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

2015 ART CYCLE PI	ROFILE	ata verified by Andrew Loucopoulos, MD, PhD						
Type of ART and Pr	Patient Diagnosis b							
IVF Unstimulated Used gestational carrier	With ICSI PGD/PGS	Tubal factor Ovulatory dysfunction Diminished ovarian reserve Endometriosis	0% 0%	Uterine factor Male factor Other factor Unknown factor	0% 0% 0% 100%		0% 0%	

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman						
Type of Cycle	<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 implantation (%)							
Percentage of elective single embryo transfers (eSET) (%)							
Outcomes per Cycle							
Percentage of cycles resulting in term, normal weight & singleton live births ^e (%)							
Percentage of cycles resulting in singleton live births (%)							
Percentage of cycles resulting in twin live births (%)							
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, normal weight & singleton live births (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%)							
Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs							
Number of cycles	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Number of transfers	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Estimated average number of transfers per retrieval	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5			
Average number of embryos transferred				1.0			
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%)				0/1			
Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton live births (%)				0/1			
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%)				0/1			
Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%)				0/1			
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%)				0/1			
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%)				0/1			
Number of Egg/Embryo Banking Cycles	3	9	6	2	0	0	
Oonor Eggs		esh Embr	yos ^f	f Frozen Embryos			
umber of cycles		0			0		
Number of transfers		0			0		
Average number of embryos transferred							
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton live births (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%)							
Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%)							

CURRENT SERVICES & PROFILE

Current Name: Andrew Loucopoulos, MD, PhD

Donor eggs?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	Single women?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Donor embryos?	No	Embryo cryopreservation?	Yes	SART member?	No	(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.