	7	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 14	0 / 1	0 / 7	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 14	0 / 1	0 / 7	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 13		0 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 11			
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 11			
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 14	1 / 1	1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 4			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 4			
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	
	5		1	
	2 / 5		0 / 1	
	1.6		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Trinity InVitro Fertilization 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Putman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	24	27	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.2	37.5	18.5	2 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.1	37.5	7.4	2 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(29.7–53.2)	(18.8–59.4)	(0.9–24.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.9	42.9	8.3	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	9 / 17	9.5	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.9	4 / 17	4.8	2 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.1	12.5	11.1	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	27.3	3 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	2 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	26.7	5 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	28	9	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.7	1 / 9	2 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		8	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		3 / 8	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.3	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Texas Center for Reproductive Health

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	46%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	5%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Brian M. Cohen, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	24	15	10	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.5	7 / 15	3 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.2	7 / 15	3 / 10	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(12.6–51.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	7 / 14	3 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	7 / 18	7 / 12	3 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 18	5 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.7	1 / 15	4 / 10	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 9	2 / 7	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 7	2 / 7	1 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	2	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	3		0	
	2 / 3			
	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Madden, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	507	259	176	74
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	58.6	46.7	31.8	16.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.1	41.7	22.7	8.1
(Confidence Interval)	(47.6–56.5)	(35.6–48.0)	(16.8–29.6)	(3.0–16.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	58.0	48.0	30.5	13.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.1	48.9	32.0	14.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.1	28.1	23.2	7.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.3	13.1	25.6	40.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	43.8	40.5	28.6	3 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5.1	5.8	1.8	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	47.3	42.6	27.5	3 / 6
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	59	17	14	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.5	5 / 17	7 / 14	3 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	111		23	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	67.6		34.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9		1.9	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	34%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lisa A. King, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	7	9	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 10	0 / 7	2 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	3 / 10	0 / 7	2 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	0 / 7	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	0 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 8	0 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 10	0 / 7	2 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 3		1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 3		1 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7			
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		1	
	0 / 1		0 / 1	
	2.0		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Women's Place

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

OFFICE OF FRANK DE LEON, MD 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	45%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	10%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank D. De Leon, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	4	4	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 5	0 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 5	0 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 5	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.0
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	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		0	
	2 / 2			
	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Office of Frank De Leon, MD

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	40%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sandra A. Carson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	92	31	42	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.5	29.0	21.4	3 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.9	25.8	11.9	1 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(26.1–46.5)	(11.9–44.6)	(4.0–25.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.9	27.6	13.9	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.2	27.6	15.2	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	19.5	17.2	12.1	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	5.4	6.5	14.3	7 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	22.5	3 / 9	2 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	20.0	1 / 9	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	51.5	3 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	7	10	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	20.0	2 / 7	2 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 15		1 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.6	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	20%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	71%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James M. Wheeler, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	1	3	1	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 1			
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 1			
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 1	3 / 3	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
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	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: Center for Women's Health

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	57%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by C. James Chuong, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	8	8	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	27.3	1 / 8	3 / 8	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.7	1 / 8	1 / 8	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(7.8–45.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.7	1 / 8	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 16	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 16	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 8	0 / 8	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 6	0 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 5	0 / 1	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	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	6.0	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		1	
	4 / 5		1 / 1	
	4.4		5.0	

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	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 INFERTILITY CLINIC

SONJA KRISTIANSEN, MD

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	35%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sonja B. Kristiansen, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	37	13	7	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.8	6 / 13	3 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.7	5 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(15.9–47.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.3	5 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.3	5 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.6	5 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	24.3	4 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 14	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 14	0 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	17	4	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 17	2 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		1	
	2 / 5		0 / 1	
	2.8		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Houston Infertility Clinic, Sonja Kristiansen, MD

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	1%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	97%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	58%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Timothy N. Hickman, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	100	52	31	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	57.0	53.8	45.2	5 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.0	44.2	38.7	3 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(43.7–64.0)	(30.5–58.7)	(21.8–57.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.0	44.2	40.0	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.5	45.1	41.4	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.3	29.4	27.6	2 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0.0	3.2	0 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	42.1	28.6	5 / 14	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	15.8	10.7	0 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	51.9	34.8	4 / 12	1 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	22		4	
	63.6		1 / 4	
	2.2		2.8	

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	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 HOUSTON 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael A. Allon, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	19	19	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.5	5 / 19	3 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	31.0 (17.6–47.1)	5 / 19	2 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.7	5 / 19	2 / 19	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.5	5 / 19	2 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	4 / 19	2 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	2.4	0 / 19	0 / 19	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 17	1 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 17	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	4.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	7		2	
	5 / 7		1 / 2	
	2.4		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA (NHCRM) 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	89%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	60%
				Male factor	5%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dorothy J. Roach, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	28	13	5	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	71.4	5 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.1	4 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(37.2–75.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.1	4 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.3	4 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	44.4	3 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 13	0 / 5	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.0	2 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	10.0	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 16	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	0	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		1 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3	1.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		0	
	2 / 6			
	2.7			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: North Houston Center for Reproductive Medicine, PA (NHCRM)

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George M. Grunert, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	237	98	106	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.1	33.7	19.8	22.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	24.5	14.2	20.0
(Confidence Interval)	(27.4–39.7)	(16.4–34.2)	(8.1–22.3)	(8.4–36.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	30.0	17.6	25.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.5	31.6	19.2	26.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.6	22.4	14.1	26.9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.3	18.4	19.8	22.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.3	18.2	19.0	0 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.1	12.1	0.0	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.4	29.2	4 / 15	0 / 7
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	62	21	22	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.8	38.1	27.3	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	66		41	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0		34.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.3	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sy Q. Le, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	108	59	32	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.1	39.0	31.3	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.4	33.9	21.9	2 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(35.8–55.2)	(22.1–47.4)	(9.3–40.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	36.4	25.9	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.5	39.2	30.4	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.7	23.5	26.1	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.6	6.8	15.6	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	43.4	34.8	0 / 10	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.9	0.0	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	36.7	40.0	1 / 7	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	18	17	10	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 18	1 / 17	1 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.1	2.4	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	26		8	
	53.8		1 / 8	
	2.1		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	28%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anthony M. Propst, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	88	35	30	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	56.8	45.7	20.0	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.6	34.3	16.7	
(Confidence Interval)	(35.9–57.5)	(19.1–52.2)	(5.6–34.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.1	37.5	19.2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.2	38.7	19.2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.2	25.8	11.5	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.1	8.6	13.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.6	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.0	4 / 16	3 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	1 / 16	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.5	4 / 12	2 / 5	
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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	55%
				Male factor	10%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry R. Jacobs, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	11	2	1	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	3 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 1	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	2 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 3	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 3	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 2	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	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Texas 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	9%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Janelle O. Dorsett, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	46	15	1	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.5	9 / 15	0 / 1	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.3	8 / 15	0 / 1	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(27.0–56.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.2	8 / 15		0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.4	8 / 14		0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	24.3	6 / 14		0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.5	0 / 15	1 / 1	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.1		1.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	50.0	2 / 9		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 9		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	10 / 19	2 / 8		
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 7	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	1.3		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		3	
	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: 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 INSTITUTE OF SOUTH TEXAS McALLEN, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	37%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Esteban O. Brown, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	33	20	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.5	65.0	7 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	51.5	50.0	7 / 10	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(33.5–69.2)	(27.2–72.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.1	10 / 19	7 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.8	10 / 18	7 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	3 / 18	5 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.0	5.0	0 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.7	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 17	6 / 13	1 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	5 / 17	1 / 13	1 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	9 / 17	7 / 10	2 / 7	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	3.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Institute of South Texas

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph E. Martin, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	173	58	53	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	46.2	44.8	41.5	26.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.3	34.5	34.0	13.0
(Confidence Interval)	(32.0–47.0)	(22.5–48.1)	(21.5–48.3)	(2.8–33.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.7	36.4	38.3	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.2	36.4	40.9	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	34.0	25.5	31.8	15.0
Percentage of cancellations ^b	12.1	5.2	11.3	13.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.0	23.1	9.1	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2.5	3.8	9.1	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	29.4	30.0	4 / 18	0 / 3
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	63	29	14	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.2	44.8	8 / 14	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.3
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		4 / 7	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Fertility Center of San Antonio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	30%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	40%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	0%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Ellsworth, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	2	3	1	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	1 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	1 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 1	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 1	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 1	0 / 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	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
Number of transfers	4.0			
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}				
Average number of embryos transferred				

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	34%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph R. Garza, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	22	11	16	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	36.4	3 / 11	2 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.4	2 / 11	2 / 16	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(17.2–59.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 16	2 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 16	2 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 16	1 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	27.3	2 / 11	10 / 16	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	3.8	5.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	6	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 5	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	2.7	1.5	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		2	
	0 / 1		0 / 2	
	3.0		4.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PA 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	36%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	29%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gerard M. Honore, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	5	3	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	2 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	2 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.5	1.0	
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 / 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	
	3		1	
	1 / 3		0 / 1	
	4.0		4.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Perinatal and Fertility Specialists of San Antonio, PA

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	8%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	8%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert G. Brzyski, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	40	13	15	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	15.0	5 / 13	7 / 15	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	15.0	5 / 13	4 / 15	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(5.7–29.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.7	5 / 12	4 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	17.6	5 / 11	4 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	11.8	5 / 11	2 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.0	1 / 13	2 / 15	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 6	0 / 5	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 6	0 / 5	2 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	10	9	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	6		1	
	1 / 6		1 / 1	
	2.2		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: South Texas 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	90%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Inderbir S. Gill, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	117	43	33	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	48.7	34.9	27.3	2 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.2	30.2	15.2	2 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(36.9–55.6)	(17.2–46.1)	(5.1–31.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.5	31.0	16.7	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.9	31.7	17.9	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.4	24.4	14.3	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.5	2.3	9.1	2 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.2	3.3	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.1	2 / 15	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	12.3	2 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	46.3	3 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	16	3	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6 / 16	1 / 3	2 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	1.7	3.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	27		8	
	44.4		2 / 8	
	3.1		3.0	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 (CORM) 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	22%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	14%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vicki L. Schnell, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	71	37	32	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.0	24.3	21.9	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	29.6	18.9	6.3	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(19.3–41.6)	(8.0–35.2)	(0.8–20.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	35.0	25.9	7.4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.2	28.0	8.3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.9	12.0	8.3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.5	27.0	15.6	5 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.3	3.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	29.6	4 / 9	1 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	7.4	0 / 9	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	28.6	4 / 7	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	7	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 13	1 / 7	1 / 5	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	Number of transfers		20	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		15.0	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Center of Reproductive Medicine (CORM)

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	28%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Keith L. Blauer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	109	28	17	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	56.0	53.6	7 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.5	53.6	6 / 17	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(40.7–60.2)	(33.9–72.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	71.4	6 / 17	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6	71.4	6 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.3	52.4	4 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.3	25.0	0 / 17	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.0	3 / 15	2 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.9	1 / 15	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	4 / 15	2 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	25	6	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	16.0	2 / 6	1 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	3.0	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
	2.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Care 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	28%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harry H. Hatasaka, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	171	52	33	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.0	48.1	36.4	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	40.4	33.3	2 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(33.5–48.7)	(27.0–54.9)	(18.0–51.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.6	42.9	42.3	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.3	42.9	42.3	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	29.7	34.7	34.6	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	14.0	5.8	21.2	3 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	37.7	24.0	2 / 12	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.9	4.0	0 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	38.6	19.0	2 / 11	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	33	10	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.3	4 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	20		8	
	30.0		2 / 8	
	2.4		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Utah 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter R. Casson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	49	23	17	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.1	30.4	3 / 17	2 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.9	26.1	2 / 17	1 / 19
(Confidence Interval)	(30.7–59.8)	(10.2–48.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	6 / 17	2 / 14	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.0	6 / 16	2 / 14	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.5	5 / 16	1 / 14	1 / 14
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.2	26.1	3 / 17	5 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	26.9	2 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.8	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	31.8	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	3	1	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	1.7	4.0	2.7
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	10		2	
Number of transfers	7 / 10		1 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2.5		3.0	
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Vermont 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

NANCY DURSO, MD, PC METRO FERTILITY CARE ALEXANDRIA, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	35%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nancy M. Durso, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	14	16	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	17.4	2 / 14	5 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	13.0	2 / 14	5 / 16	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(2.8–33.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.3	2 / 11	5 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.3	2 / 11	5 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	4.8	2 / 11	5 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	3 / 14	4 / 16	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	1 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	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: Nancy Durso, MD, PC, Metro Fertility Care

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	34%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pierre Asmar, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	73	36	27	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	42.5	33.3	18.5	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.4	30.6	18.5	1 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(27.2–50.5)	(16.3–48.1)	(6.3–38.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.9	30.6	19.2	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.4	30.6	22.7	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.8	19.4	22.7	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1.4	0.0	3.7	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	41.9	6 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	6.5	1 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.3	4 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	103		14	
	48.5		3 / 14	
	2.5		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	28%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	27%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael DiMattina, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	87	69	48	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	49.4	30.4	25.0	1 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.8	26.1	20.8	0 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(34.1–55.9)	(16.3–38.1)	(10.5–35.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	49.4	29.0	25.6	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.4	32.7	27.8	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.0	23.6	25.0	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	9.2	10.1	18.8	4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.8	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.6	19.0	1 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	9.3	14.3	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.8	5 / 18	1 / 10	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	30	15	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	50.0	6 / 15	3 / 8	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	39		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	74.4		7 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.1	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	19%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stephen R. Lincoln, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	182	101	106	49
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	35.2	26.7	25.5	12.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	21.8	21.7	8.2
(Confidence Interval)	(22.1–35.7)	(14.2–31.1)	(14.3–30.8)	(2.3–19.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.4	22.9	23.2	9.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.1	25.6	25.8	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	22.3	19.8	15.7	9.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.0	5.0	6.6	16.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.4	18.5	25.9	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0.0	11.1	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	32.7	22.7	39.1	1 / 4
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	47	32	16	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	6.4	25.0	2 / 16	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.5
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	152		138	
	43.4		16.7	
	2.7		3.2	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 MUASHER CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND IVF 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Suheil J. Muasher, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	46	17	26	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	30.4	4 / 17	19.2	0 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.3	3 / 17	7.7	0 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(16.0–43.5)		(0.9–25.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	3 / 13	8.3	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.7	3 / 13	9.1	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.1	2 / 13	9.1	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	4 / 17	7.7	7 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 14	0 / 4	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 13	1 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	5	2	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 3	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		5	
	0 / 2		1 / 5	
	2.5		1.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Muasher Center for Fertility and 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Laurel A. Stadtmuer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	114	56	55	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	31.6	37.5	14.5	8.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.9	30.4	12.7	4.3
(Confidence Interval)	(20.8–38.2)	(18.8–44.1)	(5.3–24.5)	(0.1–21.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.8	34.0	14.6	1 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	32.4	37.8	15.2	1 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.5	28.9	10.9	1 / 17
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.1	10.7	12.7	21.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	30.6	23.8	3 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	4.8	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	27.3	4 / 17	2 / 7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	36	17	17	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.3	7 / 17	2 / 17	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	40		36	
	25.0		41.7	
	2.4		2.5	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	91%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	42%
				Male factor	19%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Fady I. Sharara, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	35	26	21	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	62.9	34.6	47.6	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	30.8	19.0	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(36.6–71.2)	(14.3–51.8)	(5.4–41.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	34.8	4 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	54.3	34.8	4 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.1	30.4	3 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	11.5	9.5	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	18.2	1 / 9	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	13.6	0 / 9	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 19	1 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.0	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	9		1	
	3 / 9		0 / 1	
	2.2		2.0	

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	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael C. Edelstein, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	78	39	26	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	56.4	53.8	42.3	5 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.8	43.6	26.9	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(42.2–65.2)	(27.8–60.4)	(11.6–47.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.0	45.9	28.0	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	59.2	48.6	29.2	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	46.5	28.6	20.8	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.8	5.1	3.8	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	25.0	52.4	2 / 11	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0.0	2 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	21.4	7 / 17	2 / 7	1 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	21	9	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	42.9	5 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.2	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	5		6	
	1 / 5		3 / 6	
	2.6		3.2	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	15%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph G. Gianfortoni, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	32	18	16	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	37.5	7 / 18	6 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.3	6 / 18	6 / 16	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(16.1–50.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.0	6 / 15	6 / 12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	43.5	6 / 13	6 / 12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	26.1	1 / 13	4 / 12	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	15.6	3 / 18	4 / 16	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 12	5 / 7	1 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 12	0 / 7	1 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	4 / 10	5 / 6	2 / 6	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	14	15	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	9 / 14	6 / 15	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	4		10	
	0 / 4		2 / 10	
	2.3		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: LifeSource Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	31%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sanford M. Rosenberg, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	47	20	19	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	57.4	35.0	7 / 19	3 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	48.9	25.0	6 / 19	2 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(34.1–63.9)	(8.7–49.1)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.5	5 / 19	6 / 18	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	57.5	5 / 18	6 / 17	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.5	4 / 18	2 / 17	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.5	5.0	1 / 19	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	40.7	3 / 7	4 / 7	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 7	0 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	34.8	1 / 5	4 / 6	1 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	20	11	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.0	5 / 11	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	1.7	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	2		15	
	1 / 2		8 / 15	
	2.5		2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Richmond Center for Fertility and 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	34%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	4%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robin L. Poe-Zeigler, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	85	47	33	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	51.8	38.3	33.3	3 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.9	34.0	24.2	2 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(35.0–57.0)	(20.9–49.3)	(11.1–42.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.0	36.4	27.6	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.4	38.1	28.6	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	31.5	16.7	17.9	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations ^b	11.8	6.4	12.1	1 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	36.4	7 / 18	1 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	4.5	3 / 18	3 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.0	9 / 16	3 / 8	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	22	7	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	40.9	0 / 7	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.4	4.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	30		22	
	26.7		27.3	
	2.6		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	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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., PS 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	3%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin M. Johnson, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	55	26	27	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	50.9	30.8	29.6	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5	26.9	18.5	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(32.0–59.4)	(11.6–47.8)	(6.3–38.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.5	30.4	21.7	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	47.2	31.8	22.7	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.3	9.1	18.2	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	11.5	14.8	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.7	4 / 8	1 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	3.6	1 / 8	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	40.0	5 / 7	1 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	0	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 3		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	15		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	10 / 15		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.5	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Overlake Reproductive Health Inc., PS

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	84%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	27%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James I. Kustin, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	42	17	13	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	40.5	5 / 17	2 / 13	0 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	28.6	3 / 17	2 / 13	0 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(15.7–44.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	30.0	3 / 14	2 / 13	0 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.3	3 / 13	2 / 11	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	28.6	3 / 13	2 / 11	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations ^b	4.8	3 / 17	0 / 13	3 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	3 / 17	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 17	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 12	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 13	2 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	15		5	
	5 / 15		3 / 5	
	2.7		2.8	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 & FERTILITY CARE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	61%
				Male factor	7%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Emmett F. Branigan, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	27	10	13	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.6	3 / 10	5 / 13	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6	1 / 10	2 / 13	1 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(35.3–74.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	55.6	1 / 10	2 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.0	1 / 9	2 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	40.0	1 / 9	1 / 12	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 10	1 / 13	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	5 / 15	0 / 3	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	5 / 15	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	21		10	
	61.9		3 / 10	
	2.1		2.9	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Bellingham IVF & Fertility Care

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor Embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	No
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	50%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	6%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James F. Moruzzi, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	3	10	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	0 / 3	5 / 10	0 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	0 / 3	5 / 10	0 / 3	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	5 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 2	5 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	0 / 2	4 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 3	2 / 10	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.4	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b		1 / 5		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b		1 / 5		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}		1 / 5		
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		5.0		
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	1 / 1			
	3.0			

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lee R. Hickok, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	80	63	56	27
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	28.8	23.8	19.6	25.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	23.8	20.6	17.9	18.5
(Confidence Interval)	(14.9–34.6)	(11.5–32.7)	(8.9–30.4)	(6.3–38.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	27.5	22.4	23.8	20.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.7	22.8	25.0	21.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	20.0	12.3	17.5	17.4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	13.8	7.9	25.0	11.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.6	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.8	6 / 15	3 / 11	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	1 / 15	0 / 11	1 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	7 / 19	6 / 13	3 / 10	1 / 5
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	31	19	10	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	22.6	5 / 19	2 / 10	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	26		34	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.6		29.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.1	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: This clinic has closed or reorganized since 2004. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for current information about this clinic.

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	22%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edwin Robins, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	90	27	26	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	63.3	33.3	46.2	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	56.7	29.6	26.9	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(45.8–67.1)	(13.8–50.2)	(11.6–47.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	60.7	32.0	7 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	66.2	32.0	7 / 17	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	40.3	28.0	6 / 17	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations ^b	6.7	7.4	26.9	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	45.6	5 / 9	1 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1.8	0 / 9	0 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	39.2	1 / 8	1 / 7	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	7	7	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	42.3	3 / 7	1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.6	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	22		9	
	72.7		4 / 9	
	2.0		2.4	

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, PLLC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	13%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph A. Robinette, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	34	9	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	55.9	5 / 9	5 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.2	4 / 9	3 / 10	1 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(24.6–59.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.2	4 / 9	3 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	41.2	4 / 9	3 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	23.5	3 / 9	1 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	0 / 9	0 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	4.8	5.6	5.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	8 / 19	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	2 / 19	1 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 14	1 / 4	2 / 3	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	8	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9		5.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	13		0	
Number of transfers	6 / 13			
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	4.0			
Average number of embryos transferred				

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: GYFT Clinic, PLLC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	9%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Tamer M. Yalcinkaya, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	64	19	25	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	53.1	6 / 19	40.0	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	46.9	6 / 19	20.0	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(34.3–59.8)		(6.8–40.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	52.6	6 / 16	22.7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	53.6	6 / 16	25.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	37.5	6 / 16	10.0	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	10.9	3 / 19	12.0	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	20.6	0 / 6	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	11.8	0 / 6	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	30.0	0 / 6	3 / 5	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	7	4	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	1 / 7	1 / 4		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	1.8		2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	12		8	
	6 / 12		2 / 8	
	2.5		2.4	

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	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 CENTER AT AURORA BAYCARE MEDICAL CENTER

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND FERTILITY

GREEN BAY, 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	88%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	54%
				Male factor	32%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark F. Severino, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	81	25	19	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	45.7	36.0	3 / 19	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.0	36.0	2 / 19	2 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(26.6–48.5)	(18.0–57.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	37.0	37.5	2 / 18	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	39.5	40.9	2 / 16	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	30.3	27.3	2 / 16	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0.0	4.0	1 / 19	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	24.3	4 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	23.3	3 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 2
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	13	8	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	0 / 13	3 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.1	2.8	1.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	10		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	5 / 10		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: The Women's Center at Aurora Baycare Medical Center, Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	5%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul D. Silva, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	23	16	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	43.5	5 / 16	2 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	34.8	4 / 16	2 / 2	
(Confidence Interval)	(16.4–57.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.1	4 / 16	2 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 18	4 / 14	2 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	6 / 18	4 / 14	2 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.7	0 / 16	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	2 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	2 / 8	0 / 4	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		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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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

REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY

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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	33%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David L. Olive, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	60	37	22	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	38.3	37.8	13.6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.7	32.4	13.6	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(24.6–50.1)	(18.0–49.8)	(2.9–34.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	44.0	37.5	3 / 15	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	45.8	38.7	3 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	25.0	25.8	3 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	16.7	13.5	31.8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	34.8	3 / 14	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.7	1 / 14	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	45.5	4 / 12	0 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	26	9	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	38.5	2 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	31		12	
	54.8		1 / 12	
	2.5		2.6	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: University of Wisconsin–Madison, 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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	23%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by K. P. Katayama, MD, PhD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	77	44	25	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	32.5	27.3	12.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.7	27.3	12.0	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(15.6–35.8)	(15.0–42.8)	(2.5–31.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.7	30.8	12.5	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	25.7	31.6	13.0	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	17.6	23.7	4.3	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations ^b	3.9	11.4	4.0	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.1	3.6	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	32.0	4 / 12	2 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0.0	0 / 12	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	6 / 19	3 / 12	2 / 3	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	21	18	8	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	14.3	3 / 18	1 / 8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos	Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers		13	11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}		7 / 13	3 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.8	2.7	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 OF WISCONSIN 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	16%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Estil Strawn, Jr., MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	100	37	43	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	34.0	32.4	14.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	31.0	29.7	9.3	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(22.1–41.0)	(15.9–47.0)	(2.6–22.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	33.7	31.4	11.8	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	36.9	34.4	13.3	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	21.4	25.0	10.0	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations ^b	8.0	5.4	20.9	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	35.3	3 / 12	2 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	8.8	1 / 12	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	41.9	3 / 11	1 / 4	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	41	20	8	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	24.4	5.0	1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.8	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	12		11	
	5 / 12		2 / 11	
	2.3		2.4	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Medicine Clinic, Froedtert & Medical College of Wisconsin

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	24%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grace M. Janik, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	19	15	14	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	8 / 19	9 / 15	6 / 14	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c} (Confidence Interval)	8 / 19	8 / 15	6 / 14	1 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 18	8 / 14	6 / 12	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	8 / 17	8 / 12	6 / 12	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	5 / 17	3 / 12	3 / 12	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations ^b	1 / 19	1 / 15	2 / 14	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.7	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	4 / 8	5 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	1 / 8	0 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	3 / 8	5 / 8	3 / 6	0 / 1
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	3	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	2.3	3.0	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	1		0	
	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Current Name: Reproductive Specialty Center, IVF Columbia

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor Embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation	Yes
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

^a Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^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, SC 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 71–80.

2004 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART ^a				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	Procedural Factors:		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	41%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	Multiple Factors:	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	17%		

2004 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Matthew A. Meyer, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 ^d
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of cycles	10	4	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies ^b	4 / 10	1 / 4	2 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 4	1 / 6	
(Confidence Interval)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	3 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births ^b	3 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations ^b	0 / 10	1 / 4	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins ^b	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more ^b	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants ^{b,c}	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs				
Number of transfers	4	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births ^{b,c}	2 / 4	1 / 2	2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.5	2.5	
All Ages Combined^e				
Donor Eggs	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
	0		0	
Number of transfers				
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, SC

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 2004 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

^b When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.

^c A multiple-infant birth is counted as one live birth.

^d Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 25).

^e All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

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Appendix A

Technical Notes



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 2004?

No success rate or statistic is absolute. Suppose a clinic performed 100 cycles among women younger than 35 in 2004 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 2004 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 71–73.

Findings from Validation Visits for 2004 ART Data

Clinic site visits for validation of 2004 ART data were conducted June through August 2006. During each visit, data reported by the clinic were compared with information recorded in patients' charts. Records for 1,379 cycles at 28 clinics were randomly selected for validation. These selected cycles included 574 cycles that resulted in a pregnancy and 455 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. Review of the discrepancies indicated that in the majority of cases, the error did not affect the success rates (included in the national summary table and in the individual clinic tables). In addition to fully validating data for the randomly selected 1,379 cycles, during each visit the validation team also reviewed the documentation for **every** live birth that had been reported to CDC. In all, validation indicated that the clinic success rates presented in this report are valid.

Discrepancy Rates by Data Fields Selected for Validation

Data Field Name	Discrepancy Rate* (Confidence Interval [†])	Comments
Patient date of birth	1.5% (1.1–1.9)	Nearly all discrepancies were within 1–2 years and did not result in a change in categorization of age groups.
Diagnosis of infertility	19.6% (14.0–25.3)	For approximately half of these cases, multiple causes of infertility were found in the patient's chart, but only a single cause was reported.
Type of ART (i.e., fresh vs. frozen; donor vs. nondonor)	<1%	
Use of ICSI	3.9% (1.2–6.7)	For approximately one-third of these cases, there was no indication in the patient's chart that ICSI was used.
Number of embryos transferred	5.1% (1.7–8.5)	Nearly all discrepancies involved higher-order (>2) embryo transfers and were only a 1- or 2-embryo difference.
Outcome of ART treatment (i.e., pregnant vs. not pregnant)	1.4% (0.5–2.3)	For approximately half of these cases, there was no information on pregnancy in the patient's chart. In seven cases, the information in the chart indicated there was no pregnancy.
Number of fetal hearts on ultrasound	3.1% (1.1–5.1)	Of those with misreported number of fetal hearts, nine cases resulted in a change in categorization of single- versus multiple-fetus pregnancy.
Pregnancy outcome (i.e., miscarriage, stillbirth, and live birth)	1.7% (0.8–2.5)	In most of these cases, there was no information on pregnancy outcome in the patient's chart.
Number of infants born	<1%	In most of these cases, there was no information on the number of infants born in the patient's chart. In four cases, a twin delivery was recorded in the patient's chart and a singleton delivery was reported. In four cases, a singleton delivery was recorded in the patient's chart and a twin delivery was reported.
Cycle cancelation	5.3% (0.8–9.7)	In most of these cases, the information in the patient's chart indicated the cycle was canceled, but the canceled cycle was not reported.

Notes: ART = assisted reproductive technology; ICSI = intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

*Discrepancy rates estimate the proportion of all treatment cycles with differences for a particular data item. The discrepancy-rate calculations weight the data from validated cycles to reflect the overall number of cycles performed at each clinic. Thus, findings from larger clinical practices were weighted more heavily than findings from smaller practices.

[†]This table shows a range, called the 95% confidence interval, which conveys the reliability of the discrepancy rate. For a more general explanation of confidence intervals, see pages 497–498.

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Appendix B

Glossary of Terms



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), is composed of clinics and programs that provide ART.

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 infants 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.

NASS (National ART Surveillance System). Web-based data collection system used by all ART clinics to report data for each ART procedure to CDC.

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.

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.

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Appendix C

ART Clinics



APPENDIX C: ART CLINICS, 2004

Reporting ART Clinics for 2004, by State

If the clinic name has changed since 2004, the current name is listed in italics directly under the 2004 name.

Clinic names preceded by the § symbol have reorganized or closed since 2004. 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 the NASS Help Desk for current clinic information at 1-888-650-0822 or NASS@Westat.com.

Explanation of abbreviations for accrediting agencies used throughout this list:

CAP/ASRM = College of American Pathologists/American Society for Reproductive Medicine, 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 80.

ALABAMA

ART Program of Alabama
ART Fertility Program of Alabama
2006 Brookwood Medical Center Dr, Suite 508
Birmingham AL 35209
Telephone: (205) 870-9784; Fax: (205) 870-0698
Lab Name: ART Program of Alabama
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine
#3 Mobile Infirmary Circle, 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
251 Cox St
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
Division
Mobile AL 36604
Telephone: (251) 415-1491; Fax: (251) 415-1552
Lab Name: University of South Alabama
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

ARIZONA

Fertility Treatment Center
3200 N. Dobson Rd
Chandler AZ 85224
Telephone: (480) 831-2445; Fax: (480) 897-1283
Lab Name: Fertility Treatment Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

West Valley Fertility Center
17612 North 59th Ave
Glendale AZ 85308
Telephone: (602) 993-8636; Fax: (602) 993-2528
Lab Name: West Valley Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists
1701 East Thomas Rd
Bldg 1, Suite 101
Phoenix AZ 85016
Telephone: (602) 343-2767; Fax: (602) 343-2766
Lab Name: Arizona Reproductive
Medicine Specialists
Accreditation: JCAHO

Southwest Fertility Center
3125 North 32nd St
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
Scottsdale AZ 85260
Telephone: (480) 860-4792; Fax: (480) 860-6819
Lab Name: Scottsdale Healthcare
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

IVF Phoenix
4921 E. Bell Rd
Scottsdale AZ 85254
Telephone: (602) 765-2229; Fax: (602) 493-6641
Lab Name: IVF Phoenix
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Arizona Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
and Infertility
5190 E. Farness Dr, Suite 114
Tucson AZ 85712
Telephone: (520) 326-0001; Fax: (520) 326-7451
Lab Name: Arizona Center for Reproductive
Endocrinology and Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Center
4518 E. Camp Lowell
Tucson AZ 85712
Telephone: (520) 733-0083; Fax: (520) 733-0771
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

CALIFORNIA

Garfield Fertility Center
320 S. Garfield Ave
Alhambra CA 91801
Telephone: (626) 943-9536; Fax: (626) 943-9529
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Alta Bates In Vitro Fertilization Program
2999 Regent St
Berkeley CA 94705
Telephone: (510) 649-0440; Fax: (510) 649-8700
Lab Name: Alta Bates Summit Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Health & Gynecology
(CRH&G)
99 North La Cienega Blvd, Suite 109
Beverly Hills CA 90211
Telephone: (310) 360-7584; Fax: (310) 360-9827
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Health
and Gynecology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southern California Reproductive Center
450 N. Roxbury Dr, Suite 500
Beverly Hills CA 90210
Telephone: (310) 277-2393; Fax: (310) 274-5112
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southern California Reproductive Center
450 N. Roxbury Dr, Suite 500
Beverly Hills CA 90210
Telephone: (310) 277-2393; Fax: (310) 274-5112
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

West Coast Infertility Clinic, Inc.
250 N. Robertson Blvd, Suite 403
Beverly Hills CA 90211
Telephone: (310) 285-2049; Fax: (310) 285-0334
Lab Name: LA IVF Laboratory, LLC
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Care of Orange County
203 N. Brea Blvd, Suite 100
Brea CA 92821
Telephone: (714) 256-0777; Fax: (714) 236-0105
Lab Name: Southern California Institute for
Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Central California IVF Program
Women's Specialty and Fertility Center
722 Medical Center Dr East, Suite 105
Clovis CA 93611
Telephone: (559) 299-7700; Fax: (559) 297-9679
Lab Name: Community Medical Center-Fresno
Accreditation: JCAHO

Zouves Fertility 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

The Fertility Institutes—California, Nevada
16030 Ventura Blvd, Suite 404
Encino CA 91436
Telephone: (818) 728-4600; Fax: (818) 728-4616
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

West Coast Fertility Centers
11160 Warner Ave, Suite 411
Fountain Valley CA 92708
Telephone: (714) 513-1390; Fax: (714) 513-1393
Lab Name: West Coast Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Kathleen L. Kornafel, MD, PhD
1560 East Chevy Chase Dr, Suite 200
Glendale CA 91206
Telephone: (818) 242-9933; Fax: (818) 242-9937
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine—
Los Angeles
1520 East Chevy Chase, Suite 101
Glendale CA 91206
Telephone: (818) 291-1985; Fax: (818) 291-1986
Lab Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive
Medicine—Los Angeles
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Advanced Fertility Associates Medical Group
1100 South Eliseo Dr
Greenbrae CA 94904
Telephone: (415) 464-8688; Fax: (415) 464-8042
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

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
Irvine CA 92612
Telephone: (949) 955-0072; Fax: (949) 955-0077
Lab Name: Southern California Institute for
Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners—UCSD Regional
Fertility Center
9850 Genesee Ave
La Jolla CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 552-9177; Fax: (858) 552-9188
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners Medical
Group—La Jolla
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Sciences Center
4150 Regents Park Row
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 North Torrey Pines Rd
La Jolla CA 92037
Telephone: (858) 554-8630; Fax: (858) 554-9092
Lab Name: Scripps Clinic Torrey Pines
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Mission Reproductive Center
25500 Rancho Niguel Rd
Laguna Niguel CA 92677
Telephone: (949) 448-7818; Fax: (949) 448-7819
Lab Name: Mission Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Loma Linda University Center for Fertility and IVF
Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics
11370 Anderson St
Loma Linda CA 92354
Telephone: (909) 558-2851; Fax: (909) 558-2450
Lab Name: Loma Linda University Health Care
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Reproductive Partners—Long Beach
701 E. 28th St, Suite 202
Long Beach CA 90806
Telephone: (562) 427-2229; Fax: (562) 427-2751
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners Medical
Group—Long Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners Medical
Group—Redondo Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

California Fertility Partners

11818 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles CA 90025
Telephone: (310) 828-4008; Fax: (310) 828-3310
Lab Name: California Fertility Partners
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

CHA Fertility Center

5455 Wilshire Blvd
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 Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

UCLA Fertility Center

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
200 Medical Plaza
Los Angeles CA 90095
Telephone: (310) 825-9500; Fax: (310) 206-9731
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

USC Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

1127 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles CA 90017
Telephone: (213) 975-9990; Fax: (213) 975-9997
Lab Name: USC Reproductive Endocrinology
and Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Specialty Medical Center

1441 Avocado Ave
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
Newport Beach CA 92663
Telephone: (949) 642-8727; Fax: (949) 642-5413
Lab Name: Southern California Institute for
Reproductive Sciences
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Orange Surgery Center

431 South Batavia St, Suite 102
Orange CA 92868
Telephone: (714) 771-7800; Fax: (714) 289-9900
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 In Vitro Fertilization
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Stanford University IVF/ART Program

Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics
900 Welch Rd
Palo Alto, CA 94304
Telephone: (650) 723-1973; Fax: (650) 736-7036
Lab Name: Stanford University Hospital and
Clinics
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Huntington Reproductive Center

333 S. Arroyo Pkwy, 3rd Floor
Pasadena CA 91105
Telephone: (626) 440-9161; Fax: (626) 440-0138
Lab Name: Huntington Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners—Redondo Beach

510 N. Prospect Ave, Suite 202
Redondo Beach CA 90277
Telephone: (310) 318-3010; Fax: (310) 798-7304
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners Medical
Group—Redondo Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners Medical
Group—Long Beach
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northern California Fertility Medical Center

1130 Conroy Lane, Suite 100
Roseville CA 95661
Telephone: (916) 773-2229; Fax: (916) 773-8391
Lab Name: Northern California Fertility
Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Sher Institute for Reproductive
Medicine–Sacramento
2288 Auburn Blvd, Suite 204
Sacramento CA 95821
Telephone: (916) 568-2125; Fax: (916) 567-1360
Lab Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive
Medicine–Sacramento
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO (Pend)

The University of California–Davis
Assisted Reproductive Technology Program
2521 Stockton Blvd
Sacramento CA 95817
Telephone: (916) 734-6106; Fax: (916) 734-6150
Lab Name: UC Davis Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Fertility and Gynecology Center
Monterey Bay IVF Program
212 San Jose St
Salinas CA 93901
Telephone: (831) 769-0161; Fax: (831) 759-0939
Lab Name: The Fertility and Gynecology Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Specialists Medical Group
8010 Frost St, Plaza Level
San Diego CA 92123
Telephone: (858) 505-5500; Fax: (858) 505-5555
Lab Name: Sharp Mary Birch Hospital for
Women
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

IGO Medical Group of San Diego
9339 Genesee Ave, Suite 220
San Diego CA 92121
Telephone: (858) 455-7520; Fax: (858) 455-5461
Lab Name: IGO Medical Group
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NTC Fertility Clinic
2650 Stockton Rd
San Diego CA 92106
Telephone: (619) 524-6218; Fax: (619) 524-6241
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners Medical
Group–La Jolla
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

San Diego Fertility Center
11515 El Camino Real
San Diego CA 92130
Telephone: (858) 794-6363; Fax: (858) 794-6360
Lab Name: San Diego Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Xpert Fertility Care of California
5555 Reservoir Dr, Suite 205
San Diego CA 92120
Telephone: (619) 286-5054; Fax: (619) 286-1474
Lab Name: Alvarado Hospital Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Pacific Fertility Center
55 Francisco St
San Francisco CA 94133
Telephone: (415) 834-3000; Fax: (415) 834-3080
Lab Name: Pacific Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

UCSF Center for Reproductive Health
2356 Sutter St
San Francisco CA 94111
Telephone: (415) 353-3040; Fax: (415) 353-7744
Lab Name: University of California, San Francisco
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Fertility Physicians of Northern California
2581 Samaritan Dr
San Jose CA 95124
Telephone: (408) 358-2500; Fax: (408) 876-4735
Lab Name: Fertility and Reproductive
Health Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Carmelo S. Sgarlata, MD
2505 Samaritan Dr, Suite 408
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) 901-1480
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center of the
San Francisco Bay Area
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Parker–Rosenman–Rodi Gynecology and
Infertility Medical Group
1450 Tenth St
Santa Monica CA 90401
Telephone: (310) 451-8144; Fax: (310) 451-3414
Lab Name: Pacific Fertility Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Valley Center for Reproductive Health
Tina Koopersmith, MD
13320 Riverside Dr
Sherman Oaks CA 91423
Telephone: (818) 986-1648; Fax: (818) 986-1653
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Fertility and Gynecology
Vermesh Center for Fertility
18370 Burbank Blvd
Tarzana CA 91356
Telephone: (818) 881-9800; Fax: (818) 881-1857
Lab Name: A.R.T. Medical Group
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Infertility and Gynecology Institute
18370 Burbank Blvd
Tarzana CA 91356
Telephone: (818) 996-5550; Fax: (818) 996-5725
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

Tree of Life Center
Snunit Ben-Ozer, MD
18370 Burbank Blvd, Suite 514
Tarzana CA 91356
Telephone: (818) 344-8522; Fax: (818) 344-3992
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility and Surgical Associates of California
325 Rolling Oaks Dr
Thousand Oaks CA 91361
Telephone: (805) 778-1122; Fax: (805) 778-0855
Lab Name: Fertility and Surgical Associates
of California
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Pacific Reproductive Center
3720 Lomita Blvd
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) 848-1678
Lab Name: University of Colorado Hospital IVF
Clinical Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center
3225 International Circle, Suite 100
Colorado Springs CO 80910
Telephone: (719) 475-2229; Fax: (719) 475-2227
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility
Center of South Colorado, LLC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Eric H. Silverstein, MD, Professional LLC
dba The Fertility Center of Colorado
1625 Medical Center Point
Colorado Springs CO 80907
Telephone: (719) 636-0080; Fax: (719) 636-3030
Lab Name: The Fertility Center of Colorado
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology
4600 E. Hale Pkwy
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 80113
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

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Conceptions Reproductive Associates

271 West County Line Rd

Littleton CO 80129

Telephone: (303) 794-0045; Fax: (303) 794-2054

Lab Name: Conceptions Reproductive Associates

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Fertility Associates

4920 Main St

Bridgeport CT 06606

Telephone: (203) 373-1200; Fax: (203) 365-6516

Lab Name: Connecticut Fertility Associates

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Advanced Reproductive Services
at the University of Connecticut Health Center

Dowling South Bldg

263 Farmington Ave

Farmington CT 06030

Telephone: (860) 679-4580; Fax: (860) 679-1499

Lab Name: University of Connecticut Health
Center

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Yale Fertility Center

150 Sargent Dr

New Haven CT 06511

Telephone: (203) 785-4708; Fax: (203) 764-5669

Lab Name: Yale New Haven Hospital

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine Associates of Connecticut

10 Glover Ave

Norwalk CT 06850

Telephone: (203) 750-7400; Fax: (203) 846-9579

Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of
CT

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

New England Fertility Institute

1275 Summer St

Stamford CT 06905

Telephone: (203) 325-3200; Fax: (203) 323-3130

Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Stamford Hospital

30 Shelburne Rd

Stamford CT 06904

Telephone: (203) 276-7559; Fax: (203) 276-7259

Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

DELAWARE

Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, PA

4745 Ogletown–Stanton Rd

Newark DE 19713

Telephone: (302) 738-4600; Fax: (302) 738-3508

Lab Name: Delaware Institute for Reproductive
Medicine, PA

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Associates of Delaware

4735 Ogletown–Stanton Rd

Pavilion 2, Suite 3217

Newark DE 19713

Telephone: (302) 623-4242; Fax: (302) 623-4243

Lab Name: Reproductive Associates of Delaware

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The A.R.T. Institute of Washington, Inc.

Walter Reed Army Medical Center

6900 Georgia Ave NW

Ward 43

Washington DC 20307

Telephone: (202) 782-6198; Fax: (202) 782-4833

Lab Name: The A.R.T. Institute of Washington,
Inc.

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Columbia Fertility Associates

2440 M St NW

Washington DC 20037

Telephone: (202) 293-6567; Fax: (202) 293-1690

Lab Name: Columbia Fertility Associates

IVF Center Laboratory

Accreditation: JCAHO

The George Washington University Medical
Faculty Associates

Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility

2150 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington DC 20037

Telephone: (202) 741-2520; Fax: (202) 741-2519

Lab Name: Medical Faculty Associates

Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

James A. Simon, MD, PC
1850 M St NW
Washington DC 20036
Telephone: (202) 293-1000; Fax: (202) 463-6150
Lab Name: Medical Faculty Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

FLORIDA

Boca Fertility
875 Meadows Rd
Boca Raton FL 33486
Telephone: (561) 368-5500; Fax: (561) 368-4793
Lab Name: Boca Fertility IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Palm Beach Fertility Center
9970 Central Park Blvd
Boca Raton FL 33428
Telephone: (561) 477-7728; Fax: (561) 477-7035
Lab Name: Palm Beach Fertility Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Care Center, PA
10301 Hagen Ranch Rd, Suite 6
Boynton Beach FL 33437
Telephone: (561) 736-6006; Fax: (561) 736-5788
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center,
PA
Accreditation: JCAHO

Florida Fertility Institute
2454 McMullen Booth Rd
Clearwater FL 33759
Telephone: (727) 796-7705; Fax: (727) 796-8764
Lab Name: Edward Zbella, MD, PA
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Health Associates, PA
Dr. Catherine Cowart
2695 Ulmerton Rd
Clearwater FL 33762
Telephone: (727) 572-5300; Fax: (727) 572-5022
Lab Name: Dr. Weldon
Accreditation: None

Southwest Florida Fertility Center, PA
13685 Doctor's Way
Fort Myers FL 33912
Telephone: (239) 561-3430; Fax: (239) 561-6980
Lab Name: Southwest Florida Fertility Center, PA
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Specialists in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, PA
12611 World Plaza Lane, Bldg 53
Fort Myers FL 33907
Telephone: (239) 275-8118; Fax: (239) 275-5914
Lab Name: Specialists in Reproductive Medicine
& Surgery, PA
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Florida Women's Health at
Magnolia Parke
3951 NW 48th Terrace
Gainesville FL 32606
Telephone: (352) 265-6200; Fax: (352) 265-9103
Lab Name: Shands at the University of Florida
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida
1110 Gulf Breeze Pkwy
Gulf Breeze FL 32561
Telephone: (850) 934-3900; Fax: (850) 932-3753
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida
Accreditation: None
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive
Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Assisted Fertility Program of North Florida
3627 University Blvd South, Suite 450
Jacksonville FL 32216
Telephone: (904) 398-1473; Fax: (904) 399-3436
Lab Name: North Florida Reproductive
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
Baptist Medical Center Pavilion
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

Jacksonville Center for Reproductive Medicine
3627 University Blvd South
Jacksonville FL 32216
Telephone: (904) 493-2229; Fax: (904) 396-4546
Lab Name: North Florida Reproductive
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Gene F. Manko, MD, Inc.
600 Heritage Dr
Jupiter FL 33458
Telephone: (561) 354-1525; Fax: (561) 354-1526
Lab Name: South Florida Institute for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Florida
2960 North State Rd 7
Margate FL 33063
Telephone: (954) 247-6200; Fax: (954) 247-6296
Lab Name: IVF Florida Reproductive Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility & 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: JCAHO

Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.
8950 North Kendall Dr
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
Miami FL 33016
Telephone: (305) 558-0808; Fax: (305) 558-
0806
Lab Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of South
Florida
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Miami Infertility Center
1400 NW 12th Ave, Suite 5
Cedars Medical Center
Miami FL 33136
Telephone: (305) 243-8642; Fax: (305) 324-0363
Lab Name: University of Miami Infertility Center
Accreditation: None

Center for Reproductive Medicine, PA
3435 Pinehurst Ave
Orlando FL 32804
Telephone: (407) 740-0909; Fax: (407) 740-7262
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, PA
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Frank C. Riggall, MD, PA
2501 N. Orange Ave
Orlando FL 32804
Telephone: (407) 898-0254; Fax: (407) 898-6224
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine, PA
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO
Lab Name: Fertility CARE
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

New Leaders in Infertility & Endocrinology, LLC
4400 Bayou Blvd
Pensacola FL 32503
Telephone: (850) 857-3733; Fax: (850) 857-0670
Lab Name: ART Lab at New Life
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Fertility Center of Sarasota
*Fertility Center and Applied Genetics of Florida,
Inc.*
5664 Bee Ridge Rd, Suites 103 & 202
Sarasota FL 34233
Telephone: (941) 342-1568; Fax: (941) 342-8296
Lab Name: Fertility Center and Applied Genetics
of Florida, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

South Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine
7300 SW 62nd Place
South Miami FL 33143
Telephone: (305) 662-7901; Fax: (305) 662-7910
Lab Name: South Florida Institute for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine
4801 N. Habana Ave
Tampa FL 33614
Telephone: (813) 876-4731; Fax: (813) 877-7813
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: None

The Reproductive Medicine Group
5245 East Fletcher Ave
Tampa FL 33617
Telephone: (813) 676-8844; Fax: (813) 676-8815
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Group ART
Laboratories, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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

Fertility Center of Assisted Reproduction &
Endocrinology
5931 Brick Court
Winter Park FL 32792
Telephone: (407) 672-1106; Fax: (407) 678-2790
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Assisted
Reproduction & Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

GEORGIA

§Emory Reproductive Center
550 Peachtree St
Atlanta GA 30308
Telephone: (404) 686-1583; Fax: (404) 686-4956
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

Georgia Reproductive Specialists
5445 Meridian Mark Rd, Suite 270
Atlanta GA 30342
Telephone: (404) 843-2229; Fax: (404) 843-0812
Lab Name: Georgia Reproductive Specialists
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Biology Associates
1150 Lake Hearn Dr
Atlanta GA 30342
Telephone: (404) 843-3064; Fax: (404) 256-1528
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine and Infertility Associates
810 Chafee St
Augusta GA 30904
Telephone: (706) 722-4434; Fax: (706) 722-9647
Lab Name: MCGH/PPG Reproductive
Laboratories, LLC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Servy Institute for Reproductive Endocrinology
812 Chafee Ave
Augusta GA 30904
Telephone: (706) 724-0228; Fax: (706) 722-2387
Lab Name: MCGH/PPG Reproductive
Laboratories, LLC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Columbus Center for Reproductive
Endocrinology & Infertility
2323 Whittlesey Rd
Columbus GA 31909
Telephone: (706) 653-6344; Fax: (706) 653-8933
Lab Name: Columbus Center for Reproductive
Endocrinology & Infertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Central Georgia Fertility Institute
4075 Elnora Dr
Macon GA 31210
Telephone: (478) 757-7888; Fax: (478) 757-7887
Lab Name: Central Georgia Fertility Institute
Accreditation: JCAHO

Georgia Center for Reproductive Medicine
5354 Reynolds St, Suite 510
Savannah GA 31405
Telephone: (912) 352-8588; Fax: (912) 352-8893
Lab Name: The Georgia Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: None

Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine
100 Stone Forest Dr
Woodstock GA 30189
Telephone: (770) 928-2276; Fax: (770) 592-2092
Lab Name: Atlanta Center for Reproductive
Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

HAWAII

Advanced Reproductive Center of Hawaii
1319 Punahou St, Suite 520
Honolulu HI 96826
Telephone: (808) 949-6611; Fax: (808) 949-6610
Lab Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Hawaii
1329 Lusitana St, Suite 607
Honolulu HI 96813
Telephone: (808) 538-6655; Fax: (808) 537-5500
Lab Name: IVF Hawaii
Accreditation: None

Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute
1319 Punahou St
Honolulu HI 96826
Telephone: (808) 946-2226; Fax: (808) 943-1563
Lab Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Hawaii Center for Reproductive
Medicine & Surgery
642 Ulukahiki St
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) 433-5956; Fax: (808) 433-1552
Lab Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IDAHO

Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine
111 Main St
Boise ID 83702
Telephone: (208) 342-5900; Fax: (208) 342-2088
Lab Name: Idaho Reproductive Labs, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

ILLINOIS

Rush–Copley Center for Reproductive Health
Rush–Copley Medical Center
2020 Ogden Ave
Aurora IL 60504
Telephone: (630) 978-6254; Fax: (630) 499-2487
Lab Name: Rush–Copley Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Life–Women’s Health Center
6425 W. Cermack Rd, Suite 202
Berwyn IL 60402
Telephone: (708) 484-0500; Fax: (708) 484-4259
Lab Name: Chicago Fertility Laboratories, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Chicago Women’s Wellness Center
845 N. Michigan Ave
Chicago IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 642-6777; Fax: (312) 642-8383
Lab Name: Chicago Women’s Wellness Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Institute for Human Reproduction (IHR)
2825 N. Halsted St
Chicago IL 60657
Telephone: (773) 472-4949; Fax: (773) 935-3691
Lab Name: Reproductive Genetics Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northwestern University
675 N. St. Clair St
Chicago IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 695-1364; Fax: (312) 695-4924
Lab Name: Northwestern Medical Faculty
Foundation, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

River North IVF–Fertility Centers of Illinois
900 N. Kingsbury
Chicago IL 60610
Telephone: (312) 222-8200; Fax: (312) 494-1692
Lab Name: Fertility Centers of Illinois
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Rush Center for Advanced Reproductive Care
1725 W. Harrison
Chicago IL 60612
Telephone: (312) 997-2229; Fax: (312) 997-2354
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

§University of Chicago Hospitals
333 S. Desplaines St
Chicago IL 60661
Telephone: (773) 702-6642; Fax: (773) 702-5848
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

University of Illinois at Chicago IVF Program
Fertility Center (MC 652)
1801 W. Taylor St
Chicago IL 60612
Telephone: (312) 996-9820; Fax: (312) 355-3161
Lab Name: University of Illinois–Chicago
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Health/Joliet IVF
2246 Weber Rd
Crest Hill IL 60435
Telephone: (815) 725-4161; Fax: (815) 725-4341
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Health/
Joliet IVF
Accreditation: None

Midwest Fertility Center
4333 Main St
Downers Grove IL 60515
Telephone: (630) 810-0212; Fax: (630) 810-1027
Lab Name: Midwest Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Rinehart Center for Reproductive Medicine
2500 Ridge Ave
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

Chicago Infertility Associates
Alexian Brother's Hospital Pavilion
1515 W. Lake St, Suite 208
Hanover Park IL 60133
Telephone: (630) 540-9317; Fax: (630) 540-9318
Lab Name: Reproductive Genetics Institute
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: Gamete Resources
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Hinsdale Center for Reproduction
121 North Elm St
Hinsdale IL 60521
Telephone: (630) 856-3535; Fax: (630) 856-3545
Lab Name: Hinsdale Center for Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reena Jabamoni, MD, SC
1585 Barrington Rd
Hoffman Estates IL 60194
Telephone: (847) 843-7090; Fax: (847) 843-0584
Lab Name: Karande and Associates, SC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Karande and Associates, SC
1585 N. Barrington Rd
Hoffman Estates IL 60194
Telephone: (847) 884-8884; Fax: (847) 884-8093
Lab Name: Karande and Associates, SC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Specialists, Ltd.
744 Essington Rd
Joliet IL 60435
Telephone: (815) 730-1100; Fax: (815) 730-1066
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, Ltd.
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, MD, & Associates
120 Osler Dr
Naperville IL 60540
Telephone: (630) 428-2229; Fax: (630) 428-0336
Lab Name: Charles E. Miller, MD, & Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Oak Brook Fertility Center
2425 West 22nd St
Oak Brook IL 60523
Telephone: (630) 954-0054; Fax: (630) 954-0064
Lab Name: Chicago Fertility Laboratories, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Health Centers, Ltd.
Chicago–IVF
10811 W. 143rd St
Orland Park IL 60467
Telephone: (708) 403-4210; Fax: (708) 364-0894
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Health, Ltd.
Chicago–IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine–
Central Illinois
5401 N. Knoxville Ave, Suite 110
Peoria IL 61614
Telephone: (309) 689-0411; Fax: (309) 689-0784
Lab Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive
Medicine–Central Illinois
Accreditation: None

Reproductive Health and Fertility Center
973 Featherstone Rd, Suite 100
Rockford IL 61107
Telephone: (815) 986-3737; Fax: (815) 986-3734
Lab Name: Fertility and Reproductive
Endocrinology Specialists
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

North Shore Fertility, SC
4250 Dempster St
Skokie IL 60076
Telephone: (847) 763-8850; Fax: (847) 763-8851
Lab Name: North Shore Fertility, SC, IVF
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, SC
340 W. Miller
Springfield IL 62702
Telephone: (217) 523-4700; Fax: (217) 523-9025
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology
Associates, SC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Seth Levrant, MD, PC
Partners in Reproductive Health
16345 South Harlem Ave
Tinley Park IL 60477
Telephone: (708) 532-7017; Fax: (708) 845-5287
Lab Name: In Vitro Lab, Seth Levrant, MD, PC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

INDIANA

Bonaventura Reproductive Medicine
11725 Illinois St
Carmel IN 46032
Telephone: (317) 814-4570; Fax: (317) 814-4571
Lab Name: Indianapolis Andrology and
Laboratory Services
Accreditation: None

Jarrett Fertility Group
11725 Illinois St, Suite 515
Carmel IN 46032
Telephone: (317) 814-4110; Fax: (317) 814-4114
Lab Name: Heartland Reproductive
Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: None

Midwest Fertility Specialists
12188-A North Meridian St, Suite 250
Carmel IN 46032
Telephone: (317) 571-1637; Fax: (317) 571-9483
Lab Name: Midwest Fertility Specialists
Accreditation: None

Advanced Reproduction Institute, LLC
Advanced Fertility Group
1222 Professional Blvd
Evansville IN 47714
Telephone: (812) 469-4920; Fax: (812) 469-4930
Lab Name: Advanced Reproduction Institute, LLC
Accreditation: JCAHO

Associated Fertility & Gynecology, PC
7910 West Jefferson Blvd
Fort Wayne IN 46804
Telephone: (260) 432-6250; Fax: (260) 436-7220
Lab Name: Associated Fertility & Gynecology
Laboratory, PC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility Group
201 N. Pennsylvania Pkwy, Suite 205
Indianapolis IN 46280
Telephone: (317) 817-1300; Fax: (317) 817-1306
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Family Beginnings, PC
7440 North Shadeland Ave
Indianapolis IN 46250
Telephone: (317) 595-3665; Fax: (317) 595-3666
Lab Name: Family Beginnings, PC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Indiana University Hospital
550 N. University Blvd
Indianapolis IN 46202
Telephone: (317) 274-4875; Fax: (317) 278-3787
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

§Midwest Reproductive Medicine, PC
8081 Township Line Rd
Indianapolis IN 46260
Telephone: (317) 875-5978; Fax: (317) 875-0434
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

Reproductive Care of Indiana
201 Pennsylvania Pkwy, Suite 310
Indianapolis IN 46280
Telephone: (317) 817-1800; Fax: (317) 817-1810
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates
2020 West 86th St
Indianapolis IN 46260
Telephone: (317) 872-1515; Fax: (317) 879-2784
Lab Name: St. Vincent Hospitals and
Health Services
Accreditation: JCAHO

Women's Specialty Health Centers, PC
9660 E. 146th St
Noblesville IN 46060
Telephone: (317) 774-1200; Fax: (317) 774-1222
Lab Name: Community Hospital North
Accreditation: JCAHO

IOWA

McFarland Clinic, PC, Assisted Reproduction
1215 Duff Ave
Ames IA 50010
Telephone: (515) 239-4414; Fax: (515) 239-4786
Lab Name: McFarland Clinic, PC,
Assisted Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mid-Iowa Fertility, PC
1371 NW 121st St
Clive IA 50325
Telephone: (515) 222-3060; Fax: (515) 222-9563
Lab Name: Mid-Iowa Fertility, PC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics
Center for Advanced Reproductive Care
Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology
200 Hawkins Dr
Iowa City IA 52242
Telephone: (319) 356-8483; Fax: (319) 353-6659
Lab Name: University of Iowa Hospital and
Clinics
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

KANSAS

University of Kansas Medical Center
Women's Reproductive Center
KU Main Hospital
3901 Rainbow Blvd
Kansas City KS 66160
Telephone: (913) 588-6272; Fax: (913) 588-6258
Lab Name: University of Kansas Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Resource Center of Greater
Kansas City
12200 W. 106th St
Overland Park KS 66215
Telephone: (913) 894-2323; Fax: (913) 894-0841
Lab Name: Reproductive Resource Center of
Greater Kansas City
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Infertility
Shawnee Mission Medical Center
8800 W. 75th St
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
9300 E. 29th St North
Wichita KS 67226
Telephone: (316) 687-2112; Fax: (316) 687-1260
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive
Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

KENTUCKY

Kentucky Fertility, Gynecology & Obstetrics
141 North Eagle Creek Dr, Suite 203
Lexington KY 40509
Telephone: (859) 277-5736; Fax: (859) 276-2236
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Kentucky Women's Specialists
Bluegrass Fertility Center
1760 Nicholasville Rd, Suite 501
Lexington KY 40503
Telephone: (859) 260-1515; Fax: (859) 260-1425
Lab Name: Bluegrass Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility and Endocrine Associates
4121 Dutchman's Ln
Louisville KY 40207
Telephone: (502) 897-2144; Fax: (502) 897-1773
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

University OB/GYN Associates Fertility Center
315 East Broadway
Louisville KY 40202
Telephone: (502) 271-5999; Fax: (502) 271-5984
Lab Name: University OB/GYN Associates, PSC
Accreditation: JCAHO

LOUISIANA

§A Woman's Center for Reproductive Medicine
9000 Airline Hwy
Baton Rouge LA 70815
Telephone: (225) 926-6886; Fax: (225) 922-3730
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

Ochsner Foundation Fertility Clinic
1221 South Clearview Pkwy
Bldg A, 1st Floor
Jefferson LA 70121
Telephone: (504) 842-6468; Fax: (504) 842-4156
Lab Name: Ochsner Foundation Fertility Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility and Women's Health Center of Louisiana
4630 Ambassador Caffery Pkwy
Lafayette LA 70508
Telephone: (337) 989-8795; Fax: (337) 989-9728
Lab Name: Fertility and Women's Health Center
of Louisiana
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), JCAHO

Fertility Clinic, Tulane University Hospital and
Clinic
1415 Tulane Ave
New Orleans LA 70112
Telephone: (504) 988-2342; Fax: (504) 988-1680
Lab Name: Tulane Lakeside Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO (Pend)

The Fertility Institute of New Orleans
The Fertility Institute
800 N. Causeway Blvd
Mandeville LA 70448
Telephone: (985) 892-7621; Fax: (985) 892-9245
Lab Name: Tulane Lakeside Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO (Pend)

Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health
2401 Greenwood Rd
Shreveport LA 71103
Telephone: (318) 212-8270; Fax: (318) 212-8230
Lab Name: Willis-Knighton Health Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MARYLAND

The Center for Assisted Reproductive Technology
at Union Memorial
201 East University Pkwy
33rd St Bldg, Suite 474
Baltimore MD 21218
Telephone: (410) 554-2271; Fax: (410) 554-4427
Lab Name: Center for ART at Union
Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of Maryland
110 West Rd
Baltimore MD 21204
Telephone: (410) 296-6400; Fax: (410) 296-6405
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Maryland, Inc.
Accreditation: JCAHO

GBMC Fertility Center
6569 North Charles St
Baltimore MD 21204
Telephone: (443) 849-2484; Fax: (443) 849-3067
Lab Name: Greater Baltimore Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

UMMS—Center for Advanced Reproductive
Technology
405 West Redwood St
Baltimore MD 21201
Telephone: (410) 328-2304; Fax: (410) 328-8389
Lab Name: University of Maryland
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Johns Hopkins Fertility Center
10753 Falls Rd
Lutherville MD 21093
Telephone: (410) 847-3650; Fax: (410) 583-2792
Lab Name: Johns Hopkins at Greenspring Station
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Medicine
9711 Medical Center Dr
Rockville MD 20850
Telephone: (301) 424-1904; Fax: (301) 424-1902
Lab Name: Medical Faculty Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive Science
Center
15001 Shady Grove Rd
Rockville MD 20850
Telephone: (301) 340-1188; Fax: (301) 340-1612
Lab Name: Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive
Science Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

MASSACHUSETTS

Brigham and Women's Hospital ART Center
75 Francis St
Boston MA 02115
Telephone: (617) 732-4239; Fax: (617) 975-0825
Lab Name: Brigham and Women's Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Vincent IVF Unit
Massachusetts General Hospital
55 Fruit St
Boston MA 02114
Telephone: (617) 724-3513; Fax: (617) 724-8882
Lab Name: Massachusetts General Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Reproductive Science Center
1 Forbes Rd
Lexington MA 02421
Telephone: (781) 674-1200; Fax: (781) 674-2442
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Centers of New England, Inc.
20 Pond Meadow Dr
Reading MA 01867
Telephone: (781) 942-7000; Fax: (781) 942-7200
Lab Name: New England Clinics of Reproductive
Medicine, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Portsmouth Regional Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baystate Reproductive Medicine
Chestnut Surgical Center
759 Chestnut St
Springfield MA 01199
Telephone: (413) 794-1950; Fax: (413) 794-1857
Lab Name: Baystate Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Boston IVF
130 Second Ave
Waltham MA 02451
Telephone: (781) 434-6400; Fax: (781) 434-6464
Lab Name: Boston IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MICHIGAN

Center for Reproductive Medicine
University of Michigan Reproductive
Endocrinology and Infertility
475 Market Place
Ann Arbor MI 48108
Telephone: (734) 763-4323; Fax: (734) 763-7682
Lab Name: University of Michigan ART
Laboratories
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery,
PC
300 Park St
Birmingham MI 48009
Telephone: (248) 593-6990; Fax: (248) 593-
5925
Lab Name: William Beaumont Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Medicine
Oakwood Hospital and Medical Center
18181 Oakwood Blvd
Dearborn MI 48124
Telephone: (313) 593-5880; Fax: (313) 593-8837
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, PC
1900 Wealthy St SE
Grand Rapids MI 49506
Telephone: (616) 774-2030; Fax: (616) 774-2053
Lab Name: Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, PC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, PC
630 Kenmoor Ave
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, PC
1200 East Michigan Ave
Lansing MI 48912
Telephone: (517) 484-4900; Fax: (517) 339-7553
Lab Name: Sparrow Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Michigan State University
Center for Assisted Reproductive Technology
1200 East Michigan Ave
Lansing MI 48912
Telephone: (517) 364-5888; Fax: (571) 364-5889
Lab Name: Sparrow Hospital
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
IVF and Andrology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

William Beaumont Fertility Center
Center for Fertility and Reproductive
Endocrinology
William Beaumont Fertility Center
Center for Conception and Reproductive
Medicine
3535 W. 13 Mile Rd
Royal Oak MI 48073
Telephone: (248) 551-0515; Fax: (248) 551-3616
Lab Name: William Beaumont Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

University Women's Care
Wayne State University
26400 W. 12 Mile Rd
Southfield MI 48034
Telephone: (248) 352-8200; Fax: (248) 356-8255
Lab Name: University Ob-Gyn, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine
1500 W. Big Beaver
Troy MI 48084
Telephone: (248) 637-4050; Fax: (248) 637-4025
Lab Name: Henry Ford Health System
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Luana J. Kyselka, MD, PC
2877 Crooks Rd, Suite D
Troy MI 48084
Telephone: (248) 643-6634; Fax: (248) 643-7165
Lab Name: William Beaumont Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Brenda L. Moskovitz, MD, PC
1777 Axtell Rd
Troy MI 48084
Telephone: (248) 816-1000; Fax: (248) 816-3353
Lab Name: William Beaumont Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Michigan Center for Fertility and Women's
Health, PLC
30078 Schoenherr
Warren MI 48088
Telephone: (586) 447-5910; Fax: (586) 447-4946
Lab Name: Michigan Center for Fertility and
Women's Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

MINNESOTA

The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, PA
Arbor Lakes Medical Bldg
12000 Elm Creek Blvd North
Maple Grove MN 55369
Telephone: (763) 494-7700; Fax: (763) 494-7706
Lab Name: The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, PA
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine
Advanced Reproductive Technologies
2800 Chicago Ave South
Minneapolis MN 55407
Telephone: (612) 863-5390; Fax: (612) 863-2697
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine
Embryology Laboratory
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: University of Minnesota Physicians
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive Technologies
200 First St SW
Charlton 3 A
Rochester MN 55905
Telephone: (507) 284-4520; Fax: (507) 284-1774
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current clinic information.

Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Associates
Woodbury Medical ARTS Bldg
2101 Woodwinds Dr
Woodbury MN 55125
Telephone: (651) 222-6050; Fax: (651) 222-5975
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Fertility Institute
501 Marshall St
Jackson MS 39202
Telephone: (601) 948-6540; Fax: (601) 948-6544
Lab Name: Mississippi Fertility Institute
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Mississippi Medical Center
Dept of Ob/Gyn, Div. of Reproductive Endocrine
2500 North State St
Jackson MS 39216
Telephone: (601) 984-5330; Fax: (601) 984-5965
Lab Name: University of Mississippi Medical Center, Ob-Gyn Department
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MISSOURI

§Advanced Reproductive Specialists
226 South Woods Mill Rd
Chesterfield MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 205-6730; Fax: (314) 205-6800
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current clinic information.

Infertility Institute
226 South Woods Mill Rd
Chesterfield MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 205-8809; Fax: (314) 205-8776
Lab Name: Infertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mid-Missouri Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, Inc.
1502 E. Broadway, Suite 106
Columbia MO 65201
Telephone: (573) 443-4511; Fax: (573) 443-7860
Lab Name: Mid-Missouri Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

University of Missouri Hospital and Clinic
IVF Embryology Laboratory
Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Women's Health
1 Hospital Dr
Columbia MO 65212
Telephone: (573) 882-1725; Fax: (573) 882-9010
Lab Name: University of Missouri Health Care
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine—St. Louis
456 North New Ballas Rd, Suite 101
Creve Coeur MO 63141
Telephone: (314) 983-9000; Fax: (314) 983-9023
Lab Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine—St. Louis
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO (Pend)

Midwest Women's Healthcare
6400 Prospect
Kansas City MO 64132
Telephone: (816) 444-6888; Fax: (816) 444-8430
Lab Name: Research Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility & IVF Center
3009 N. Ballas Rd
St. Louis MO 63131
Telephone: (314) 872-9200; Fax: (314) 872-9040
Lab Name: Infertility & Gynecologic Medicine,
Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Infertility and Reproductive Medicine Center
at Washington University School of Medicine
and Barnes–Jewish Hospital
Barnes–Jewish Hospital, North Campus
4444 Forest Park Ave
St. Louis MO 63108
Telephone: (314) 286-2400; Fax: (314) 286-2455
Lab Name: Barnes–Jewish Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Infertility Center of St. Louis
St. Luke's Hospital
224 South Woods Mill Rd
St. Louis MO 63017
Telephone: (314) 576-1400; Fax: (314) 576-1442
Lab Name: St. Luke's Hospital Assisted
Reproductive Technology Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEBRASKA

Heartland Center for Reproductive Medicine, PC
7308 S. 142nd St
Omaha NE 68138
Telephone: (402) 717-4200; Fax: (402) 717-4230
Lab Name: Heartland Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI
8111 Dodge St
Omaha NE 68114
Telephone: (402) 354-5210; Fax: (402) 354-5221
Lab Name: Nebraska Methodist Hospital
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

NEVADA

Fertility Center of Las Vegas
8851 W. Sahara Ave
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

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine–Las
Vegas
3121 S. Maryland Pkwy, Suite 300
Las Vegas NV 89109
Telephone: (702) 892-9696; Fax: (702) 892-9666
Lab Name: Sher Institute for Reproductive
Medicine–Las Vegas
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine
645 Sierra Rose Dr
Reno NV 89511
Telephone: (775) 828-1200; Fax: (775) 828-1785
Lab Name: The Nevada Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: JCAHO

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dartmouth–Hitchcock Medical Center
1 Medical Center Dr
Lebanon NH 03756
Telephone: (603) 653-9240; Fax: (603) 650-0905
Lab Name: Dartmouth–Hitchcock Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEW JERSEY

North Jersey Center for Reproduction
1035 Route 46 East
Clifton NJ 07013
Telephone: (973) 470-0303; Fax: (973) 916-0488
Lab Name: IVF of North Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Center for Advanced Reproductive
Medicine & Fertility
Four Ethel Rd, Suite 405A
Edison NJ 08817
Telephone: (732) 339-9300; Fax: (732) 339-9400
Lab Name: Center for Advanced Reproductive
Medicine & Fertility
Accreditation: JCAHO

Women's Fertility Center
106 Grand Ave
Englewood NJ 07631
Telephone: (201) 569-6979; Fax: (201) 569-0269
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of Northern New
Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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

University Reproductive Associates, PC
214 Terrace Ave
Hasbrouck Heights NJ 07604
Telephone: (201) 288-6330; Fax: (201) 288-6331
Lab Name: University Reproductive Associates,
PC
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Shore Institute for Reproductive Medicine
475 Route 70
Lakewood NJ 08701
Telephone: (732) 363-4777; Fax: (732) 363-2004
Lab Name: Shore Area IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Delaware Valley OBGYN and Infertility Group
2 Princess Rd
Lawrenceville NJ 08648
Telephone: (609) 896-0777; Fax: (609) 896-3266
Lab Name: Robert Wood Johnson Medical
School
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Princeton Center for Infertility & Reproductive
Medicine
3131 Princeton Pike
Bldg 4
Lawrenceville NJ 08648
Telephone: (609) 895-1114; Fax: (609) 895-1196
Lab Name: Cooper Center for IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

East Coast Infertility and IVF
200 White Rd, Suite 214
Little Silver NJ 07739
Telephone: (732) 758-6511; Fax: (732) 758-1048
Lab Name: East Coast Infertility and IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science
Saint Barnabas Medical Center
94 Old Short Hills Rd
East Wing
Livingston NJ 07039
Telephone: (973) 322-8286; Fax: (973) 322-8890
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Science
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Cooper Institute for Reproductive
Hormonal Disorders
8002 Greentree Commons
Marlton NJ 08053
Telephone: (856) 751-5575; Fax: (856) 751-7289
Lab Name: Cooper Institute for Reproductive
Hormonal Disorders
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: Delaware Valley Institute for Fertility
and Genetics
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

South Jersey Fertility Center
400 Lippincott Dr
Marlton NJ 08053
Telephone: (856) 596-2233; Fax: (856) 596-2411
Lab Name: South Jersey Fertility Center
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
Morristown NJ 07962
Telephone: (973) 971-4600; Fax: (973) 290-8370
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of
New Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§RWJMS In Vitro Fertilization Program
303 George St
New Brunswick NJ 08901
Telephone: (732) 235-7300; Fax: (732) 235-7318
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

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: Delaware Valley Institute for Fertility
and Genetics
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Institute of New Jersey and New York
400 Old Hook Rd
Westwood NJ 07675
Telephone: (201) 666-4200; Fax: (201) 666-2262
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of Northern New
Jersey
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

NEW MEXICO

Center for Reproductive Medicine of New Mexico
201 Cedar St SE, Suite S1-20
Presbyterian Professional Bldg
Albuquerque NM 87106
Telephone: (505) 247-3333; Fax: (505) 224-7476
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine of
New Mexico
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
Accreditation: NYSTB

Leading Institute for Fertility Enhancement (LIFE)
130 Everett Rd
Albany NY 12204
Telephone: (518) 482-1008; Fax: (518) 489-6210
Lab Name: Fertility Studies Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend), NYSTB

The Fertility Institute at New York
Methodist Hospital
506 Sixth St
Brooklyn NY 11215
Telephone: (718) 780-5065; Fax: (718) 780-5085
Lab Name: NYMHB Fertility Services, PC
Accreditation: NYSTB

Genesis Fertility & Reproductive Medicine
1355 84th St
Brooklyn NY 11228
Telephone: (718) 283-8600; Fax: (718) 283-6580
Lab Name: Brooklyn IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Infertility & IVF Medical Associates of Western
New York
4510 Main St
Buffalo NY 14226
Telephone: (716) 839-3057; Fax: (716) 839-1477
Lab Name: Infertility and IVF Medical Associates
Accreditation: NYSTB

Division of Reproductive Endocrinology
SUNY Stony Brook
University Physicians at Stony Brook
6 Technology Dr
East Setauket NY 11733
Telephone: (631) 444-5174; Fax: (631) 444-5175
Lab Name: John T. Mather Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Queens Fertility & Gynecology, PC
10848 70th Rd
Forest Hills NY 11375
Telephone: (718) 793-7752; Fax: (718) 520-5056
Lab Name: North Shore University Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Montefiore's Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Health
141 South Central Ave
Hartsdale NY 10530
Telephone: (914) 997-1060; Fax: (914) 997-1099
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO, NYSTB

North Shore University Hospital
Center for Human Reproduction
300 Community Dr
Manhasset NY 11030
Telephone: (516) 562-2229; Fax: (516) 562-1710
Lab Name: North Shore University Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Reproductive Specialists of New York
200 Old Country Rd, Suite 330
Mineola NY 11501
Telephone: (516) 739-2100; Fax: (516) 739-2179
Lab Name: Reproductive Specialists of New York
Accreditation: NYSTB

Advanced Fertility Services
1625 Third Ave
New York NY 10128
Telephone: (212) 369-8700; Fax: (212) 722-5587
Lab Name: AFS IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: NYSTB

§American Fertility Services, PC
115 East 57th St
New York NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 750-3330; Fax: (212) 750-3334
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

Beth Israel Center for Infertility & Reproductive
Health
10 Union Square East, Suite 2E
New York NY 10003
Telephone: (212) 844-8587; Fax: (212) 844-6184
Lab Name: New York Medical Services for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: NYSTB

Brooklyn/Westside 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
New York NY 10019
Telephone: (646) 756-8282; Fax: (646) 756-8280
Lab Name: Center for Women's Reproductive
Care
Accreditation: NYSTB

§IVF New York
230 Central Park South
New York NY 10019
Telephone: (212) 489-9527; Fax: (212) 246-3430
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

Manhattan Reproductive Medicine
159 East 74th St
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 794-0080; Fax: (212) 794-0066
Lab Name: Manhattan Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: NYSTB

Medical Offices for Human Reproduction
Center for Human Reproduction
21 East 69th St
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 994-4400; Fax: (212) 994-4499
Lab Name: Medical Offices for Human
Reproduction New York
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

New Hope Fertility Center
784 Park Ave
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 517-7676; Fax: (212) 396-0600
Lab Name: New Hope Fertility Center
Accreditation: NYSTB (Pend)

New York Fertility Institute
1016 5th Ave
New York NY 10028
Telephone: (212) 734-5555; Fax: (212) 734-6059
Lab Name: New York Fertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

NYU Fertility Center
NYU School of Medicine
660 First Ave
New York NY 10016
Telephone: (212) 263-8990; Fax: (212) 263-7853
Lab Name: NYU School of Medicine Program for
IVF, Reproductive Surgery & Infertility
Accreditation: NYSTB

Offices for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine
51 East 67th St
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 535-5350; Fax: (212) 535-5080
Lab Name: Offices for Fertility and
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: NYSTB

Reproductive Care of NY
315 West 57th St
New York NY 10019
Telephone: (212) 247-3111; Fax: (212) 247-3255
Lab Name: IVF New York
Accreditation: NYSTB

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates of
St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital Center
425 West 59th St
New York NY 10019
Telephone: (212) 523-7751; Fax: (212) 523-8348
Lab Name: Continuum Reproductive Center
Accreditation: NYSTB (Pend)

Reproductive Medicine Associates of New York,
LLP
635 Madison Ave
New York NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 756-5777; Fax: (212) 756-5770
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of
New York, LLP
Accreditation: NYSTB

Weill Medical College of Cornell University
The Center for Reproductive Medicine and
Infertility
505 East 70th St
New York NY 10021
Telephone: (212) 746-1762; Fax: (212) 746-8860
Lab Name: Weill Medical College of Cornell
University Infertility Laboratory
Accreditation: NYSTB

East Coast Fertility
1074 Old Country Rd
Plainview NY 11803
Telephone: (516) 939-2229; Fax: (516) 939-2252
Lab Name: East Coast Fertility
Accreditation: NYSTB (Pend)

Long Island IVF
625 Belle Terre Rd
Port Jefferson NY 11777
Telephone: (631) 331-7575; Fax: (631) 331-1332
Lab Name: John T. Mather Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Institute for Reproductive Health and Infertility
Rochester Fertility Care, PC
1561 Long Pond Rd
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 685
Rochester NY 14642
Telephone: (585) 275-1930; Fax: (585) 756-4146
Lab Name: Strong Fertility and Reproductive
Science Center
Accreditation: NYSTB

Staten Island University Hospital
Island Reproductive Services
1110 South Ave
Staten Island NY 10314
Telephone: (718) 761-6000; Fax: (718) 761-6066
Lab Name: North Shore University Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine Associates of
New York
Accreditation: NYSTB

Gold Coast IVF
Reproductive Medicine and Surgery Center
243 Jericho Turnpike
Syosset NY 11791
Telephone: (516) 682-8900; Fax: (516) 682-8901
Lab Name: North Shore University Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

CNY Fertility Center
195 Intrepid Lane
Syracuse NY 13205
Telephone: (315) 469-8700; Fax: (315) 469-6789
Lab Name: CNY Fertility Center
Accreditation: NYSTB (Pend)

Westchester Fertility and Reproductive
Endocrinology
136 South Broadway
White Plains NY 10605
Telephone: (914) 949-6677; Fax: (914) 949-5758
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine
and Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO, NYSTB
Lab Name: Westchester IVF
Accreditation: NYSTB

Reproductive Medicine/IVF
1321 Millersport Hwy
Williamsville NY 14221
Telephone: (716) 634-4351
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine/IVF
Accreditation: NYSTB

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina Center for Reproductive Medicine
The Talbert Fertility Institute
400 Ashville Ave
Cary NC 27511
Telephone: (919) 233-1680; Fax: (919) 233-1685
Lab Name: North Carolina Center for
Reproductive Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University North Carolina A.R.T Clinic
UNC School of Medicine/ CB#7570
Dept of OB/GYN
Chapel Hill NC 27599
Telephone: (919) 966-1150; Fax: (919) 966-1259
Lab Name: UNC Hospitals
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Institute for Assisted Reproduction
1524 East Morehead St
Charlotte NC 28207
Telephone: (704) 343-3400; Fax: (704) 343-3428
Lab Name: Institute for Assisted Reproduction
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Program for Assisted Reproduction
Carolinas Medical Center
Dept. of OB/GYN
1000 Blythe Blvd
Charlotte NC 28203
Telephone: (704) 355-3153; Fax: (704) 355-1941
Lab Name: Carolinas Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Duke University Medical Center
Duke Fertility Center
Box 3143
Durham NC 27710
Telephone: (919) 684-5327; Fax: (919) 681-7904
Lab Name: Duke Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

East Carolina University
ECU Women's Physicians
2160 Herbert Court
Greenville NC 27834
Telephone: (252) 744-3849; Fax: (252) 744-2016
Lab Name: ECU Women's Physicians
Accreditation: JCAHO

Wake Forest University Center for
Reproductive Medicine
CompRehab Plaza
131 Miller St
Winston-Salem NC 27103
Telephone: (336) 716-6476; Fax: (336) 716-0194
Lab Name: Wake Forest University
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

NORTH DAKOTA

MeritCare Reproductive Medicine
1111 Harwood Dr South
Fargo ND 58104
Telephone: (701) 234-2700; Fax: (701) 234-2783
Lab Name: MeritCare Medical Group
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, LLC
Accreditation: JCAHO

Bethesda Center for Reproductive Health &
Fertility
Bethesda Hospital
10506 Montgomery Rd, Suite 303
Cincinnati OH 45242
Telephone: (513) 745-1675; Fax: (513) 745-1676
Lab Name: Reproductive Studies Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Health
2123 Auburn Ave
Cincinnati OH 45219
Telephone: (513) 585-2355; Fax: (513) 585-0808
Lab Name: The Christ Hospital
Accreditation: JCAHO

Institute for Reproductive Health
3805 Edwards Rd
Cincinnati OH 45209
Telephone: (513) 924-5550; Fax: (513) 924-5549
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Health
ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: The Christ Hospital
Accreditation: JCAHO

Cleveland Clinic Fertility Center
26900 Cedar Rd
Cleveland OH 44122
Telephone: (216) 839-3150; Fax: (216) 839-3195
Lab Name: Cleveland Clinic Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

MacDonald Fertility and IVF Program
MacDonald Women's Hospital, University
Hospitals Health System
11100 Euclid Ave
Cleveland OH 44106
Telephone: (216) 844-1514; Fax: (216) 844-7098
Lab Name: MacDonald Fertility and IVF
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MetroHealth Medical Center
MetroHealth Fertility Center
2500 Metrohealth Dr
Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology
Cleveland OH 44109
Telephone: (216) 778-5990; Fax: (216) 778-8642
Lab Name: Cleveland Clinic Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Ohio Reproductive Medicine
4830 E. Knightsbridge Blvd
Columbus OH 43214
Telephone: (614) 451-2280; Fax: (614) 451-4352
Lab Name: Reproductive Diagnostics, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Kettering Reproductive Medicine
3533 Southern Blvd
Kettering OH 45429
Telephone: (937) 395-8444; Fax: (937) 395-8450
Lab Name: Kettering Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center at the Medical University of Ohio
3120 Glendale Ave
Toledo OH 43614
Telephone: (419) 383-3030; Fax: (419) 383-6530
Lab Name: Fertility Center at University
Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of Northwestern Ohio
2142 N. Cove Blvd
Toledo OH 43606
Telephone: (419) 479-8830; Fax: (419) 291-6005
Lab Name: The Toledo Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Reproductive Center
900 Sahara Tr
PO Box 3707
Youngstown OH 44513
Telephone: (330) 965-8390; Fax: (330) 965-8391
Lab Name: The Reproductive Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

OKLAHOMA

Henry G. Bennett, Jr., Fertility Institute
3433 NW 56th St
Oklahoma City OK 73112
Telephone: (405) 949-6060; Fax: (405) 949-6872
Lab Name: Integris Baptist Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Health, PC
1000 N. Lincoln Blvd
Oklahoma City OK 73104
Telephone: (405) 271-9200; Fax: (405) 271-9222
Lab Name: OU Physicians, Department of OB/
GYN
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health
1145 South Utica
Tulsa OK 74104
Telephone: (918) 584-2870; Fax: (918) 587-3602
Lab Name: Hillcrest Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

OREGON

The Fertility Center of Oregon
590 Country Club Pkwy, Suite A
Eugene OR 97401
Telephone: (541) 683-1559; Fax: (541) 683-1709
Lab Name: The Fertility Center of Oregon IVF Lab
Accreditation: None

Northwest Fertility Center
1750 SW Harbor Way
Portland OR 97201
Telephone: (503) 227-7799; Fax: (503) 227-5452
Lab Name: OHSU Andrology/Embryology
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Portland Center for Reproductive Medicine
2222 NW Lovejoy
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 SW Harbor Way
Portland OR 97201
Telephone: (503) 418-3700; Fax: (503) 418-3708
Lab Name: OHSU Andrology/Embryology
Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

PENNSYLVANIA

Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences
1200 Old York Rd
Abington PA 19001
Telephone: (215) 481-2349; Fax: (215) 481-7550
Lab Name: Abington Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO, NYSTB (Pend)

Infertility Solutions, PC
1275 S. Cedar Crest Blvd
Allentown PA 18103
Telephone: (610) 776-1217; Fax: (610) 776-4149
Lab Name: Infertility Solutions, PC
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists
401 N. 17th St
Allentown Medical Center
Allentown PA 18104
Telephone: (610) 402-9522; Fax: (610) 402-9649
Lab Name: Lehigh Valley Hospital–Muhlenberg
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO (Pend)

Reprotech IVF Program
440 S. 15th St
Allentown PA 18102
Telephone: (610) 437-7000; Fax: (610) 437-6381
Lab Name: Reprotech IVF Program
Accreditation: None

Family Fertility Center
95 Highland Ave
Bethlehem PA 18017
Telephone: (610) 868-8600; Fax: (610) 868-8700
Lab Name: Family Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Main Line Fertility and Reproductive Medicine
D Wing Ground Floor
130 South Bryn Mawr Ave
Bryn Mawr PA 19010
Telephone: (610) 527-0800; Fax: (610) 527-9868
Lab Name: Main Line Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Geisinger Medical Center Fertility Program
100 North 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, RPC
2708 Commerce Dr, Suite 100
Harrisburg PA 17110
Telephone: (717) 545-9300; Fax: (717) 540-3700
Lab Name: Central Penn Reproductive
Laboratory, LLC
Accreditation: None

Penn State Milton S. Hershey Medical Center
500 University Dr
PO Box 850
Hershey PA 17033
Telephone: (717) 531-8478; Fax: (717) 531-6286
Lab Name: Penn State Milton S. Hershey
Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

Northern Fertility and Reproductive Associates,
PC
1650 Huntingdon Pike
Meadowbrook PA 19046
Telephone: (215) 938-1515; Fax: (215) 938-8756
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive
Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO
Lab Name: Abington Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO, NYSTB (Pend)

Jefferson IVF
834 Chestnut St, Suite 300
Philadelphia PA 19107
Telephone: (215) 955-4018; Fax: (215) 955-7258
Lab Name: Bryn Mawr Hospital
Accreditation: JCAHO

Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates
Women's Institute for Fertility, Endocrinology,
and Menopause
819 Locust St
Philadelphia PA 19107
Telephone: (215) 922-3173; Fax: (215) 627-7554
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive
Associates
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Pennsylvania
Penn Fertility Care
3701 Market St
Philadelphia PA 19104
Telephone: (215) 662-6560; Fax: (215) 349-5512
Lab Name: Penn Fertility Care
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Jones Institute at West Penn Allegheny
Health System
4815 Liberty Ave
Pittsburgh PA 15224
Telephone: (412) 578-5588; Fax: (412) 605-6544
Lab Name: Jones Institute at West Penn
Allegheny Health System
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.
665 Rodi Rd, Rodi Plaza
Bldg 2, 2nd Floor
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 Womens Hospital
300 Halket St
Pittsburgh PA 15213
Telephone: (412) 641-4726; Fax: (412) 641-1133
Lab Name: Center for Fertility and Reproductive
Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility Center
Crozer–Chester Medical Center
1 Medical Center Blvd, Ambulatory Care Pavilion
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 West Valley Rd
Wayne PA 19087
Telephone: (610) 964-9663; Fax: (610) 964-0536
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Institute of
Suburban Philadelphia
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Women's Clinic, Ltd.
301 S. 7th Ave, Suite 245
West Reading PA 19611
Telephone: (610) 374-2214; Fax: (610) 374-8852
Lab Name: Fertility Medical Labs, Ltd.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility and Gynecology Associates
Executive Mews, 2300 Computer Rd
Willow Grove PA 19090
Telephone: (215) 706-4090; Fax: (215) 706-4072
Lab Name: Abington Memorial Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO, NYSTB (Pend)

The Fertility Center, LLC
130 Leader Heights Rd
York PA 17403
Telephone: (717) 747-3099; Fax: (717) 747-3214
Lab Name: The Fertility Center, LLC
Accreditation: None

PUERTO RICO

Centro de Fertilidad del Caribe
Torre San Francisco, Suite 606
369 Avenida de Diego
Rio Piedras PR 00923
Telephone: (787) 763-2773; Fax: (787) 763-2773
Lab Name: Centro de Fertilidad del Caribe
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

RHODE ISLAND

§Women and Infants' Division of Reproductive
Medicine and Infertility
One Blackstone Place
Providence RI 02905
Telephone: (401) 453-7500; Fax: (401) 453-7598
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Center for Women's Medicine
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
*University Medical Group, Department of
Obstetrics and Gynecology
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility*
890 W. Faris Rd
Greenville SC 29605
Telephone: (864) 455-1675; Fax: (864) 455-3095
Lab Name: Greenville Hospital System
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Piedmont Reproductive Endocrinology Group, PA
17 Caledon Court
Greenville SC 29615
Telephone: (864) 232-7734; Fax: (864) 232-7099
Lab Name: Piedmont Reproductive
Endocrinology Group, PA
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Southeastern Fertility Center, PA
1375 Hospital Dr
Mount Pleasant SC 29464
Telephone: (843) 881-3900; Fax: (843) 881-4729
Lab Name: Southeastern Fertility Center—
South Carolina
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility & Reproductive Endocrinology
2728 Sunset Blvd
West Columbia SC 29169
Telephone: (803) 939-1515; Fax: (803) 939-0977
Lab Name: Advanced Fertility & Reproductive
Endocrinology Institute Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Valley Clinic OB-GYN, Ltd.
MB3 1500 W. 22nd St
Sioux Falls SD 57105
Telephone: (605) 328-7700; Fax: (605) 328-8831
Lab Name: Sioux Valley Clinic OB-GYN, Ltd.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

TENNESSEE

Fertility Center of Chattanooga
Fertility Center, LLC
1624 Gunbarrel Rd
Chattanooga TN 37421
Telephone: (423) 899-0500; Fax: (423) 899-2411
Lab Name: Fertility Center, LLC
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Applied Reproductive Science
408 North 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
1924 Alcoa Hwy
Bldg B, Suite 304
Knoxville TN 37920
Telephone: (865) 544-6756; Fax: (865) 544-6757
Lab Name: East Tennessee IVF, Fertility and
Andrology Center
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pend)

Southeastern Fertility Center
10810 Parkside Dr, Suite 304
Knoxville TN 37934
Telephone: (865) 218-6600; Fax: (865) 218-6666
Lab Name: Southeastern Fertility Center—
Tennessee
Accreditation: None

Kutteh Ke Fertility Associates of Memphis, PLLC
80 Humphreys Center
Memphis TN 38120
Telephone: (901) 747-2229; Fax: (901) 747-4446
Lab Name: Memphis Fertility Laboratory, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Reproductive Health
2011 Murphy Ave
Nashville TN 37203
Telephone: (615) 321-8899; Fax: (615) 321-8877
Lab Name: Fertility Laboratories of Nashville, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nashville Fertility Center
345 23rd Ave North
Nashville TN 37203
Telephone: (615) 321-4740; Fax: (615) 320-0240
Lab Name: Nashville Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

TEXAS

Dr. Harold Brumley
1301 West 38th St
Austin TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 451-8211; Fax: (512) 450-1146
Lab Name: St. David's Hospital ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Texas Fertility Center
Dr's. Vaughn, Silverberg and Hansard
3705 Medical Pkwy
Austin TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 451-0149; Fax: (512) 451-0977
Lab Name: St. David's Hospital ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Dr. Jeffrey Youngkin
Austin Fertility Center
805 East 32nd St
Austin TX 78705
Telephone: (512) 478-3188; Fax: (512) 478-5092
Lab Name: St. David's Hospital ART Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, 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
IVF Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Trinity InVitro Fertilization Program
Trinity Medical Center Plaza III
4325 N. Josey Lane
Carrollton TX 75010
Telephone: (972) 394-3699; Fax: (972) 394-6517
Lab Name: Trinity Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baylor Center for Reproductive Health
Texas Center for Reproductive Health
3600 Gaston Ave, Barnett Tower 504
Dallas TX 75246
Telephone: (214) 821-2274; Fax: (214) 821-2373
Lab Name: Texas Center for Reproductive Health
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§National Fertility Center of Texas, PA
7777 Forest Lane, Bldg C-638
Dallas TX 75230
Telephone: (972) 566-6686; Fax: (972) 566-6670
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

Presbyterian Hospital ARTS Program
Margot Perot Bldg
8160 Walnut Hill Lane
Dallas TX 75231
Telephone: (214) 345-2624; Fax: (214) 345-8317
Lab Name: Presbyterian Hospital of Dallas
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

The Women's Place
3650 W. Wheatland Rd
Dallas TX 75227
Telephone: (972) 709-9777; Fax: (972) 709-8300
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center
of Irving
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Office of Frank De Leon, MD
1325 Pennsylvania Ave, Suite 690
Fort Worth TX 76104
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, Smith Tower
Houston TX 77030
Telephone: (713) 798-8230; Fax: (713) 798-8231
Lab Name: Baylor College of Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Women's Health
7400 Fannin
Houston TX 77054
Telephone: (713) 797-9200; Fax: (713) 797-9276
Lab Name: Infertility Center of Houston
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO (Pend),
NYSTB (Pend)

Cooper Institute for Advanced Reproductive
Medicine
7500 Beechnut St, Suite 308
Houston TX 77074
Telephone: (713) 771-9771; Fax: (713) 771-9773
Lab Name: Cooper Reproductive Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pend)

Houston Infertility Clinic
Sonja Kristiansen, MD
9055 Katy Freeway
Houston TX 77024
Telephone: (713) 862-6181; Fax: (713) 464-2810
Lab Name: Infertility Center of Houston
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO (Pend),
NYSTB (Pend)

Houston IVF
920 Frostwood
Houston TX 77024
Telephone: (713) 465-1211; Fax: (713) 550-1475
Lab Name: Houston IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Infertility Center of Houston
10901 Katy Freeway
Houston TX 77079
Telephone: (713) 467-4488; Fax: (713) 467-9499
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

North Houston Center for Reproductive
Medicine, PA (NHCRM)
530 Wells Fargo Dr
Houston TX 77090
Telephone: (281) 444-4784; Fax: (281) 444-0429
Lab Name: North Houston Fertility Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Obstetrical & Gynecological Associates
7900 Fannin
Houston TX 77054
Telephone: (713) 512-7914; Fax: (713) 512-7853
Lab Name: Obstetrical & Gynecological
Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving
7501 Las Colinas Blvd
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
Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology
2200 Bergquist Dr
Lackland AFB TX 78236
Telephone: (210) 292-4016; Fax: (210) 292-6084
Lab Name: Wilford Hall Medical Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Texas Fertility
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
3405 22nd St
Lubbock, TX 79410
Telephone: (806) 788-1212; Fax: (806) 788-1253
Lab Name: The Centre for Reproductive
Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Institute of South Texas
110 E. Savannah, Bldg B, Suite 103
McAllen TX 78503
Telephone: (956) 687-2693; Fax: (956) 687-2829
Lab Name: Reproductive Institute of South Texas
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 of San Antonio, Inc.
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Concepts
4499 Medical Dr
San Antonio TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 614-3303; Fax: (210) 615-1052
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health
Accreditation: JCAHO
Lab Name: University of Texas Health Science
Center, San Antonio
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Women's Health
Advanced Fertility Laboratory
7940 Floyd Curl Dr
San Antonio TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 616-0680; Fax: (210) 616-0684
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health
Accreditation: JCAHO

Perinatal and Fertility Specialists of San Antonio,
PA
525 Oak Centre, Suite 340
San Antonio TX 78258
Telephone: (210) 481-3000; Fax: (210) 481-3222
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health
Advanced Fertility Laboratory
Accreditation: JCAHO

South Texas Fertility Center
8122 Datapoint, Suite 1300
San Antonio TX 78229
Telephone: (210) 567-7575; Fax: (210) 567-7538
Lab Name: University of Texas Health Science
Center, San Antonio
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Houston Fertility Institute
13414 Medical Complex Dr
Tomball TX 77375
Telephone: (281) 357-1881; Fax: (281) 357-1865
Lab Name: Tomball Regional Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM
Lab Name: Vista Fertility Institute
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center of Reproductive Medicine (CORM)
450 Medical Center Blvd
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 East 3900 South
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
675 Arapen Way
Salt Lake City UT 84108
Telephone: (801) 581-4838; Fax: (801) 585-2231
Lab Name: University of Utah School of Medicine
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

VERMONT

Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine
FAHC–Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility,
ACC MP-4
111 Colchester Ave
Burlington VT 05401
Telephone: (802) 847-0986; Fax: (802) 847-0111
Lab Name: Fletcher Allen Health Care
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

VIRGINIA

Nancy Durso, MD, PC
Metro Fertility Care
6355 Walker Lane
Alexandria VA 22310
Telephone: (703) 313-6997; Fax: (703) 719-7632
Lab Name: Medical Faculty Associates
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Washington Fertility Center
4316 Evergreen Lane
Annandale VA 22003
Telephone: (703) 658-3100; Fax: (703) 658-1304
Lab Name: Washington Fertility Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology
46 South Glebe Rd
Arlington VA 22204
Telephone: (703) 920-3890; Fax: (703) 892-6037
Lab Name: Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Genetics & IVF Institute
3020 Javier Rd
Fairfax VA 22031
Telephone: (703) 698-7355; Fax: (703) 204-4617
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

The Muasher Center for Fertility and IVF
8501 Arlington Blvd
Fairfax VA 22031
Telephone: (703) 876-6311; Fax: (703) 876-6317
Lab Name: The Muasher Center for Fertility and
IVF
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine
601 Colley Ave
Norfolk VA 23507
Telephone: (757) 446-7116; Fax: (757) 446-8998
Lab Name: Jones Institute for Reproductive
Medicine
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

Fertility Institute of Virginia
10710 Midlothian Turnpike
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
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
Courtyard Office Bldg
7603 Forest Ave
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

WASHINGTON

Overlake Reproductive Health Inc., PS
1135 116th Ave NE
Bellevue WA 98004
Telephone: (425) 646-4700; Fax: (425) 646-1076
Lab Name: Overlake Healthcare Association
Accreditation: JCAHO

Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine
1370 116th Ave NE
Bellevue WA 98004
Telephone: (425) 462-6100; Fax: (425) 635-0742
Lab Name: Eastside Fertility Laboratory
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Bellingham IVF & Fertility Care
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
403 E. Black Hills Lane NW
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
Seattle WA 98104
Telephone: (206) 215-3200; Fax: (206) 215-6590
Contact the NASS Help Desk for current
clinic information.

The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
and Fertility
508 West 6th
Spokane WA 99204
Telephone: (509) 462-7070; Fax: (509) 444-3894
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive
Endocrinology and Fertility
Accreditation: JCAHO

GYFT Clinic, PLLC
502 South M St
Tacoma WA 98405
Telephone: (206) 475-5433; Fax: (206) 473-6715
Lab Name: GYFT Clinic
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

WEST VIRGINIA

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 Department
of Ob-Gyn
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

WISCONSIN

The Women's Center at Aurora Baycare
Medical Center
Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility
2845 Greenbrier Rd
PO Box 8900
Green Bay WI 54308
Telephone: (920) 288-8500; Fax: (920) 288-8570
Lab Name: Aurora Medical Group
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center
1900 South Ave
La Crosse WI 54601
Telephone: (608) 775-2306; Fax: (608) 775-2993
Lab Name: Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Wisconsin–Madison
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility
600 Highland Ave
Madison WI 53792
Telephone: (608) 263-1217; Fax: (608) 262-9862
Lab Name: University of Wisconsin Hospitals
Clinics
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Institute of Fertility
2801 W. Kinnickinnic River Pkwy, Suite 535
Milwaukee WI 53215
Telephone: (414) 645-5437; Fax: (414) 645-5401
Lab Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine Clinic
Froedtert & Medical College of Wisconsin
9200 West Wisconsin Ave
Milwaukee WI 53226
Telephone: (414) 805-7370; Fax: (414) 805-7240
Lab Name: Froedtert Hospital
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Specialty Center
IVF Columbia
2315 N. Lake Dr, Seton Tower
Milwaukee WI 53211
Telephone: (414) 289-9668; Fax: (414) 289-0974
Lab Name: Reproductive Specialty Center
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Women's Health Care, SC
721 American Ave
Waukesha WI 53188
Telephone: (262) 549-2229; Fax: (262) 549-1657
Lab Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2004, by State

The clinics listed below provided ART services throughout 2004 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 2004 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.

Clinic names preceded by the † symbol have closed since 2004.

UAB Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility Clinic The Kirklin Clinic, 1st Floor 600 6th Ave South Birmingham AL 35233 Telephone: (205) 934-1030; Fax: (205) 975-5732	La Jolla IVF 9850 Genesee Ave, Suite 610 La Jolla CA 92037 Telephone: (858) 558-2221; Fax: (858) 558-2263
John Nels Anderson, MD Peninsula Medical Center 265 Binkley St Soldotna AK 99669 Telephone: (907) 262-4161; Fax: (907) 262-2545	Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine 18546 Roscoe Blvd, Suite 240 Northridge CA 91324 Telephone: (818) 886-0600; Fax: (818) 701-8100
†Mayo Clinic Scottsdale Center for Reproductive Medicine 13737 North 92nd St Scottsdale AZ 85260 Telephone: (480) 614-6099; Fax: (480) 614-6011	†Advanced Fertility Institute of San Diego 6719 Alvarado Rd, Suite 108 San Diego CA 92120 Telephone: (619) 265-1800; Fax: (619) 265-4055
UAMS Women's Health Center Department of Reproductive Endocrinology 5800 Tenth St, Suite 705 Little Rock AR 72204 Telephone: (501) 296-1800; Fax: (501) 296-1710	Fertility Associates of the Bay Area 1700 California St, Suite 570 San Francisco CA 94109 Telephone: (415) 673-9199; Fax: (415) 673-8796
Tyler Medical Clinic 9301 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 208 Beverly Hills CA 90210 Telephone: (310) 278-7590; Fax: (310) 278-7599	Issa Shamonki, MD 2001 Santa Monica Blvd, Suite 770W Santa Monica CA 90404 Telephone: (310) 829-4781; Fax: (310) 828-3874
Gil N. Mileikowsky, MD 5363 Balboa Blvd, Suite 245 Encino CA 91316 Telephone: (818) 981-1888; Fax: (818) 981-1994	San Antonio Fertility Center 510 North 13th Ave, Suite 201 Upland CA 91786 Telephone: (909) 949-4858; Fax: (909) 985-7137
	Contra Costa OB/GYN & Infertility 1515 Ygnacio Valley Rd, Suite L Walnut Creek CA 94598 Telephone: (925) 945-1628; Fax: (925) 930-8568

Reproductive Genetics In Vitro
455 S. Hudson, Level 3
Denver CO 80246
Telephone: (303) 399-5393; Fax: (303) 399-9160

The Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine
10 Glover Ave
Norwalk CT 06850
Telephone: (203) 750-7400; Fax: (203) 846-9579

Reproductive Medicine & Fertility Center
615 E. Princeton St, Suite 225
Orlando FL 32803
Telephone: (407) 896-7575; Fax: (407) 894-2692

Center for Advanced Reproductive
Endocrinology
201 North Pine Island Rd
Plantation FL 33324
Telephone: (954) 584-2273; Fax: (954) 587-9630
Note: This clinic was unable to submit data
due to major damage inflicted by Hurricane
Wilma in late October 2005.

University of South Florida, Department of Ob/
Gyn
Division of REI
4 Columbia Dr, Suite 500
Tampa FL 33606
Telephone: (813) 259-8500; Fax: (813) 259-8593

†Women's Healthcare, PA
17160 Arvida Pkwy, Suite 2
Windmill Medical Campus
Weston FL 33326
Telephone: (954) 349-1460; Fax: (954) 349-6646

Center for Women's Care
1725 West Harrison, Suite 739
Chicago IL 60612
Telephone: (312) 563-9389; Fax: (312) 563-9549

†Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine—
Chicago, LLC
233 East Erie St, Suite 500
Chicago IL 60611
Telephone: (312) 573-1900; Fax: (312) 274-1869

Kentucky Center for Reproductive Medicine
310 South Limestone
Lexington KY 40508
Telephone: (859) 226-7254; Fax: (859) 226-0026

†MidAtlantic Fertility Centers
10215 Fernwood Rd, Suite 301A
Bethesda MD 20817
Telephone: (301) 897-8850; Fax: (301) 530-8105

Siu Ng-Wagner, MD
9333 Sprinklewood Lane
Potomac MD 20854
Telephone: (301) 838-9711; Fax: (301) 838-9712

The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology
One Robertson Dr
Bedminster NJ 07921
Telephone: (908) 781-0666; Fax: (908) 781-6377

†IVF of North Jersey, PA
1035 US Hwy 46
Clifton NJ 07013
Telephone: (973) 470-0303; Fax: (973) 916-0488

Thomas Annos, MD
40 Farley Place
Short Hills NJ 07078
Telephone: (973) 467-0099; Fax: (973) 467-3631

†Abraham Halfen, MD
100 S. Jersey Ave, Suite 19
East Setauket NY 11733
Telephone: (631) 751-5558; Fax: (631) 751-5052

†Garden City Center for Advanced
Reproductive Technology
2001 Marcus Ave, Suite N213
Lake Success NY 11042
Telephone: (516) 358-0595; Fax: (516) 358-1587

Brandeis Center for Reproductive Health
137 West 96th St
New York NY 10025
Telephone: (646) 245-5358; Fax: (212) 724-1315

The Center for Fertility & Advanced Reproductive
Medicine at Bellevue Woman's Hospital
2210 Troy Rd
Niskayuna NY 12309
Telephone: (518) 346-9544; Fax: (518) 347-3392

University Ob/Gyn Associates
725 Irving Ave, Suite 600
Syracuse NY 13212
Telephone: (315) 464-7249; Fax: (315) 464-4615

Reproductive Consultants
2500 Blue Ridge Rd, Suite 300
Raleigh NC 27607
Telephone: (919) 881-7795; Fax: (919) 881-7796

Junaelo Institute of Reproductive Medicine
4256 Fulton Dr NW, Suite B
Canton OH 44718
Telephone: (330) 497-9400; Fax: (330) 497-9406

†Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center
One Wyoming St
Dayton OH 45409
Telephone: (937) 208-2120; Fax: (937) 208-8357

†Jenkintown Reproductive Endocrine &
Gynecologic Associates, PC
500 Old York Rd, Suite 103
Jenkintown PA 19046
Telephone: (215) 576-7100; Fax: (215) 576-1544

Pedro J. Beauchamp, MD, IVF Program
100 Paseo San Pablo, Suite 503
Dr. Arturo Cadilla Bldg
Bayamon PR 00959
Telephone: (787) 798-0100; Fax: (787) 740-7250

GREFI
1519 Ponce de Leon Ave
First Bank Building, Suite 705
Santurce PR 00910
Telephone: (787) 721-3544; Fax: (787) 721-5957

Appalachian Fertility & Endocrinology Center
2204 Pavilion Dr, Suite 307
Kingsport TN 37660
Telephone: (423) 392-6330; Fax: (423) 392-6053

Steven Farmer, MD
3001 Airport Freeway
Bedford TX 76021
Telephone: (817) 571-6863; Fax: (817) 540-5775

†Houston REI
9801 Westheimer, Suite S302
Houston TX 77042
Telephone: (713) 532-0664; Fax: (713) 799-2455

Scott & White IVF Clinic
2401 South 31st St
Temple TX 76508
Telephone: (254) 724-2111; Fax: (254) 724-1046

Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine
376 East 400 South
Springville UT 84663
Telephone: (801) 489-9670; Fax: (801) 491-8659

†University of Virginia In Vitro Fertilization
Program
2955 Ivy Rd, Suite 304
Northridge Ob/Gyn
Charlottesville VA 22903
Telephone: (434) 243-4590; Fax: (434) 293-6409

†The Jones Institute–Northern Virginia/DC
Center
8501 Arlington Blvd, Suite 500
Fairfax VA 22031
Telephone: (703) 876-6311; Fax: (703) 876-6317

Southwest Virginia Fertility Center at
Lewis–Gale Medical Center
2850 Keagy Rd, Suite 200
Salem VA 24153
Telephone: (540) 776-4989; Fax: (540) 776-4957

Beach Center for Fertility, Endocrinology and IVF
844 First Colonial Rd, Suite 202
Virginia Beach VA 23451
Telephone: (757) 428-0002; Fax: (757) 428-4555

Francisco Irianni, MD
1820 W. Plaza Dr
Winchester VA 22601
Telephone: (540) 662-6092; Fax: (540) 667-2476

†The Center for Fertility and Reproductive
Endocrinology at Virginia Mason
1100 Ninth Ave
Virginia Mason Lindeman Pavilion, 11th Fl
Seattle WA 98101
Telephone: (206) 341-1188; Fax: (206) 341-0596

†University of Washington Fertility and
Endocrine Center
1959 NE Pacific St
Seattle WA 98195
Telephone: (206) 598-7482; Fax: (206) 598-6081

2004

Appendix D

National Consumer Organizations



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
www.theafa.org

RESOLVE: The National Infertility Association
7910 Woodmont Ave, Suite 1350
Bethesda, MD 20814
Telephone: (888) 623-0744;
Fax: (301) 652-9375
www.resolve.org

