NYU FERTILITY CENTER NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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

| 2015 ART CYCLE PROFILE | Data verified by James A. Grifo, MD. PhD |
|-------------------------|---|
| 2013 ANI OTOLL FINOTILL | Data verified by James A. Grifo, MD. Fild |

| Type of ART and Procedural Factors ^a | | | | Patient Diagnosis b | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|-----------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|
| | IVF | 100% | With ICSI | 28% | Tubal factor | 6% | Uterine factor | 5% | Multiple Factors: | |
| | Unstimulated | 0% | PGD/PGS | 3% | Ovulatory dysfunction | 11% | Male factor | 14% | Female factors only | 14% |
| | Used gestational carrier | <1% | | | Diminished ovarian reserve | 36% | Other factor | 22% | Female & male factors | 7% |
| | | | | | Endometriosis | 4% | Unknown factor | 24% | | |

| 2015 ART SUCCESS RATES Total number of | of cycles ^d : 2,727 (inc | cludes 51 c | /cle[s] usir | ng frozen | eggs) | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|--|
| Time of Origin | | | Age of | Woman | | | |
| Type of Cycle | <3 | 5 35–37 | 38-40 | 41-42 | 43-44 | >44 | |
| Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs | | | | | | | |
| Number of cycles | 104 | 4 85 | 124 | 85 | 63 | 18 | |
| Percentage of cancellations before retrieval (%) | 10.0 | 6 21.2 | 37.1 | 49.4 | 39.7 | 6/18 | |
| Average number of embryos transferred | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | | |
| Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%) | 41. | 1 29.0 | 23.6 | 17.8 | 4.3 | | |
| Percentage of elective single embryo transfers (eSET) (%) | 73. | 3 66.7 | 37.8 | 1 / 19 | 0 / 17 | | |
| Outcomes per Cycle | ۵ | | | | | | |
| Percentage of cycles resulting in term, normal weight & singleton li | | | 8.9 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0 / 18 | |
| Percentage of cycles resulting in singleton live births (%) | 28. | | 8.9 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 0 / 18 | |
| Percentage of cycles resulting in twin live births (%) | 1.0 | | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0 / 18 | |
| Percentage of cycles resulting in live births (%) | 29.8 | | 8.9 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 0/18 | |
| Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies (%) | 38. | 5 22.4 | 13.7 | 10.6 | 4.8 | 0/18 | |
| Outcomes per Transfer | | | | | | | |
| Number of transfers | 77 | | 50 | 24 | 21 | 0 | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton | , , | | 22.0 | 8.3 | 4.8 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%) | 39. | | 22.0 | 16.7 | 9.5 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%) | 1.3 | | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%) | 40. | | 22.0 | 20.8 | 9.5 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%) | 51.9 | 9 36.5 | 34.0 | 37.5 | 14.3 | | |
| Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs | | | | | | | |
| Number of cycles | 210 | 185 | 194 | 75 | 63 | 16 | |
| Number of transfers | 20- | 1 169 | 183 | 69 | 54 | 13 | |
| Estimated average number of transfers per retrieval | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | |
| Average number of embryos transferred | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | |
| Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%) | 58.5 | 3 52.0 | 57.4 | 57.9 | 37.9 | 7 / 14 | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton | n live births ^e (%) 43.5 | 3 34.3 | 37.7 | 34.8 | 29.6 | 6 / 13 | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%) | 53.5 | 2 41.4 | 45.4 | 49.3 | 37.0 | 7 / 13 | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%) | 3.0 | | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0 / 13 | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%) | 56.3 | | 48.1 | 50.7 | 37.0 | 7 / 13 | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%) | 64. | 7 56.8 | 62.8 | 62.3 | 48.1 | 7 / 13 | |
| Number of Egg/Embryo Banking Cycles | 257 | 7 324 | 404 | 198 | 103 | 36 | |
| Donor Eggs | | Fresh Embryos ^f | | | Frozen Embryos ^f | | |
| Number of cycles | | 21 | | 111 | | | |
| Number of transfers | | 16 | | | 99 | | |
| Average number of embryos transferred | | 1.2 | | | 1.1 | | |
| Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation (%) | | 10 / 19 | | | 56.2 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in term, normal weight & singleton | n live births ^e (%) | 3/16 | | | 31.3 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births (%) | | 7 / 16 | | | 47.5 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in twin live births (%) | | 1 / 16 | | | 1.0 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in live births (%) | | 8 / 16 | | | 48.5 | | |
| Percentage of transfers resulting in pregnancies (%) | | 9/16 | | | 60.6 | | |

CURRENT SERVICES & PROFILE

Current Name: NYU Fertility Center

| Donor eggs? | Yes | Gestational carriers? | Yes | Single women? | Yes | Verified lab accreditation? | Yes |
|----------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| 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.