THE MIDWEST CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, PA MAPLE GROVE, MINNESOTA

Type of ART and Procedural Factors ^a Patient Diagnosis ^b							
VF 100% With ICSI 70% Tubal factor Jnstimulated 0% PGD/PGS 1% Ovulatory dysfunction Jsed gestational carrier 2% Endometriosis	8% 64% 3%	Uterine factor Male factor Other factor Unknown fac	3% 36% 4%		Factors: e factors only e & male fac	·	
2014 ART SUCCESS RATES ^c Total number of cycles ^d : 230) (inclu	des 0 cycle[s] using fr	ozen eg	gs)		
Type of Cycle		Age of Woman					
	<35	35-37	38–40	41-42	43-44	>44	
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs							
Number of cycles	114	22	14	5	0	0	
Percentage of cancellations before retrieval (%)	5.3	4.5	3/14	1/5			
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8			
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%)	49.7		2/15	0/7			
Percentage of elective single embryo transfers (eSET) (%) Outcomes per Cycle	9.2	4 / 18	1/8	0/3			
Percentage of cycles resulting in term, normal weight & singleton live births ^e (%)	25.4	22.7	2/14	0/5			
Percentage of cycles resulting in singleton live births (%)	28.9		2/14	0/5			
Percentage of cycles resulting in twin live births (%)	25.4		0/14	0/5			
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births (%)	54.4		2/14	0/5			
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies (%)	57.9		3/14	0/5			
Outcomes per Transfer							
Number of transfers	104	21	10	4	0	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton live births ^e (%)	27.9	23.8	2/10	0/4			
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%)	31.7		2 / 10	0/4			
Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%)	27.9		0/10	0/4			
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%)	59.6		2/10	0/4			
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%)	63.5	52.4	3/10	0/4			
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs							
Number of cycles	26	12	6	0	1	0	
Number of transfers	25	12	5	0	0	0	
Estimated average number of transfers per retrieval	2.3	4.0	5.0				
Average number of embryos transferred	1.6	1.4	1.4				
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%)	32.4		3/7				
Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton live births (%)			1/5				
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%) Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%)	44.0 0.0	5 / 12 0 / 12	1/5 0/5				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%)	44.0		1/5				
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%)	52.0		3/5				
Number of Egg/Embryo Banking Cycles	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Donor Eggs		Fresh Embryos ^f		Frozen Embryos ^f			
Number of cycles		25			14		
Number of transfers		23			14		
Average number of embryos transferred		1.9			1.4		
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%)		45.2			7 / 19		
Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton live births (%)		34.8			2/14		
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%)		39.1			3/14		
Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%)		21.7			2/14		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%)		60.9			5/14		
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%)		65.2			5/14		

 Donor embryos?
 Yes
 Embryo cryopreservation?
 Yes
 SART member?
 Yes
 (See Appendix C for details.)

 a Reflects features of fresh nondonor cycles. If IVF is less than 100%, the remaining cycles are GIFT, ZIFT, or a combination of these procedures with IVF.

^b Total patient diagnosis percentages may be greater than 100% because more than one diagnosis can be reported for each ART cycle.

^c Fractions are used for rates with denominators less than 20. Multiple-infant births (for example, twins) with at least one live infant are counted as one live birth.

^d Total cycle number includes those using frozen eggs. It excludes 0 cycle(s) evaluating new procedures. Both cycle types are excluded from ART success rates.

^e In this report, births are defined as term if at least 37 full weeks gestation and normal birth weight if at least 2,500 grams (approximately 5 pounds, 8 ounces).

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

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