INFERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE OF SOUTH BROWARD COOPER CITY, FLORIDA

Comparison of success rates across clinics may not be meaningful. Patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary (see pages 11-20).

2014 ART CYCLE PROFILE	Dat	a verified by Kenneth Ge	lman,	MD					
Type of ART and Procedural Factors a		Patient Diagnosis b							
IVF With ICS Unstimulated PGD/PG Used gestational carrier		Tubal factor Ovulatory dysfunction Diminished ovarian reserve Endometriosis	0% 100%	Uterine factor Male factor Other factor Unknown factor					

2014 ART SUCCESS RATES ^c	Total number of cycles ^d : 2 (in	cludes (0 cycle[s]	using fro	zen eggs)				
Type of Cycle			Age of Woman						
		<35	35–37	38-40	41-42	43-44	>44		
Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs Number of cycles		0	0	0	0	0	0		
Percentage of cancellations before retrieval (%)									
Average number of embryos transferred	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in Percentage of elective single embryo transfers									
Outcomes per Cycle	(e3L1) (70)								
Percentage of cycles resulting in term, normal	veight & singleton live births ^e (%)								
Percentage of cycles resulting in singleton live									
Percentage of cycles resulting in twin live births	s (%)								
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births (%)									
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies (%)								
Outcomes per Transfer Number of transfers		0	0	0	0	0	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in term, norm	al weight & singleton live births (%)	U	U	U	U	U	U		
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton liv	. ,								
Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live bir									
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%)								
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancie	s (%)								
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs									
Number of cycles		0	1	1	0	0	0		
Number of transfers		0	1	1	0	0	0		
Estimated average number of transfers per retrieval									
Average number of embryos transferred			1.0	1.0					
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%)			0/1	0/1					
Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton live births (%)			0/1	0/1					
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%) Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%)			0/1 0/1	0/1 0/1					
Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%)			0/1	0/1					
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancie			0/1	0/1					
Number of Egg/Embryo Banking Cycl	• •	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Donor Eggs Number of cycles		Fresh Embryos		yus	Frozen Embryos [†]				
Number of transfers			0			0			
Average number of embryos transferred			· ·			Ŭ			
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in	implantation (%)								
Percentage of transfers resulting in term, norm									
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton liv									
Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live bir									
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (•								
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancie	S (%)								

CURRENT SERVICES & PROFILE

This clinic has closed since 2014. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact the NASS Help Desk for further information.

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.