

# 2001



## **ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY SUCCESS RATES**

National Summary  
and  
Fertility Clinic Reports



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

<http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/ART01/index.htm>

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(Subject: ART) or write to CDC, ATTN: ARTE Unit; 4770 Buford Highway, N.E.;

Mail Stop K-34; Atlanta, GA 30341-3717.

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**ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE  
TECHNOLOGY SUCCESS RATES**  
NATIONAL SUMMARY AND FERTILITY CLINIC REPORTS

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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 15% 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 2001 report of pregnancy success rates is the seventh 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 2001 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 384 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 2001.

- ***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 2001 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 CDC are from the 1995 National Survey of Family Growth.

- Of the approximately 60 million women of reproductive age in 1995, about 1.2 million, or 2%, had had an infertility-related medical appointment within the previous year and an additional 13% 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 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 professional society, the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology (SART), to obtain the data published each year in the ART success rates report. SART is an organization of ART providers affiliated with the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM). SART maintains a list of all ART clinics known to be in operation in each year and tracks clinic reorganizations and closings. This list includes clinics and individual providers that are members of SART as well as clinics and providers that are not SART members. SART actively follows up reports of ART physicians or clinics not on its list to update the list as needed. Each year SART distributes a standard database-management software system and instructions to all ART clinics. Clinics electronically enter data into the SART system 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 2001 success rates being published in 2003?**) 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 3, page 15, 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 SART and are counted in the clinic's success rates.

### **6. Why is the report of 2001 success rates being published in 2003?**

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 2001 were not known until October 2002. After ART outcomes were known, the following steps had to be completed before the report could be published:

- Clinics entered their data into an electronic data collection system and verified the data's accuracy before sending the data to SART.
- SART 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 were compiled and laid out.
- CDC and SART/ASRM 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. After the data have been verified, a quality control process called validation begins. This year, 40 of 384 reporting clinics were selected for site visits. Two members of the SART Validation Committee visited these clinics and compared medical record data for a sample of the clinic's ART cycles 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 384 fertility clinics that provided and verified information about the outcomes of the ART cycles started in their clinics in 2001.

Although we believe that almost all clinics that provided ART services in the United States throughout 2001 are represented in this report, data for a few clinics or practitioners are not

included because they either were not in operation throughout 2001 or did not report as required. Clinics and practitioners known to have been in operation throughout 2001 that did not report and verify their data are listed in this report as nonreporters, as required by law (see Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2001, by State, on pages 501–502, Appendix C). 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 107,587 cycles performed by the 384 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 82 ART cycles fell into this category in 2001.

## **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 2001 are represented in multiple cycles. Success rates cannot be calculated on a “per woman” basis because women’s names are not reported to SART 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 <http://www.asrm.org> and <http://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 2001 report?**

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

- We have included an additional measure of success, **singleton live birth rates**. 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. The national report presents singleton live births per cycle started and singleton live births per embryo transfer. Singleton live birth per transfer rates also have been included in all clinic tables.

- This year's report also includes added information on gestational carrier cycles. Each clinic table now lists the percentage of fresh–nondonor cycles started in 2001 that used gestational carriers (surrogates). Additionally, these cycles are included in all of the statistics presented in the national and clinic tables, whereas in previous years' reports these cycles were excluded from table statistics.
- Section 5 of the national report (ART Trends, 1996–2001) includes the addition of trends in singleton live births per transfer by type of ART procedure, trends in singleton live births per transfer by woman's age, and trends in multiple births.



# **2001 NATIONAL REPORT**

## National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports



# INTRODUCTION TO THE 2001 NATIONAL REPORT

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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 384 fertility clinics in operation in 2001 that provided and verified data on the outcomes of all ART cycles started in their clinics. The 107,587 ART cycles performed at these reporting clinics in 2001 resulted in 29,344 live births (deliveries of one or more living infants) and 40,687 babies.

The national report consists of graphs and charts that use 2001 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 2001.

The national report has five sections:

- Section 1 (Figures 1 and 2) presents information from all ART procedures reported.
- Section 2 (Figures 3 through 32) presents information on the 80,864 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.
- Section 3 (Figures 33 and 34) presents information on the ART cycles that used only frozen embryos (14,705 cycles resulting in 13,126 transfers).
- Section 4 (Figures 35 through 39) presents information on the ART cycles that used only donated eggs or embryos (12,018 cycles resulting in 10,750 transfers).
- Section 5 (Figures 40 through 45) presents trends in the number of ART procedures and success rates from 1996 through 2001.

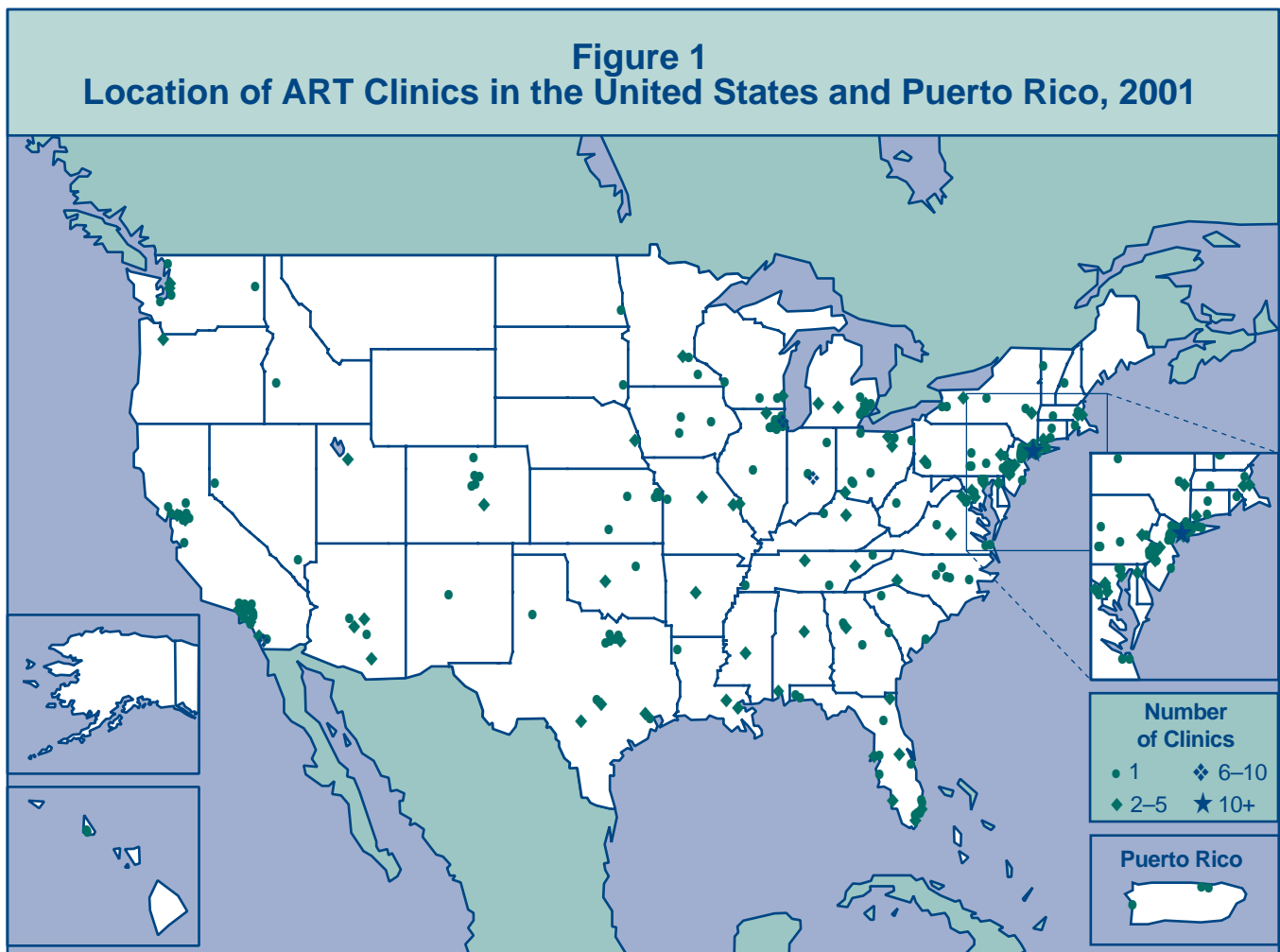
The 2001 national summary table, which is based on data from all clinics included in this report, is on page 71, immediately preceding the individual clinic tables. An explanation of how to read these tables is on pages 65–70.



## SECTION I: OVERVIEW

### Where are U.S. ART clinics located, how many ART cycles did they perform in 2001, and how many infants were born?

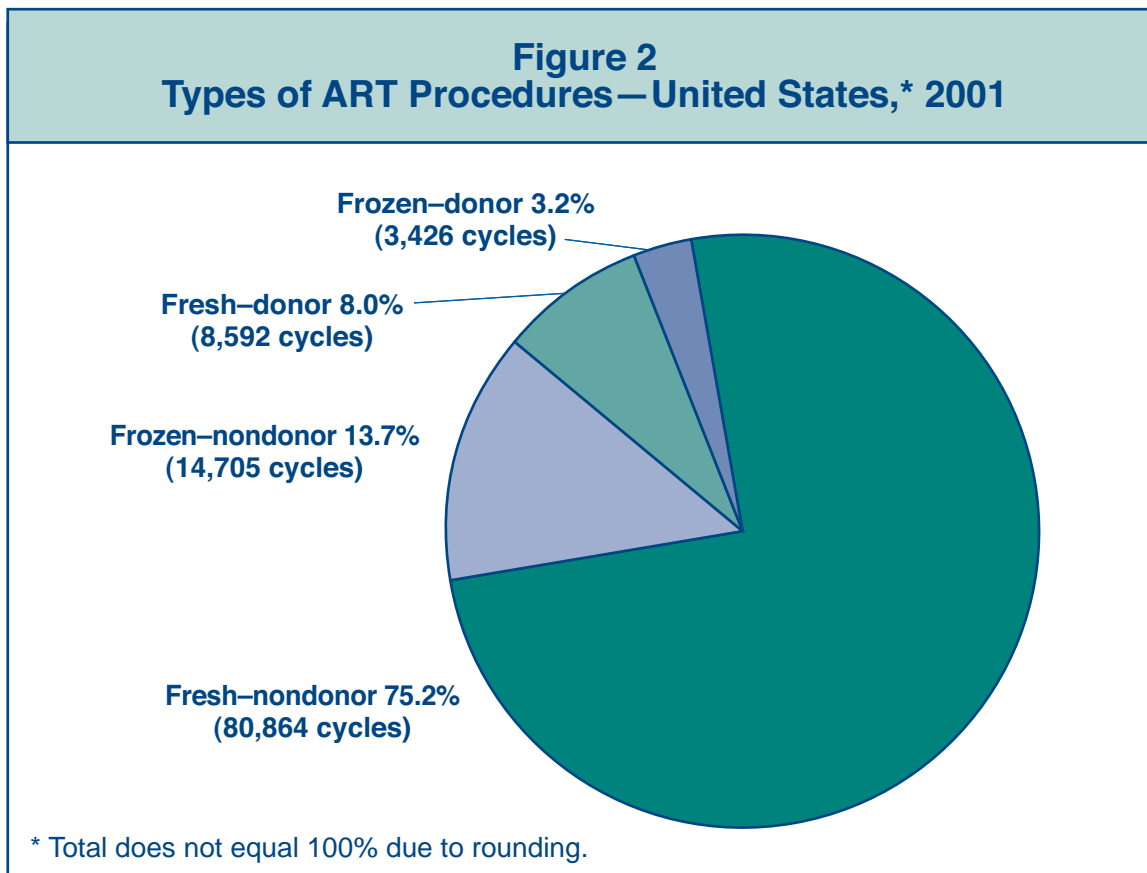
Although ART clinics are located throughout the United States, the greatest number of clinics is in the eastern United States. Most clinics are in or near major cities. Figure 1 shows the locations of the 384 reporting clinics. The fertility clinic section of this report, arranged in alphabetical order by state, city, and clinic name, provides specific information on each of these clinics. The number of clinics, cycles performed, live-birth deliveries, and live babies born as a result of ART all have increased steadily since CDC began collecting this information in 1995 (see Section 5, pages 52–57). Because in some cases more than one infant is born during a live-birth delivery (e.g., twins), the total number of live babies born is greater than the number of live-birth deliveries. CDC estimates that ART accounts for approximately 1% of total U.S. births.



Number of ART clinics in the United States in 2001:	421
Number of U.S. ART clinics that submitted data in 2001:	384
Number of ART cycles reported for 2001:	107,587
Number of live-birth deliveries resulting from ART cycles started in 2001:	29,344
Number of live babies born as a result of ART cycles carried out in 2001:	40,687

## What types of ART procedures were used in the United States in 2001?

For slightly more than 75% of the 107,587 ART cycles carried out in 2001, fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were used. ART cycles that used frozen nondonor embryos were the next most common type, accounting for approximately 14% of the total. In 11% of cycles, eggs or embryos were donated by another woman.



## SECTION 2: ART CYCLES USING FRESH NONDONOR EGGS OR EMBRYOS

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

Figure 3 presents the steps for an ART cycle using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and shows how ART users in 2001 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.

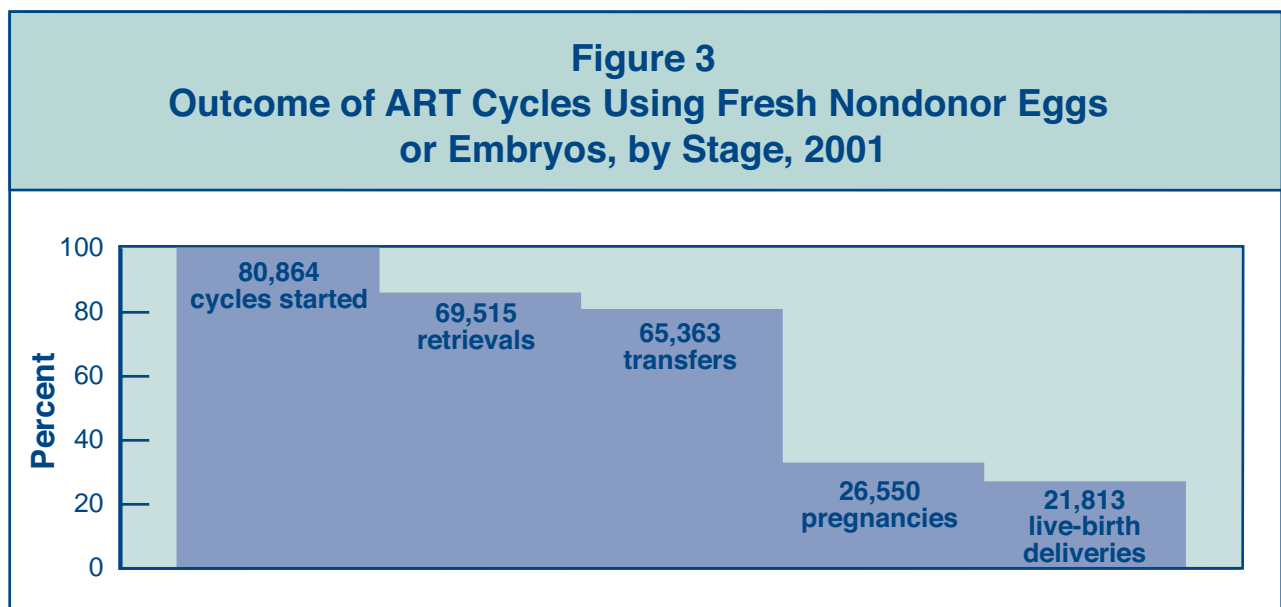
If eggs are produced, the cycle then progresses to **egg retrieval**, a surgical procedure in which eggs are collected from a woman's ovaries.

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 or ZIFT; see pages 466 and 467 for definitions).

If one or more of the transferred embryos implant within the woman's uterus, the cycle then progresses to clinical **pregnancy**.

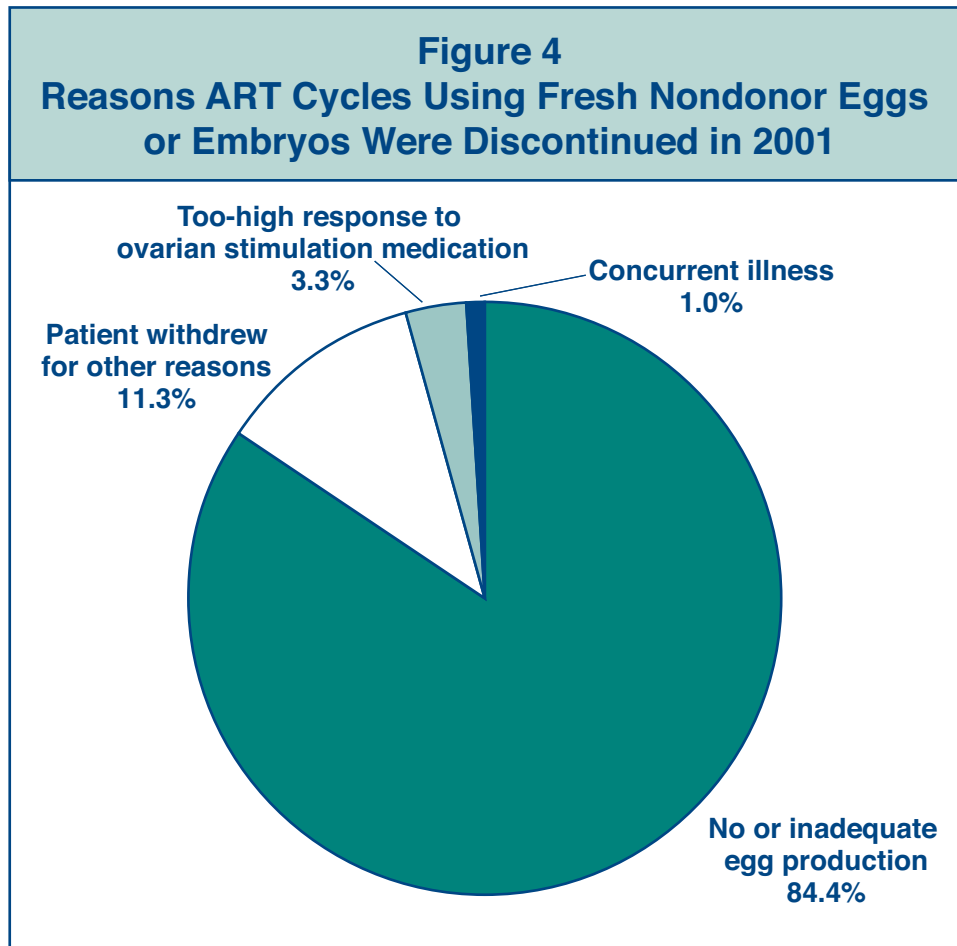
Finally, the pregnancy may progress to a **live birth**, the delivery of one or more live-born infants. (The birth of twins, triplets, or more is counted as one live birth.)

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.



## Why are some ART cycles discontinued?

In 2001, 11,349 ART cycles (14%) were discontinued before the egg retrieval step (see Figure 3). Figure 4 shows reasons that the cycles were stopped. For 84% 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.

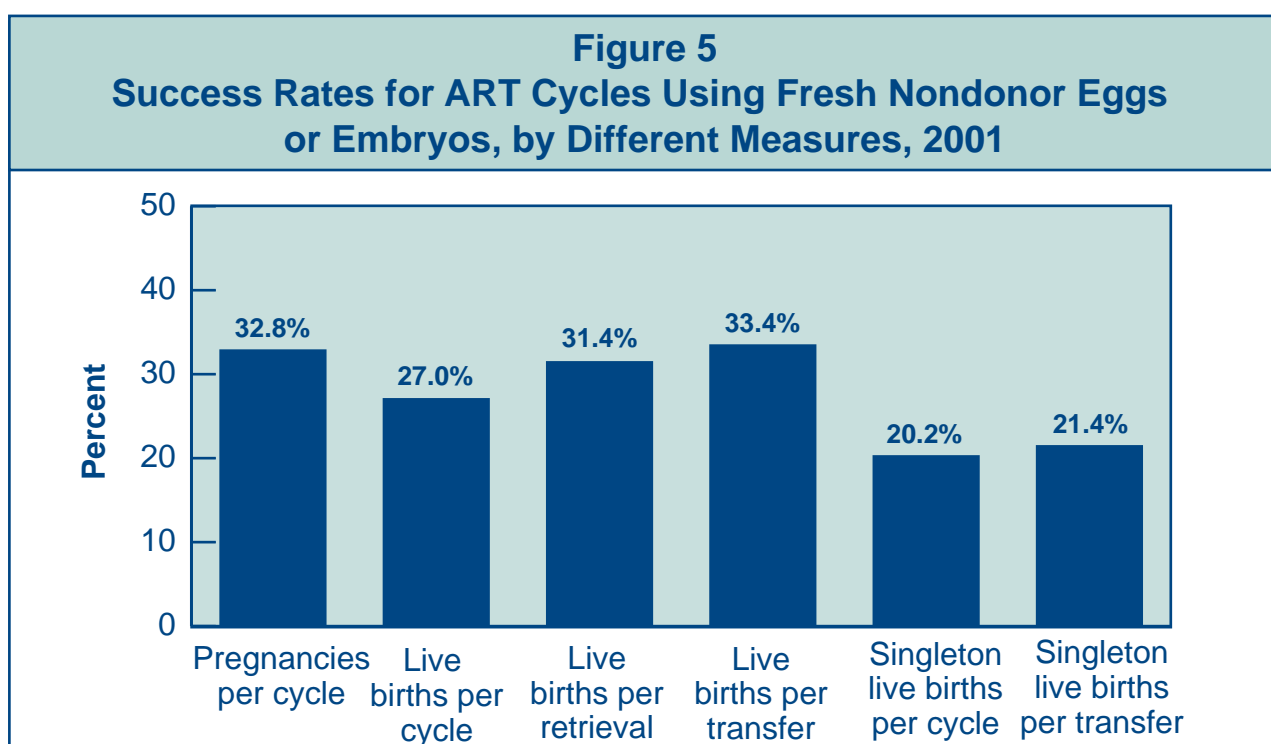




## How is the success of an ART procedure measured?

Figure 5 shows ART success rates using six different measures, each providing slightly different information about this complex process. All of these rates have increased slightly each year since CDC began monitoring them in 1995 (see Section 5, pages 52–57).

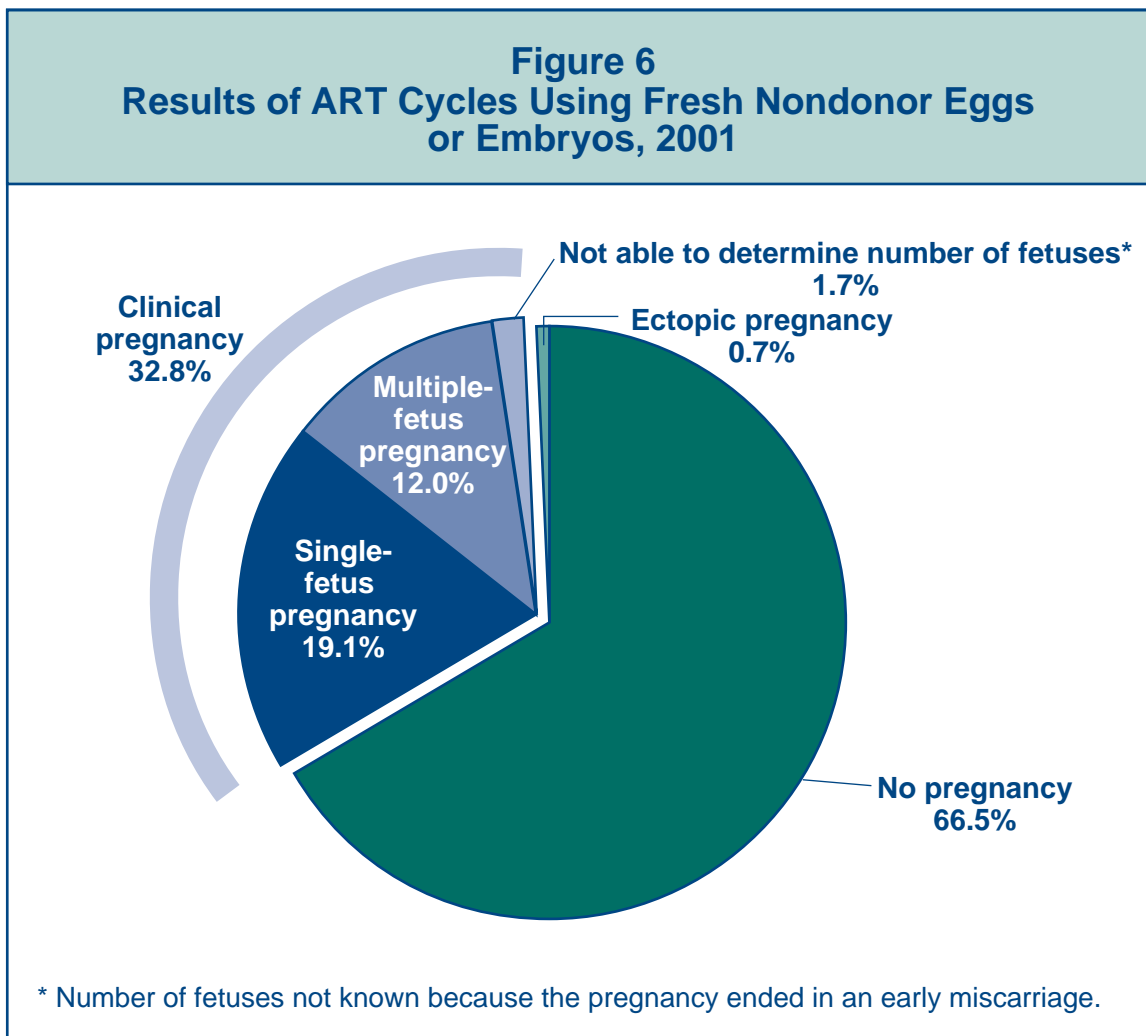
- **Pregnancy per cycle rate:** the percentage of ART cycles started that produced a pregnancy. This rate is higher than the live birth per cycle rate because some pregnancies end in miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth (see Figure 7, page 19).
- **Live birth per cycle rate:** the percentage of ART cycles started that resulted in a live birth (a delivery of one or more living babies). 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 2001, 14% of all cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were canceled for a variety of reasons (see Figure 4).
- **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.



## What percentage of ART cycles results in a pregnancy?

Figure 6 shows the results of ART cycles in 2001 that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. Most of these cycles (66.5%) did not produce a pregnancy; a very small proportion (0.7%) resulted in an ectopic pregnancy (the embryo implanted outside the uterus), and 32.8% resulted in clinical pregnancy. Clinical pregnancies can be further subdivided as follows:

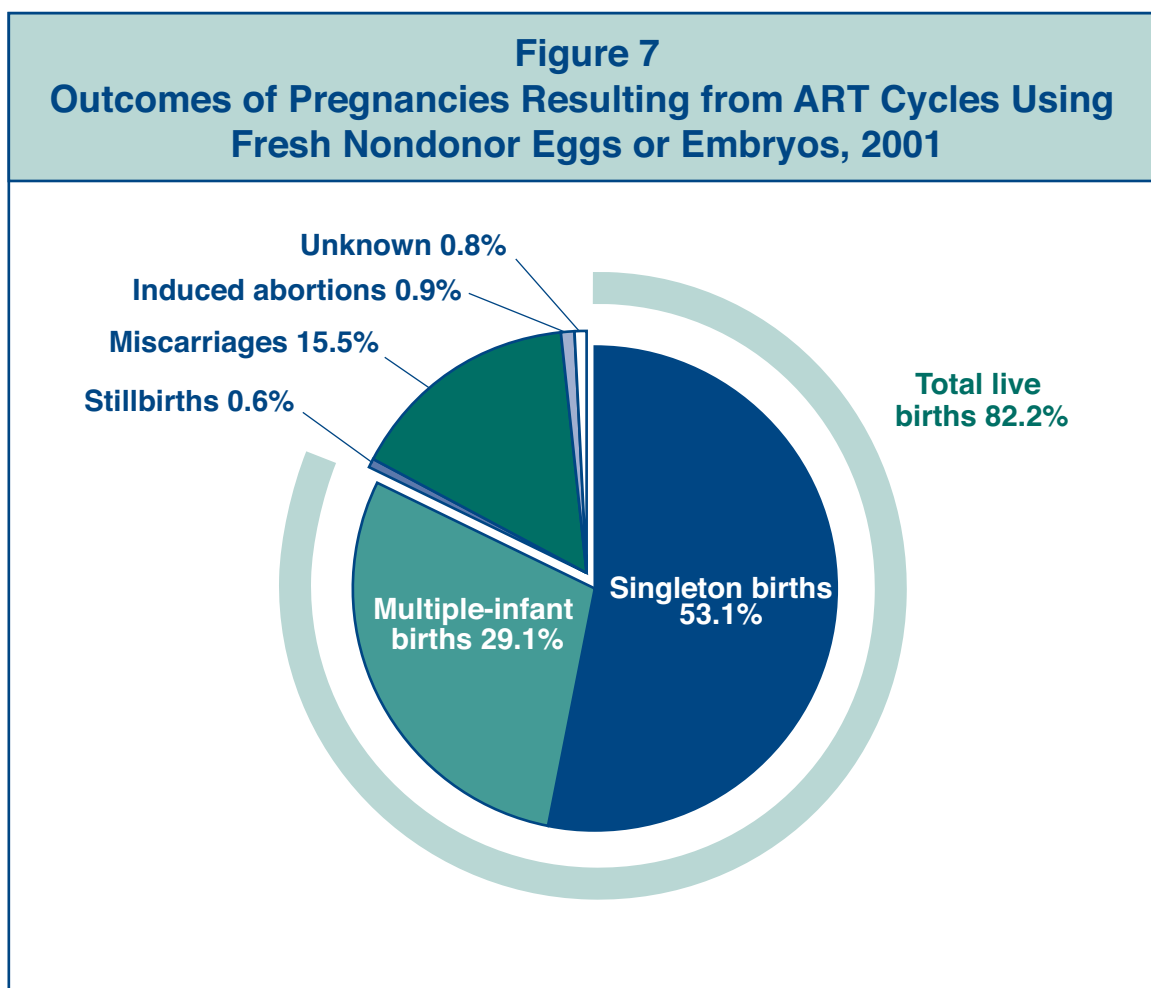
- 19.1% resulted in a single-fetus pregnancy.
- 12.0% resulted in a multiple-fetus pregnancy.
- 1.7% ended in miscarriage before the number of fetuses could be accurately determined.



## What percentage of pregnancies results in live births?

Figure 7 shows the outcomes of pregnancies resulting from ART cycles in 2001 (see Figure 6). Slightly more than 82% of the pregnancies resulted in a live birth (53% in singleton births and 29% in multiple-infant births). Approximately 17% of pregnancies resulted in an adverse outcome (miscarriage, induced abortion, or stillbirth). For 0.8% of pregnancies, the outcome was not reported.

Although the birth of more than one baby 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.



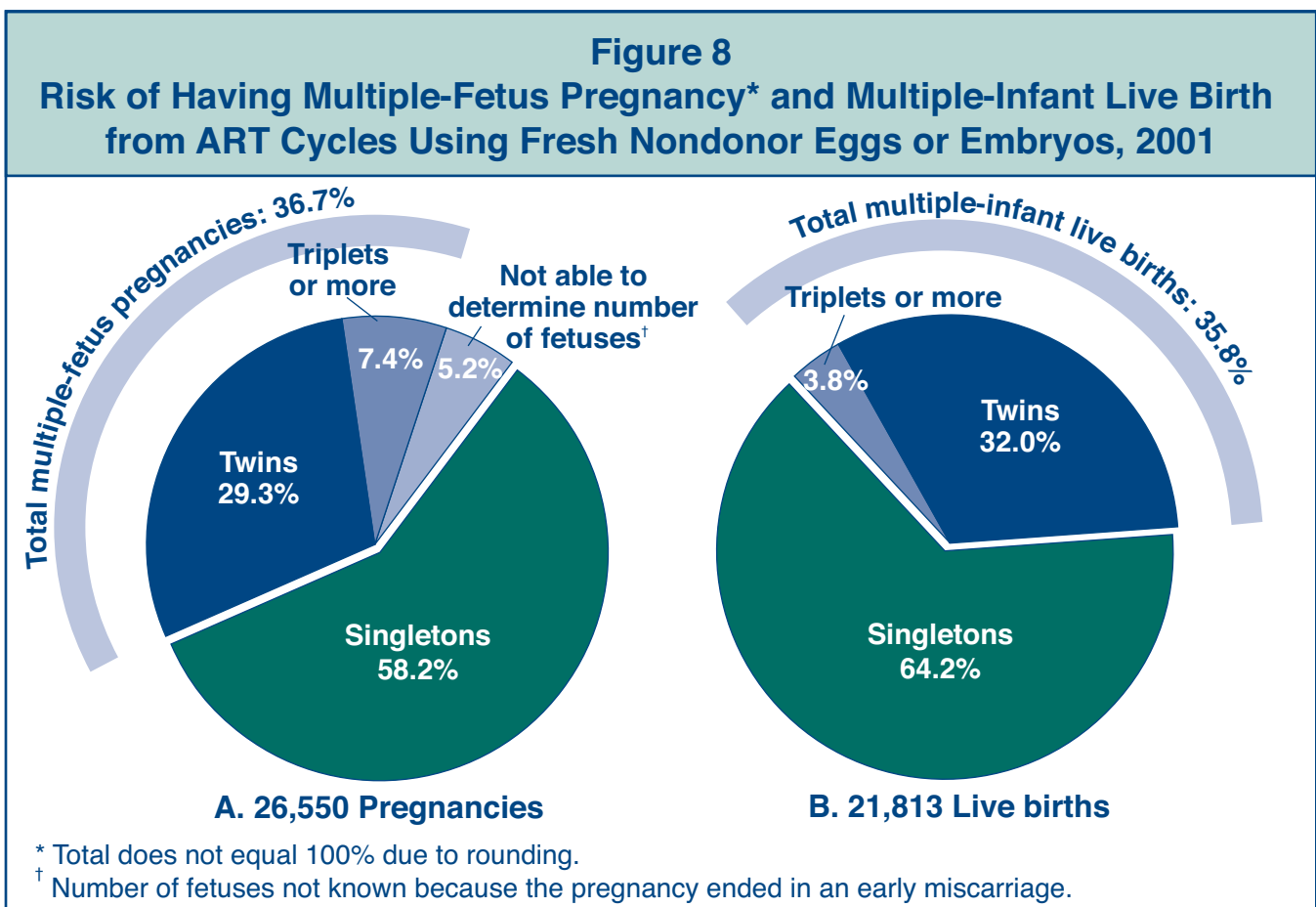
## Using ART, what is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth?

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 8 shows that among the 26,550 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos, 58% were singleton pregnancies, 29% were twin pregnancies, and about 7% were triplet or greater pregnancies. About 5% 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 the 37% reported.

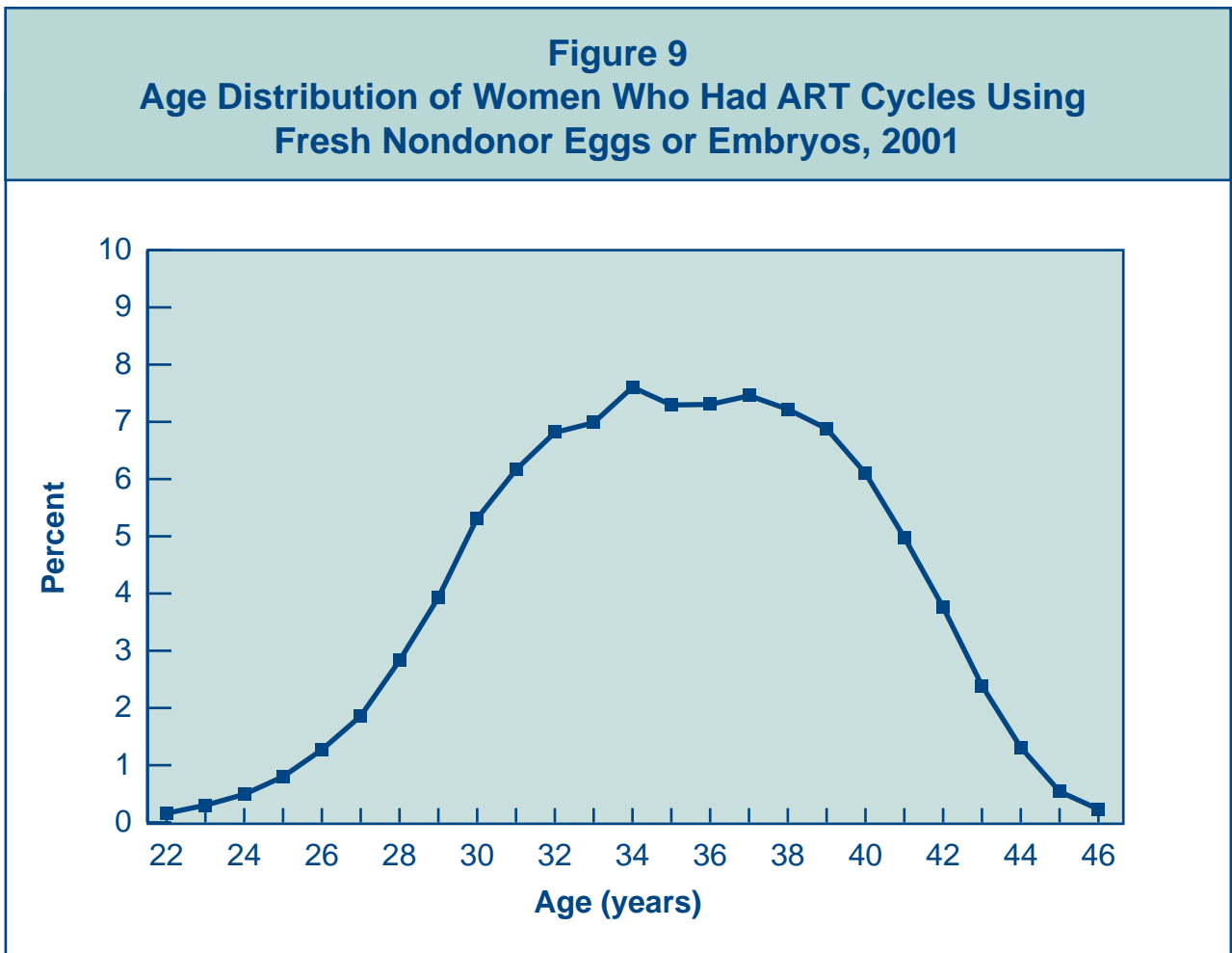
In 2001, 4,525 pregnancies resulting from ART cycles ended in either miscarriage, stillbirth, or induced abortion, and 212 pregnancy outcomes were not reported. The remaining 21,813 pregnancies resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 8 shows that about 36% of these live births produced more than one infant (32.0% twins and 3.8% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of 3% in the general U.S. population.

Although the total rates for multiples were similar between pregnancies and live births, there were more triplet pregnancies than triplet 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 have an ART procedure?

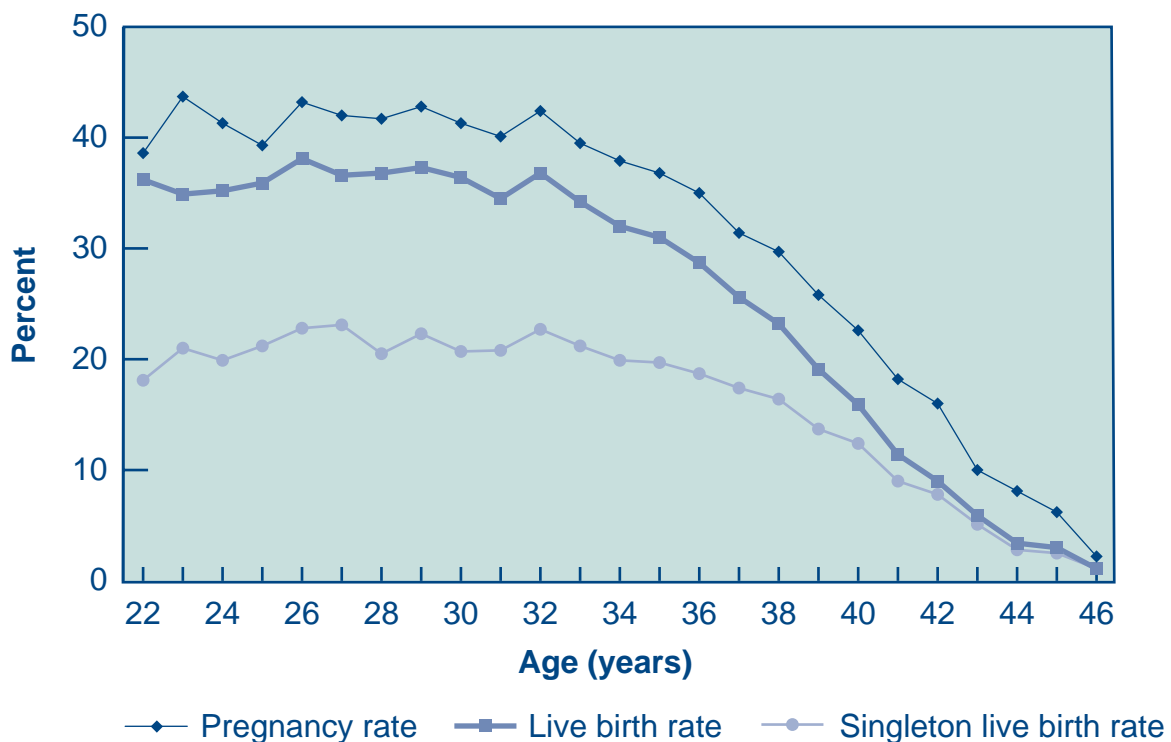
Figure 9 presents ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos according to the age of the woman who had the procedure. About 69% of these cycles were among women aged 30–39. Because very few women younger than age 22 used ART and very few women older than age 46 used ART with their own eggs, those cycles are not included in the figure.



## 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 10 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 2001. 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 younger women (see Figures 8, 23, and 24). 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 11.

**Figure 10**  
**Pregnancy Rates, Live Birth Rates, and Singleton Live Birth Rates**  
**for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos,**  
**by Age of Woman,\* 2001**

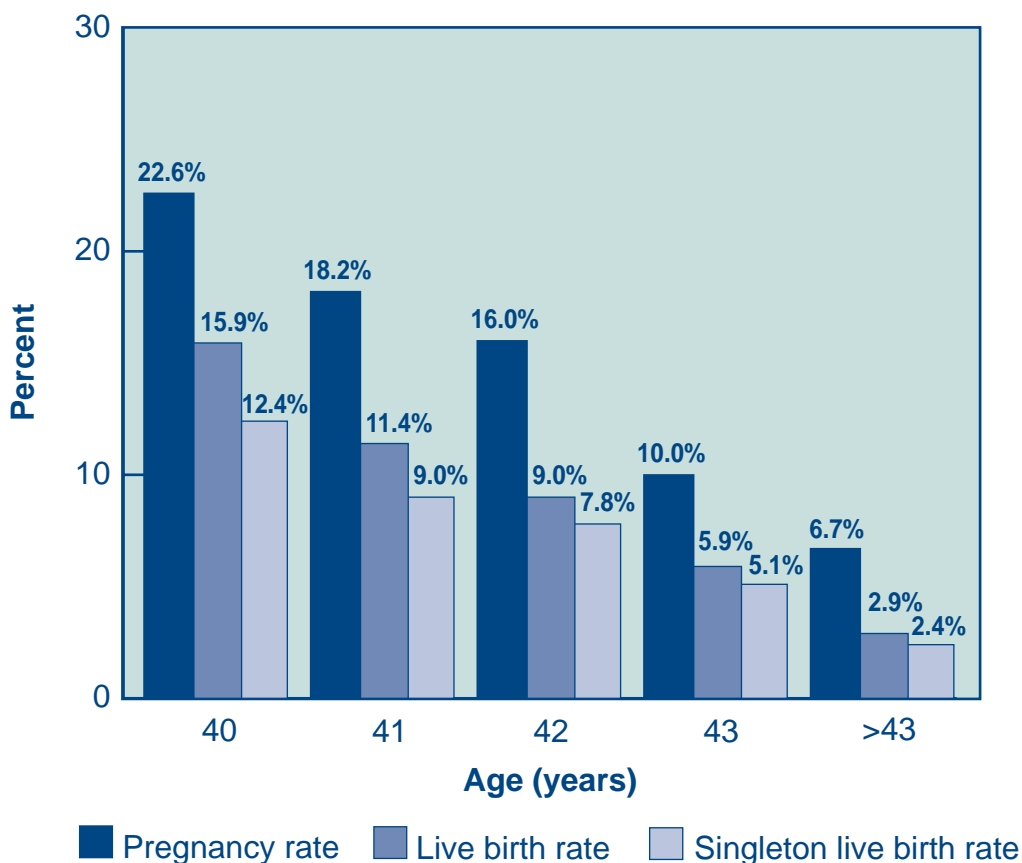


\* For consistency, all rates are based on cycles started.

## 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 11 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 about 23% for women aged 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. The live birth rate for women aged 43 was approximately 6%, and the singleton live birth rate for women aged 43 was 5%. The live birth rate for women older than 43 was 3%, and the singleton live birth rate was 2%. Women 40 or older generally have much higher success rates using donor eggs (see Figure 36, page 48).

**Figure 11**  
**Pregnancy Rates, Live Birth Rates, and Singleton Live Birth Rates**  
**for ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos**  
**Among Women Aged 40 and Older,\* 2001**

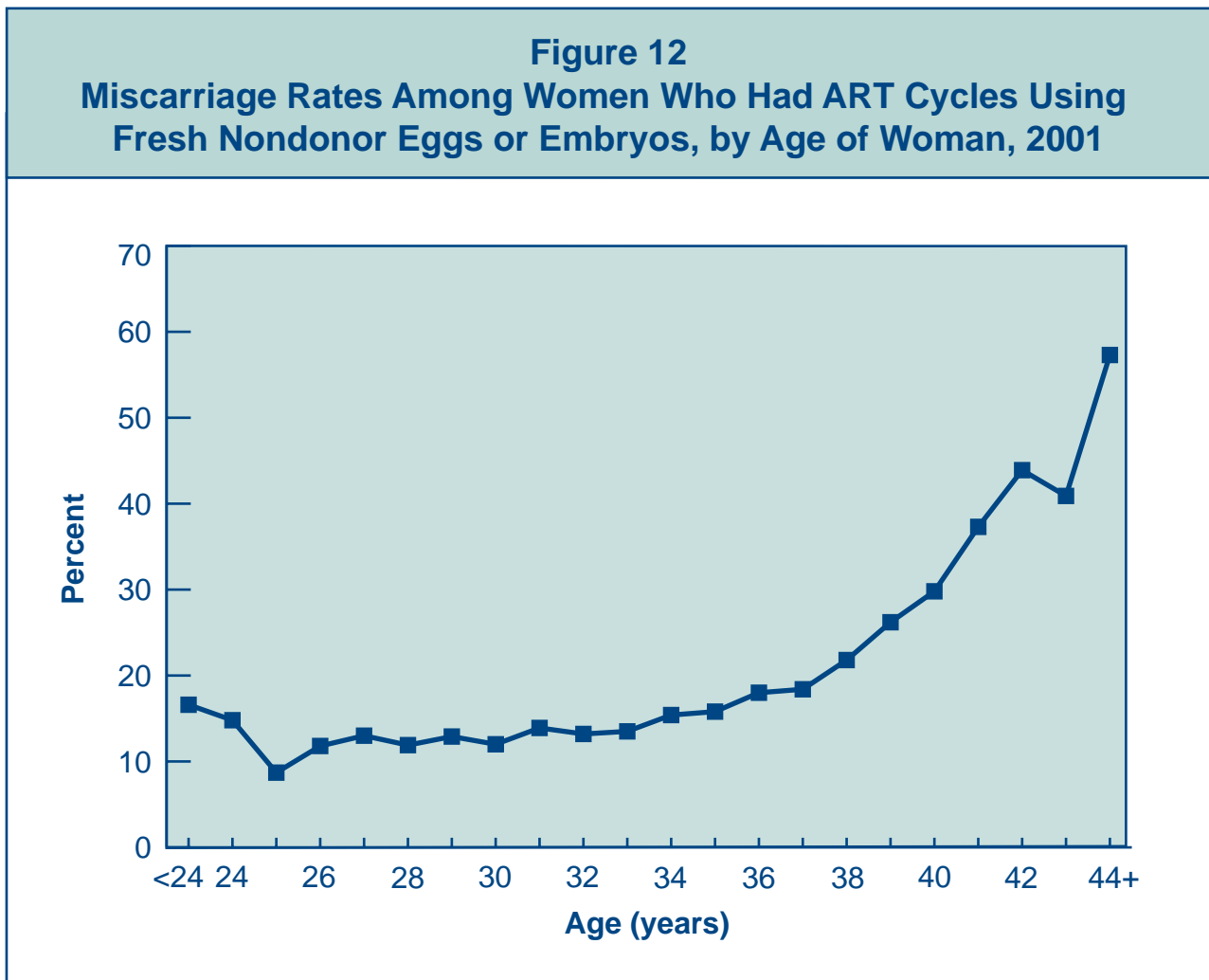


\* For consistency, all rates are based on cycles started.

## 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 12 shows miscarriage rates for women of different ages who became pregnant using ART procedures in 2001. Miscarriage rates generally were near or below 14% 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 30% at age 40 and 41% at age 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.





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

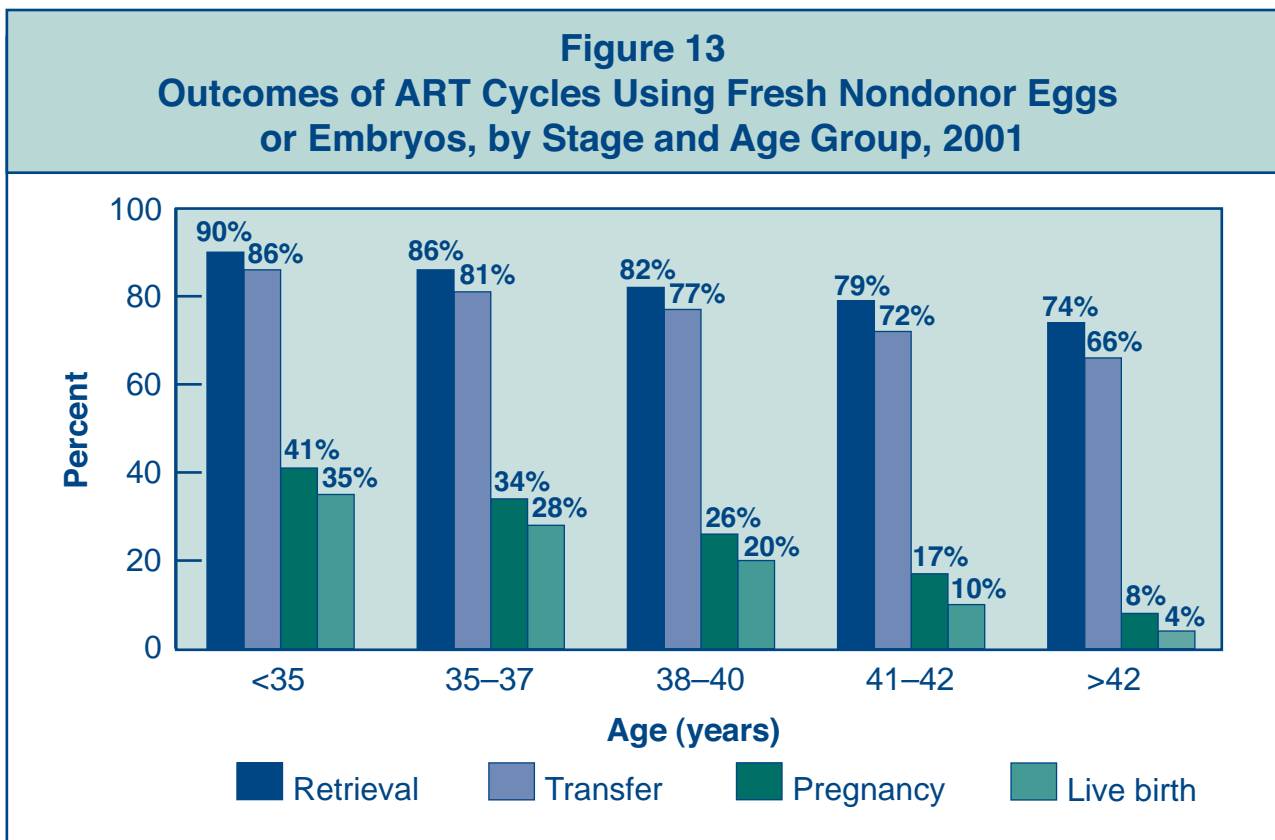
In 2001, a total of 80,864 cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos were started:

- 35,984 in women younger than 35
- 17,791 in women 35–37
- 16,283 in women 38–40
- 7,044 in women 41–42
- 3,762 in women older than 42

Figure 13 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 12).

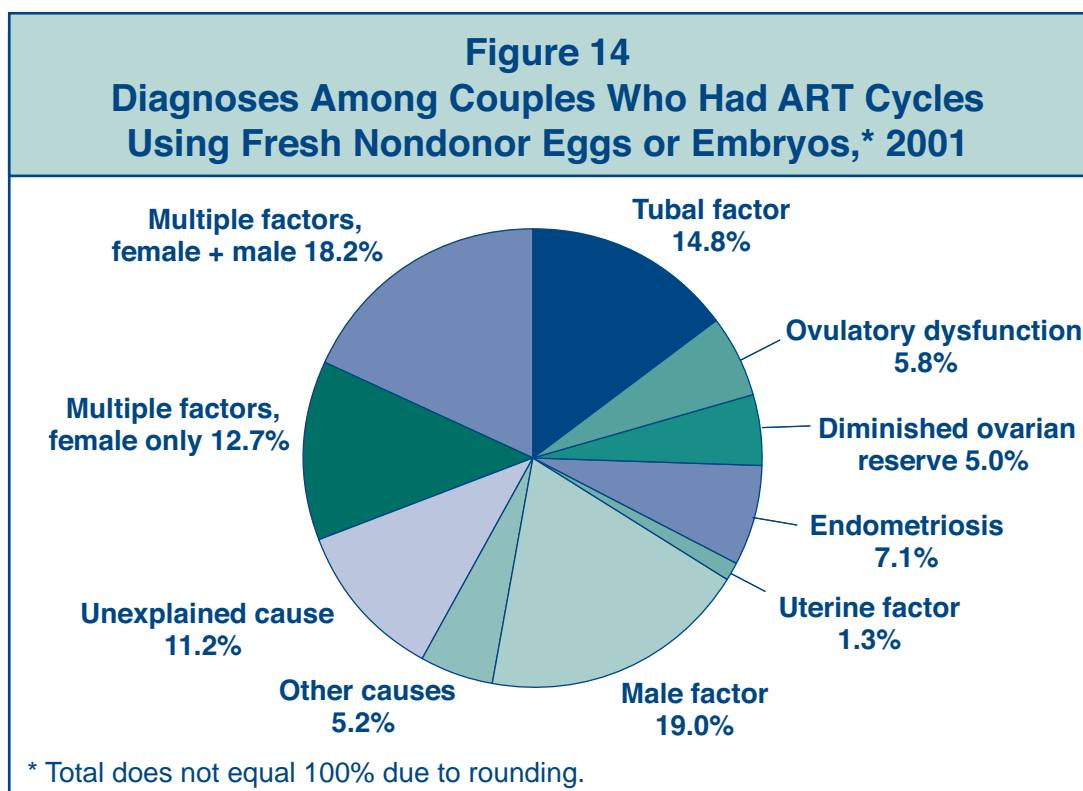
Overall, 35% of cycles started in 2001 among women younger than 35 resulted in live births. This percentage decreased to 28% among women 35–37 years of age, 20% among women 38–40, 10% among women 41–42, and 4% among women older than 42. As noted in Figures 10 and 11, the proportion of cycles that resulted in singleton live births is even lower for each age group.



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

Figure 14 shows the infertility diagnoses reported among couples who had an ART procedure using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2001. 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 be inexact.

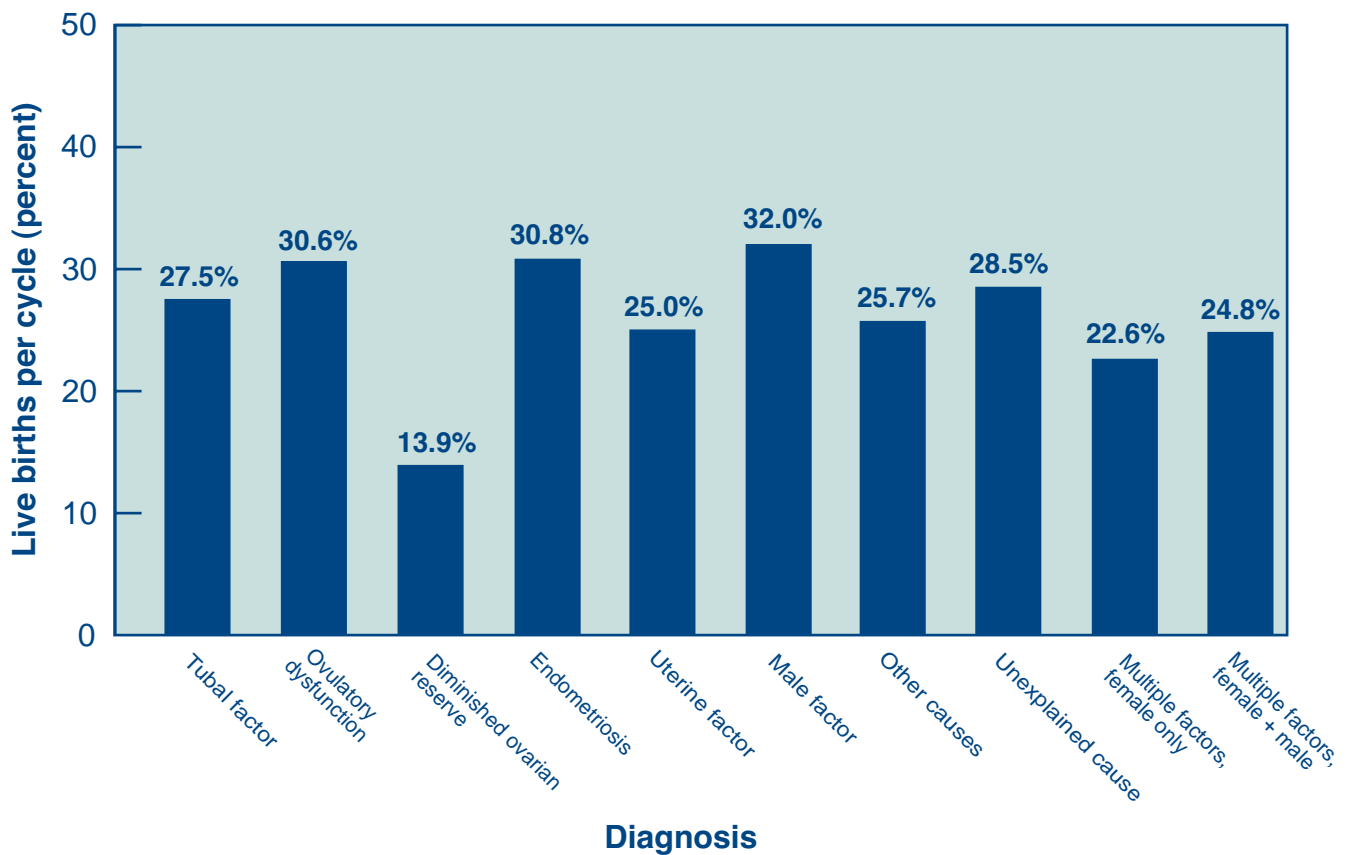
- **Tubal factor** means that the woman’s fallopian tubes are blocked or damaged, making it difficult for the egg to be fertilized or for an embryo to travel to the uterus.
- **Ovulatory dysfunction** means that the ovaries are not producing eggs normally. Such dysfunctions include polycystic ovary syndrome 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.



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

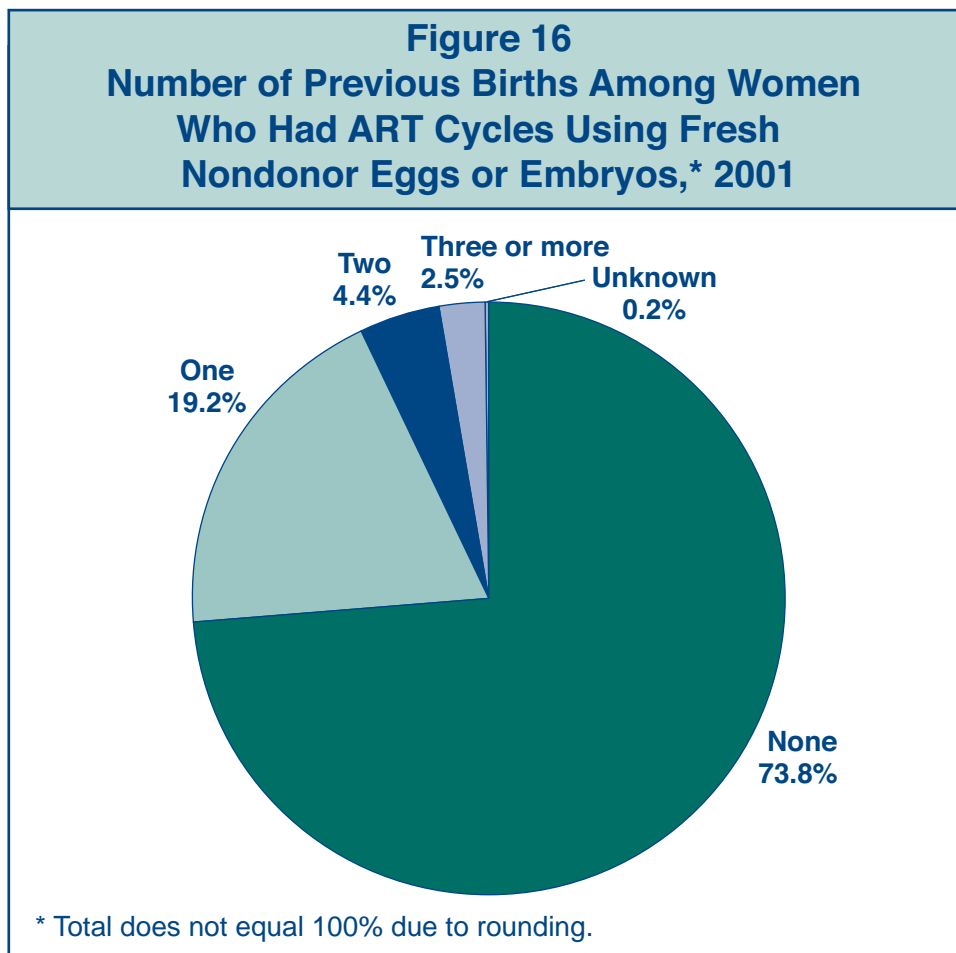
Figure 15 shows the percentage of live births after an ART procedure according to the causes of infertility. (See Figure 14 or the Glossary in Appendix B for an explanation of the diagnoses.) Although the national average success rate was 27%, success rates varied somewhat depending on diagnosis; however, 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.

**Figure 15**  
**Live Birth Rates Among Women Who Had ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Diagnosis, 2001**



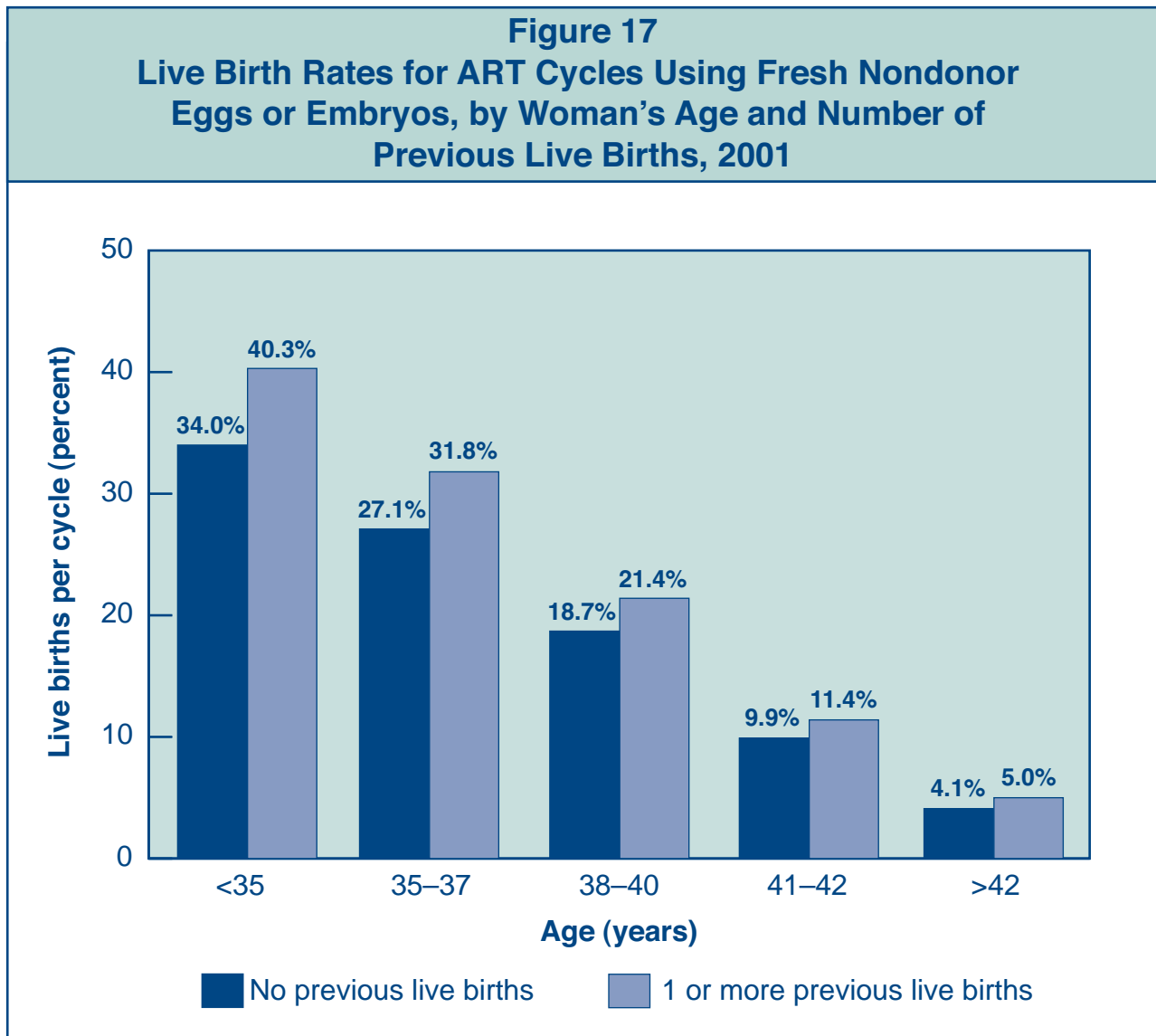
## How many women who use ART have previously given birth?

Figure 16 shows the number of previous births among women who had an ART procedure using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2001. Most of these women (about 74%) had no previous births, although they may have had a pregnancy that resulted in a miscarriage or an induced abortion. About 19% of women using ART in 2001 reported one previous birth, and about 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, including the infertility of a new partner.



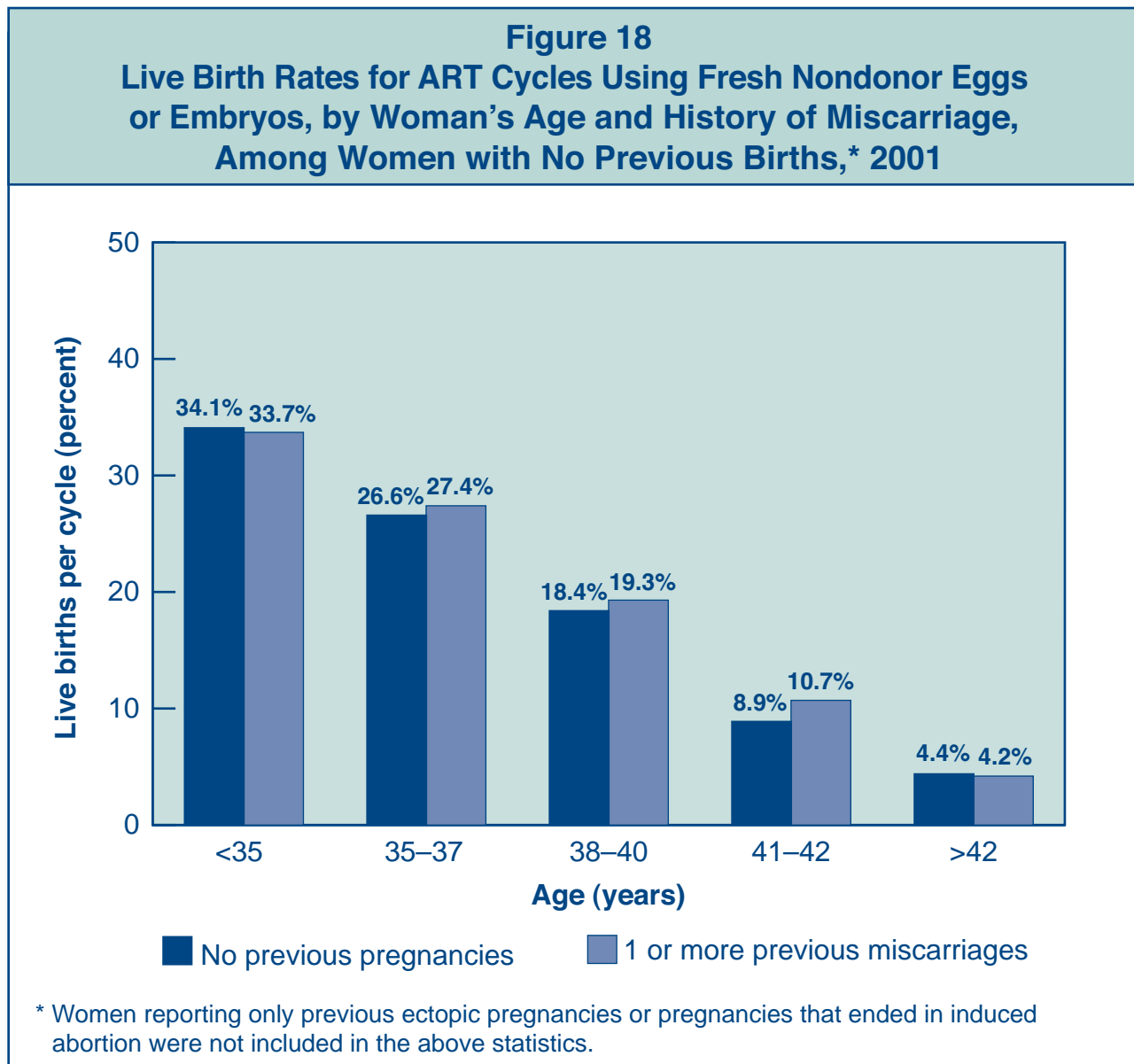
## Do women who have previously given birth have higher ART success rates?

Figure 17 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.



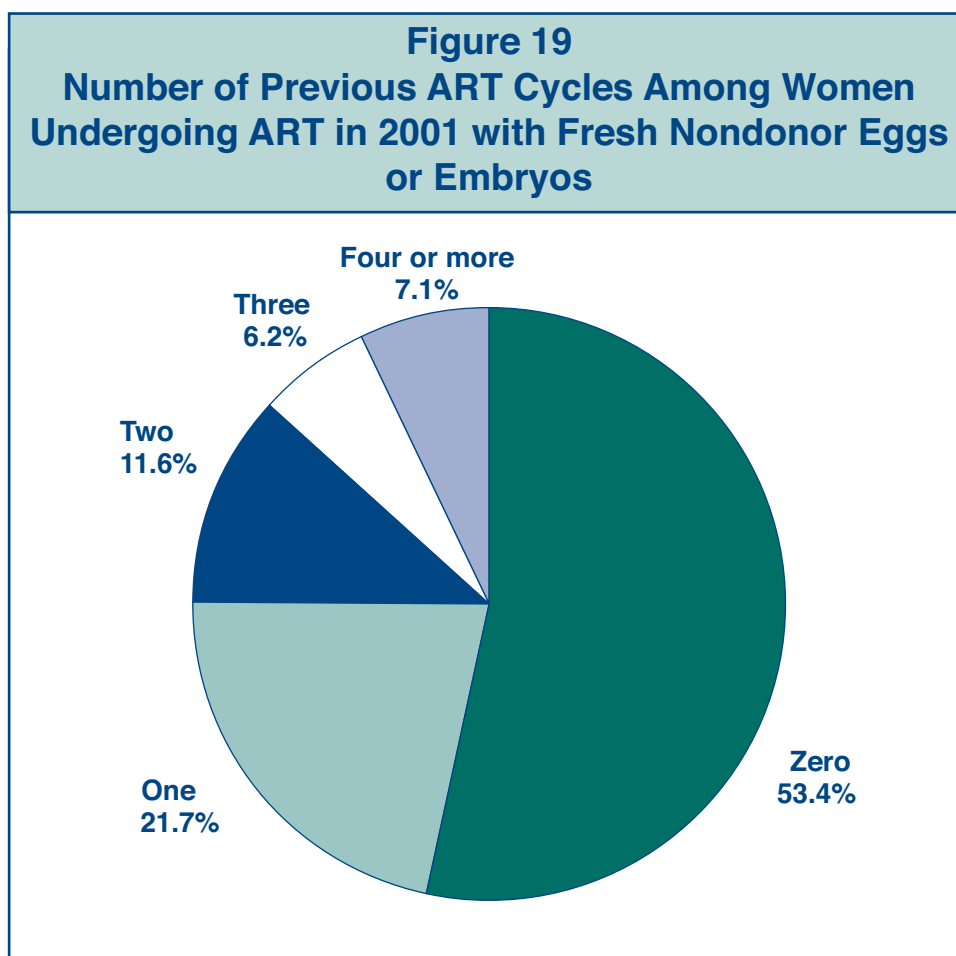
## Is there a difference in ART success rates between women with previous miscarriages and women who have never been pregnant?

Slightly more than 59,650 ART cycles were performed among women who had not previously given birth (see Figure 16). However, about 26% 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 18 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.



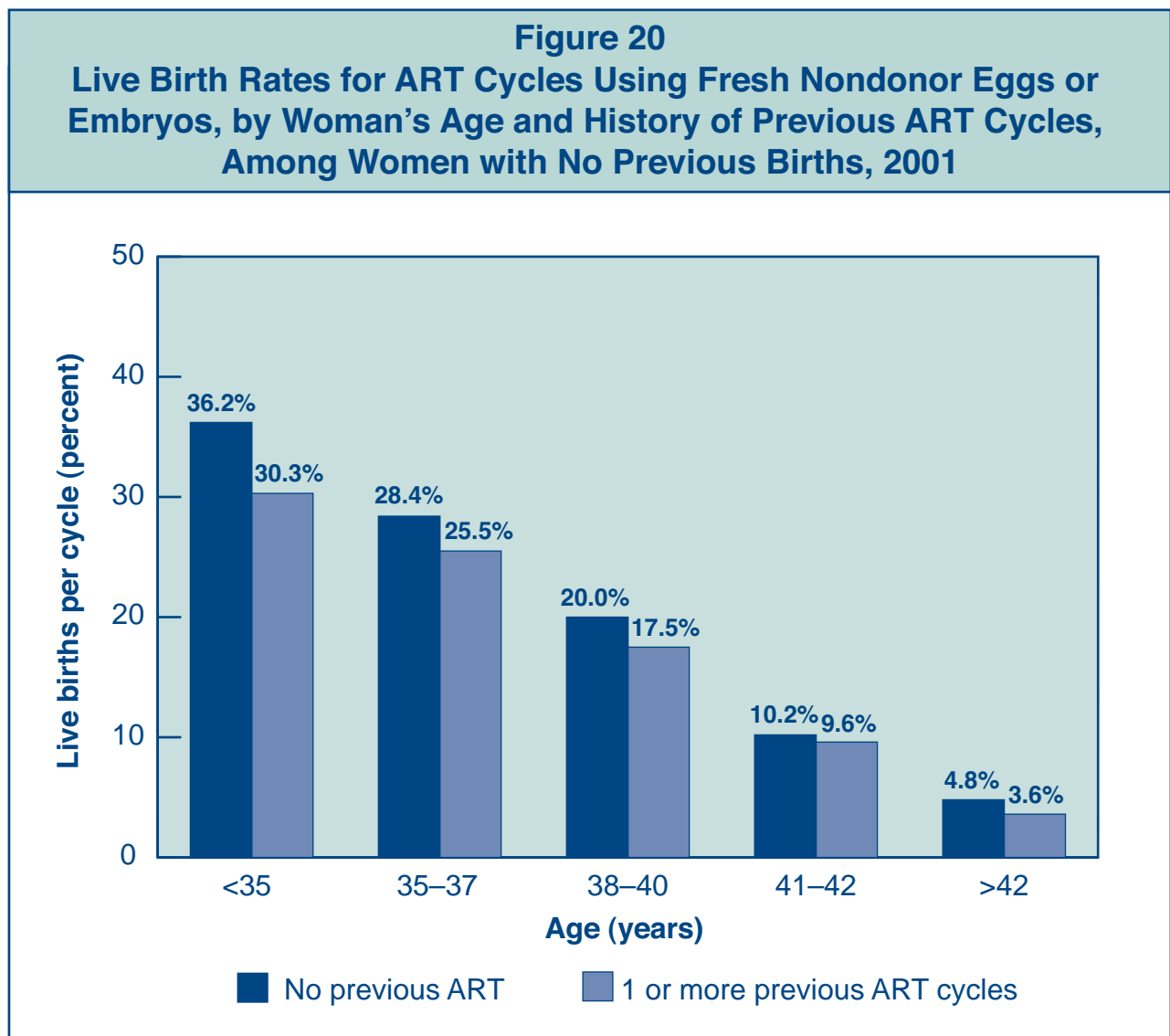
## How many current ART users have undergone previous ART cycles?

Figure 19 presents ART cycles that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2001 according to whether previous ART cycles had been performed. For about 47%, 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.



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

Figure 20 shows the relationship between the success of ART cycles performed in 2001 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.

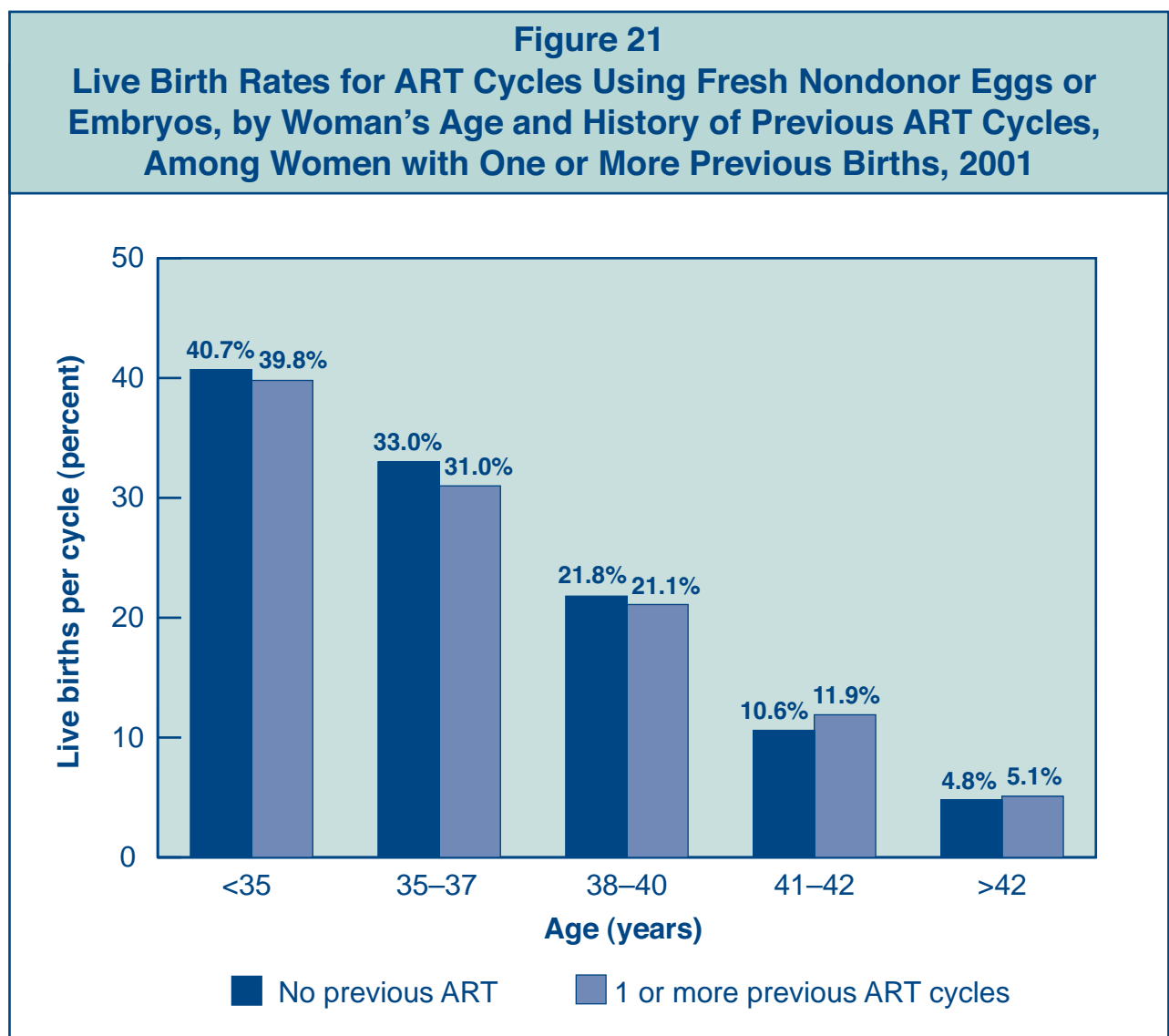




## What are the success rates for women who have had *both* previous ART and previous births?

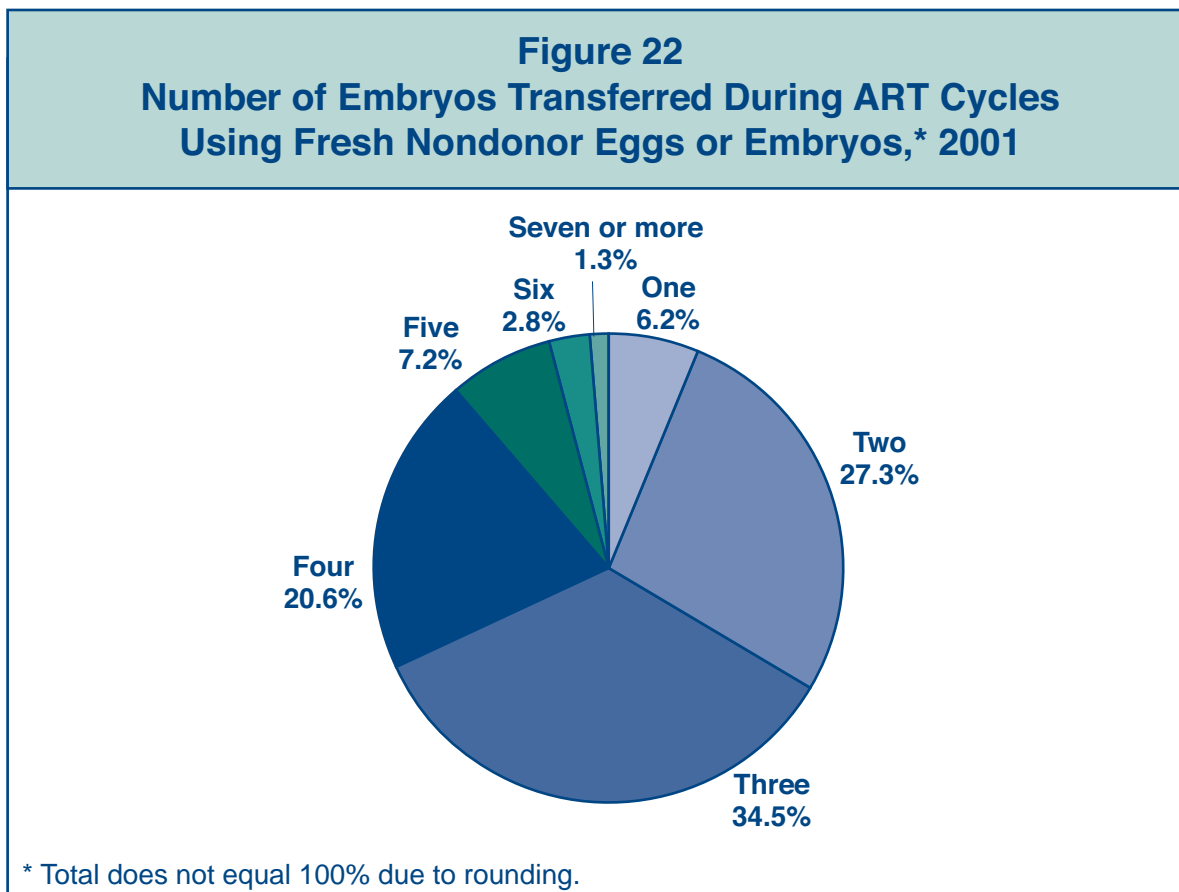
Figure 21 shows the relationship between the success of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and a history of both previous ART cycles and previous births. We do not have information on whether the previous births were the result of ART or were conceived naturally. However, among women with previous births, there was no decline in success rates if they had undergone previous ART cycles.

Taken together, Figures 20 and 21 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.



## How many embryos are transferred in an ART procedure?

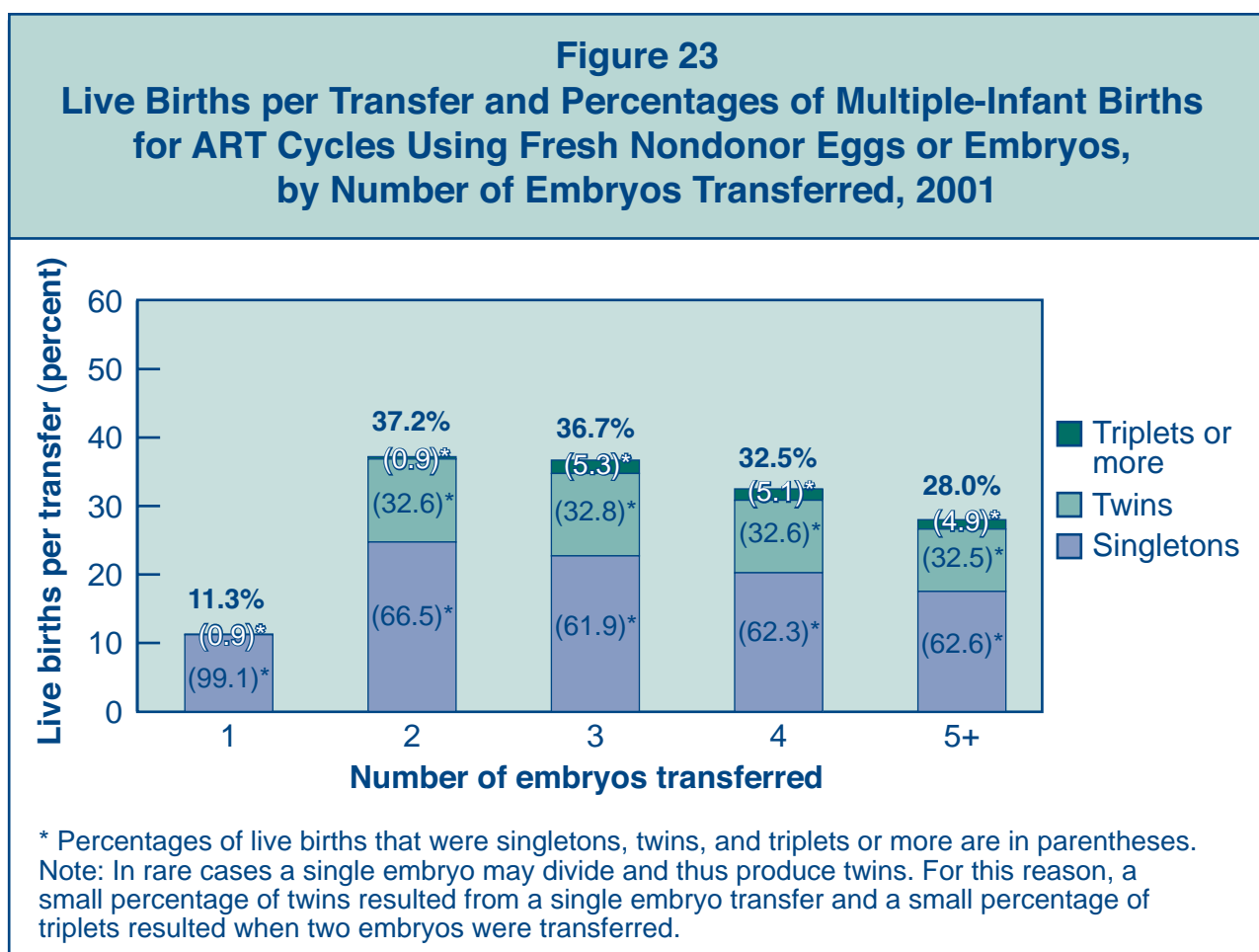
Figure 22 shows that approximately 66% of ART cycles that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos and progressed to the embryo transfer stage in 2001 involved the transfer of three or more embryos, about 32% of cycles involved the transfer of four or more, and 11% of cycles involved the transfer of five or more embryos.



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

Figure 23 shows the relationship between the number of embryos transferred during an ART procedure in 2001 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.

The relationships between number of embryos transferred, success rates, and multiple-infant births are complicated by several factors, such as age and embryo quality. See Figure 24 for more details on women most at risk for multiple births.

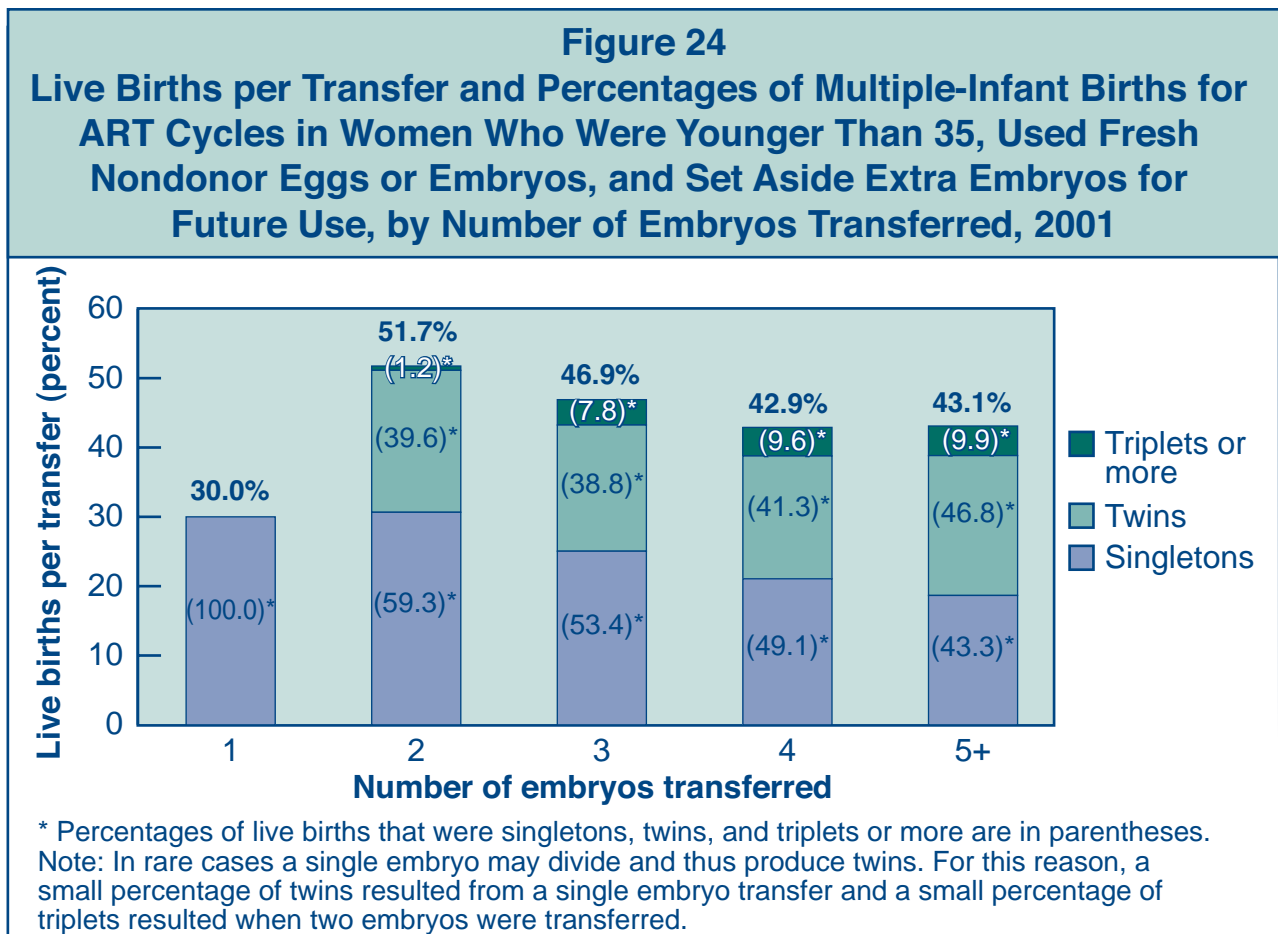


## Are live birth rates affected by the number of embryos transferred for women who have more embryos available than they choose to transfer?

Although, in general, transferring more than one embryo tends to improve the chance for a successful ART procedure (see Figure 23), 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 24 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 52% when only two embryos were transferred. Although the total live birth rate increased when two embryos were transferred, if one measures success as the singleton live birth rate there was essentially no difference between one- and two-embryo transfers. However, the singleton live birth rate was lower when three or more embryos were transferred.

The proportion of live births that were multiple-infant births was about 41% with two embryos and 47% with three embryos. Transferring three or more embryos also created an additional risk for higher-order multiple births (i.e., triplets or more).

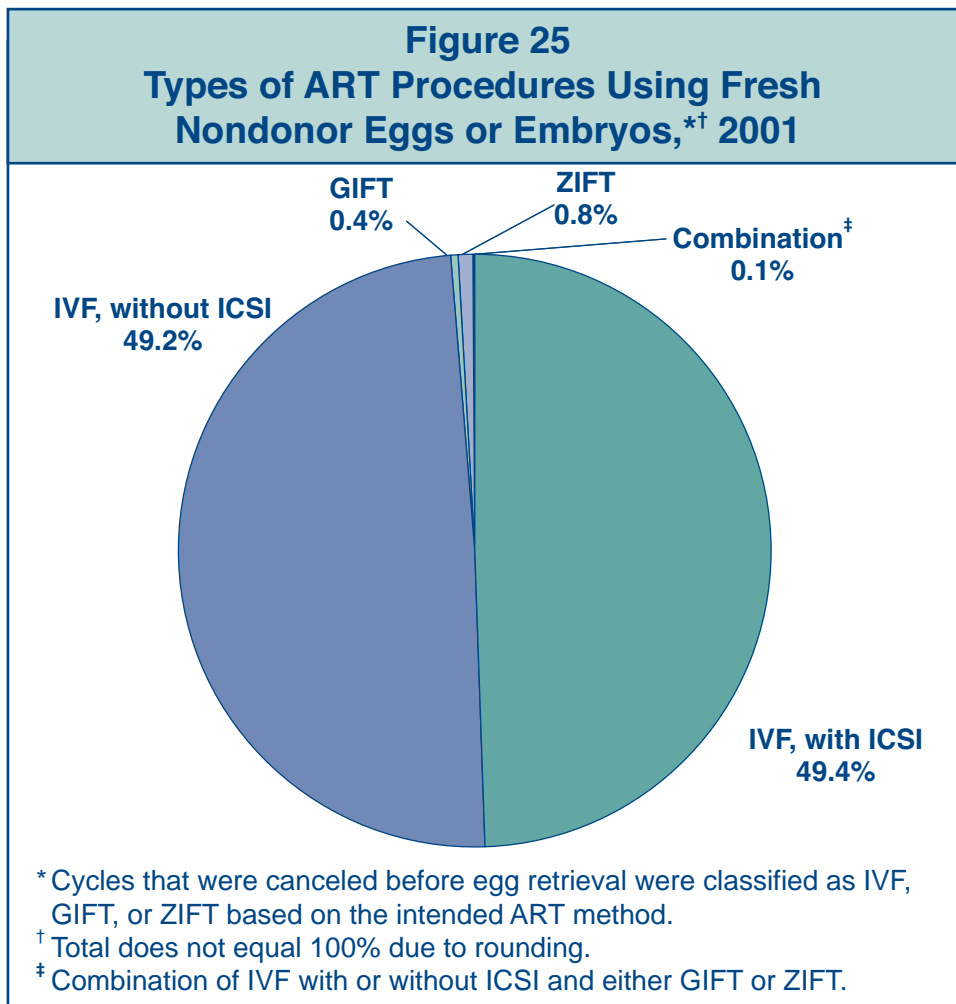


## What were the specific types of ART performed among women who used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2001?

For just under half (49%) of ART procedures that used fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2001, 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.

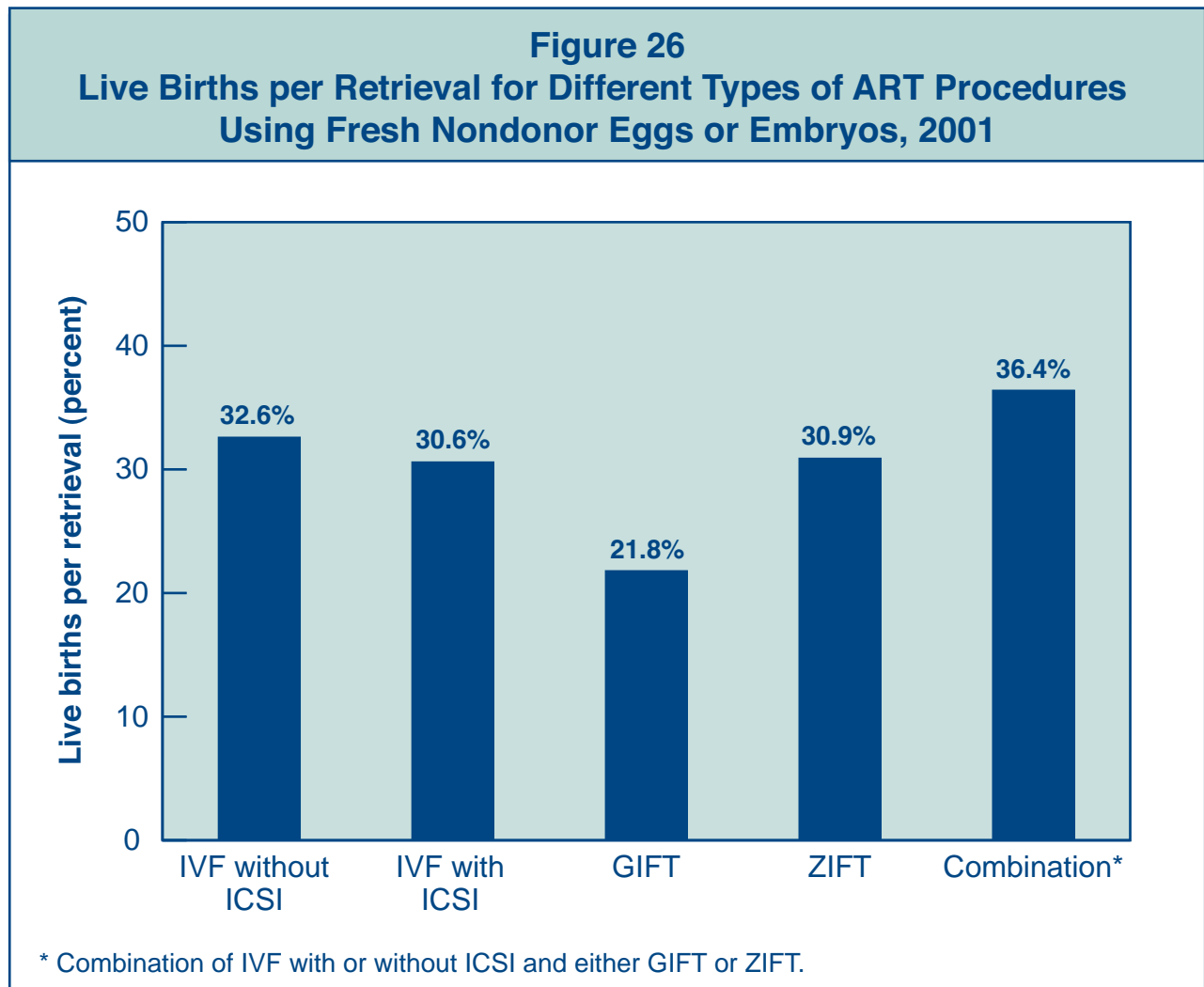
For another 49% of ART procedures, fertilization was accomplished using intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI). This technique involves injecting a single sperm directly into an egg; the embryos are then cultured and transferred as in standard IVF.

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.



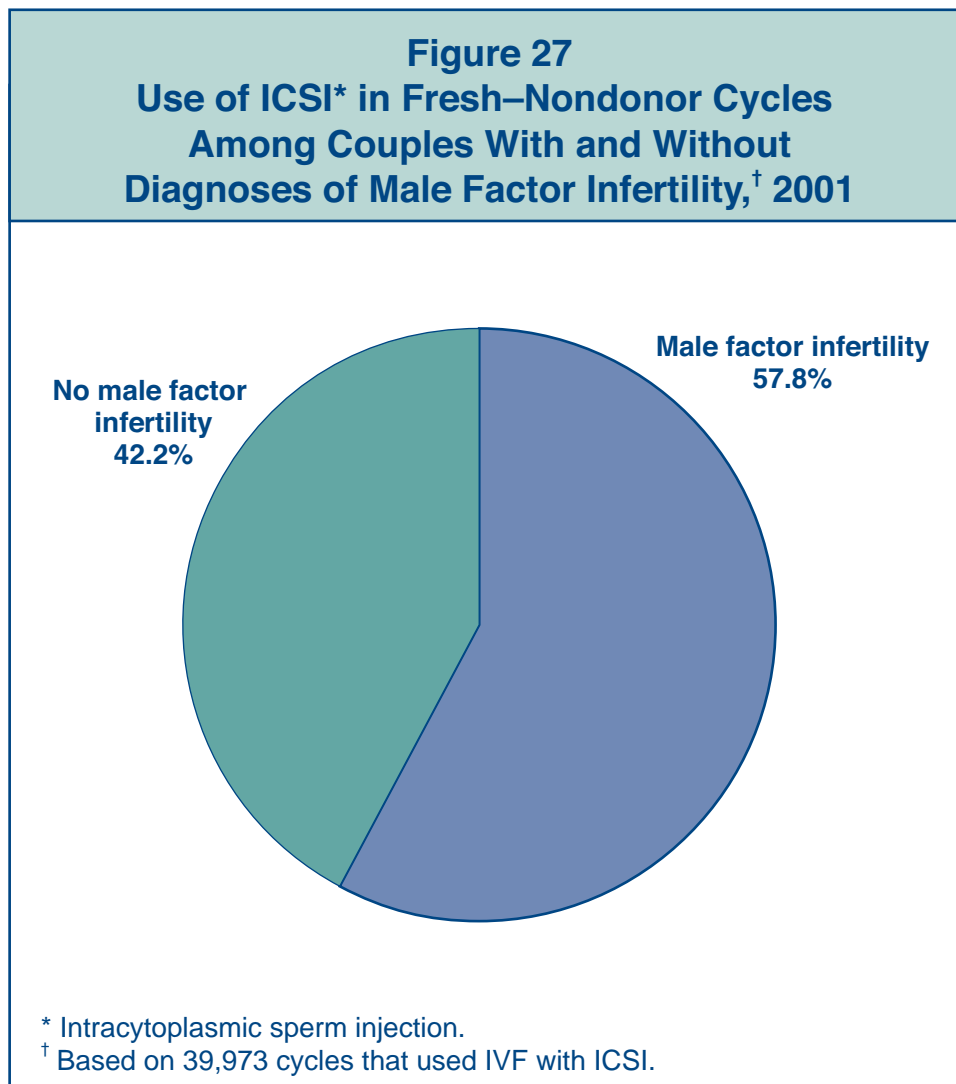
## What are the success rates for different types of ART procedures?

Figure 26 shows the percentage of egg retrievals that resulted in a live birth for each type of ART procedure started in 2001. Although the rate appears to be slightly higher for cycles that used a combination of IVF and either GIFT or ZIFT, this rate was based on a small number of cycles (only 0.1% of the total number of fresh–nondonor cycles used a combination of procedures) and should be interpreted with caution. Success rates for the two predominant types of ART, IVF without ICSI and IVF with ICSI, were similar. The success rate for GIFT procedures was much lower. This finding was observed in all age groups and thus is not explained by the differential use of GIFT among older women. However, there may be other differences in patients who use GIFT that are not measured in this registry. See Figures 27–29 for further details on IVF procedures that used ICSI.



## 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 2001, 39,973 ICSI cycles were performed. Although the majority of couples using ICSI had a diagnosis of male factor infertility, a sizable portion of ICSI cycles (42%) were performed for couples without a diagnosis of male factor infertility.

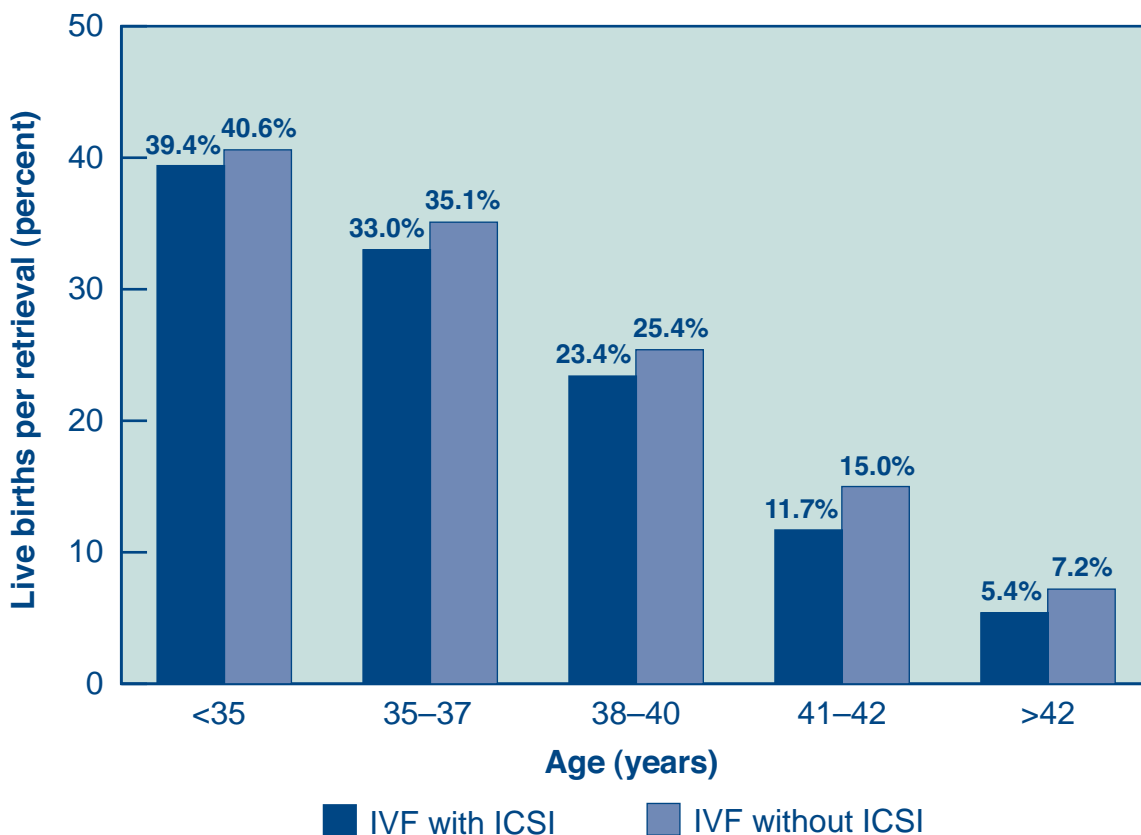


## What are the success rates for couples with male factor infertility when ICSI is used?

ICSI was developed to overcome problems with fertilization that sometimes occur in couples diagnosed with male factor infertility. In 2001, about 78% of couples diagnosed with male factor infertility used IVF with ICSI. Figure 28 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.

**Figure 28**  
**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\* in Comparison to IVF Without ICSI, by Woman’s Age,† 2001**



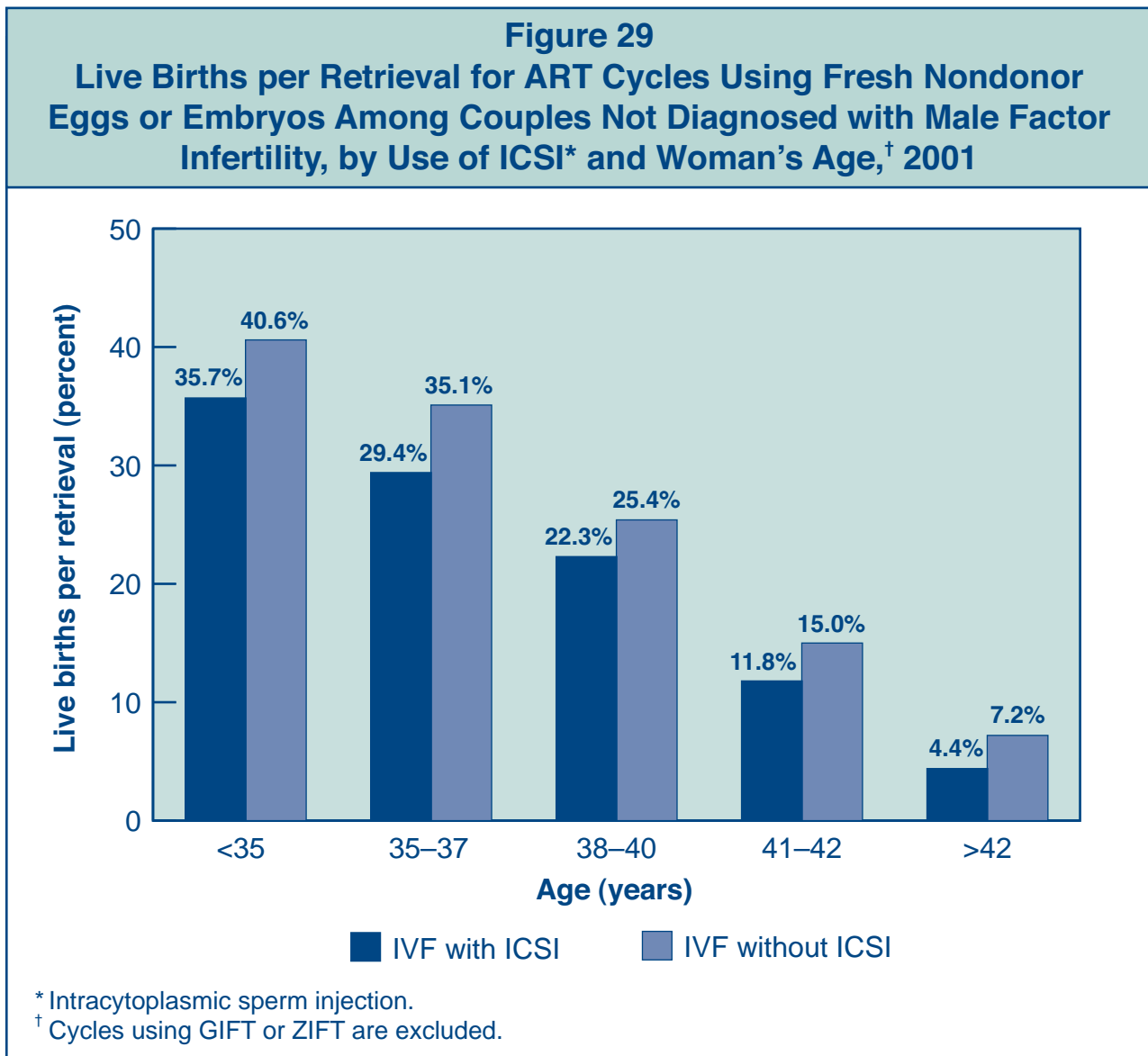
\* Intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

† Cycles using donor sperm and cycles using GIFT or 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?

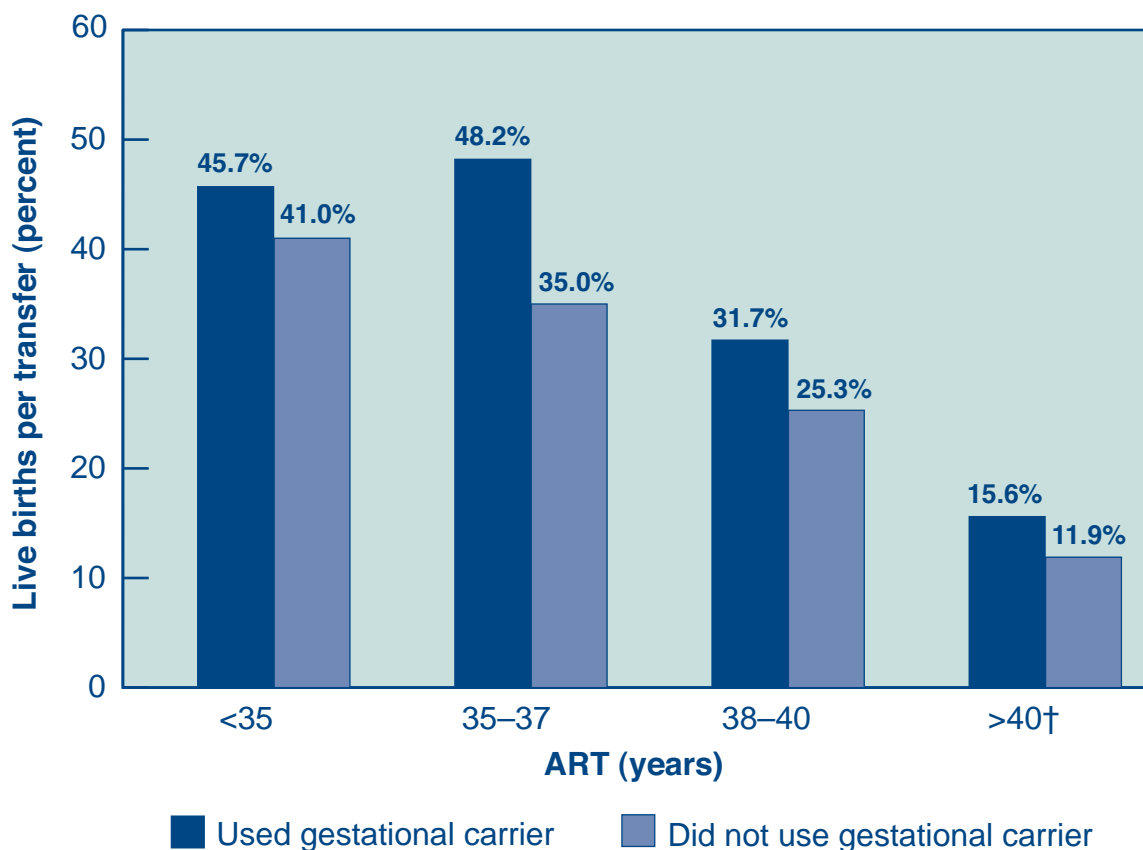
As shown in Figure 27, a large number of ICSI procedures are now performed even when couples are not diagnosed with male factor infertility. Figure 29 presents success rates per retrieval for those cycles compared with ART cycles among couples who used IVF without ICSI. For every age group, the ICSI procedures were less successful. 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 used 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 diagnosed 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.



## 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 0.7% of ART cycles using fresh nondonor embryos in 2001 (571 cycles). Figure 30 compares success rates per transfer for ART procedures that used a gestational carrier in 2001 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. However, the age of the ART patient (source of the egg) was a strong predictor of success regardless of whether a gestational carrier was used.

**Figure 30**  
**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,\* 2001**

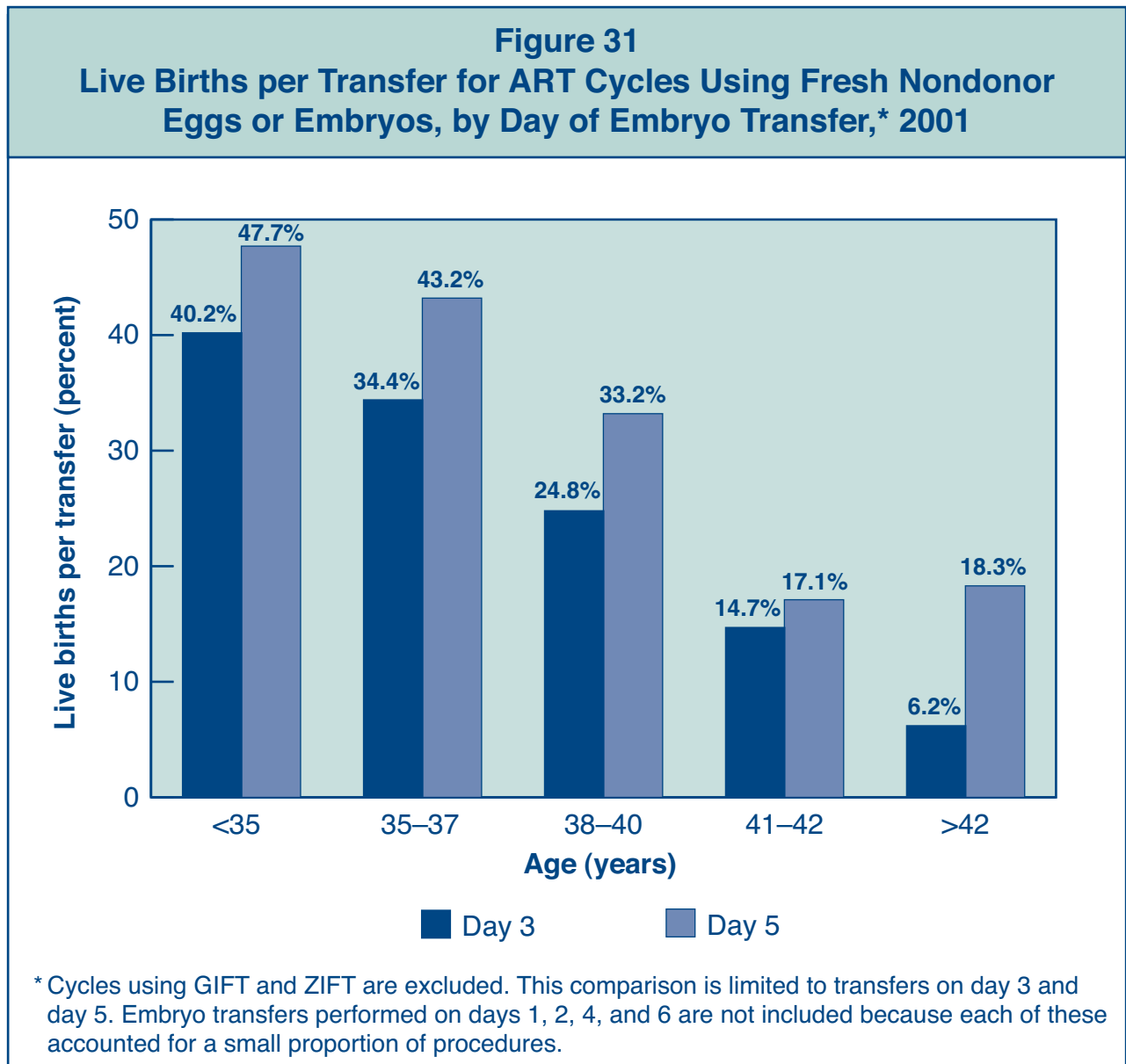


\* Age categories reflect the age of the ART patient, not the age of the gestational carrier.

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

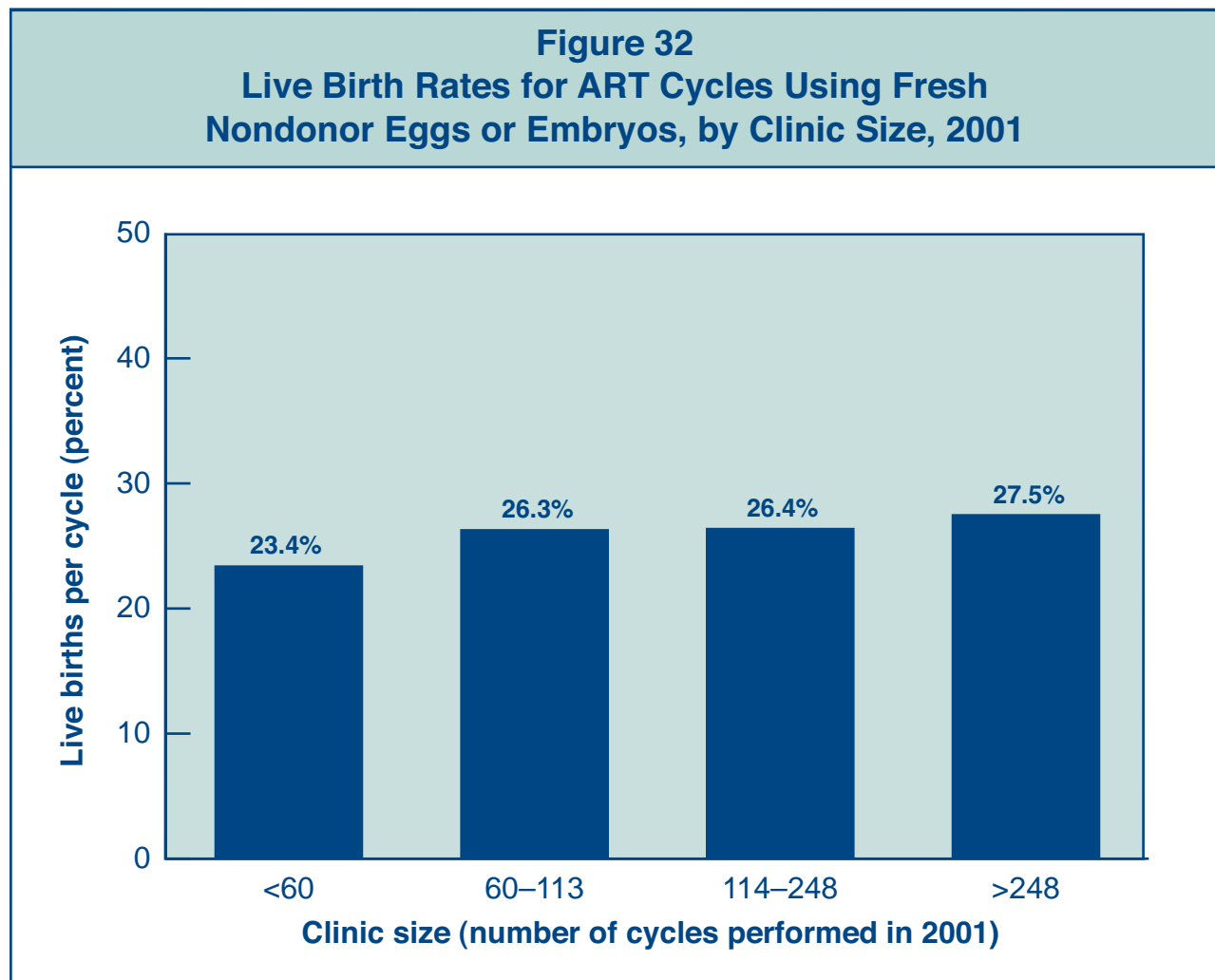
## Are success rates affected by the day of embryo transfer?

Once an ART cycle has progressed from egg retrieval to successful fertilization, the embryo(s) can be transferred into the woman’s uterus anytime from 1 to 6 days after the eggs were retrieved. Figure 31 shows live birth rates per transfer for cycles that used fresh nondonor embryos by the day embryo transfer occurred. In 2001, about 76% of embryo transfers occurred on day three. Using advanced laboratory techniques, embryo growth in the laboratory can be extended beyond day three, most commonly to day five. Among those ART cycles that progressed to the embryo transfer stage, the success rate was higher for embryos that had been cultured for 5 days than for those cultured for only 3 days. This pattern of results was seen for all age groups. However, it should be noted that embryo culture for 5 days may not be the best treatment option for all patients undergoing ART, because there is a risk that some embryos may not survive to day five.



## Does the size of the clinic affect its success rate?

The number of ART procedures carried out every year varies among fertility clinics in the United States. In 2001, success rates tended to be slightly higher among clinics that performed more cycles. For Figure 32, 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.

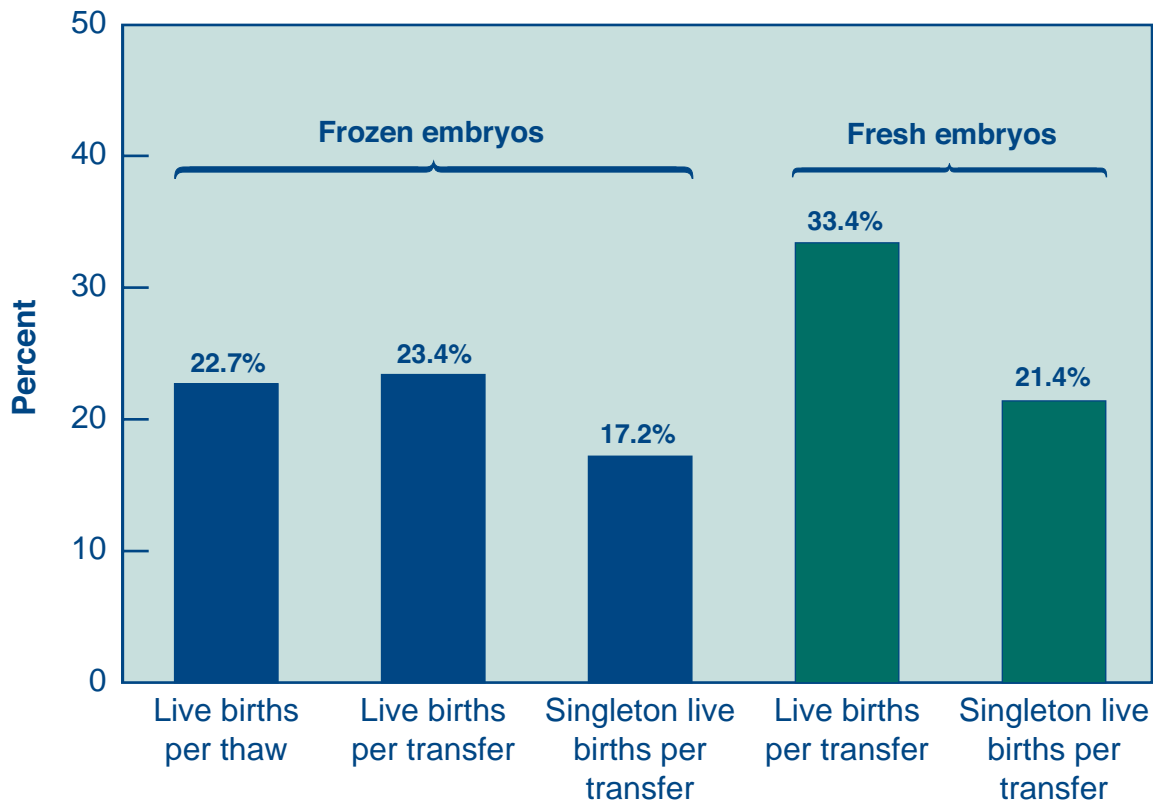


## SECTION 3: ART CYCLES USING FROZEN NONDONOR EMBRYOS

### 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 2001 (14,075 cycles). Figure 33 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 2001, 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 71 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 33**  
**Success Rates for ART Cycles Using Frozen Embryos and Fresh Embryos, 2001**



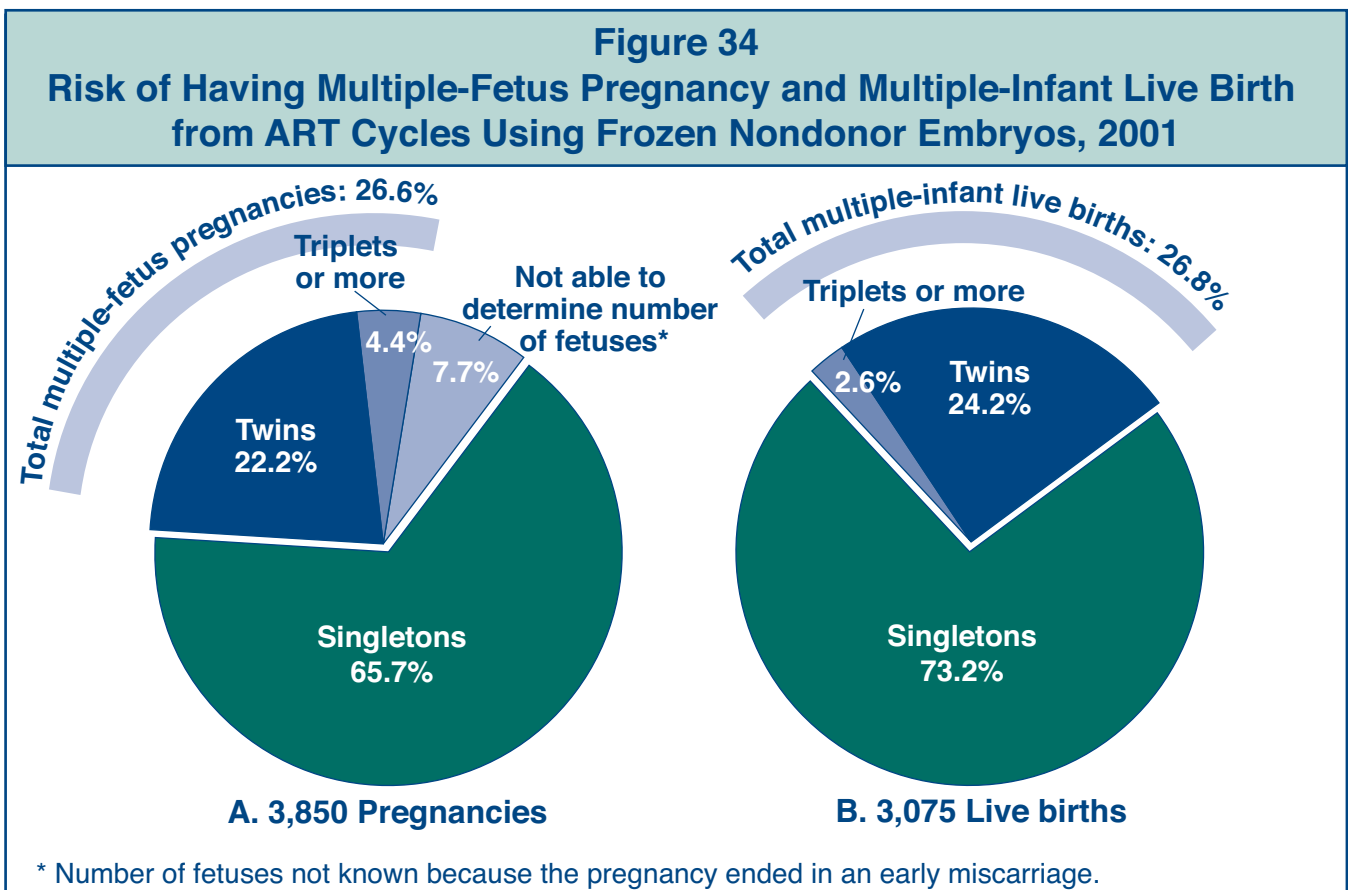
## What is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth from an ART cycle using frozen nondonor embryos?

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 and death.

Part A of Figure 34 shows that among the 3,850 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using frozen nondonor embryos, 66% were singleton pregnancies, about 22% were twin pregnancies, and slightly more than 4% were triplet or greater pregnancies. Almost 8% 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 the 27% reported.

In 2001, 3,075 pregnancies from ART cycles that used frozen nondonor embryos resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 33 shows that approximately 27% of these live births produced more than one infant (24.2% twins and 2.6% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of 3% in the general U.S. population.

Although the total rates for multiples were the same for pregnancies and live births, there were more triplet pregnancies than triplet 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.

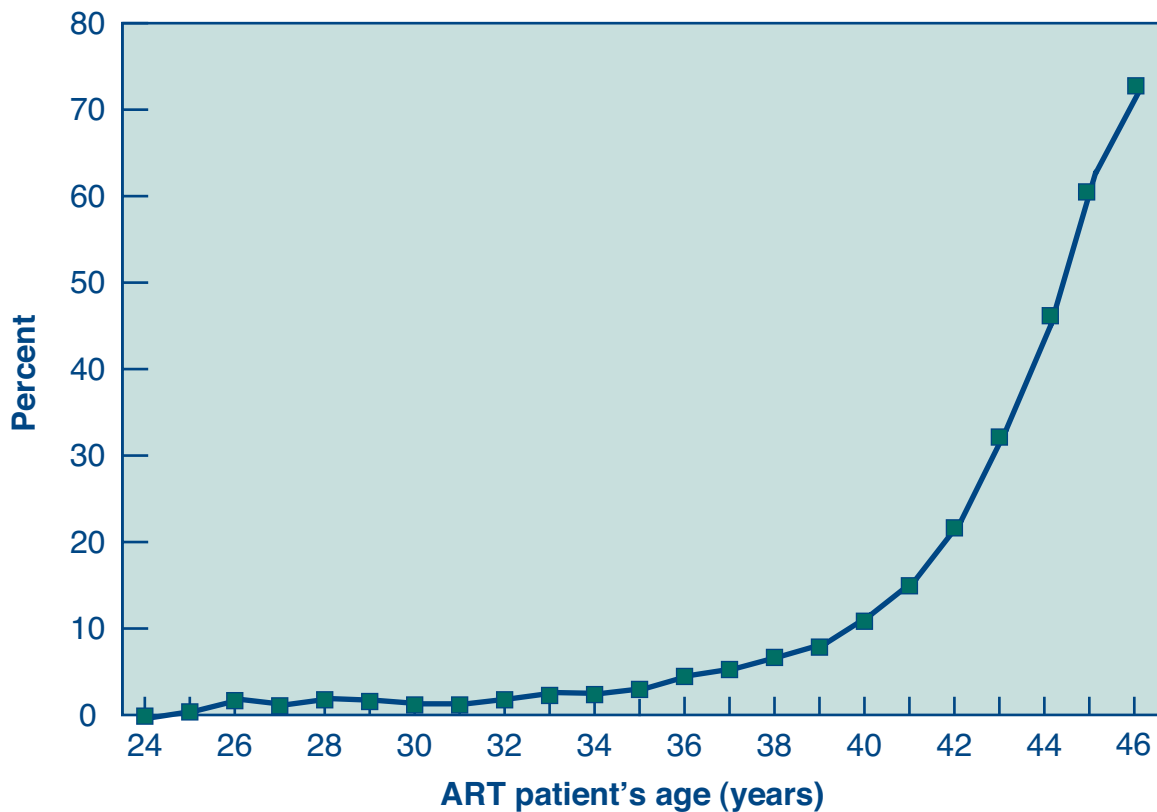


## SECTION 4: ART CYCLES USING DONOR EGGS

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

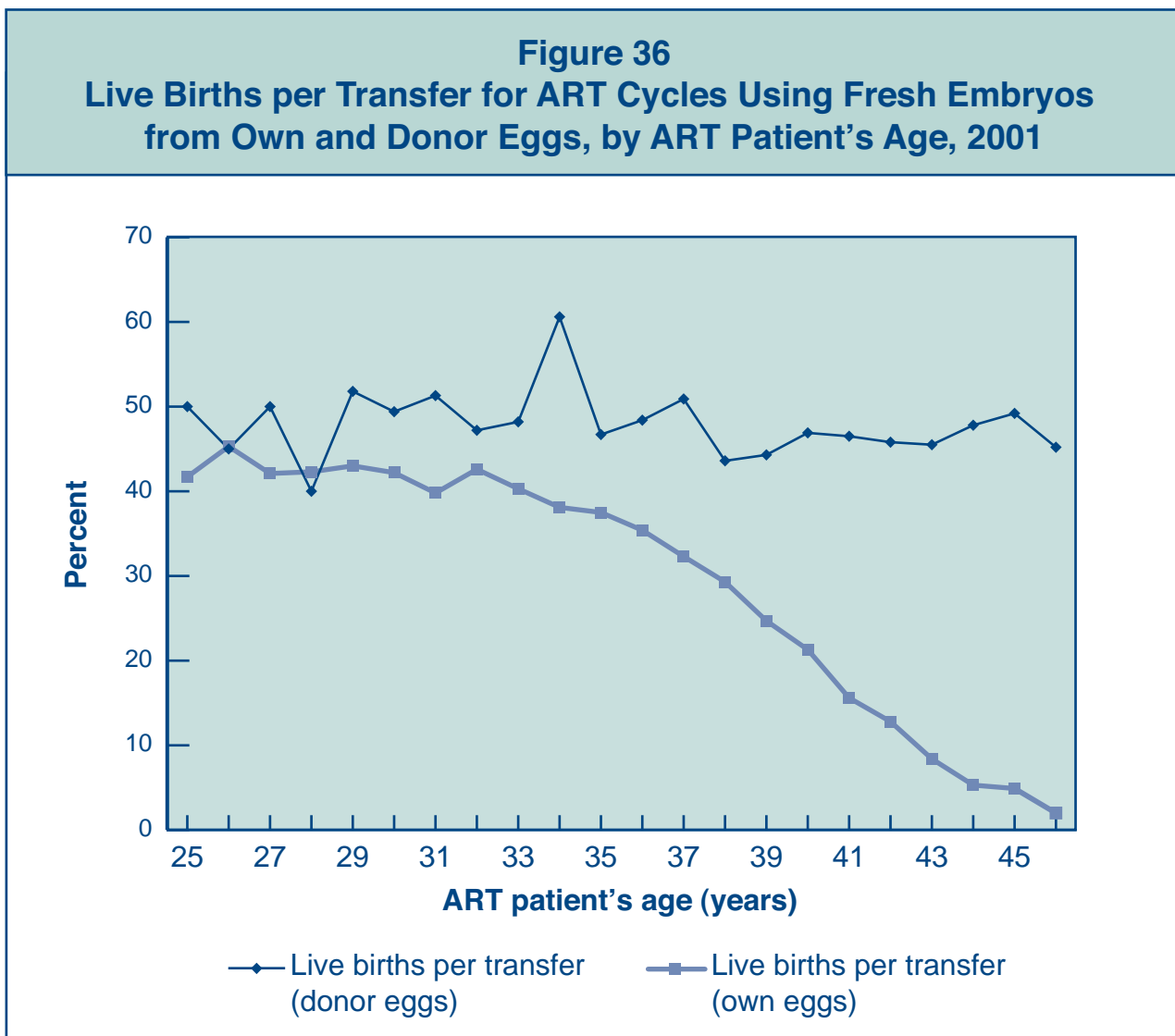
As shown in Figures 10, 11, and 12, eggs produced by women in older age groups form embryos that are less likely to implant and more likely to spontaneously abort if they do implant. As a result, ART using donor eggs is much more common among older women than among younger women. Donor eggs or embryos were used in slightly more than 11% of all ART cycles carried out in 2001 (12,018 cycles). Figure 35 shows the percentage of ART cycles using donor eggs in 2001 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 45, about 76% of all ART cycles used donor eggs.

**Figure 35**  
**Percentage of ART Cycles Using Donor Eggs,**  
**by ART Patient's Age, 2001**



## 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 36 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. The average live birth per transfer rate is 47%. In contrast, the live birth rates for cycles using embryos from women’s own eggs decline steadily as women get older.

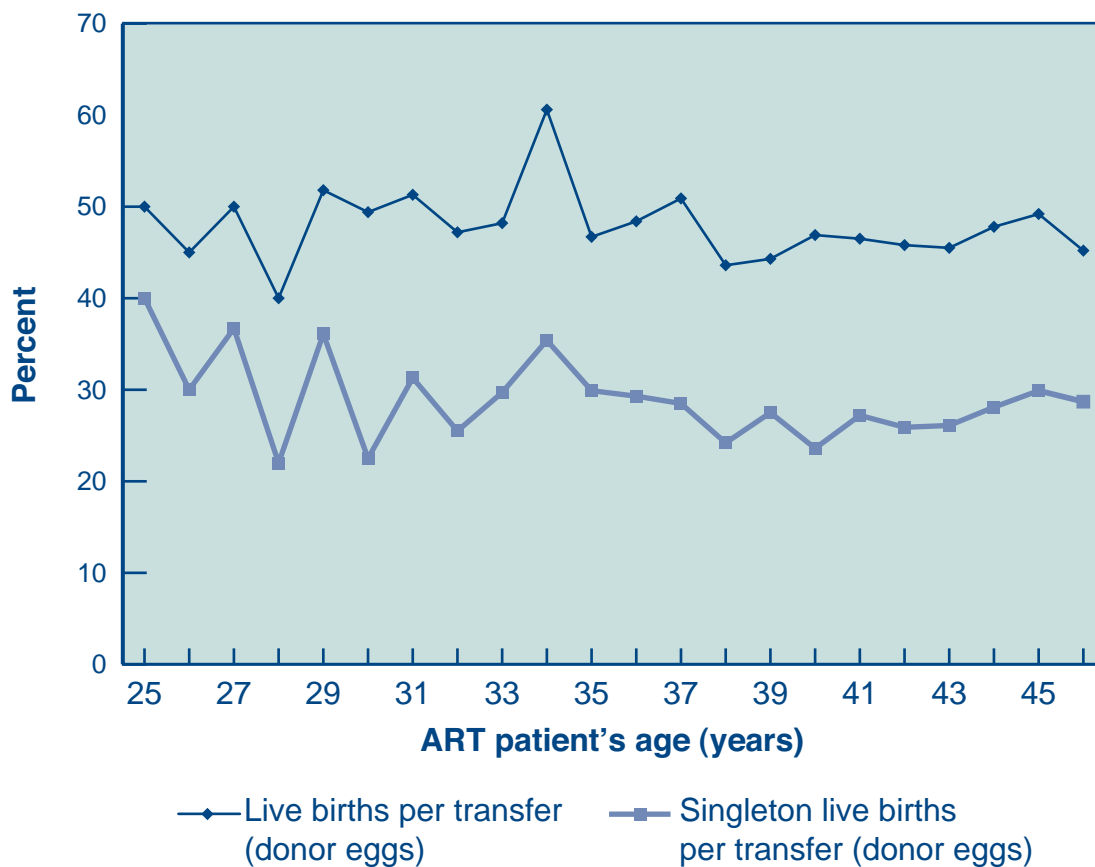




## How successful is ART when donor eggs are used?

Figure 37 shows live birth per transfer rates and singleton live birth per transfer rates for ART procedures using fresh embryos from donor eggs among women of different ages. For all ages, the singleton live birth rates (average 27.4%) were lower than the total live birth rates (average 47.0%). 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 37**  
**Live Births per Transfer and Singleton Live Births per Transfer for ART Cycles Using Fresh Embryos from Donor Eggs, by ART Patient's Age, 2001**



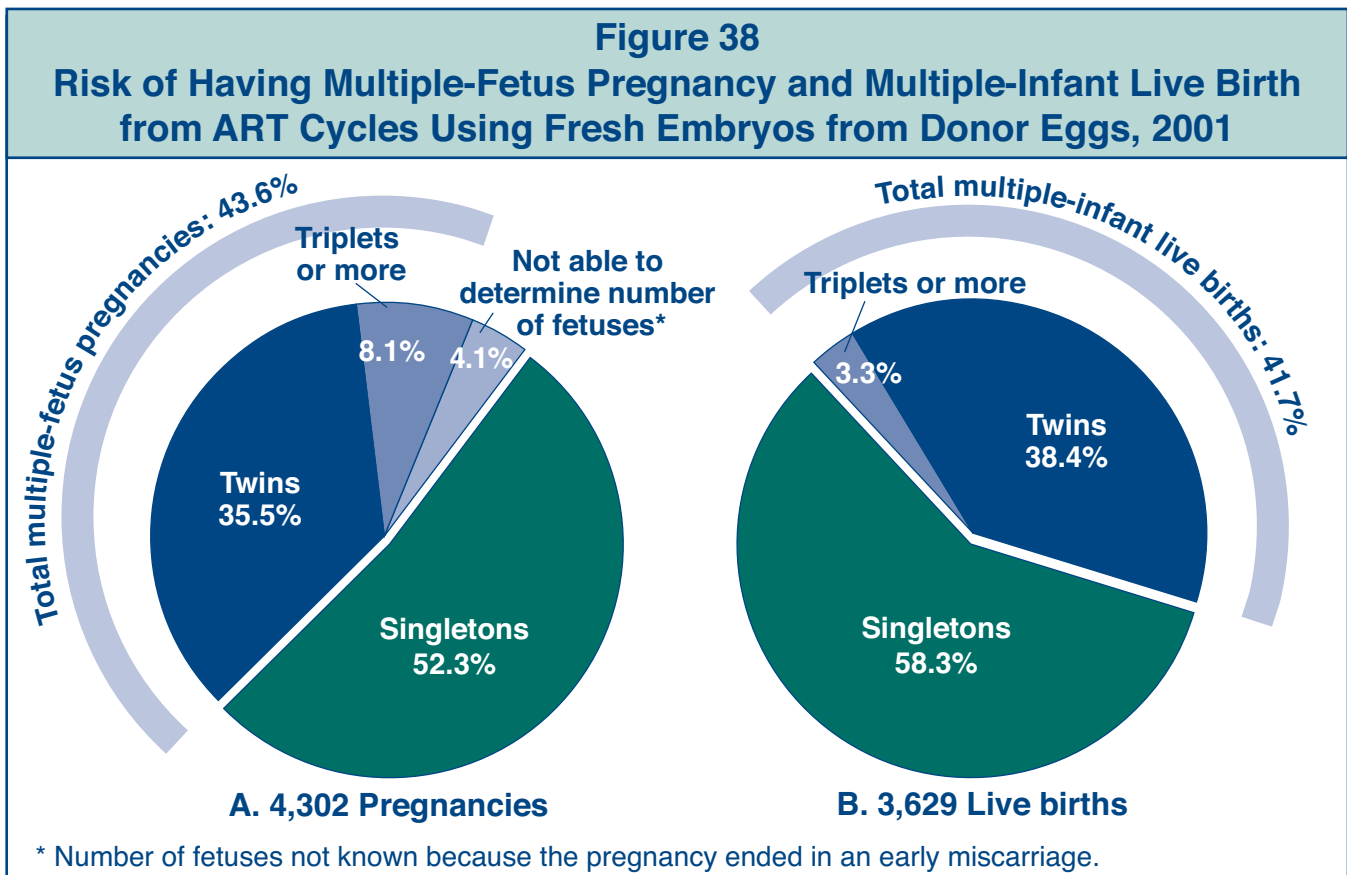
## What is the risk of having a multiple-fetus pregnancy or multiple-infant birth from an ART cycle using fresh donor eggs?

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 38 shows that among the 4,302 pregnancies that resulted from ART cycles using fresh embryos from donor eggs, slightly more than 52% were singleton pregnancies, about 36% were twin pregnancies, and 8% were triplet or greater pregnancies. About 4% 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 the 44% reported.

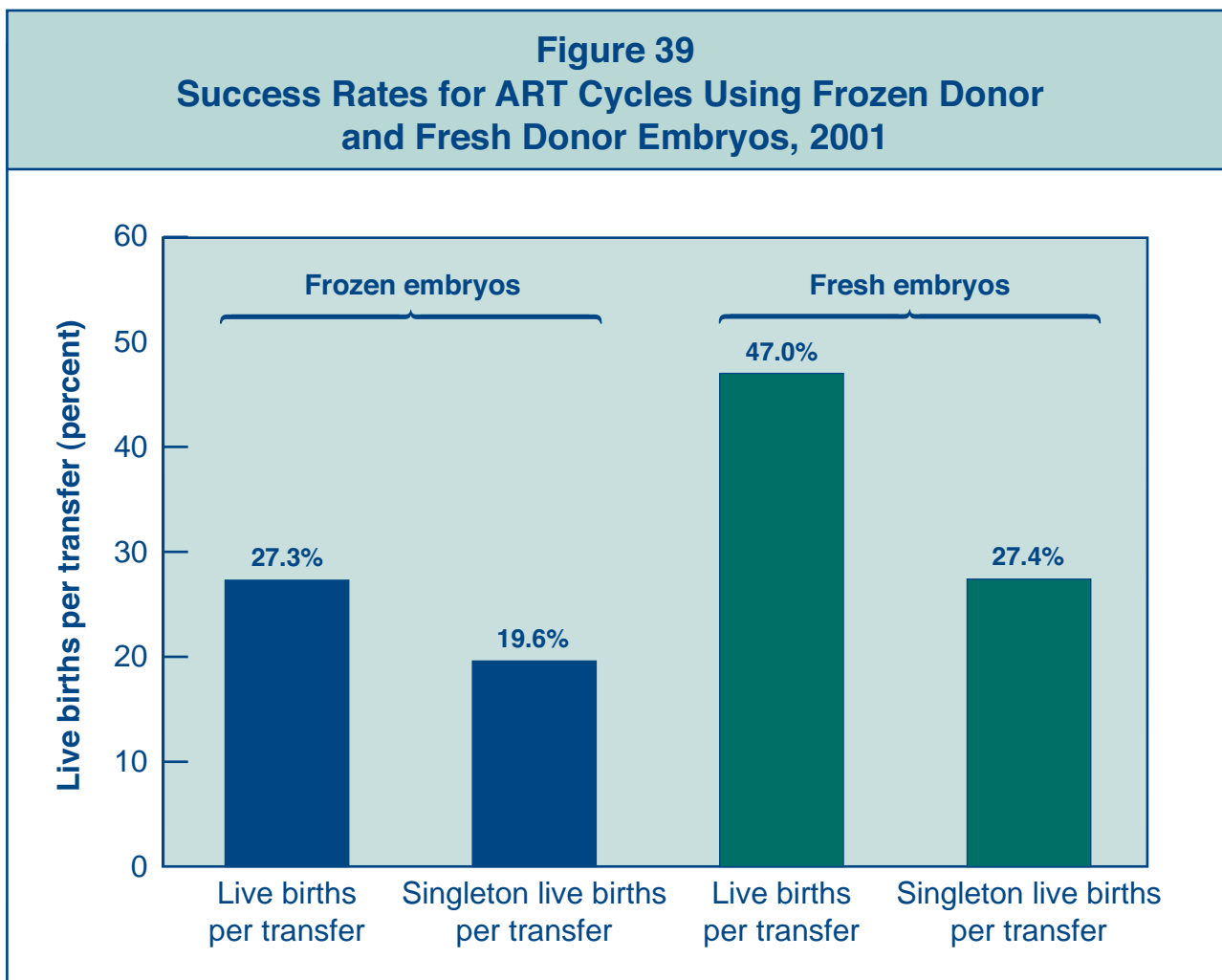
In 2001, 3,629 pregnancies from ART cycles that used fresh embryos from donor eggs resulted in live births. Part B of Figure 38 shows that about 42% of these live births produced more than one infant (38.4% twins and 3.3% triplets or more). This compares with a multiple-infant birth rate of 3% in the general U.S. population.

Although the total rates for multiples were similar for pregnancies and live births, there were more triplet pregnancies than triplet 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.



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

Figure 39 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 33, page 45). 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 71 for information on the average number of embryos transferred for these cycles).

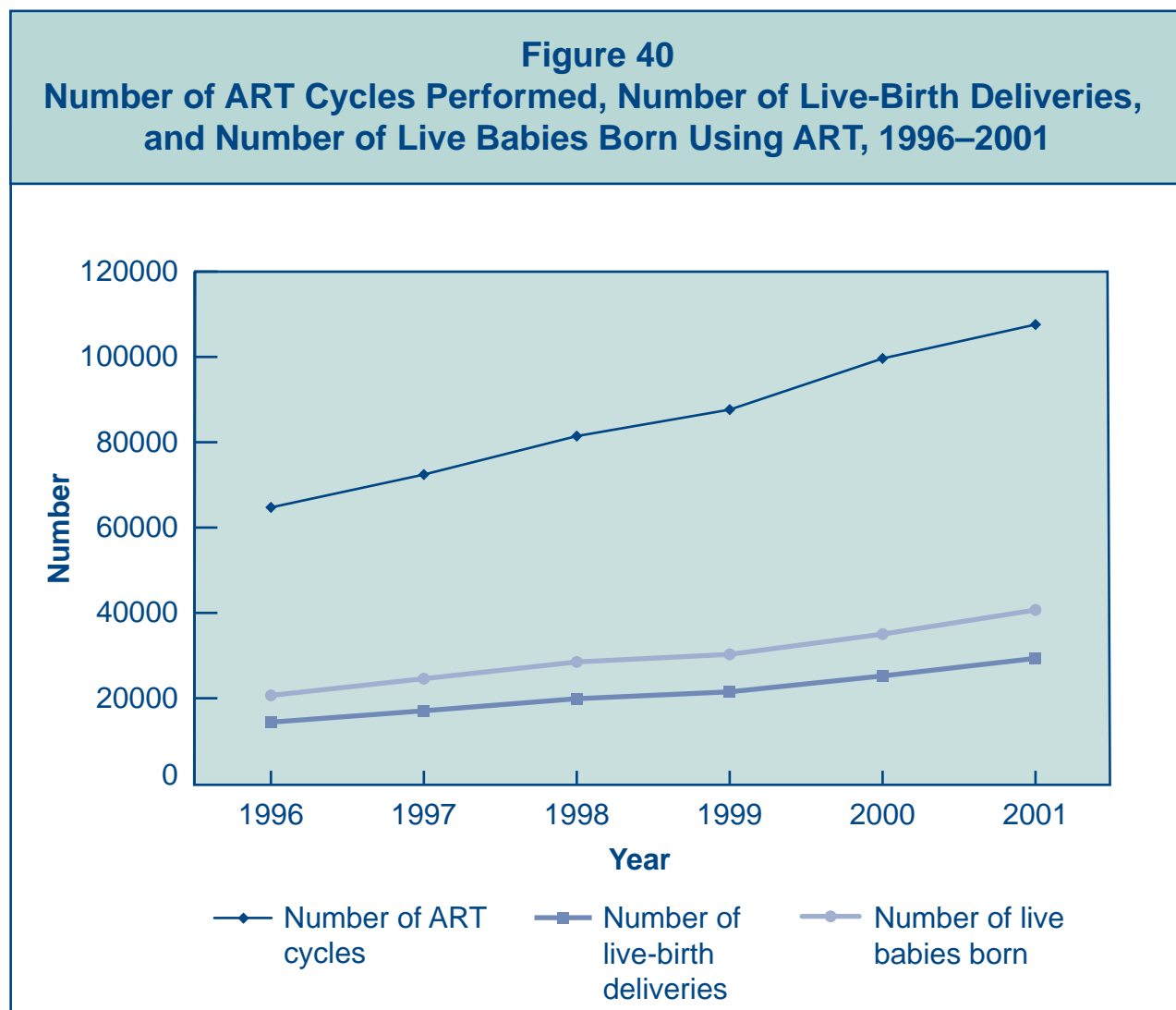


## SECTION 5: ART TRENDS, 1996–2001

*This report marks the seventh 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 gives us 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 1996–2001.*

### Is the use of ART increasing?

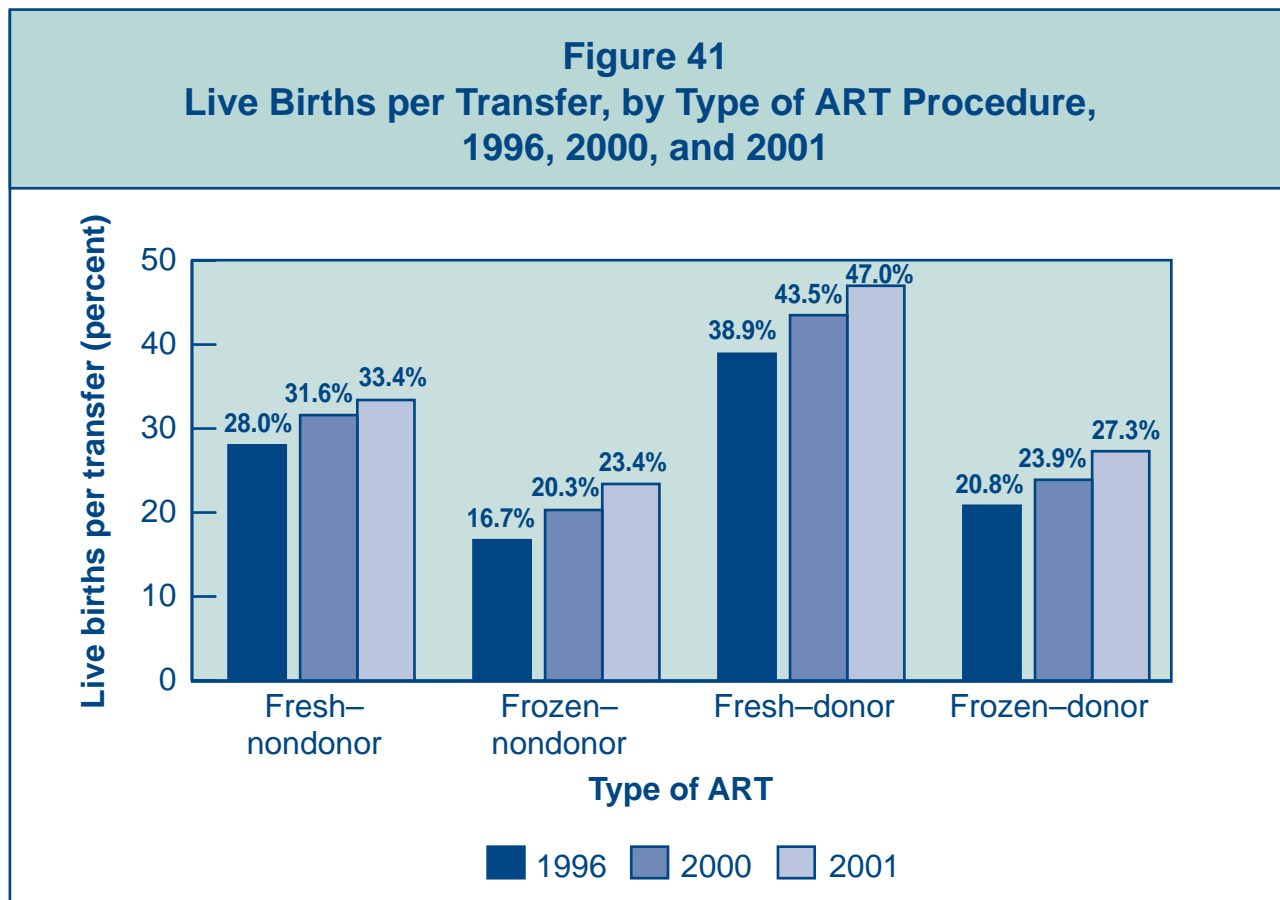
Figure 40 shows the number of ART cycles performed, the number of live-birth deliveries, and the number of live infants born using ART from 1996 to 2001. The number of ART cycles performed in the United States increased 66% overall, from 64,724 cycles in 1996 to 107,587 in 2001. The number of live-birth deliveries increased 101%, from 14,573 in 1996 to 29,344 in 2001. The number of live babies born who were conceived using ART also increased steadily between 1996 and 2001. In 2001, a total of 40,687 infants were born, an increase of 94% over the 20,921 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 live babies born is greater than the number of live-birth deliveries.



## Are live birth rates improving?

Figure 41 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. Trends in live birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the live birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2001 live birth rates with the 2000 live birth rates). We also assessed the total change in live birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) to 2001.

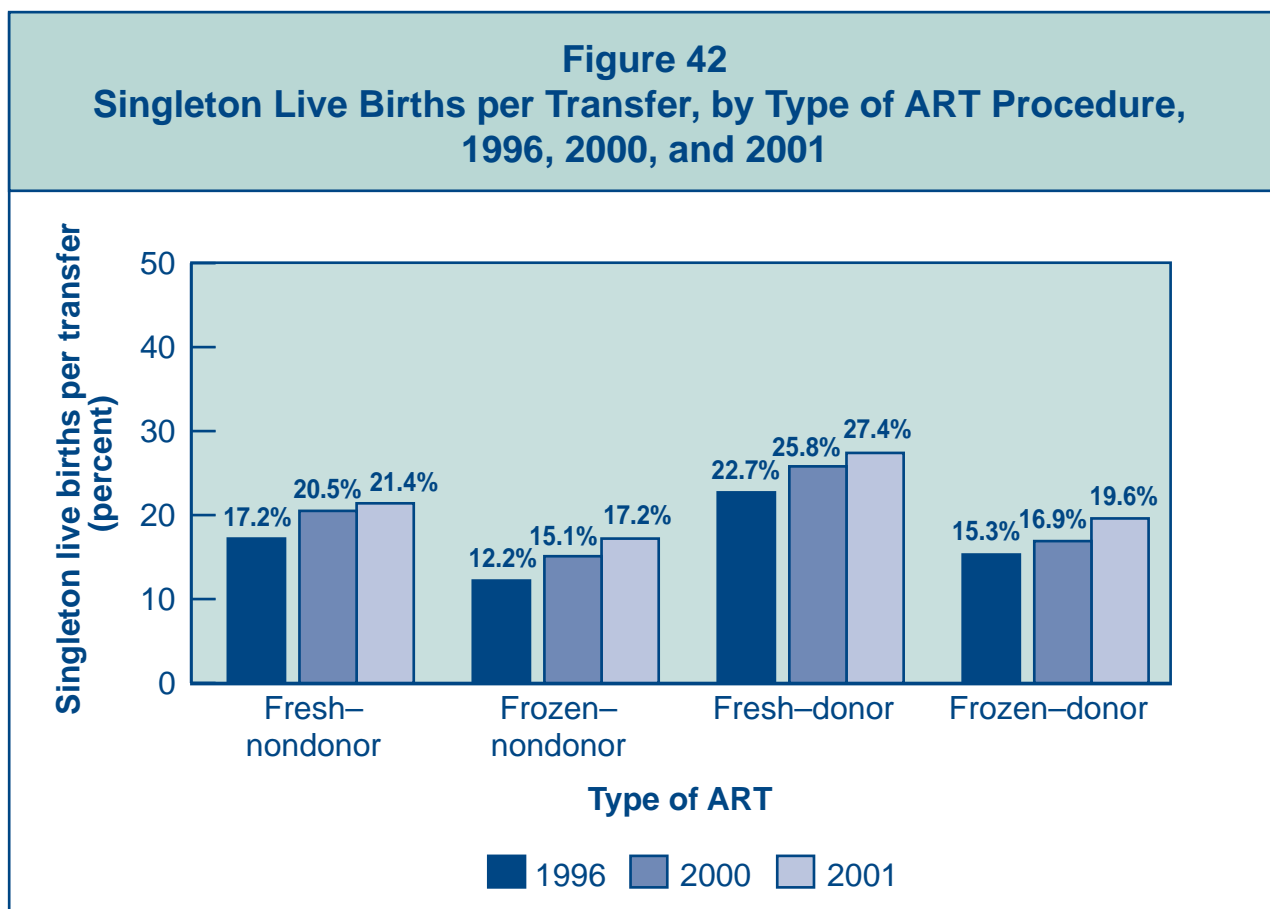
Between 2000 and 2001, the live birth rate for fresh–nondonor cycles increased 6%, from 31.6% in 2000 to 33.4% in 2001. Likewise, over the same time period live birth rates increased 15% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 8% for fresh–donor cycles, and 14% for frozen–donor cycles. The live birth rates from 1996 to 2001 increased 19% for fresh–nondonor cycles, 40% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 21% for fresh–donor cycles, and 31% for frozen–donor cycles.



## Are singleton live birth rates improving?

Singleton 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 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. Trends in singleton live birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the singleton live birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2001 singleton live birth rates with the 2000 singleton live birth rates). We also assessed the total change in singleton live birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) to 2001.

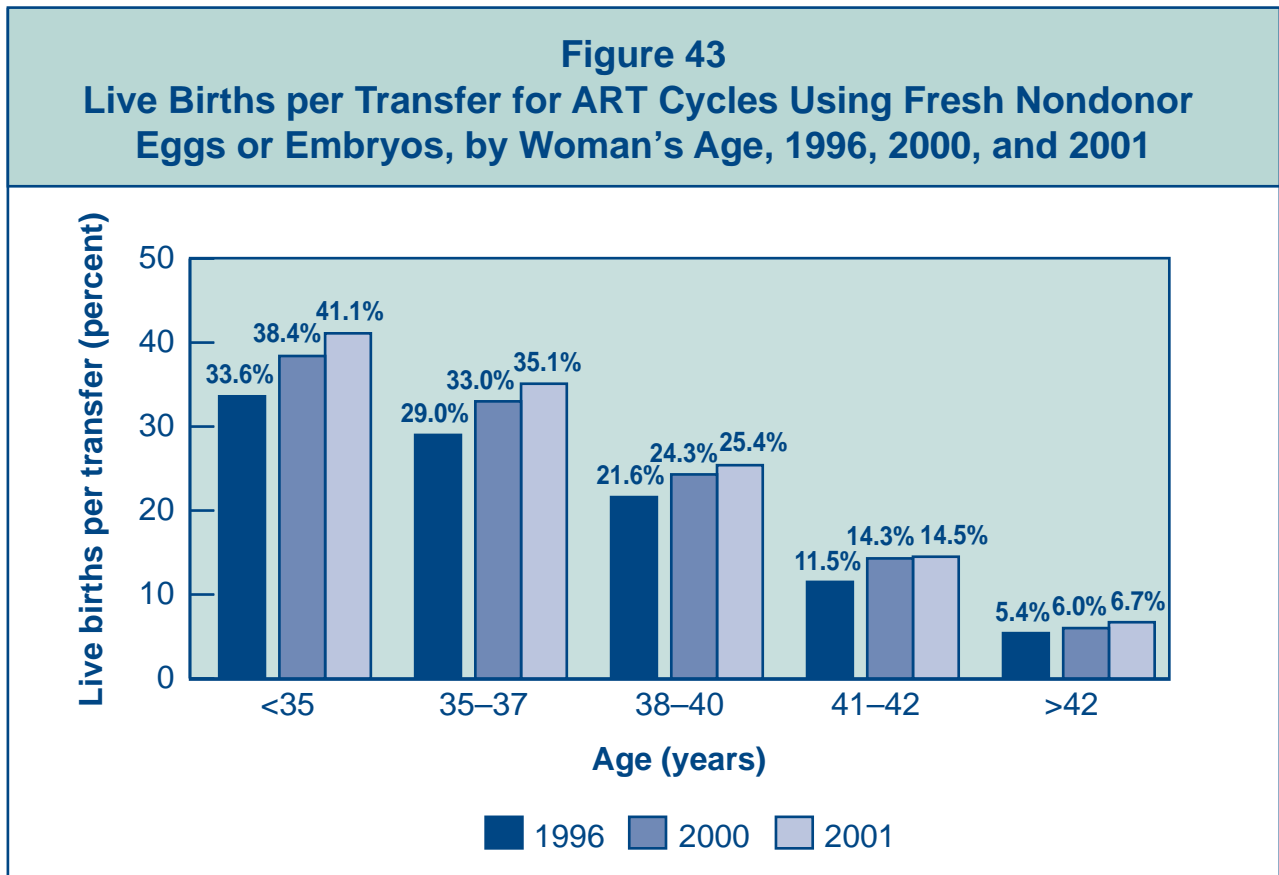
Between 2000 and 2001, the live birth rate for fresh–nondonor cycles increased 4%, from 20.5% in 2000 to 21.4% in 2001. Likewise, over the same time period live birth rates increased 14% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 6% for fresh–donor cycles, and 16% for frozen–donor cycles. The singleton live birth rates from 1996 to 2001 increased 24% for fresh–nondonor cycles, 41% for frozen–nondonor cycles, 21% for fresh–donor cycles, and 28% for frozen–donor cycles.



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

Figure 43 presents live birth rates per transfer, by woman’s age, for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. Trends in live birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the live birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2001 live birth rates with the 2000 live birth rates). We also assessed the total change in live birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) to 2001.

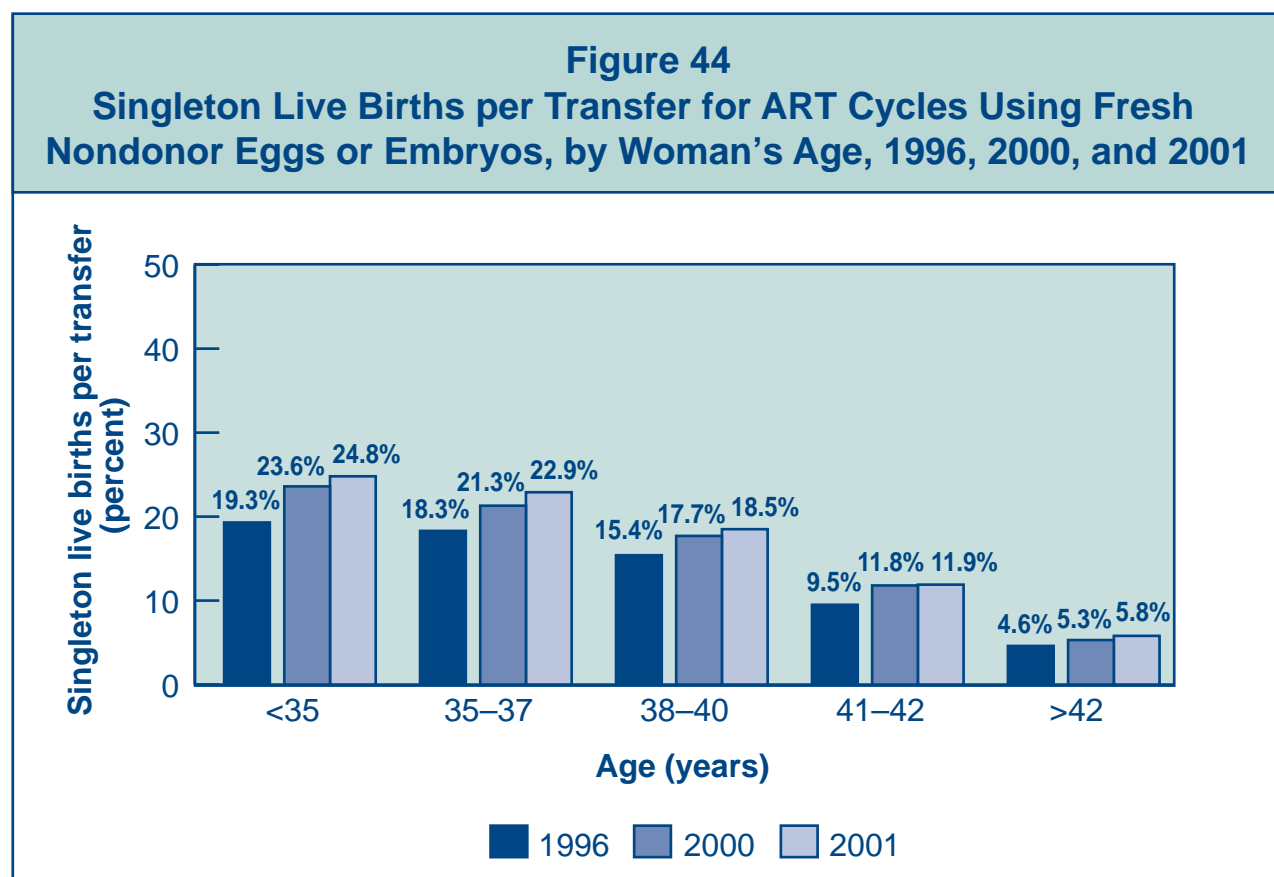
Between 2000 and 2001, the live birth rate increased 7% for women younger than 35, from 38.4% in 2000 to 41.1% in 2001. Likewise, over the same time period, live birth rates increased 6% among women 35–37, 5% for women 38–40, 1% for women 41–42, and 12% for women older than 42. The increase in live birth rates from 1996 to 2001 was 22% for women younger than 35, 21% for women 35–37, 18% for women 38–40, 26% for women 41–42, and 24% for women older than 42.



## 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 44 presents singleton live birth rates per transfer, by woman's age, for ART cycles using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos. Trends in singleton live birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the singleton live birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2001 singleton live birth rates with the 2000 singleton live birth rates). We also assessed the total change in singleton live birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) to 2001.

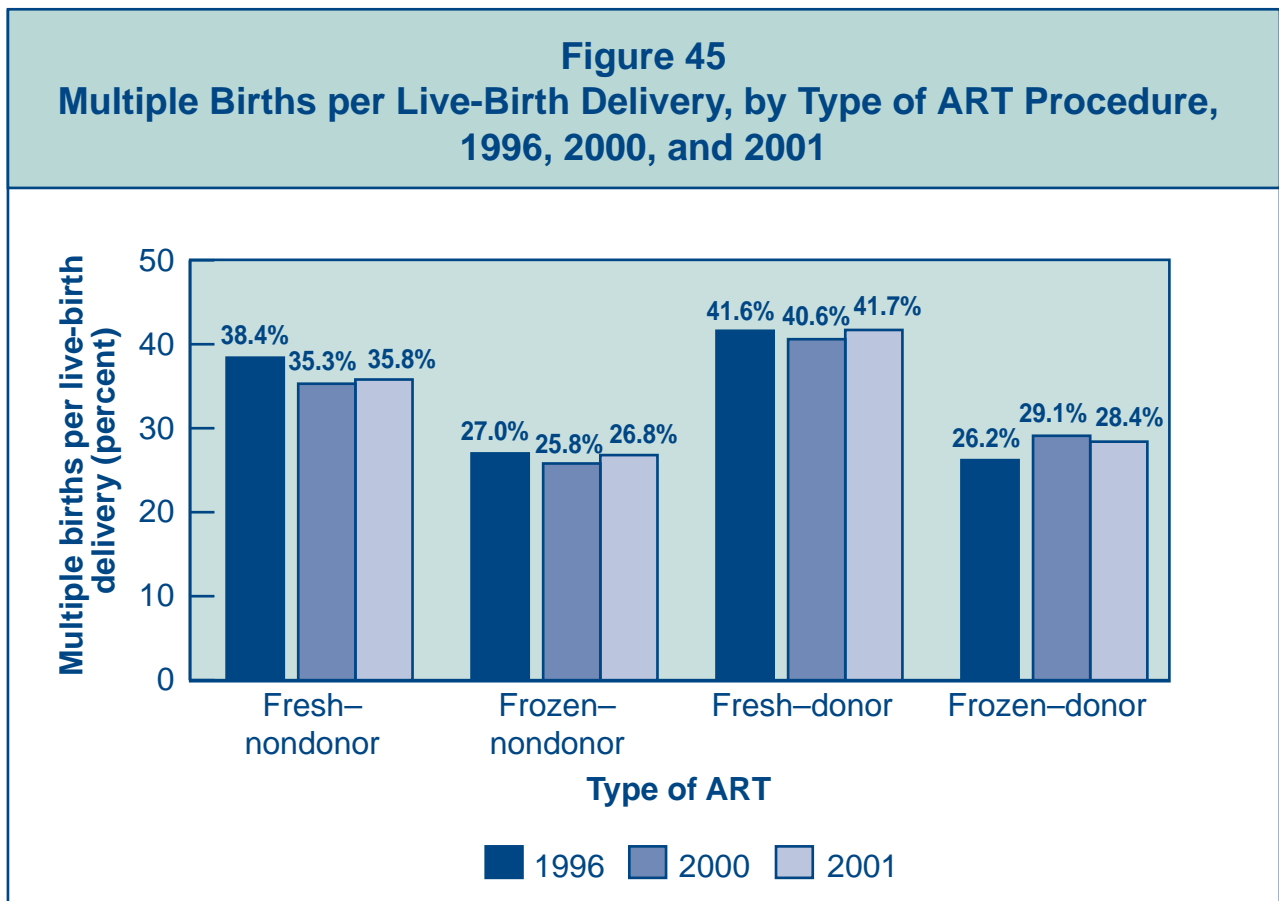
Between 2000 and 2001, the singleton live birth rate increased only slightly for all age groups. From 1996 to 2001, the singleton live birth rate for women younger than 35 increased 28%, from 19.3% in 1996 to 24.8% in 2001. Likewise, over the same time period live birth rates increased 25% for women 35–37; 20% for women 38–40; 25% for women 41–42; and 26% for women older than 42.





## Have multiple birth rates changed?

Multiple 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 45 shows multiple birth rates for the four primary types of ART cycles. Trends in multiple birth rates were considered in two ways. First, we assessed whether there was a change in the multiple birth rate over the previous year (that is, we compared the 2001 multiple birth rates with the 2000 multiple birth rates). We also assessed the total change in multiple birth rates from 1996 (the first full year of data collection) to 2001. Multiple birth rates have remained relatively stable since 1996.





# **2001 FERTILITY CLINIC TABLES**

National Summary  
and  
Fertility Clinic Reports



# INTRODUCTION TO FERTILITY CLINIC TABLES

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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 2001, 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 2001.*** Data for cycles started in 2001 could not be published until 2003 because the final outcomes of pregnancies conceived in December 2001 were not known until October 2002. 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 2001 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 page 459.
- ***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 2001 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 approximately 42%. 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 2001 were unstimulated. However, in a very few clinics, more than 10% 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 2001, the average number of embryos that a clinic transferred to women younger than age 35 ranged from one to five 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

- the quality of eggs.
- the quality of sperm (including motility and ability to penetrate the egg).
- the skill and competence of the treatment team.
- the 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 65.

## 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

1 Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		2 Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	98%	Tubal factor	9%
GIFT	1%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%
ZIFT	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%
Combination	<1%	Endometriosis	16%
		Uterine factor	<1%
		Male factor	23%
		Other factor	2%
		Unknown factor	3%
		<b>Multiple Factors:</b>	
		Female factors only	21%
		Female & male factors	15%

### 4 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

3 Data verified by X. Y. Zee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	5 Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>4A Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	161	45	27	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.6	29.2	26.7	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.4	20.0	14.8	1 / 5
6 (Confidence Interval)	(15.9–28.8)	(8.3–31.7)	(1.4–28.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.2	23.1	20.0	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.2	25.0	4 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	11.2	13.3	25.9	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.1	3.5	3.7	4.3
Average number of embryos transferred	48.9	3 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	8.5	2 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	58.3	4 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	55.2	3 / 8	3 / 6	0 / 1
<b>4B Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	3	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 17	1 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.0
<b>4C Donor Eggs</b>				
	Fresh Embryos		Frozen Embryos	
Number of transfers	13		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 13		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		4.0	

### 7 CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** ART Clinic of the United States

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 2001; 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 2001 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 2001. For example, if a clinic started a total of 50 cycles in 2001 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 2001 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 five

fresh-embryo cycles using nondonor eggs among women aged 41–42 years. Of these five cycles, two—or 40%—were successful. However, because of the small number of cycles, 40% is not a reliable success rate, so the success rate is presented as 2 / 5, meaning two out of five.

#### **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 4).

- **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 and the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology 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 babies (e.g., higher rates of caesarean section, prematurity, low birth weight, infant death) and the possibility of multifetal 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 babies 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 36 and 37 on pages 48 and 49).

## 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 71. The sample clinic table illustrates the decline in ART success rates among older women: 22.4% of cycles started in women younger than 35 resulted in live births, whereas only 14.8% of cycles started in women aged 38–40 resulted in a live birth.

## 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, pages 65–66.) 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 61–63.

For a more detailed explanation and examples of confidence intervals, see pages 459–460 in Appendix A.

## 7. Clinic services and profile

- **Current Name.** This name reflects name changes that may have occurred since 2001, whereas the clinic name at the top of the table was the name of the ART clinic as it existed in 2001. 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 2001. 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 2001, 354 of the 384 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), Reproductive Laboratory Accreditation Program
  - Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO)
  - New York State tissue bank program

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 SART. “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 accrediting organizations directly, as follows:

- CAP, 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.

## 2001 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99% <b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	<1% With ICSI	50% Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	<1% Unstimulated	<1% Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<b>Multiple Factors:</b>	
Combination	<1% Used gestational carrier	<1% Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	13%
		Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	17%
		Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	35,984	17,791	16,283	7,044
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies	40.6	34.4	26.2	17.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b</sup>	35.2	28.4	19.6	10.4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b</sup>	38.9	33.1	23.8	13.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b</sup>	41.1	35.1	25.4	14.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births	24.8	22.9	18.5	11.9
Percentage of cancellations	9.6	14.1	17.9	21.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins	33.1	28.6	22.7	14.5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more	8.1	7.8	6.2	2.9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b</sup>	39.7	34.7	27.2	17.9
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7,053	2,971	2,030	646
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b</sup>	26.0	23.3	19.4	15.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>d</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7,722		3,028	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b</sup>	47.0		27.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

Total number of reporting clinics: 384

Percentage of clinics that offer the following services:

Donor egg	89%	Gestational carriers	69%
Donor embryo	58%	Cryopreservation	98%
Single women	84%		

Clinic profile:

SART member	94%
Verified lab accreditation	
Yes	90%
No	5%
Pending	5%

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

<sup>b</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>c</sup> See page 23 for national summary statistics for women older than 42.

<sup>d</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	52%
				Male factor	7%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kathryn L. Honea, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	131	35	22	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.5	34.3	27.3	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	35.1 (26.9–43.3)	25.7 (11.2–40.2)	27.3 (8.7–45.9)	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3	27.3	6 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	27.3	6 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.1	18.2	3 / 19	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.7	5.7	13.6	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	26.3	3 / 12	3 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	22.8	2 / 12	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	52.2	3 / 9	3 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	15	3	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.7	2.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	33		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5		0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.2	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** ART 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 ALABAMA AT BIRMINGHAM  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	92%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	8%	With ICSI	23%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Michael P. Steinkampf, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	60	30	6	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.7	30.0	1 / 6	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.7	26.7	1 / 6	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(29.2–54.1)	(10.8–42.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.9	27.6	1 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.9	27.6	1 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.8	17.2	1 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.0	3.3	0 / 6	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.7	3.8	8.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.0	2 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.0	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	3 / 8	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5	2.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>	<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
Number of transfers	9	4		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	1.5		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Alabama at Birmingham

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	16%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	4%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by George T. Koulianos, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	71	29	20	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.3	31.0	15.0	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	35.2 (24.1–46.3)	24.1 (8.6–39.7)	5.0 (0.0–14.6)	1 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.1	29.2	5.0	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.1	29.2	1 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.7	20.8	0 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.9	17.2	0.0	4 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.9	4.2	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	20.0	2 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	24.0	2 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	7		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1			

**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?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	56%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	6%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Botros R. M. Rizk, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	17	9	3	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	7 / 17	2 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	7 / 17	2 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 17	2 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 17	2 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	7 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 7	2 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	2 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	6%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Randall Craig, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	81	34	47	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	49.4	41.2	36.2	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.9	38.2	29.8	8.3
(Confidence Interval)	(36.0–57.8)	(21.9–54.6)	(16.7–42.9)	(0.0–19.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.7	50.0	36.8	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	62.3	56.5	40.0	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.8	43.5	34.3	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	17.3	23.5	19.1	16.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	45.0	4 / 14	6 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.5	0 / 14	0 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	47.4	3 / 13	2 / 14	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26	8	11	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	1 / 8	4 / 11	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.4
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	33		26	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.4		38.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.6	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vladimir Troche, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	52	24	7	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.8	37.5	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	50.0 (36.4–63.6)	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.0	28.6	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.1	6 / 18	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	36.7	5 / 18	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.8	12.5	0 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	27.6	0 / 9	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	6.9	1 / 9	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	1 / 6	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.3	2.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		11	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Drew Moffitt, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	98	48	23	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.8	33.3	21.7	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	34.7 (25.3–44.1)	29.2 (16.3–42.0)	17.4 (1.9–32.9)	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.6	32.6	4 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	35.0	4 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.9	25.0	4 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.2	10.4	30.4	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.0	4 / 16	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	17.5	2 / 16	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.3	4 / 14	0 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	46	19	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.6	6 / 19	1 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	9		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 9		2 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.8	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	28%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	20%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	20%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sujatha Gunnala, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	8	5	6	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 8	1 / 5	2 / 6	2 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	4 / 8	1 / 5	2 / 6	2 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 8	1 / 3	2 / 6	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7	1 / 3	2 / 6	2 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4 / 7	1 / 3	2 / 6	2 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Southwest Fertility 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	5%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	32%
GIFT	34%	With ICSI	14%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	61%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jay S. Nemiro, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	92	44	49	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.8	31.8	20.4	13.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.2	22.7	14.3	9.1
(Confidence Interval)	(18.1–36.3)	(10.3–35.1)	(4.5–24.1)	(0.0–21.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.1	25.6	15.9	2 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.6	29.4	17.5	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.7	23.5	15.0	2 / 13
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.3	11.4	10.2	13.6
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.7	4.5	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	15.6	3 / 14	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	28.1	0 / 14	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	44.0	2 / 10	1 / 7	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		5.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	31		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.8		3 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7		4.0	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 SCOTTSDALE 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	34%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anita P. Singh, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	60	24	15	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	48.3	41.7	8 / 15	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.3	37.5	8 / 15	3 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–55.9)	(18.1–56.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.4	42.9	8 / 14	3 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	61.9	9 / 19	8 / 11	3 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	45.2	7 / 19	3 / 11	3 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.7	12.5	1 / 15	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	24.1	1 / 10	5 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.4	1 / 10	0 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	26.9	2 / 9	5 / 8	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	25	7	7	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.0	4 / 7	5 / 7	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	18		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		
9 / 18		6 / 12		
Average number of embryos transferred		Average number of embryos transferred		
2.0		2.7		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Mayo Clinic Scottsdale

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 & 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	21%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Timothy J. Gelety, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	48	22	28	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	27.1	31.8	21.4	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	18.8 (7.7–29.8)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	17.9 (3.7–32.0)	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.0	4 / 17	22.7	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.1	4 / 17	22.7	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	12.8	2 / 17	18.2	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.3	22.7	21.4	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 13	2 / 7	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 9	2 / 4	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	22	11	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.7	2 / 11	1 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	5.3	4.9	4.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	9		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		
1 / 9		3 / 12		
Average number of embryos transferred		Average number of embryos transferred		
4.2		5.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Arizona Center for Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**ART LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY PHYSICIANS, INC.**  
**THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Scot Hutchison, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	22	13	7	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.4	5 / 13	3 / 7	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.4	5 / 13	3 / 7	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(16.3–56.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.4	5 / 13	3 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.1	5 / 13	3 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.6	4 / 13	2 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8	2 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 8	1 / 5	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	5	5	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		3.6	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** ART Laboratory, University Physicians, Inc., The University of Arizona

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

## INTRA VAGINAL CULTURE FERTILIZATION PROGRAM OF ARKANSAS LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	19%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	0%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Francisco Batres, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	15	5	1	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 11	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	1.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Intra Vaginal Culture Fertilization Program of Arkansas

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 ARKANSAS FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES IVF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A comparison of clinic success rates may not be meaningful because patient medical characteristics and treatment approaches vary from clinic to clinic. For more details about this, along with information on how to interpret the statistics in this table, see pages 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	22%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dean M. Moutos, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	152	38	34	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.0	28.9	26.5	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.7	28.9	17.6	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(36.8–52.6)	(14.5–43.4)	(4.8–30.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.3	36.7	24.0	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.6	39.3	25.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.0	28.6	25.0	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.3	21.1	26.5	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	43.4	3 / 11	0 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.6	1 / 11	1 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	41.2	3 / 11	0 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	32	11	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.9	3 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences IVF

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	17%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	25%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Brian C. Su, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	14	12	9	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	6 / 14	3 / 12	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	5 / 14	3 / 12	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 12	3 / 10	3 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 11	3 / 8	3 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	5 / 11	0 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 14	2 / 12	1 / 9	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.8	3.7	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6	3 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6	0 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	3 / 3	2 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.0	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ryszard J. Chetkowski, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	17	22	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	15.0	7 / 17	13.6	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	5 / 17	4.5 (0.0–13.2)	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.0	5 / 16	1 / 16	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.0	5 / 15	1 / 16	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	5.0	2 / 15	1 / 16	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 17	27.3	2 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3	3 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3	3 / 5	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	4	7	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 4	0 / 4	1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	2.3	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	20		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.0		4 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.1	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	21%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Sam Najmabadi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	33	16	35	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	75.8	5 / 16	31.4	3 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	48.5 (31.4–65.5)	3 / 16	17.1 (4.7–29.6)	3 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.6	3 / 16	23.1	3 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.6	3 / 16	23.1	3 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	38.7	2 / 16	19.2	3 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.1	0 / 16	25.7	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	12.0	0 / 5	3 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.0	1 / 5	0 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 16	1 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	2	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.5	4.5	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		6.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Reproductive Health & Gynecology

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	27%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	24%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hal Danzer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	39	22	42	28
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	56.4	59.1	40.5	28.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.8	54.5	31.0	25.0
(Confidence Interval)	(38.2–69.5)	(33.7–75.4)	(17.0–44.9)	(9.0–41.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.8	54.5	31.0	25.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.8	57.1	34.2	31.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	40.5	38.1	21.1	27.3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.4	4 / 13	4 / 17	2 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.1	2 / 13	2 / 17	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	4 / 12	5 / 13	1 / 7
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	7	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	2 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0	2.3	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark W. Surrey, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	49	40	53	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	59.2	47.5	35.8	31.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	55.1	42.5	26.4	31.8
(Confidence Interval)	(41.2–69.0)	(27.2–57.8)	(14.5–38.3)	(12.4–51.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	57.4	43.6	30.4	7 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	60.0	45.9	32.6	7 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	42.2	27.0	25.6	5 / 16
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.1	2.5	13.2	22.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	27.6	7 / 19	6 / 19	2 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.4	1 / 19	1 / 19	1 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	29.6	7 / 17	3 / 14	2 / 7
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	6	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.7	5.0	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 MEDICAL 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	26%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	3%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	8%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Michael Kamrava, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	22	12	10	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	27.3	0 / 12	2 / 10	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	0 / 12	1 / 10	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	18.2	0 / 12	1 / 9	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	18.2	0 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.2	0 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 12	1 / 10	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	2.5	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6		0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4		0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		6.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	11		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 11		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	6.9		1.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** West Coast Infertility Medical Clinic, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	5%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by C. Terence Lee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	18	17	15	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	6 / 18	4 / 17	4 / 15	3 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	6 / 18	3 / 17	3 / 15	2 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 15	3 / 12	3 / 11	2 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 14	3 / 11	3 / 11	2 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 14	1 / 11	0 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3 / 18	5 / 17	4 / 15	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.3	3.5	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 6	2 / 4	3 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 6	2 / 3	3 / 3	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	5	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	1 / 5		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6		1.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	1		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility Care of Orange County

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	22%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by H. Michael Synn, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	44	20	18	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.8	25.0	1 / 18	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	20.5 (8.5–32.4)	20.0 (2.5–37.5)	1 / 18	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.7	4 / 13	1 / 9	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.3	4 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.2	1 / 11	0 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	20.5	35.0	9 / 18	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 14	2 / 5	1 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9	3 / 4	1 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Central California IVF, Women's Specialty and Fertility Center

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	29%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	11%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Christo Zouves, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	106	75	78	44
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.7	33.3	33.3	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.1	26.7	28.2	11.4
(Confidence Interval)	(39.5–58.6)	(16.7–36.7)	(18.2–38.2)	(2.0–20.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.0	27.4	29.3	12.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.5	27.4	30.6	12.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.2	20.5	22.2	10.3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.8	2.7	3.8	9.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	49.2	16.0	23.1	3 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	20.3	12.0	7.7	0 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	65.4	25.0	27.3	1 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	27	22	10	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.7	18.2	2 / 10	4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	54		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0		31.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		4.6	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**GIL N. MILEIKOWSKY, M.D.**  
**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 61–70.

2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor 20%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 7%	Other factor 20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 0%
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier 0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
			Endometriosis 10%
			Female factors only 25%
			Uterine factor 0%
			Female & male factors 15%
			Male factor 0%

2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES		Data verified by Gil N. Mileikowsky, M.D.			
Type of Cycle	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of cycles	4	3	3	2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.0	3.5	7.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 1			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 1	0 / 1			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	1 / 1			
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers	1	3	0	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>					
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
	Number of transfers		1		
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE					
<b>Current Name:</b> Gil N. Mileikowsky, M.D.					
Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David G. Diaz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	118	50	30	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	49.2	44.0	23.3	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.7	36.0	20.0	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(31.8–49.5)	(22.7–49.3)	(5.7–34.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.1	38.3	24.0	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.4	39.1	27.3	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.0	21.7	13.6	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.4	6.0	16.7	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.8	40.9	3 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.3	9.1	1 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	43.8	8 / 18	3 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	34	9	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	14.7	1 / 9	0 / 9	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, M.D., PH.D.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	7%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	23%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Kathleen L. Kornafel, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	21	14	11	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.9	5 / 14	4 / 11	4 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.1	4 / 14	3 / 11	2 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(17.3–58.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.1	4 / 14	3 / 11	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 19	4 / 13	3 / 10	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4 / 19	3 / 13	2 / 10	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 14	0 / 11	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.0	3.6	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 8	1 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	2	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6	0 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5		7.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 9		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9		3.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Kathleen L. Kornafel, M.D., Ph.D.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

## MARIN FERTILITY 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sae H. Sohn, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	11	6	12	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 11	3 / 6	5 / 12	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	4 / 11	2 / 6	4 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 11	2 / 6	4 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 11	2 / 6	4 / 11	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 11	0 / 6	2 / 11	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 12	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.8	2.9	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4	2 / 3	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	2 / 2	2 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	2.0	5.0	5.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	14		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 14		3 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.3	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Advanced Fertility Associates Medical Group

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	18%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ilene E. Hatch, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	19	24	20
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.0	9 / 19	37.5	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.0	8 / 19	29.2	15.0
(Confidence Interval)	(14.1–55.9)		(11.0–47.4)	(0.0–30.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 19	8 / 19	29.2	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 15	8 / 17	31.8	3 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 15	5 / 17	4.5	2 / 13
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.0	0 / 19	0.0	30.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	4 / 9	4 / 9	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	0 / 9	2 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7	3 / 8	6 / 7	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	3	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.0	2.7	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.3		

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**LA JOLLA IVF  
SMOTRICH CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE ENHANCEMENT  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	20%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	14%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	6%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by David B. Smotrich, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	9	15	12	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 9	3 / 15	1 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 9	2 / 15	1 / 12	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	2 / 13	1 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	2 / 13	1 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 9	0 / 13	1 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 9	2 / 15	2 / 12	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	4.6	4.5	4.0	5.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 2	1 / 3	1 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	2 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	3	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 3		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.7		4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	30		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.0		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3		4.5	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** La Jolla IVF, Smotrich Center for Reproductive Enhancement

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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—SAN DIEGO 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	23%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by V. Gabriel Garzo, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	61	31	34	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	49.2	48.4	26.5	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	44.3 (31.8–56.7)	41.9 (24.6–59.3)	23.5 (9.3–37.8)	2 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.1	44.8	28.6	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.9	44.8	29.6	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	36.5	27.6	29.6	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.8	6.5	17.6	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.4	4.1	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	26.7	5 / 15	2 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.3	0 / 15	0 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	29.6	5 / 13	0 / 8	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	7	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 12	3 / 7	0 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	35		24	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	62.9		45.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		3.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Partners—San Diego

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel H. Wood, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	31	9	6	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.6	5 / 9	3 / 6	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	45.2 (27.6–62.7)	4 / 9	3 / 6	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.8	4 / 8	3 / 5	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.0	4 / 8	3 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.0	2 / 8	2 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.1	1 / 9	1 / 6	4 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 16	3 / 5	2 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	0 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 14	2 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	0	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 7		1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9		4.5	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	31		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	71.0		6 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		4.1	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	82%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	42%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	<1%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey S. Rakoff, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	35	25	20	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	28.6	32.0	20.0	0 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.9	24.0	20.0	0 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(8.9–36.8)	(7.3–40.7)	(2.5–37.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.2	30.0	4 / 15	0 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.2	30.0	4 / 15	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.2	20.0	2 / 15	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.7	20.0	25.0	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.8	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 10	2 / 8	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 10	0 / 8	1 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 8	2 / 6	2 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	5	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8	0 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.4	2.0	1.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	16		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 16		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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



## THE ZARUTSKIE FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINE INSTITUTE 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	57%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul W. Zarutskie, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	39	29	37	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.9	37.9	24.3	3 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (18.5–48.1)	31.0 (14.2–47.9)	21.6 (8.4–34.9)	2 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.1	36.0	25.0	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.4	40.9	27.6	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.2	22.7	13.8	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.7	13.8	13.5	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 14	1 / 11	4 / 9	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 14	3 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 13	4 / 9	4 / 8	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	9	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 6	1 / 9	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	3.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 6		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		4.5	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** The Zarutskie Fertility and Endocrine 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John D. Jacobson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	47	28	26	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.1	28.6	30.8	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.6	28.6	23.1	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(28.4–56.7)	(11.8–45.3)	(6.9–39.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	40.0	30.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	8 / 19	30.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	40.0	4 / 19	30.0	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.9	28.6	23.1	4 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.4	3.7	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.0	2 / 8	0 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2 / 8	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	20.0	4 / 8	0 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	90%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	10%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bill Yee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	71	50	76	45
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	54.9	32.0	17.1	11.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.9	28.0	13.2	6.7
(Confidence Interval)	(36.3–59.5)	(15.6–40.4)	(5.6–20.8)	(0.0–14.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.0	31.8	20.0	10.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	55.7	32.6	20.8	11.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	41.0	20.9	12.5	7.4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.3	12.0	34.2	37.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	23.1	6 / 16	3 / 13	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.1	0 / 16	2 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	26.5	5 / 14	4 / 10	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	15	8	10	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 15	1 / 8	1 / 10	3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.9	3.3	3.9
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		16	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		6 / 16	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		
		3.4		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 CALIFORNIA–LOS ANGELES  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	30%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	27%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	11%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Joseph C. Gambone, D.O., M.P.H.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	37	21	37	31
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	27.0	23.8	16.2	0.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	18.9 (6.3–31.5)	23.8 (5.6–42.0)	13.5 (2.5–24.5)	0.0 (0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.2	5 / 18	15.6	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.9	5 / 18	16.1	0 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.6	2 / 18	12.9	0 / 16
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.8	14.3	13.5	25.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 10	1 / 5	2 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 7	3 / 5	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	8	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8	1 / 8	2 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 8		0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.8	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of California–Los Angeles, 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	20%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	6%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	6%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Richard J. Paulson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	30	27	18	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.7	33.3	3 / 18	22.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	33.3	2 / 18	18.2
(Confidence Interval)	(16.5–50.2)	(15.6–51.1)		(2.1–34.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.7	37.5	2 / 16	4 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.0	37.5	2 / 15	4 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	14.8	33.3	1 / 15	4 / 15
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.7	11.1	2 / 18	27.3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.8	4.9	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	7 / 11	0 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 11	2 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 10	1 / 9	1 / 2	0 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	4	9	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5	1 / 4	1 / 9	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.5	3.7	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	48		25	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.2		24.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.9	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Southern California, Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	4%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	23%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Beth A. Ary, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	12	8	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	60.0	5 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	55.0 (33.2–76.8)	5 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	55.0	5 / 12	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	55.0	5 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.0	3 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 12	0 / 8	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	4.0	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 12	2 / 5	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 11	2 / 5	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	0	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3		2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		2.8	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	21		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.1		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		3.0	

### 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?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert E. Anderson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	72	52	35	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	48.6	34.6	22.9	12.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.8	28.8	14.3	4.0
(Confidence Interval)	(34.3–57.3)	(16.5–41.2)	(2.7–25.9)	(0.0–11.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	32.6	18.5	1 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.6	33.3	18.5	1 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.4	17.8	18.5	0 / 17
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.3	11.5	22.9	24.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	37.1	7 / 18	0 / 8	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	17.1	4 / 18	0 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	54.5	7 / 15	0 / 5	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	21	8	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	14.3	4 / 8	5 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		12	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		5 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**NORTHRIDGE CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE  
NORTHRIDGE, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jirair B. Konialian, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	40	19	24	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	32.5	3 / 19	4.2	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.5	2 / 19	4.2	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(18.0–47.0)		(0.0–12.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.1	2 / 17	1 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.1	2 / 16	1 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.2	2 / 16	1 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.5	2 / 19	25.0	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1		1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		5.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	22		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		5.5	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61-70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	25%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	40%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	5%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Darush Mohyi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35-37	38-40	41-42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	4	0	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 4		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4		0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		7.0	7.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		5.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	3		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3		0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		3.9	

### 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?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard J. Schmidt, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	74	39	43	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.5	38.5	27.9	0 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	32.4 (21.8–43.1)	35.9 (20.8–51.0)	20.9 (8.8–33.1)	0 / 16
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.8	48.3	28.1	0 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	48.3	30.0	0 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.8	34.5	23.3	0 / 13
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.5	25.6	25.6	3 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	4 / 15	3 / 12	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.0	0 / 15	1 / 12	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	4 / 14	2 / 9	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10	6	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	2.5	2.0	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	32		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.6		3 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.7	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John G. Wilcox, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	412	233	251	138
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.1	33.9	25.5	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.5	27.9	18.7	10.9
(Confidence Interval)	(28.9–38.1)	(22.1–33.7)	(13.9–23.6)	(5.7–16.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.6	31.6	20.7	12.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.8	33.0	21.6	13.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.4	21.8	16.5	12.2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.8	11.6	9.6	12.3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	26.1	24.1	21.9	17.4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.4	10.1	7.8	4.3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	39.1	33.8	23.4	1 / 15
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	86	36	38	17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.2	16.7	10.5	4 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.2
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		87	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		29.9		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	42%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bill Yee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	38	43	72	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.8	51.2	33.3	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.6	41.9	27.8	14.3
(Confidence Interval)	(16.8–46.4)	(27.1–56.6)	(17.4–38.1)	(2.7–25.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	46.2	34.5	18.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	46.2	34.5	18.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.0	17.9	27.6	11.1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.3	9.3	19.4	22.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	4.3	4.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 14	36.4	25.0	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 14	18.2	4.2	1 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 12	11 / 18	20.0	2 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	24	12	15	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.8	6 / 12	3 / 15	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.8	3.4	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	42		24	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0		25.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.3	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carlos E. Soto-Albors, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	149	84	79	31
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.0	47.6	41.8	22.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.6	35.7	30.4	9.7
(Confidence Interval)	(37.6–53.6)	(25.5–46.0)	(20.2–40.5)	(0.0–20.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.2	38.5	32.0	11.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.3	39.0	32.4	12.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.3	28.6	18.9	8.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.4	7.1	5.1	16.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.1	22.5	30.3	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.2	5.0	9.1	1 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	42.6	26.7	41.7	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	38	23	9	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.6	13.0	2 / 9	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	2.8	4.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	63		38	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	60.3		28.9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.3	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	17%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Stephen P. Boyers, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	13	20	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	35.0	1 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 13	35.0	1 / 11	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)		(14.1–55.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 11	7 / 17	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 11	7 / 17	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 11	4 / 17	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	15.0	5 / 11	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.8	5.0	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 2	3 / 7	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	1 / 7	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 2	3 / 7	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	1	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	6.0	2.0	3.0	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		5.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	57%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	3%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward J. Ramirez, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	16	9	11	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	8 / 16	1 / 9	5 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	8 / 16	1 / 9	2 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 16	1 / 8	2 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 14	1 / 7	2 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	5 / 14	1 / 7	1 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 11	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8	0 / 1	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	6.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	7		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 7		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1		4.3	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** The Fertility and Gynecology Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 INSTITUTE 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	94%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven A. Brody, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	27	22	19	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.6	45.5	8 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.4	31.8	4 / 19	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(25.7–63.2)	(12.4–51.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.4	33.3	4 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.2	35.0	4 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.9	35.0	4 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	4.5	0 / 19	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.9	3.5	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	7 / 15	1 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 15	0 / 10	0 / 8	1 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 12	0 / 7	0 / 4	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	7.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Advanced Fertility Institute

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	21%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Arlene J. Morales, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	26	16	13	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	23.1	2 / 16	1 / 13	0 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	23.1 (6.9–39.3)	2 / 16	1 / 13	0 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.0	2 / 13	1 / 9	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 16	2 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	5 / 16	1 / 12	1 / 8	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	23.1	3 / 16	4 / 13	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0		2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0		0	
Average number of embryos transferred	0		0	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**MINH N. HO, M.D., F.A.C.O.G.**  
**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 61-70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis					
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%	
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	23%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Minh N. Ho, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35-37	38-40	41-42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	12	4	4	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	8 / 12	0 / 4	2 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	6 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 12	0 / 3	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 12	0 / 3	1 / 4	1 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.7	4.0	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8		1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 8		0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6		0 / 1	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	4.0	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	4		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Minh N. Ho, M.D., F.A.C.O.G., XPert Fertility Care of California

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Benito Villanueva, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	32	21	21	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	12.5	19.0	9.5	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	9.4 (0.0–19.5)	14.3 (0.0–29.3)	4.8 (0.0–13.9)	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	11.1	3 / 19	1 / 18	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	11.5	3 / 18	1 / 18	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	11.5	1 / 18	1 / 18	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.6	9.5	14.3	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	2.5	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**INFERTILITY CLINIC  
NAVAL MEDICAL CENTER, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	42%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	17%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Larry R. Laufer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	49	21	22	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.9	57.1	22.7	5 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	34.7 (21.4–48.0)	42.9 (21.7–64.0)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	3 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.5	9 / 17	19.0	3 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.5	9 / 17	19.0	3 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.0	4 / 17	19.0	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.3	19.0	4.5	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.6	5 / 12	1 / 5	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	14.3	1 / 12	0 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 17	5 / 9	0 / 4	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	4	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 17	0 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.8	4.6	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Infertility Clinic, Naval Medical Center, San Diego

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	18%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William P. Hummel, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	73	46	30	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.5	39.1	30.0	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.0	30.4	26.7	2 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(25.9–48.1)	(17.1–43.7)	(10.8–42.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.7	34.1	30.8	2 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.9	35.0	32.0	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.3	35.0	20.0	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.8	10.9	13.3	1 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	22.6	2 / 18	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.2	0 / 18	1 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	25.9	0 / 14	3 / 8	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	22	13	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.4	2 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.1	4.1	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	46		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	65.2		8 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.5	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## FERTILITY ASSOCIATES OF THE BAY AREA 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven L. Katz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	35	24	20	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	60.0	29.2	50.0	2 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.4	25.0	45.0	2 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(34.9–68.0)	(7.7–42.3)	(23.2–66.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.9	28.6	9 / 19	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.9	28.6	9 / 19	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.4	14.3	9 / 19	2 / 14
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.9	12.5	5.0	1 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.6	1 / 7	0 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.5	2 / 7	0 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 18	3 / 6	0 / 9	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	35		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	65.7		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.6	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility Associates of the 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**SIMON R. HENDERSON, M.D.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	18%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	24%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	21%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	4%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Simon R. Henderson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	8	8	13	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8	1 / 8	3 / 13	2 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	0 / 8	0 / 8	2 / 13	2 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 7	2 / 12	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 6	2 / 12	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 6	2 / 12	0 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 8	1 / 8	1 / 13	9 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	5.9	5.8	7.3	8.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 3	2 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 2	2 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	3 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	6.0	4.8	3.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3		4.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Simon R. Henderson, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**SAN FRANCISCO FERTILITY CENTERS**  
**PACIFIC FERTILITY CENTER/SAN FRANCISCO CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b> With ICSI 53% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier <1%	Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%		Diminished ovarian reserve	28%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%		Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	9%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
			Male factor	17%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Philip E. Chenette, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	246	192	185	103
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	32.5	31.8	26.5	22.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.5	27.6	21.1	15.5
(Confidence Interval)	(24.7–36.2)	(21.3–33.9)	(15.2–27.0)	(8.5–22.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.2	31.2	24.4	18.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.9	32.7	25.2	19.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.9	17.3	20.6	15.9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.1	11.5	13.5	15.5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.5	24.6	16.3	8.7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	6.3	19.7	6.1	8.7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.3	47.2	17.9	3 / 16
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	91	62	37	12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.5	24.2	27.0	0 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.9
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	202		96	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5		33.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.8	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** San Francisco Fertility Centers, Pacific Fertility Center/San Francisco 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 CALIFORNIA–SAN FRANCISCO  
IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	13%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Victor Y. Fujimoto, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	78	56	50	31
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	28.2	30.4	36.0	12.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.1	21.4	26.0	12.9
(Confidence Interval)	(13.7–32.4)	(10.7–32.2)	(13.8–38.2)	(1.1–24.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	25.5	30.2	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.1	27.3	32.5	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.2	11.4	22.5	10.7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.7	16.1	14.0	9.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.4	10 / 17	4 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 17	1 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 18	7 / 12	4 / 13	1 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	55	24	21	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.1	25.0	23.8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	28		18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.6		4 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.9	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	21%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by G. David Adamson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	169	98	111	44
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.0	38.8	29.7	6.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.2	32.7	17.1	6.8
(Confidence Interval)	(20.5–33.9)	(23.4–41.9)	(10.1–24.1)	(0.0–14.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.9	38.1	20.2	9.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.3	39.0	20.7	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.4	29.3	15.2	10.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.9	14.3	15.3	29.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	22.4	28.9	12.1	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.2	2.6	6.1	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	25.0	5 / 19	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	29	11	11	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.7	1 / 11	2 / 11	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, M.D.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	52%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	3%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	11	13	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	20.0	2 / 11	1 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	20.0 (2.5–37.5)	1 / 11	1 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 17	1 / 10	1 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 16	1 / 9	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.0	1 / 11	2 / 13	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 4	0 / 2	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4	0 / 1	1 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.

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

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Louis N. Weckstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	248	141	171	61
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	38.7	34.0	29.2	16.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.1	28.4	21.6	11.5
(Confidence Interval)	(27.2–38.9)	(20.9–35.8)	(15.5–27.8)	(3.5–19.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.3	33.3	26.4	13.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.3	34.5	26.8	13.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.8	19.0	21.7	9.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.3	14.9	18.1	14.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.5	33.3	20.0	4 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.2	12.5	8.0	1 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.8	45.0	18.9	2 / 7
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	60	40	23	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.3	32.5	30.4	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.4
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	117		52	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.4		30.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.3	

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE/CFP  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	4%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	24%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Richard P. Marrs, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	60	65	89	76
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.3	32.3	19.1	11.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.7	29.2	14.6	1.3
(Confidence Interval)	(15.5–37.9)	(18.2–40.3)	(7.3–21.9)	(0.0–3.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.2	33.3	18.1	2.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.4	34.5	18.8	2.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.7	25.5	15.9	2.3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.7	12.3	19.1	34.2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	20.0	33.3	4 / 17	0 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	25.0	4.8	0 / 17	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 16	5 / 19	2 / 13	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	23	25	23	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	13.0	16.0	26.1	1 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	75		68	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.3		14.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.3	

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 GYN & 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	3%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	31%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ingrid A. Rodi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	12	24	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.0	3 / 12	29.2	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.0	2 / 12	20.8	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(0.0–30.6)		(4.6–37.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 16	2 / 11	25.0	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 16	2 / 11	25.0	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	1 / 11	15.0	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	20.0	1 / 12	16.7	4 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	2.6	4.1	5.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 6	1 / 3	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 7	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 2	2 / 5	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 4	2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0	3.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	12		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 12		2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		2.7	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Parker–Rosenman–Rodi GYN & 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**NORTH BAY FERTILITY CENTER, INC.  
SANTA ROSA, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	14%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Steven T. Dodge, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	33	24	24	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.4	29.2	12.5	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	36.4 (20.0–52.8)	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	8.3 (0.0–19.4)	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.4	25.0	8.7	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.4	26.1	9.1	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.3	17.4	9.1	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	4.2	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 13	2 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 12	2 / 6	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	7	8	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 12	0 / 7	2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.3	2.8	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	22		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5		3 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, M.D.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	14%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Tina B. Koopersmith, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	9	13	14	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	3 / 9	5 / 13	4 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 9	4 / 13	2 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8	4 / 12	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8	4 / 12	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 8	4 / 12	1 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	1 / 13	0 / 14	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.6	2.9	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 4	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	1.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	5		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		
3 / 5		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		Average number of embryos transferred		
2.4		3.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Valley Center for Reproductive Health, Tina Koopersmith, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 STANFORD, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	23%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Amin A. Milki, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	243	196	198	121
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.9	23.5	20.2	15.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.5	19.4	15.7	9.1
(Confidence Interval)	(20.0–31.0)	(13.9–24.9)	(10.6–20.7)	(4.0–14.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.2	20.7	17.4	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.4	22.4	18.8	11.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.7	14.7	12.1	9.4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.5	6.1	10.1	9.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	29.3	32.6	32.5	2 / 19
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.3	6.5	7.5	2 / 19
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.5	34.2	35.5	2 / 11
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	47	41	25	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.1	7.3	8.0	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.6
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	64		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.6		0 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		1.9	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Stanford University IVF/ART Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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/BEN-OZER 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 61–70.

2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	93%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor 7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 82%	Other factor 8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 15%
Combination	7%	Used gestational carrier 2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
			Female factors only 15%
			Female & male factors 15%
			Endometriosis 2%
			Uterine factor 2%
			Male factor 15%

2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES		Data verified by Michael Vermesh, M.D.			
Type of Cycle	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of cycles	97	65	49	31	
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	64.9	46.2	42.9	51.6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.5	41.5	30.6	32.3	
(Confidence Interval)	(38.5–58.4)	(29.6–53.5)	(17.7–43.5)	(15.8–48.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.5	41.5	30.6	32.3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.5	41.5	31.3	33.3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.8	24.6	25.0	23.3	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	23.8	33.3	9.5	5 / 16	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	17.5	16.7	4.8	0 / 16	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.8	40.7	3 / 15	3 / 10	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers	15	17	5	6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 15	4 / 17	3 / 5	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.2	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>					
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
<b>Donor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers	37		18		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.5		4 / 18		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.4		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE					
<b>Current Name:</b> The Center for Fertility and Gynecology, Vermesh/Ben-Ozer 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.)

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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, JEFFREY STEINBERG, M.D., INC.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis						
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	4%		
GIFT	0%		With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	1%		Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	11%	Endometriosis	4%		Female factors only
				Uterine factor	15%	Female & male factors		21%
				Male factor	22%			

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jeffrey M. Steinberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	38	10	20	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.0	4 / 10	40.0	3 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	47.4 (31.5–63.2)	4 / 10	5.0 (0.0–14.6)	3 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.6	4 / 9	1 / 19	3 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	4 / 9	1 / 19	3 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.8	2 / 9	0 / 19	3 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.6	1 / 10	5.0	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 19	2 / 4	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3 / 19	0 / 4	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 18	2 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.7		4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	12		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 12		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7		4.2	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** The Fertility Institutes, Jeffrey Steinberg, M.D., 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul M. Greenberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	15	8	9	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	11 / 15	5 / 8	3 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	10 / 15	5 / 8	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	10 / 15	5 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	10 / 15	5 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	7 / 15	1 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 15	0 / 8	3 / 9	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 11	3 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10	4 / 5	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.5	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Infertility and Gynecology Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rifaat Salem, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	128	57	72	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.5	38.6	27.8	36.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.3	33.3	23.6	24.0
(Confidence Interval)	(29.9–46.7)	(21.1–45.6)	(13.8–33.4)	(7.3–40.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.2	35.2	25.8	26.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.5	35.8	27.0	27.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.8	20.8	15.9	18.2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.3	5.3	8.3	8.0
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	4.2	5.1	5.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	29.8	27.3	30.0	2 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	15.8	9.1	10.0	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	44.9	8 / 19	7 / 17	2 / 6
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10	6	7	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 10	1 / 6	2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.5	4.7	4.6	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		5 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## SAN ANTONIO FERTILITY CENTER UPLAND, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	22%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hans Davidson, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	18	8	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 18	2 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	4 / 18	1 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 16	1 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 16	0 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 18	0 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	3.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 4	1 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	1 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** San Antonio Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	27%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Deborah L. Smith, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	57	18	19	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.9	2 / 18	3 / 19	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	40.4 (27.6–53.1)	2 / 18	0 / 19	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.2	2 / 16	0 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.0	2 / 16	0 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	34.0	1 / 16	0 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.8	2 / 18	7 / 19	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	4.0	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	16.0	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	16.0	1 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	26.1	1 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	25	13	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	6 / 13	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers	18	14	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 18	3 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7		

**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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

## COLORADO SPRINGS CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric H. Silverstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	25	6	11	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.0	2 / 6	4 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	40.0 (20.8–59.2)	2 / 6	3 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	2 / 6	3 / 10	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.7	2 / 5	3 / 10	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	33.3	1 / 5	1 / 10	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 6	1 / 11	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 10	1 / 2	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 10	1 / 2	2 / 3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 6	0 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0		3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	2		0	
	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Eric H. Silverstein, M.D., Professional LLC dba Colorado Springs 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 OF SOUTHERN 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 61–70.

## 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	67%
				Male factor	5%		

## 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul C. Magarelli, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	66	14	30	13
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	24.2	4 / 14	23.3	1 / 13
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.7	3 / 14	10.0	1 / 13
(Confidence Interval)	(10.1–29.3)		(0.0–20.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.2	3 / 10	12.5	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.1	3 / 8	13.6	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	12.5	0 / 8	4.5	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.2	4 / 14	20.0	4 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 16	3 / 4	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	0 / 4	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 13	3 / 3	2 / 3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	2	2	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		

## CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center of Southern Colorado

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	19%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	7%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel E. Alexander, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	102	51	49	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.3	23.5	16.3	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	30.4 (21.5–39.3)	15.7 (5.7–25.7)	14.3 (4.5–24.1)	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	17.0	20.6	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.0	17.8	23.3	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.6	11.1	13.3	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.8	7.8	30.6	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.6	2 / 12	3 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 12	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	29.0	3 / 8	3 / 7	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	39	15	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.4	4 / 15	0 / 4	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.6	1.5	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	34		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	61.8		7 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.3	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William B. Schoolcraft, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	221	121	108	48
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	66.1	64.5	41.7	45.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	58.4	52.9	32.4	20.8
(Confidence Interval)	(51.9–64.9)	(44.0–61.8)	(23.6–41.2)	(9.3–32.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	60.3	53.8	36.1	24.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	60.6	54.2	36.8	24.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.7	29.7	23.2	19.5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.2	1.7	10.2	14.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	39.7	42.3	24.4	18.2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	15.8	12.8	22.2	4.5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	54.3	45.3	37.1	2 / 10
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	42	26	14	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.4	38.5	6 / 14	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.8	3.9	2.8
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	197		56	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	70.6		33.9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.6	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	34%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin E. Bachus, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	25	12	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.0	6 / 12	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	36.0 (17.2–54.8)	6 / 12	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	6 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.9	6 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.7	2 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.0	0 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 9	4 / 6	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce H. Albrecht, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	102	47	49	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.2	40.4	42.9	4 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	30.4 (21.5–39.3)	36.2 (22.4–49.9)	32.7 (19.5–45.8)	1 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	45.9	39.0	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	45.9	39.0	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.6	35.1	29.3	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.7	21.3	16.3	3 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	26.2	3 / 19	33.3	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.5	1 / 19	4.8	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	32.3	4 / 17	4 / 16	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.0	3.0	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	22%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by John C. Nulsen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	300	191	173	81
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	45.0	36.6	24.3	24.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.0	29.3	15.6	14.8
(Confidence Interval)	(33.5–44.5)	(22.9–35.8)	(10.2–21.0)	(7.1–22.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.8	38.9	23.3	21.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.8	39.4	24.1	21.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.0	30.3	21.4	12.5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.7	24.6	32.9	29.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	37.8	21.4	19.0	20.0
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.2	5.7	0.0	10.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3	23.2	11.1	5 / 12
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	32	22	7	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.9	31.8	1 / 7	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	37		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.8			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6			

**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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
IN VITRO FERTILIZATION PROGRAM  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	16%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Ervin E. Jones, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	106	85	75	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.1	22.4	25.3	9.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.6	21.2	22.7	9.1
(Confidence Interval)	(14.7–30.6)	(12.5–29.9)	(13.2–32.1)	(0.0–18.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.5	24.7	26.6	10.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.7	26.5	27.4	10.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.3	17.6	14.5	10.7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.3	14.1	14.7	15.2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	27.3	5 / 19	6 / 19	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	15.2	2 / 19	2 / 19	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	6 / 18	8 / 17	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	3	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 6	0 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	4.2	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.4		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Yale University School of Medicine, In Vitro Fertilization Program

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.**

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	44%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	21%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Gad Lavy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	151	124	137	67
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.7	45.2	29.9	19.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.7	37.9	24.1	11.9
(Confidence Interval)	(37.7–53.6)	(29.4–46.4)	(16.9–31.2)	(4.2–19.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.9	42.0	29.2	14.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.6	42.7	30.0	15.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.1	29.1	23.6	11.5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.6	9.7	17.5	17.9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.6	30.4	19.5	2 / 13
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	19.2	3.6	7.3	0 / 13
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.4	31.9	21.2	2 / 8
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	72	27	36	12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.4	7.4	19.4	0 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	23		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.2		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** New England Fertility Institute

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	25%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frances W. Ginsburg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	16	10	4	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	3 / 16	2 / 10	3 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 16	2 / 10	2 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 16	2 / 8	2 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 15	2 / 8	2 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 15	2 / 8	2 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 16	2 / 10	1 / 4	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.6	2.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.7	1.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** The Stamford Hospital

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	3%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	17%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jeffrey B. Russell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	124	57	55	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.5	26.3	25.5	0 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.4	21.1	14.5	0 / 19
(Confidence Interval)	(15.9–30.8)	(10.5–31.6)	(5.2–23.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.4	27.3	17.8	0 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.0	35.3	20.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.0	29.4	12.5	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.5	22.8	18.2	10 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	17.9	3 / 15	3 / 14	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.6	0 / 15	0 / 14	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	24.1	2 / 12	3 / 8	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 12	1 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	29%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald F. Feinberg, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	52	19	17	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	61.5	10 / 19	4 / 17	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.8	9 / 19	4 / 17	1 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(40.3–67.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	57.1	9 / 19	4 / 14	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	59.6	9 / 18	4 / 14	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	42.6	6 / 18	4 / 14	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.8	0 / 19	3 / 17	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.1	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.1	1 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.4	2 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	3 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	11	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Associates of Delaware

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	22%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by James Segars, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	219	108	62	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	46.6	33.3	32.3	8.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.0	27.8	24.2	5.7
(Confidence Interval)	(30.6–43.4)	(19.3–36.2)	(13.5–34.9)	(0.0–13.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	34.5	34.1	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.3	34.9	34.1	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.3	25.6	20.5	10.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.7	19.4	29.0	42.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	40.2	33.3	40.0	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.9	8.3	10.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	38.3	26.7	6 / 15	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	28	15	9	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.9	7 / 15	1 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	2.1	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Safa Rifka, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	89	65	59	82
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.9	29.2	25.4	9.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.1	23.1	18.6	7.3
(Confidence Interval)	(27.0–47.1)	(12.8–33.3)	(8.7–28.6)	(1.7–13.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.2	26.8	21.2	12.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.4	28.3	22.4	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.4	22.6	10.2	10.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.9	13.8	11.9	42.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	47.5	2 / 19	5 / 15	2 / 8
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.5	2 / 19	1 / 15	0 / 8
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	48.5	3 / 15	6 / 11	2 / 6
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	29	12	8	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.2	1 / 12	3 / 8	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.2
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	28		36	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.9		11.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.7	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Columbia Fertility Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	27%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul R. Gindoff, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	74	53	52	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.1	18.9	23.1	9.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.1	15.1	11.5	4.5
(Confidence Interval)	(20.5–41.6)	(5.5–24.7)	(2.9–20.2)	(0.0–13.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	17.4	14.0	1 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.1	19.5	14.6	1 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.6	14.6	12.2	1 / 16
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.8	13.2	17.3	18.2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	15.4	3 / 10	1 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.8	0 / 10	1 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	17.4	2 / 8	1 / 6	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	4	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 6	1 / 4	2 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	4.0	5.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	20		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.0		1 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		3.5	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, M.D., P.C.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	29%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	0%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by James A. Simon, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	1	5	1	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 1	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 1	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 1	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	5.2	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			0.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** James A. Simon, M.D., P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	35%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maurice R. Peress, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	16	30	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.0	6 / 16	26.7	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	40.0 (18.5–61.5)	6 / 16	20.0 (5.7–34.3)	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 19	6 / 13	22.2	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 19	6 / 12	22.2	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4 / 19	3 / 12	14.8	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.0	3 / 16	10.0	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 11	3 / 6	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 8	3 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0	3.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>		<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>
Number of transfers		5		0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		4 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.4		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	4%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Mark S. Denker, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	48	20	25	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.6	30.0	20.0	2 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	31.3 (18.1–44.4)	25.0 (6.0–44.0)	12.0 (0.0–24.7)	1 / 16
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.6	5 / 19	13.6	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.1	5 / 19	13.6	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.6	5 / 19	13.6	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.2	5.0	12.0	4 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	9 / 19	0 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 19	0 / 6	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	3	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4	2 / 3	1 / 4	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.3	2.0	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>	<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
Number of transfers	16	7		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 16	3 / 7		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.6		

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	40%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	5%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Tibor E. Polcz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	14	6	6	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	7 / 14	3 / 6	3 / 6	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	7 / 14	2 / 6	3 / 6	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 12	2 / 5	3 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 11	2 / 5	3 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 11	2 / 5	3 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 14	1 / 6	1 / 6	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	5.2	3.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	5.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>	<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
Number of transfers	1	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Advanced Reproductive Care Center, P.A.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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**  
**CATHERINE L. COWART, M.D.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	33%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	16	14	18	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	11 / 16	5 / 14	5 / 18	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	10 / 16	4 / 14	3 / 18	2 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	10 / 15	4 / 14	3 / 14	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	10 / 15	4 / 14	3 / 12	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	6 / 15	2 / 14	3 / 12	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 16	0 / 14	4 / 18	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 11	3 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 10	2 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Reproductive Health Associates, Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 ASSOCIATES  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Edward A. Zbella, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	84	33	34	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.3	21.2	11.8	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	18.2	5.9	2 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(15.7–34.3)	(5.0–31.3)	(0.0–13.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.6	20.0	7.1	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.9	20.7	8.0	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.4	17.2	0.0	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.4	9.1	17.6	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.6	1 / 7	3 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.1	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	1 / 6	2 / 2	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	1.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	24		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		2.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University Fertility Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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**  
**COOPER CITY, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Minna R. Selub, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	14	8	16	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 14	0 / 8	2 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	4 / 14	0 / 8	2 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 13	0 / 7	2 / 15	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 13	0 / 7	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	0 / 7	2 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 14	1 / 8	1 / 16	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.6	5.3	5.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4		1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4		0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	5.5	7.3		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	18		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 18		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.3		5.8	

**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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	6%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	41%
				Male factor	2%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jacob L. Glock, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	11	11	2	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	3 / 11	2 / 11	1 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 11	2 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 11	2 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 11	2 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 11	1 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 11	1 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.0	3.0	5.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3	1 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	41%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	42%
				Male factor	4%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Craig R. Sweet, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	19	24	13	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	12 / 19	20.8	0 / 13	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	11 / 19	12.5 (0.0–25.7)	0 / 13	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	11 / 19	13.0	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	11 / 17	13.6	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	7 / 17	0.0	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 19	4.2	4 / 13	3 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	2.2	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 12	2 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 12	1 / 5		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 11	3 / 3		0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	8	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5	1 / 8	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.6	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	12		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 12		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Specialists in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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/PARK AVENUE WOMEN'S CENTER  
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 61–70.

2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor 18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 42%	Other factor 16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 3%
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier <1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
			Endometriosis 21%
			Female factors only 3%
			Uterine factor <1%
			Female & male factors 6%
			Male factor 23%

2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES				
		Data verified by R. Stan Williams, M.D.		
Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	61	26	12	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	32.8	11.5	4 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.9	11.5	3 / 12	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(16.6–39.1)	(0.0–23.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.9	13.0	3 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.7	13.6	3 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.2	9.1	3 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.8	11.5	1 / 12	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.0	2 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 17	1 / 3	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	13		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 13			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4			

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE				
<b>Current Name:</b> University of Florida Women's Health at Magnolia Parke				
Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?
Single women?	No			(See Appendix C for details.)

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	79%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert C. Pyle, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	22	20	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	45.5	15.0	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	40.9 (20.4–61.5)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 19	3 / 14	2 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 18	3 / 14	2 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	6 / 18	2 / 14	2 / 7	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.6	30.0	1 / 8	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.8	2.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 10	1 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9	1 / 3	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	5.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	4		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4		0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		2.2	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	87%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	11%	With ICSI	13%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	22%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Shaykh M. Marwan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	31	14	3	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.5	4 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.0	2 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(13.1–45.0)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.1	2 / 14	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.1	2 / 14	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	14.3	1 / 14	0 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.7	0 / 14	1 / 3	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	4.5	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 11	1 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 11	0 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 9	1 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4		2.8	

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

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	66%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	19%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Kevin L. Winslow, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	225	99	87	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.1	35.4	29.9	2 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.2	30.3	24.1	0 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(39.7–52.7)	(21.3–39.4)	(15.1–33.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.7	33.3	26.3	0 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.6	35.3	26.9	0 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.9	25.9	15.4	0 / 17
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.9	9.1	8.0	1 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	40.9	25.7	26.9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.7	5.7	7.7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.2	26.7	42.9	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	80	29	28	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.3	24.1	21.4	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	52		23	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.2		21.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.3	

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

## NORTH FLORIDA 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Ovulatory dysfunction	22%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael D. Fox, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	51	10	10	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.1	5 / 10	1 / 10	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.1	4 / 10	1 / 10	
(Confidence Interval)	(29.5–56.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.1	4 / 10	1 / 10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.8	4 / 10	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.5	1 / 10	0 / 9	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.6	3.9	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	45.8	2 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.2	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5	3 / 4	1 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** North Florida 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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**  
**MEMORIAL ADVANCED FERTILITY TREATMENT CENTER**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	22%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by David I. Hoffman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	227	91	92	39
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.2	36.3	27.2	10.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	27.5	21.7	5.1
(Confidence Interval)	(28.6–41.0)	(18.3–36.6)	(13.3–30.2)	(0.0–12.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.9	34.2	27.8	7.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.6	36.2	29.4	7.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.3	23.2	19.1	7.7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.6	19.8	21.7	33.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.0	33.3	36.0	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.6	9.1	4.0	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	39.2	36.0	35.0	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	36	12	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	3 / 12	3 / 9	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	3.8	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** IVF Florida, Memorial Advanced Fertility Treatment 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	34%
				Male factor	6%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Diran Chamoun, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	13	20	7	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 13	40.0	1 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	4 / 13	30.0 (9.9–50.1)	0 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 12	6 / 14	0 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 11	6 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 11	2 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 13	30.0	0 / 7	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.0	1.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 4	3 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 4	1 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 4	4 / 6		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		
0 / 1		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		Average number of embryos transferred		
4.0		2.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility and Reproductive Medicine Center for Women

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael H. Jacobs, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	129	69	43	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	45.0	40.6	20.9	2 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	38.8 (30.4–47.2)	34.8 (23.5–46.0)	18.6 (7.0–30.2)	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.1	40.7	21.1	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5	41.4	22.2	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.5	32.8	13.9	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.1	14.5	11.6	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	44.8	17.9	3 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.1	14.3	0 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.0	20.8	3 / 8	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10	8	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Michael D. Graubert, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	37	12	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.2	5 / 12	5 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	35.1 (19.8–50.5)	4 / 12	4 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.4	4 / 10	4 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.9	4 / 10	4 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.3	3 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.8	2 / 12	2 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.9	3.9	1.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 16	1 / 5	2 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 16	0 / 5	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 13	1 / 4	2 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 7	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>	<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
Number of transfers	1	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	16%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Maria Bustillo, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	191	81	75	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.8	37.0	20.0	7.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.2	25.9	17.3	5.0
(Confidence Interval)	(30.3–44.0)	(16.4–35.5)	(8.8–25.9)	(0.0–11.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.3	29.6	22.0	8.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.4	32.8	26.5	9.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.4	20.3	24.5	4.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.1	12.3	21.3	42.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.8	36.7	1 / 15	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.8	0.0	0 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	36.6	38.1	1 / 13	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7	0 / 2	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	51		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	60.8		4 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.6	

**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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 INFERTILITY & REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.A.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	9%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Randall A. Loy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	146	80	58	30
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.7	31.3	15.5	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.6	25.0	10.3	3.3
(Confidence Interval)	(27.8–43.4)	(15.5–34.5)	(2.5–18.2)	(0.0–9.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.3	31.7	14.6	4.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.1	35.1	15.4	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.1	17.5	12.8	4.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.8	21.3	29.3	23.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.2	40.0	1 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.3	4.0	0 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	38.5	50.0	1 / 6	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	10	11	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 17	1 / 10	1 / 11	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		1.7		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 INSTITUTE 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark P. Trolice, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	42	11	14	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.0	8 / 11	4 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	40.5 (25.6–55.3)	6 / 11	2 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.5	6 / 9	2 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	58.6	6 / 9	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	41.4	6 / 9	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	21.4	2 / 11	6 / 14	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	3.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.6	0 / 8	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.8	0 / 8	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 17	0 / 6	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	1.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Health Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	93%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark L. Jutras, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	49	36	15	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	57.1	44.4	9 / 15	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.9	33.3	6 / 15	
(Confidence Interval)	(33.0–60.9)	(17.9–48.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.9	38.7	6 / 14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	40.0	6 / 14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	34.8	23.3	5 / 14	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.0	13.9	1 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.4	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.0	5 / 16	0 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.6	2 / 16	1 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	5 / 12	1 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	6	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.8	1.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, M.D., P.A.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	3%	With ICSI	19%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	23%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Frank C. Riggall, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	21	21	11	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	9.5	19.0	2 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	9.5	14.3	1 / 11	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(0.0–22.1)	(0.0–29.3)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 16	3 / 13	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 14	3 / 13	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 14	2 / 13	1 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	23.8	38.1	6 / 11	4 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8		2.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Frank C. Riggall, M.D., P.A.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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–PENSACOLA  
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 61–70.**

2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor 21%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 72%	Other factor 3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 9%
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier 0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
			Endometriosis 18%
			Female factors only 12%
			Uterine factor 0%
			Female & male factors 18%
			Male factor 17%

2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES		Data verified by Barry A. Ripps, M.D.			
Type of Cycle		Age of Woman			
		<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of cycles		28	10	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>		28.6	4 / 10	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		21.4	3 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)		(6.2–36.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		30.0	3 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		6 / 17	3 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>		3 / 17	2 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>		28.6	0 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred		3.1	3.2	3.0	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>		2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>		1 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 6	1 / 3		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers		2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 2	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>					
<b>Donor Eggs</b>		<b>Fresh Embryos</b>	<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
Number of transfers		3	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 ENDOCRINOLOGY, P.A.  
PLANTATION, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	15%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Mick Abae, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	43	34	18	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.2	38.2	3 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	32.6 (18.6–46.6)	35.3 (19.2–51.4)	3 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.0	38.7	3 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.8	38.7	3 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.1	22.6	2 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.0	8.8	2 / 18	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	4.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 16	3 / 13	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 16	4 / 13	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 14	5 / 12	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	23		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.2		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.5	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Advanced Reproductive Endocrinology, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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**  
**JULIO E. PABON, M.D., P.A.**  
**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 61–70.

2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor 10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 47%	Other factor 11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 8%
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier 5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
			Female factors only 6%
			Female & male factors 13%
			Endometriosis 10%
			Uterine factor 4%
			Male factor 19%

2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES		Data verified by Julio E. Pabon, M.D.			
Type of Cycle	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of cycles	57	15	18	4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.4	9 / 15	5 / 18	1 / 4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.4	9 / 15	5 / 18	1 / 4	
(Confidence Interval)	(27.6–53.1)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.4	9 / 14	5 / 14	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.0	9 / 14	5 / 13	1 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.0	8 / 14	4 / 13	1 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.0	1 / 15	4 / 18	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.4	3.8	6.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	43.5	1 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	43.5	1 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers	4	0	3	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4		1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>					
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
<b>Donor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers	22		5		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	59.1		2 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.0		

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE					
<b>Current Name:</b> Fertility Center of Sarasota, Julio E. Pabon, M.D., P.A.					
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.)

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY HOSPITAL, DRs. VERKAUF, BERNHISEL, TARANTINO, GOODMAN & YEKO 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 61–70.

## 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	20%		

## 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Samuel Tarantino, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	150	80	65	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.7	38.8	35.4	12.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.3	36.3	24.6	8.0
(Confidence Interval)	(37.4–53.3)	(25.7–46.8)	(14.1–35.1)	(0.0–18.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.6	42.0	28.6	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.4	43.9	29.6	2 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.9	30.3	20.4	2 / 17
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.7	13.8	13.8	20.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.5	25.8	17.4	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.9	9.7	8.7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	36.8	31.0	5 / 16	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	6	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4	4 / 6	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	25		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0		2 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.0	

## CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Advanced Reproductive Technologies Program at University Community Hospital, Drs. Verkauf, Bernhisel, Tarantino, Goodman & Yeko

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 & GENETICS WEST PALM 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	31%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gene F. Manko, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	18	14	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.0	7 / 18	6 / 14	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	7 / 18	5 / 14	
(Confidence Interval)	(28.1–71.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	7 / 14	5 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	7 / 14	5 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.0	6 / 14	4 / 11	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	4 / 18	3 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.1	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 11	2 / 7	1 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 11	0 / 7	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 10	1 / 7	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		
0 / 1		0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		Average number of embryos transferred		
2.0		2.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Medicine & Genetics

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 HEALTHCARE SPECIALISTS IVF MIAMI 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bernard Cantor, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	15	4	5	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	5 / 15	1 / 4	3 / 5	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	5 / 15	1 / 4	3 / 5	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 13	1 / 3	3 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 11	1 / 3	3 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 11	1 / 3	3 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 15	1 / 4	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	4.2	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Women's Healthcare Specialists, IVF Miami

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## EMORY CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE AND FERTILITY 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	27%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ana Murphy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	66	26	18	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.4	42.3	6 / 18	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	34.6	6 / 18	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(23.4–46.3)	(16.3–52.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.8	40.9	6 / 16	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.9	42.9	6 / 14	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	36.2	33.3	4 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.7	15.4	2 / 18	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	29.2	3 / 11	2 / 6	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	26.1	2 / 9	2 / 6	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10	7	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10	2 / 7	2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.4	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark Perloe, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	104	42	28	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.1	28.6	21.4	3 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.5	23.8	14.3	2 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(27.3–45.8)	(10.9–36.7)	(1.3–27.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.2	27.8	4 / 19	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.2	27.8	4 / 18	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	33.3	22.2	4 / 18	2 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.5	14.3	32.1	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.6	1 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.1	1 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	26.3	2 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26	6	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.1	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joe B. Massey, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	425	209	190	74
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.7	33.5	22.1	20.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.6	28.2	15.8	16.2
(Confidence Interval)	(29.2–38.1)	(22.1–34.3)	(10.6–21.0)	(7.8–24.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.2	36.0	21.6	23.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.7	37.1	22.1	25.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.2	23.9	16.9	20.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.2	21.5	26.8	29.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.3	28.6	16.7	2 / 15
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.5	4.3	4.8	0 / 15
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	42.0	35.6	23.3	2 / 12
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	84	32	25	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.2	21.9	16.0	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		95	38
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		43.2	36.8
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.5	3.2

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## AUGUSTA AREA REPRODUCTIVE 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	37%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	16%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	7%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lawrence Layman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	19	7	5	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 19	1 / 7	0 / 5	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 19	1 / 7	0 / 5	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 15	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 13	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 13	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4 / 19	1 / 7	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.3	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 4	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3	0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	5	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	2.4		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5		2.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Augusta Area Reproductive Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	24%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by William J. Butler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	12	7	3	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	5 / 12	5 / 7	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	5 / 12	4 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 12	4 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 12	4 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 12	3 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 12	2 / 7	0 / 3	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	1 / 4		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Andre L. Denis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	145	69	43	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	38.6	31.9	25.6	1 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.0	23.2	16.3	1 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(23.5–38.6)	(13.2–33.1)	(5.2–27.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.0	28.6	21.9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.8	30.2	25.0	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.9	24.5	14.3	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.8	18.8	25.6	7 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.4	13.6	0 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1.8	9.1	5 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	3 / 16	3 / 7	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	30	12	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	16.7	4 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.4	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	54		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.3		2 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.8	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	20%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Thomas S. Kosasa, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	73	43	82	29
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.6	34.9	13.4	13.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.1	25.6	8.5	10.3
(Confidence Interval)	(19.6–40.7)	(12.5–38.6)	(2.5–14.6)	(0.0–21.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.4	28.9	9.9	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.9	34.4	10.9	3 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.5	25.0	7.8	3 / 19
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.3	11.6	13.4	31.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.8	4.0	4.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	23.1	3 / 15	2 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	23.1	1 / 15	1 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	3 / 11	2 / 7	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	12	11	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 13	5 / 12	1 / 11	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.8	3.6	4.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		

**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?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by John L. Frattarelli, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	26	7	6	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	65.4	3 / 7	3 / 6	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	57.7	3 / 7	3 / 6	
(Confidence Interval)	(38.7–76.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	62.5	3 / 6	3 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	62.5	3 / 6	3 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	41.7	2 / 6	1 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.7	1 / 7	0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 17	1 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 17	0 / 3	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 15	1 / 3	2 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Tripler Army Medical Center IVF Institute

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

## FERTILITY ASSOCIATES OF IDAHO 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	38%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Phillip Krueger, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	5	2	1	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	0 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility Associates of Idaho

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	86%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	25%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	10%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	3%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Zvi Binor, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	69	32	14	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	20.3	15.6	4 / 14	0 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	17.4 (8.4–26.3)	12.5 (1.0–24.0)	2 / 14	0 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.3	18.2	2 / 12	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.4	18.2	2 / 12	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	14.3	13.6	1 / 12	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.5	31.3	2 / 14	4 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	2.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 14	0 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 12	1 / 4	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 10	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	6.0			

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	48%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel A. Rostein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	16	2	0	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	1 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	2 / 16	1 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 16	1 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 14	1 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 14	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 16	1 / 2		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.0		6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 2	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 2	1 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0		0	
Average number of embryos transferred	0		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?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## IVF LINCOLN PARK 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	88%	Ovulatory dysfunction	25%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Aaron S. Lifchez, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	563	244	198	109
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	38.4	20.5	21.7	8.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.9	16.4	14.6	3.7
(Confidence Interval)	(27.1–34.7)	(11.7–21.0)	(9.7–19.6)	(0.1–7.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.1	17.9	16.1	4.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.1	19.8	17.5	5.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.4	14.9	15.1	5.9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.2	8.6	9.1	14.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	37.0	22.0	20.9	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.6	6.0	2.3	1 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	40.8	25.0	13.8	0 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	63	23	10	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.5	26.1	1 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		28	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		25.0	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** IVF Lincoln Park

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	30%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	17%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Edmond Confino, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	201	116	82	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	45.8	37.9	25.6	23.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.8	31.0	18.3	7.7
(Confidence Interval)	(31.1–44.5)	(22.6–39.5)	(9.9–26.7)	(0.0–17.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.4	37.5	21.1	9.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.2	37.9	21.4	9.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.5	24.2	11.4	9.5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.9	17.2	13.4	15.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.0	29.5	23.8	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.2	2.3	9.5	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	30.3	36.1	7 / 15	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	44	26	18	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.7	26.9	5 / 18	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.2	2.8	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	28		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	64.3		2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	92%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b> With ICSI 57% Unstimulated 0% Used gestational carrier 0%	Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	<1%		Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	7%		Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%		Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	20%
			Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
		Male factor	16%			

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mary Wood-Molo, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	93	65	64	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.1	24.6	15.6	13.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.4	16.9	14.1	13.0
(Confidence Interval)	(12.2–28.6)	(7.8–26.0)	(5.5–22.6)	(0.0–26.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.8	21.6	20.5	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.0	22.9	23.1	3 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.1	18.8	20.5	3 / 15
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.0	21.5	31.3	21.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.1	2 / 16	0 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.1	0 / 16	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 19	2 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10	5	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.4	3.2	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.3		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Rush Center for Advanced 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David Cohen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	73	34	25	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	21.9	29.4	16.0	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	17.8 (9.0–26.6)	23.5 (9.3–37.8)	16.0 (1.6–30.4)	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.7	26.7	20.0	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.3	29.6	4 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	9.8	18.5	4 / 17	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.6	11.8	20.0	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 16	2 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 16	1 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 13	3 / 8	0 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	23	12	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.4	2 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.5	6.0	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6		3.7	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	23%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Nelson, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	61	22	28	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	32.8	22.7	21.4	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	29.5 (18.1–41.0)	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	7.1 (0.0–16.7)	0 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	3 / 17	9.1	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.3	3 / 17	10.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.3	3 / 17	5.0	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.5	22.7	21.4	4 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	20.0	2 / 5	3 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	20.0	0 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 18	0 / 3	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 17	1 / 2	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.5	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## WATERTOWER WOMEN'S CENTER, L.L.C. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jan Friberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	23	7	15	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.4	4 / 7	2 / 15	0 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	21.7 (4.9–38.6)	4 / 7	1 / 15	0 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	4 / 6	1 / 11	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 19	4 / 6	1 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 19	1 / 6	1 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.0	1 / 7	4 / 15	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	2 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	3 / 4	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		1.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		3.5	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** WaterTower Women's Center, L.L.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	2%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	19%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Amos E. Madanes, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	146	48	43	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	23.3	16.7	7.0	2 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.9	12.5	4.7	1 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(13.4–26.3)	(3.1–21.9)	(0.0–10.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	19.4	7.4	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.7	20.0	7.7	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.9	13.3	7.7	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	20.5	35.4	37.2	5 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	26.5	2 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.8	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.9	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	27	7	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7.4	0 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	2.3	4.8	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		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	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## THE HOXSEY-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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John S. Rinehart, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	77	40	68	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.7	27.5	10.3	3 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.2	22.5	10.3	3 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(20.8–41.5)	(9.6–35.4)	(3.1–17.5)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.9	28.1	14.3	3 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.1	34.6	18.4	3 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.4	15.4	18.4	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.6	20.0	27.9	4 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	13.8	4 / 11	0 / 7	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	17.2	1 / 11	0 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	5 / 9	0 / 7	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9	6	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	4 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** The Hoxsey-Rinehart 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	21%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Sherbahn, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	113	36	19	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.4	33.3	7 / 19	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.8	30.6	6 / 19	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–48.8)	(15.5–45.6)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	34.4	6 / 14	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.0	34.4	6 / 14	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.0	21.9	4 / 14	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.1	11.1	5 / 19	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.7	4 / 12	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.2	1 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.7	4 / 11	2 / 6	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 8	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	1.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		13	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	82%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edward L. Marut, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	372	243	228	86
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.0	25.9	27.2	10.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	21.4	20.2	5.8
(Confidence Interval)	(27.2–36.7)	(16.2–26.6)	(15.0–25.4)	(0.9–10.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.1	27.1	24.2	7.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.7	27.4	25.0	8.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.1	19.5	13.0	5.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.3	21.0	16.7	25.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.6	31.7	32.3	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	6.7	6.3	9.7	1 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	34.5	28.8	47.8	2 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	18	20	8	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 18	15.0	1 / 8	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	66		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.5		3 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	44%
				Male factor	5%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jay H. Levin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	61	27	15	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.1	18.5	4 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	29.5 (18.1–41.0)	14.8 (1.4–28.2)	3 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.5	15.4	3 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.1	16.0	3 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.4	12.0	2 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	3.7	0 / 15	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 19	1 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3 / 19	0 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 18	1 / 4	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	6	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 HUMAN REPRODUCTION—ILLINOIS**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	11%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Vishvanath C. Karande, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	482	170	123	43
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.8	41.8	22.0	11.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.2	35.9	16.3	7.0
(Confidence Interval)	(29.0–37.4)	(28.7–43.1)	(9.7–22.8)	(0.0–14.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.3	39.4	18.5	8.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.6	46.2	21.7	10.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.7	33.3	17.4	10.3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.0	8.8	12.2	18.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.6	29.6	25.9	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.6	4.2	0.0	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	28.1	27.9	20.0	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	75	24	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.7	33.3	1 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.8	2.3	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	75		39	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.7		38.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.3	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** American Infertility Group, Center for Human 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	33%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	40%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	4%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Marek W. Piekos, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	43	17	9	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	23.3	6 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	20.9 (8.8–33.1)	5 / 17	0 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.1	5 / 17	0 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.0	5 / 17	0 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.3	3 / 17	0 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	25.6	0 / 17	0 / 9	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	3.4	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 9	2 / 5		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		0	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

**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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randy S. Morris, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	111	46	38	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.2	37.0	18.4	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.9	28.3	13.2	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(19.6–36.3)	(15.2–41.3)	(2.4–23.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.2	30.2	14.7	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	33.3	19.2	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.6	25.6	11.5	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.5	6.5	10.5	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.2	4 / 17	4 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.5	1 / 17	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	38.7	3 / 13	2 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	24	4	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	1 / 4	1 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		

### 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	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, M.D., S.C.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	17%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	24%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Reena Jabamoni, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	46	20	17	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.1	10.0	2 / 17	2 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	37.0 (23.0–50.9)	10.0 (0.0–23.1)	2 / 17	2 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.5	2 / 19	2 / 11	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.5	2 / 18	2 / 11	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.6	2 / 18	1 / 11	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.5	5.0	6 / 17	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 18	0 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 18	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 17	0 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	1.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Reena Jabamoni, M.D., S.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by W. Paul Dmowski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	57	19	28	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.1	2 / 19	14.3	3 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.8	2 / 19	14.3	2 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(24.3–49.4)		(1.3–27.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.6	2 / 17	16.7	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.7	2 / 15	18.2	2 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.4	1 / 15	9.1	2 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.0	2 / 19	14.3	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	37.5	1 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.2	0 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	47.6	1 / 2	2 / 4	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	5	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## LUTHERAN GENERAL HOSPITAL IVF PROGRAM PARK RIDGE, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Laurence A. Jacobs, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	188	97	88	46
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.0	23.7	20.5	6.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.3	20.6	9.1	2.2
(Confidence Interval)	(23.7–36.9)	(12.6–28.7)	(3.1–15.1)	(0.0–6.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.1	25.3	11.4	2.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.4	27.4	11.6	2.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.5	20.5	10.1	2.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.5	18.6	20.5	19.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.4	34.8	1 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.5	4.3	2 / 18	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	42.1	25.0	1 / 8	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	34	18	9	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.4	6 / 18	2 / 9	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	22		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0		4 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		2.6	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Lutheran General Hospital 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, LTD.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	42%
				Male factor	32%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by John P. Holden, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	69	27	18	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.7	14.8	2 / 18	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	11.1	2 / 18	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(19.6–41.3)	(0.0–23.0)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.9	15.0	2 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.6	3 / 17	2 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.7	2 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.1	25.9	8 / 18	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	19.2	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	11.5	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	1 / 3	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	1.5	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5		3.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	18%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Chiravudh Sawetawan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	80	21	7	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	48.8	47.6	4 / 7	0 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.3	42.9	3 / 7	0 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(35.3–57.2)	(21.7–64.0)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.4	9 / 18	3 / 7	0 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.9	9 / 18	3 / 7	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.1	6 / 18	3 / 7	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.0	14.3	0 / 7	4 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	43.6	5 / 10	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.3	0 / 10	1 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	48.6	3 / 9	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, S.C.**  
**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 61–70.

2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor 21%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 68%	Other factor 12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 4%
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier 0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
			Endometriosis 7%
			Female factors only 11%
			Uterine factor 0%
			Female & male factors 17%
			Male factor 27%

2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES		Data verified by Mary Ann Mcrae, M.D.			
Type of Cycle	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of cycles	31	18	17	0	
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.0	0 / 18	2 / 17		
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.8	0 / 18	1 / 17		
(Confidence Interval)	(10.4–41.2)				
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.6	0 / 13	1 / 12		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	0 / 12	1 / 12		
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.4	0 / 12	1 / 12		
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.9	5 / 18	5 / 17		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.3	3.7		
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 9		0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9		0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 8		0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers	4	1	4	0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.0	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>					
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
Number of transfers	0		0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>					
Average number of embryos transferred					

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE					
<b>Current Name:</b> Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.					
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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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, M.D., P.C.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	73%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	9%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Seth G. Levrant, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	27	14	5	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	18.5	2 / 14	3 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	14.8 (1.4–28.2)	1 / 14	3 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	16.7	1 / 12	3 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.4	1 / 10	3 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.0	0 / 10	2 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.1	2 / 14	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 5	1 / 2	1 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	1 / 1	1 / 3	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 12	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			2.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Seth Levrant, M.D., P.C., Partners in 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Shelby O. Cooper, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	95	19	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.4	3 / 19	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.8	2 / 19	2 / 11	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(27.1–46.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.2	2 / 13	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.2	2 / 13	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	33.3	1 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.5	6 / 19	4 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	22.2	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.2	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	22.9	1 / 2	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		
		4.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Associated Fertility & Gynecology

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	38%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William L. Gentry, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	123	35	34	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.5	25.7	8.8	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.1	22.9	8.8	1 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(25.8–42.5)	(8.9–36.8)	(0.0–18.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.8	26.7	14.3	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.0	27.6	3 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.0	27.6	2 / 19	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.3	14.3	38.2	6 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	0 / 9	2 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	13.7	0 / 9	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	0 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	28	8	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.9	0 / 8	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.4	2.2	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	32%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	22%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James G. Donahue, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	37	8	5	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.1	3 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.4	2 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(17.3–47.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.7	2 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.7	2 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.3	2 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.2	0 / 8	0 / 5	5 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	1 / 3		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 13	0 / 3		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 12	0 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 12	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		0	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Family Beginnings, P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	39%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	19%	Ovulatory dysfunction	31%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	4%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	0%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Marguerite K. Shepard, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	13	4	6	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 13	2 / 4	0 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	4 / 13	2 / 4	0 / 6	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 10	2 / 4	0 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 10	2 / 3	0 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 10	2 / 3	0 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3 / 13	0 / 4	2 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.3	3.3	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4	0 / 2		0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0		0	
Average number of embryos transferred	0		0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Indiana University Hospital

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	3%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Laura M. Reuter, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	447	151	123	55
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.7	31.1	23.6	5.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.3	24.5	17.9	1.8
(Confidence Interval)	(25.1–33.5)	(17.6–31.4)	(11.1–24.7)	(0.0–5.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.4	28.9	20.8	2.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.9	29.8	21.2	2.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.0	18.5	15.4	2.6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.6	15.2	13.8	21.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.6	25.5	20.7	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.9	10.6	3.4	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	38.2	37.8	27.3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	159	54	36	16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.1	14.8	13.9	3 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	49		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.7		18.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.9	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Midwest Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	32%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	30%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	4%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald L. Cline, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	31	7	11	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.0	1 / 7	1 / 11	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.8	1 / 7	1 / 11	
(Confidence Interval)	(10.4–41.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	1 / 5	1 / 9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	1 / 5	1 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.8	1 / 5	1 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	19.4	2 / 7	2 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.1	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Endocrinology Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**REPRODUCTIVE SURGERY & MEDICINE, P.C.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	86%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	13%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	3%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by David S. McLaughlin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	50	7	12	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.0	3 / 7	3 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.0	3 / 7	2 / 12	1 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(22.7–49.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	3 / 7	2 / 10	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	3 / 7	2 / 7	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.7	3 / 7	1 / 7	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.0	0 / 7	2 / 12	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.8	0 / 3	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	18.2	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	11 / 18	0 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	0	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 8		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Women’s Specialty Health Centers, P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 ZIONSVILLE, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	18%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	3%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael A. Henry, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	62	13	5	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	54.8	6 / 13	4 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	48.4 (35.9–60.8)	5 / 13	4 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.6	5 / 9	4 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.6	5 / 9	4 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	35.8	2 / 9	3 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.7	4 / 13	0 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	23.5	3 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	20.6	0 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	36.7	3 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	14	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 14	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	5.3		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	21		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	81.0		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.8	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C., 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	28%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alan K. Munson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	62	25	18	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.5	44.0	4 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	38.7 (26.6–50.8)	40.0 (20.8–59.2)	2 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	41.7	2 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.1	43.5	2 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.3	34.8	2 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.2	4.0	1 / 18	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	44.4	2 / 11	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 11	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	2 / 10	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 8	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** McFarland Clinic, P.C., 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	19%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Craig H. Syrop, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	185	59	61	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	53.5	45.8	37.7	15.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.6	39.0	36.1	11.5
(Confidence Interval)	(40.4–54.8)	(26.5–51.4)	(24.0–48.1)	(0.0–23.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.3	51.1	48.9	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.0	53.5	48.9	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.2	44.2	44.4	3 / 18
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.8	23.7	26.2	19.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3	2.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	44.4	22.2	26.1	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.0	0.0	0.0	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	47.7	17.4	9.1	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	56	17	12	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.1	7 / 17	6 / 12	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	14		20	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 14		45.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		3.0	

**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?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C. WEST DES MOINES, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donald C. Young, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	98	23	12	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.1	56.5	5 / 12	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.9	43.5	1 / 12	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(35.1–54.7)	(23.2–63.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	10 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.3	10 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.0	7 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.2	26.1	3 / 12	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	46.3	3 / 13	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.3	1 / 13	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	61.4	3 / 10	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 7	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	6		6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	31%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Valerie C. Montgomery-Rice, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	47	25	20	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.2	16.0	5.0	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	21.3 (9.6–33.0)	12.0 (0.0–24.7)	5.0 (0.0–14.6)	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.8	3 / 18	1 / 14	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.8	3 / 18	1 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.7	2 / 18	1 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.6	28.0	30.0	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	3.1	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 17	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 17	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10	1 / 3	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Kansas Medical Center, Women's Reproductive 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**DRS. MARSHALL & HENNING, P.A.**  
**IVF REPRODUCTIVE SERVICES**  
**MANHATTAN, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	35%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	5%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Harold J. Henning, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	13	3	0	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 13	0 / 3		0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 13	0 / 3		0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 13	0 / 3		0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 1		0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 13	0 / 3		0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0		2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Drs. Marshall & Henning, P.A., IVF Reproductive Services

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	23%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	28%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rodney Lyles, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	206	69	65	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	48.5	47.8	35.4	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.7	37.7	27.7	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(36.9–50.5)	(26.2–49.1)	(16.8–38.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.9	44.1	37.5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.1	49.1	42.9	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.8	41.5	31.0	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.7	14.5	26.2	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.0	15.2	17.4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.0	3.0	4.3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.8	15.4	5 / 18	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	14	10	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 14	3 / 10	2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	1.8	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	52		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.9		2 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.4	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	14%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Dan L. Gehlbach, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	103	27	17	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.0	25.9	4 / 17	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	29.1 (20.4–37.9)	25.9 (9.4–42.5)	4 / 17	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.0	31.8	4 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.5	33.3	4 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.4	23.8	3 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	21.4	18.5	5 / 17	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.6	2 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.6	1 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	36.7	2 / 7	1 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	1	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	3.0	2.3	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		1.0		

**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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David A. Grainger, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	106	38	24	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.3	39.5	12.5	4 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.5	36.8	12.5	2 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(33.0–51.9)	(21.5–52.2)	(0.0–25.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.9	41.2	3 / 19	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.9	42.4	3 / 18	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.9	33.3	3 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.4	10.5	20.8	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.0	3 / 15	0 / 3	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.1	1 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.6	3 / 14	0 / 3	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	28	9	6	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.9	1 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	56%
				Male factor	4%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert J. Homm, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	63	22	14	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.2	22.7	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	23.8 (13.3–34.3)	18.2 (2.1–34.3)	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	19.0	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	19.0	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.7	4.8	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.8	4.5	0 / 14	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 19	1 / 5		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 19	2 / 5		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 15	3 / 4		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	4.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility and Endocrine Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 AND GYNECOLOGY 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	60%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George M. Veloudis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	5	2	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 2	2 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.5	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2			
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Kentucky Fertility and Gynecology

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	22%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James W. Akin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	71	25	16	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	28.2	32.0	3 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	25.4 (15.2–35.5)	24.0 (7.3–40.7)	3 / 16	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.5	26.1	3 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	28.6	3 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	14.8	23.8	1 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.9	8.0	5 / 16	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	45.0	4 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.0	0 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	10 / 18	1 / 6	2 / 3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Kentucky Women's Specialists

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	5%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	18%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steven T. Nakajima, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	102	39	29	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.4	33.3	20.7	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.6	30.8	13.8	1 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(13.6–29.6)	(16.3–45.3)	(1.2–26.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.2	34.3	20.0	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	35.3	4 / 19	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.8	11.8	4 / 19	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	17.6	10.3	31.0	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.2	3.7	5.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.0	8 / 13	0 / 6	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	27.3	8 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	28	11	3	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.1	5 / 11	0 / 3	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.9	1.7	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.3		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** University OB/GYN Associates Fertility Center

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

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 LASER CENTER 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	48%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	3%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Heber E. Dunaway, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	64	26	18	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	17.2	15.4	3 / 18	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	7.8 (1.2–14.4)	7.7 (0.0–17.9)	0 / 18	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	10.9	2 / 13	0 / 15	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	11.9	2 / 12	0 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4.8	0 / 12	0 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	28.1	50.0	3 / 18	4 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 11	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 11	2 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	2 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 1		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	3.0		6.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.8		2.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility and Laser Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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



## WOMAN'S CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND ADVANCED 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	38%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bobby W. Webster, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	69	23	14	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	24.6	8.7	4 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.4	8.7	4 / 14	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(8.4–26.3)	(0.0–20.2)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.2	9.5	4 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.6	10.0	4 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.1	5.0	2 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	21.7	8.7	3 / 14	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.8	3.6	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 17	0 / 2	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 17	1 / 2	1 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 12	1 / 2	2 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	4.0	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		1.8		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Woman's Center for Fertility and Advanced 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

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

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Paul R. Clisham, M.D.

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

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

<b>Current Name:</b> 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?	No	(See Appendix C for details.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	32%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard P. Dickey, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	122	52	55	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.9	21.2	16.4	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.4	17.3	10.9	1 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(26.0–42.9)	(7.0–27.6)	(2.7–19.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.9	25.7	17.1	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.4	26.5	19.4	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.2	20.6	16.1	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.5	32.7	36.4	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.1	1 / 11	2 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	17.8	1 / 11	0 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	47.6	2 / 9	1 / 6	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 13	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		1.5	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility Institute of New Orleans

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gloria A. Richard-Davis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	24	12	5	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	25.0	5 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	3 / 12	2 / 5	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.1	3 / 12	2 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.3	3 / 11	2 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.6	3 / 11	1 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.2	0 / 12	2 / 5	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.8	5.7	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 6	0 / 5	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6	0 / 3	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	5.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Ochsner Foundation 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	22%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	39%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David T. Vandermolen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	51	20	10	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.2	30.0	4 / 10	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	20.0	3 / 10	
(Confidence Interval)	(20.4–46.3)	(2.5–37.5)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.5	4 / 13	3 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.5	4 / 12	3 / 7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.0	3 / 12	2 / 7	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	21.6	35.0	3 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.1	0 / 6	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.5	1 / 6	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 17	1 / 4	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	4	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	1 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	2.8	2.0	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**GREATER BALTIMORE MEDICAL CENTER  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis				
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	<1%		With ICSI	37%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	<1%		Unstimulated	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%		Used gestational carrier	<1%	Female factors only	7%
			Endometriosis	16%	Female & male factors	8%
			Uterine factor	<1%		
			Male factor	23%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Eugene Katz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	229	97	81	33
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.5	44.3	25.9	33.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.6	36.1	16.0	18.2
(Confidence Interval)	(34.3–47.0)	(26.5–45.6)	(8.1–24.0)	(5.0–31.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.7	38.0	17.6	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.8	39.8	19.1	21.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.7	20.5	8.8	10.7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.0	5.2	8.6	9.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.3	37.2	28.6	3 / 11
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	15.7	9.3	4.8	1 / 11
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	52.7	48.6	7 / 13	3 / 6
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	51	24	16	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.6	25.0	3 / 16	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26		26	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.6		23.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.9	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## HELIX CENTER FOR ART 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nathan G. Berger, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	94	42	34	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	23.4	33.3	20.6	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	17.0 (9.4–24.6)	23.8 (10.9–36.7)	8.8 (0.0–18.4)	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.5	27.0	10.0	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.8	27.8	10.3	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	9.9	19.4	6.9	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.8	11.9	11.8	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.8	5 / 14	2 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	13.6	2 / 14	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 16	3 / 10	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	18	7	3	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 18	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.0	4.7	3.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		4.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** The Center for ART at Union Memorial Hospital

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 MARYLAND MEDICAL SCHOOL  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	17%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Howard D. McClamrock, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	28	14	14	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	28.6	5 / 14	5 / 14	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (9.0–41.0)	2 / 14	4 / 14	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.8	2 / 10	4 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 19	2 / 9	4 / 9	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4 / 19	1 / 9	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	21.4	4 / 14	5 / 14	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 8	1 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 4	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	5.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	1		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		4.5	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Maryland Medical School, 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.



## MIDATLANTIC FERTILITY CENTERS BETHESDA, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	18%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Frank E. Chang, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	96	73	90	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.2	21.9	21.1	9.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.1	19.2	10.0	6.3
(Confidence Interval)	(19.1–37.1)	(10.1–28.2)	(3.8–16.2)	(0.0–14.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.0	23.0	11.0	8.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.2	25.5	14.1	9.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.3	16.4	9.4	9.5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	26.0	16.4	8.9	21.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	2.8	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.0	2 / 16	2 / 19	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	3 / 16	1 / 19	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	25.9	5 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	5	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 6	1 / 5	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.4	3.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.4		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** MidAtlantic Fertility Centers

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jairo E. Garcia, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	83	48	88	58
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	20.5	18.8	12.5	5.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	14.5	14.6	10.2	3.4
(Confidence Interval)	(6.9–22.0)	(4.6–24.6)	(3.9–16.6)	(0.0–8.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.4	15.2	13.0	4.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	16.0	17.1	14.1	5.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.0	12.2	12.5	0.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.0	4.2	21.6	20.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 17	3 / 9	1 / 11	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 11	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 12	2 / 7	1 / 9	2 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	38	23	10	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	18.4	21.7	1 / 10	3 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.6
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	30%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Burt A. Littman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	15	2	4	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	6 / 15	0 / 2	2 / 4	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	5 / 15	0 / 2	2 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 15	0 / 1	2 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 15	0 / 1	2 / 4	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4 / 15	0 / 1	2 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 15	1 / 2	0 / 4	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	2.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 6		0 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6		0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5		0 / 2	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	3%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	24%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael J. Levy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	788	373	350	122
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.3	44.0	26.6	19.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	36.2	18.0	12.3
(Confidence Interval)	(36.6–43.4)	(31.3–41.1)	(14.0–22.0)	(6.5–18.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.3	44.3	23.8	17.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.5	45.0	25.2	18.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.0	30.3	17.6	15.7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.5	18.2	24.3	28.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.9	28.0	24.7	12.5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.5	3.0	1.1	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	44.4	32.6	30.2	2 / 15
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	77	36	18	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.2	38.9	4 / 18	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	132		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.1		6 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.1	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive Science Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 TOWSON, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	28%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Santiago L. Padilla, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	141	61	78	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.3	36.1	25.6	9.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.3	31.1	21.8	9.4
(Confidence Interval)	(30.3–46.3)	(19.5–42.8)	(12.6–31.0)	(0.0–19.5)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.9	36.5	34.7	3 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.2	36.5	35.4	3 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.8	26.9	33.3	3 / 17
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.5	14.8	37.2	40.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.4	18.2	5.0	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	9.1	5.0	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	5 / 19	1 / 17	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	39	18	23	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.0	2 / 18	30.4	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		8	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		4 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 CENTER FOR ASSISTED REPRODUCTION 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	22%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Elizabeth S. Ginsburg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	533	368	292	170
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	46.7	42.1	32.5	20.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.8	34.5	25.0	14.1
(Confidence Interval)	(37.7–46.0)	(29.7–39.4)	(20.0–30.0)	(8.9–19.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.5	37.2	28.0	15.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.7	40.7	29.3	16.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.1	29.8	21.3	12.9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.8	7.3	10.6	6.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.8	4.4	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	25.2	23.2	22.9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.2	7.1	10.5	2.9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.4	26.8	27.4	20.8
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	82	35	11	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.0	31.4	2 / 11	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.8	3.7	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		19	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		4 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.3		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Brigham and Women's Hospital 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL VINCENT IVF UNIT 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	25%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Thomas L. Toth, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	123	85	60	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	53.7	37.6	30.0	7 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.6	34.1	25.0	1 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(40.8–58.4)	(24.0–44.2)	(14.0–36.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.7	36.7	28.8	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.6	37.7	30.0	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	34.5	31.2	22.0	1 / 12
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.1	7.1	13.3	4 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	45.5	28.1	6 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.5	0.0	0 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	34.4	17.2	4 / 15	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	0	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		1.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Massachusetts General Hospital Vincent IVF Unit

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 AND ENDOCRINOLOGY ASSOCIATES 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	80%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	60%
				Male factor	0%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary L. Gross, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	4	1	0	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 1		
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 4	0 / 1		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 1		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 1	0 / 1		
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.0	2.0		
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** New England Fertility and Endocrinology Associates

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 NEW ENGLAND, INC.**  
**NEW ENGLAND CLINIC OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Vito R. S. Cardone, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	239	161	140	62
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	38.5	32.9	24.3	25.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.8	26.7	15.7	4.8
(Confidence Interval)	(25.9–37.7)	(19.9–33.5)	(9.7–21.7)	(0.0–10.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.8	28.9	16.7	5.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.9	31.4	17.2	5.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.6	21.2	10.2	5.6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.9	7.5	5.7	8.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.3	22.6	29.4	0 / 16
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.2	9.4	2.9	0 / 16
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	23.7	32.6	40.9	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	47	33	19	10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.3	24.2	3 / 19	0 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	59		32	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.3		28.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.3	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Fertility Center of New England, Inc., New England Clinic of Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## BAYSTATE IVF 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Grow, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	143	74	62	31
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.4	27.0	32.3	19.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.2	21.6	24.2	9.7
(Confidence Interval)	(24.5–39.8)	(12.2–31.0)	(13.5–34.9)	(0.0–20.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.3	25.0	31.9	11.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.7	26.7	32.6	12.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.9	16.7	19.6	12.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.3	13.5	24.2	16.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	44.2	35.0	50.0	0 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.8	5.0	0.0	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	6 / 16	6 / 15	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	47	25	8	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.7	28.0	0 / 8	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Baystate IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	29%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	24%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	18%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael M. Alper, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	1015	611	585	361
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.4	33.7	25.8	16.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.5	29.5	20.7	10.2
(Confidence Interval)	(29.6–35.4)	(25.8–33.1)	(17.4–24.0)	(7.1–13.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.2	33.8	24.2	13.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.9	36.7	26.4	14.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.8	23.8	21.4	12.9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.6	12.9	14.5	22.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.9	29.6	20.5	11.5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	6.3	7.8	6.0	1.6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	38.8	35.0	19.0	10.8
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	159	74	56	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.5	24.3	21.4	3 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	167		41	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.5		24.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.7	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 BOSTON 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	30%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Patricia M. McShane, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	649	378	355	166
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.0	44.7	32.7	22.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.3	36.0	23.4	13.3
(Confidence Interval)	(39.5–47.1)	(31.1–40.8)	(19.0–27.8)	(8.1–18.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5	39.9	25.4	16.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.8	43.5	28.2	17.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.6	30.7	21.8	17.7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.8	9.8	7.9	18.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.7	27.2	21.6	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.0	2.4	6.9	0.0
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.1	29.4	22.9	0.0
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	95	28	27	10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.2	25.0	7.4	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.9
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	57		27	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.6		33.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.2	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Science Center of Boston

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 MICHIGAN  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	28%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	37%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Gregory M. Christman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	38	19	20	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	21.1	2 / 19	20.0	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	7.9 (0.0–16.5)	2 / 19	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	11.5	2 / 9	3 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	12.0	2 / 9	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	8.0	1 / 9	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	31.6	10 / 19	50.0	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8	1 / 2	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 2	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	22	5	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	9.1	0 / 5	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.6	3.8	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Michigan

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Michael S. Mersol-Barg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	48	20	12	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.5	25.0	2 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	35.4 (21.9–48.9)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	2 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.5	3 / 18	2 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.5	3 / 16	2 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	35.0	1 / 16	2 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.6	10.0	3 / 12	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 18	1 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 18	1 / 5	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 17	2 / 3	0 / 2	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	12%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by David M. Magyar, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	144	56	37	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	26.4	17.9	10.8	15.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.6	12.5	2.7	7.7
(Confidence Interval)	(16.7–30.5)	(3.8–21.2)	(0.0–7.9)	(0.0–17.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.8	19.4	3.8	2 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.4	20.6	4.5	2 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.2	11.8	4.5	2 / 15
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	20.8	35.7	29.7	34.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.7	2.9	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	39.5	3 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.9	0 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	3 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	20	5	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.0	0 / 5	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.4	3.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		

**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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	91%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	22%
ZIFT	8%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	27%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas C. Daly, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	77	24	14	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.8	16.7	7 / 14	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.0	8.3	4 / 14	1 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(16.2–35.8)	(0.0–19.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	2 / 19	4 / 13	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.4	2 / 19	4 / 13	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.2	0 / 19	2 / 13	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.1	20.8	1 / 14	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.8	1 / 4	3 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.7	1 / 4	0 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	45.0	2 / 2	2 / 4	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	21	2	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	0 / 2	0 / 8	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	2.0	3.8	5.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	25		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.0		3 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9		4.2	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	79%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	19%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	2%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	31%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William G. Dodds, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	271	74	72	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	46.1	36.5	25.0	19.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.9	31.1	22.2	14.3
(Confidence Interval)	(38.0–49.8)	(20.5–41.6)	(12.6–31.8)	(0.0–29.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.0	34.3	24.6	3 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.4	36.5	25.4	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	34.7	30.2	20.6	2 / 16
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.3	9.5	9.7	19.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.8	22.2	3 / 18	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.2	0.0	0 / 18	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	31.1	17.4	3 / 16	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	90	22	11	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.9	31.8	2 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	25		13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.0		5 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.7	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, P.C.

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	66%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	22%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	11%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	7%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mohammad Mohsenian, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	65	15	9	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.5	7 / 15	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.9	6 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(25.2–48.7)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.4	6 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.1	6 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.5	5 / 12	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.9	3 / 15	2 / 9	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	3 / 7	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	18.5	0 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	41.7	1 / 6	1 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	0	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3		0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.0	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	2		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 2		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		3.5	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Infertility and Gynecology Center of Lansing, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	58%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	42%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	24%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Harold Sauer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	7	4	6	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	3 / 7	0 / 4	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 7	0 / 4	1 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 6	0 / 2	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 7	2 / 4	2 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.0	4.3	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			1.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0		0	
Average number of embryos transferred	0		0	

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
HURLEY MEDICAL CENTER  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	89%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	9%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	2%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	26%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Mostafa I. Abuzeid, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	29	17	9	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.9	2 / 17	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	34.5 (17.2–51.8)	1 / 17	2 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.5	1 / 15	2 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5	1 / 15	2 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.3	1 / 15	1 / 8	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.3	2 / 17	0 / 9	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 11	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 11	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 10	0 / 1	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	85%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	86%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	14%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael H. Fakh, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	340	156	139	58
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	52.1	37.2	19.4	15.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.4	30.8	13.7	10.3
(Confidence Interval)	(42.0–52.7)	(23.5–38.0)	(8.0–19.4)	(2.5–18.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.6	33.6	16.1	11.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.4	35.6	18.1	12.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	33.6	22.2	12.4	10.2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.5	8.3	15.1	12.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.4	25.9	33.3	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	14.7	17.2	3.7	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	36.0	37.5	6 / 19	1 / 6
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	66	25	24	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	28.0	25.0	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		19	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.8		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** IVF Michigan

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	22%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by William R. Keye, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	116	71	62	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.2	29.6	25.8	0 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.5	15.5	17.7	0 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(25.8–43.1)	(7.1–23.9)	(8.2–27.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.0	18.3	22.9	0 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.5	19.6	23.9	0 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.8	12.5	17.4	0 / 15
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.9	15.5	22.6	1 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	18.4	23.8	6 / 16	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.2	4.8	2 / 16	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	4 / 11	3 / 11	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	3	7	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	2.4	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** William Beaumont Fertility Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 ART PROGRAM  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	22%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Elizabeth E. Puscheck, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	112	20	35	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	17.9	25.0	11.4	0 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	17.0 (10.0–23.9)	25.0 (6.0–44.0)	8.6 (0.0–17.8)	0 / 10
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.4	5 / 14	13.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.1	5 / 13	14.3	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.4	3 / 13	14.3	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	17.0	30.0	34.3	6 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.0	2 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.0	0 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 19	2 / 5	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	1	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	9		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		4.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University Women's Care/Wayne State University ART Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	24%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald C. Strickler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	39	15	15	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	25.6	4 / 15	4 / 15	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	25.6 (11.9–39.3)	3 / 15	3 / 15	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.0	3 / 10	3 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.5	3 / 9	3 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.4	2 / 9	0 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	30.8	5 / 15	7 / 15	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 10	2 / 4	2 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 10	1 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10	1 / 3	3 / 3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 9			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		0	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	19%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	19%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Bruce F. Campbell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	219	106	129	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.4	34.0	31.8	25.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.4	30.2	23.3	14.3
(Confidence Interval)	(31.0–43.9)	(21.4–38.9)	(16.0–30.5)	(2.7–25.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.4	35.2	28.0	16.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.8	37.2	28.3	17.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.5	22.1	23.6	10.3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.7	14.2	17.1	11.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.8	36.1	14.6	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1.1	2.8	0.0	1 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.8	40.6	16.7	2 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	54	23	15	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.5	26.1	4 / 15	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	76		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	59.2		5 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.6	

**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?	Yes	(See Appendix C for details.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	24%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Randle S. Corfman, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	130	60	43	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	52.3	33.3	37.2	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.7	33.3	27.9	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(39.1–56.3)	(21.4–45.3)	(14.5–41.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	40.0	32.4	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.4	40.8	32.4	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.5	30.6	27.0	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.6	16.7	14.0	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.4	20.0	1 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.4	5.0	1 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.5	25.0	2 / 12	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	54	21	17	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.9	28.6	4 / 17	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.8
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.1		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	27%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	34%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Theodore C. Nagel, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	115	42	34	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.4	33.3	23.5	2 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.3	23.8	14.7	1 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(35.3–53.4)	(10.9–36.7)	(2.8–26.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.1	26.3	17.9	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.5	27.0	20.0	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.1	16.2	12.0	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.8	9.5	17.6	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.8	4 / 14	2 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.6	1 / 14	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.3	4 / 10	2 / 5	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	16	7	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 16	1 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.1	2.8	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	33%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Donna A. Session, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	152	47	47	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.4	40.4	31.9	4 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.6	31.9	27.7	4 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(26.0–41.1)	(18.6–45.2)	(14.9–40.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.7	39.5	34.2	4 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.9	40.5	38.2	4 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.7	27.0	29.4	4 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.6	19.1	19.1	6 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.8	5 / 19	2 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1.5	0 / 19	1 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	31.4	5 / 15	3 / 13	0 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	116	32	27	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.2	31.3	25.9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	1		38	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1		36.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.7	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Mayo Clinic Assisted 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	34%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jacques P. Stassart, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	171	58	65	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.3	36.2	40.0	0 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.7	27.6	30.8	0 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(35.3–50.1)	(16.1–39.1)	(19.5–42.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.5	30.2	32.3	0 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.9	32.0	32.8	0 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.5	24.0	18.0	0 / 13
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.1	8.6	4.6	4 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	44.2	28.6	38.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.5	0.0	3.8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.6	4 / 16	45.0	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	58	18	22	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	13.8	5 / 18	4.5	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 AT WOMEN'S SPECIALTY 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John D. Isaacs, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	55	13	7	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	32.7	5 / 13	2 / 7	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	25.5 (13.9–37.0)	5 / 13	2 / 7	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.1	5 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	5 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.6	1 / 9	1 / 4	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	18.2	4 / 13	1 / 7	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 18	4 / 5	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 18	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 14	4 / 5	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	1.3	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	8		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Mississippi Fertility Institute at Women's Specialty Center

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	11%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Randall S. Hines, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	43	12	13	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.9	2 / 12	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	37.2 (22.8–51.7)	1 / 12	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	1 / 9	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.0	1 / 9	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.2	1 / 9	1 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.0	3 / 12	3 / 13	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 18	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 18	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 16	0 / 1	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 13	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	1.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	8		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 8			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Mississippi 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	18%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	43%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	0%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jorge A. Pineda, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	34	13	9	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	17.6	4 / 13	0 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	17.6 (4.8–30.5)	4 / 13	0 / 9	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.6	4 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.0	4 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	12.0	1 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 6	1 / 4		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 6	2 / 4		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6	3 / 4		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	5.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Advanced Reproductive Specialists

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	42%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	2%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Anthony C. Pearlstone, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	78	32	31	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	53.8	50.0	45.2	3 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	47.4 (36.4–58.5)	37.5 (20.7–54.3)	25.8 (10.4–41.2)	2 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.7	42.9	26.7	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	42.9	29.6	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.4	25.0	14.8	2 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.6	12.5	3.2	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.1	2 / 16	4 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.5	5 / 16	0 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	43.2	5 / 12	4 / 8	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4			

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	87%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	11%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	57%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Larry L. Penney, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	56	18	12	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	28.6	3 / 18	1 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.2	3 / 18	0 / 12	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(12.2–34.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	3 / 15	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.5	3 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.7	1 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.1	3 / 18	7 / 12	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.7	4.4	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 16	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	1 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 13	2 / 3		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	5.0	2.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Mid-Missouri 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 CLINICS**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	28%	Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	3%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	13%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by John W. Cassels, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	21	9	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	14.3	3 / 9	1 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	14.3	2 / 9	1 / 2	
(Confidence Interval)	(0.0–29.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	14.3	2 / 8	1 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 18	2 / 7	1 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 18	2 / 7	1 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 9	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.6	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	2		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5		2.8	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	75%	Ovulatory dysfunction	16%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	22%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory C. Starks, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	34	30	18	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.4	33.3	8 / 18	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	23.5 (9.3–37.8)	33.3 (16.5–50.2)	7 / 18	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.6	45.5	7 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	47.6	7 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.1	33.3	7 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	20.6	26.7	5 / 18	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 10	3 / 10	0 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 10	0 / 10	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 8	3 / 10	0 / 7	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5	1.7		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	6		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2			

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

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	20%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Ronald P. Wilbois, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	68	23	12	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.0	39.1	6 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	41.2 (29.5–52.9)	26.1 (8.1–44.0)	6 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.1	6 / 17	6 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.9	6 / 16	6 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.6	1 / 16	4 / 10	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.2	26.1	2 / 12	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.4	3.3	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	47.1	7 / 9	2 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.8	1 / 9	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	53.6	5 / 6	2 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	4	0	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 12	1 / 4		0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5		2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.9		1 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		2.7	

### 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?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	19%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Randall R. Odem, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	217	99	75	35
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.9	40.4	33.3	28.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.2	35.4	22.7	8.6
(Confidence Interval)	(31.8–44.7)	(25.9–44.8)	(13.2–32.1)	(0.0–17.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.4	41.2	28.3	11.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.0	43.8	29.3	12.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.9	26.3	19.0	12.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	17.5	14.1	20.0	22.9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.2	37.5	20.0	1 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1.1	10.0	12.0	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	31.3	40.0	6 / 17	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	20	4	10	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5.0	0 / 4	2 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.9	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	57%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	9%	With ICSI	87%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	34%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	<1%
				Male factor	55%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sherman J. Silber, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	88	27	29	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.9	37.0	20.7	3 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	37.5 (27.4–47.6)	25.9 (9.4–42.5)	13.8 (1.2–26.3)	2 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	28.0	14.3	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.7	35.0	16.0	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.5	20.0	16.0	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	7.4	3.4	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	47.2	3 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.3	0 / 10	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	54.5	3 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	4	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 3	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.7	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.6		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Infertility Center of St. Louis

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	95%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	5%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Victoria M. Maclin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	134	46	33	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.1	39.1	30.3	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.6	32.6	18.2	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(17.3–31.9)	(19.1–46.2)	(5.0–31.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.6	34.1	20.7	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.7	39.5	25.0	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.2	23.7	12.5	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.7	4.3	12.1	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	17.9	7 / 18	3 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.8	1 / 18	0 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	27.3	6 / 15	3 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	38	10	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	10.5	0 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	14		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 14		2 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		2.8	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Heartland Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	68%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	31%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	21%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Carolyn M. Doherty, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	213	74	61	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	38.0	21.6	21.3	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.9	13.5	18.0	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(26.6–39.2)	(5.7–21.3)	(8.4–27.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.2	16.9	24.4	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.6	19.2	25.0	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.0	13.5	22.7	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.6	20.3	26.2	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	4 / 16	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	13.6	1 / 16	0 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.1	3 / 10	1 / 11	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	36	14	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.4	1 / 14	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers	66	12	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	2 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	29%	Other factor	20%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	7%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce S. Shapiro, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	116	44	33	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.0	20.5	27.3	0 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.3	20.5	15.2	0 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(15.6–31.0)	(8.5–32.4)	(2.9–27.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.8	22.0	16.1	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.1	25.0	19.2	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.0	16.7	7.7	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.0	6.8	6.1	5 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.3	1.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	27.8	4 / 9	3 / 9	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.8	0 / 9	0 / 9	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	40.7	3 / 9	3 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	22		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	68.2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	28%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Russell A. Foulk, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	61	26	30	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.8	50.0	20.0	5 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	37.7 (25.5–49.9)	46.2 (27.0–65.3)	13.3 (1.2–25.5)	2 / 14
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.0	50.0	16.7	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.1	54.5	19.0	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.6	45.5	19.0	2 / 13
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.3	7.7	20.0	1 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	41.9	2 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	6.5	0 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	52.2	2 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	32	15	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	5 / 15	0 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.9	2.3	5.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	73		23	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	71.2		39.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2		3.7	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Misty B. Porter, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	42	20	24	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.7	20.0	12.5	2 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.4	15.0	12.5	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(9.0–33.8)	(0.0–30.6)	(0.0–25.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.3	3 / 18	12.5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	3 / 18	12.5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.7	2 / 18	8.3	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.9	10.0	0.0	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 15	1 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 15	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9	1 / 3	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	23	8	9	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	3 / 8	1 / 9	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	3.7	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 BEDMINSTER, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	72%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Alexander M. Dlugi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	94	65	52	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.0	35.4	38.5	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.7	27.7	25.0	4.2
(Confidence Interval)	(34.6–54.7)	(16.8–38.6)	(13.2–36.8)	(0.0–12.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.2	32.7	30.2	5.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	59.2	38.3	34.2	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.6	25.5	28.9	0 / 15
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.0	15.4	17.3	16.7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	23.4	26.1	5.0	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	23.4	8.7	5.0	1 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	6 / 18	2 / 13	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## SHORE IVF AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE BRICK, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	24%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Allen Morgan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	27	18	14	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.0	4 / 18	6 / 14	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (15.6–51.1)	4 / 18	6 / 14	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.0	4 / 16	6 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.0	4 / 16	6 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	8.0	2 / 16	5 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.4	2 / 18	2 / 14	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 10	1 / 4	3 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 10	1 / 4	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 9	2 / 4	1 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.5	3.5	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.5	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Shore IVF and Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**REPRODUCTIVE GYNECOLOGISTS, P.C.**  
**CHERRY HILL, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	39%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	5%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by David N. Goldberg, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	19	10	11	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 19	0 / 10	1 / 11	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	2 / 19	0 / 10	1 / 11	1 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 18	0 / 7	1 / 9	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 18	0 / 6	1 / 9	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 18	0 / 6	1 / 9	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 19	3 / 10	2 / 11	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.6	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 1	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Reproductive Gynecologists, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

## IVF OF NORTH JERSEY, P.A. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	31%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	7%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark X. Ransom, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	56	29	32	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.0	41.4	9.4	0 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	44.6 (31.6–57.7)	37.9 (20.3–55.6)	6.3 (0.0–14.6)	0 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.0	44.0	7.7	0 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.2	47.8	8.7	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	36.2	43.5	4.3	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.9	13.8	18.8	4 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.6	2 / 12	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.1	0 / 12	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	1 / 11	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	17		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 17		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		2.7	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** IVF of North Jersey, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 AND 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	22%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	25%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory H. Corsan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	67	20	13	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	49.3	40.0	6 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	38.8 (27.1–50.5)	35.0 (14.1–55.9)	5 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.3	7 / 19	5 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.9	7 / 19	5 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.7	4 / 19	4 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.0	5.0	1 / 13	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5	3.1	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.4	4 / 8	1 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	18.2	0 / 8	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	57.7	3 / 7	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	5	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 7	1 / 5		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.8		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine and 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	23%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Philip R. Lesorgen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	15	7	13	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 15	2 / 7	2 / 13	2 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 15	2 / 7	2 / 13	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 13	2 / 6	2 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 12	2 / 5	2 / 12	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 12	0 / 5	2 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 15	1 / 7	1 / 13	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 2	2 / 2	0 / 2	1 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	2 / 2	0 / 2	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	12%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	23%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	12%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jane E. Miller, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	25	12	7	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	48.0	1 / 12	3 / 7	3 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	40.0 (20.8–59.2)	1 / 12	3 / 7	2 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	1 / 11	3 / 5	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	10 / 17	1 / 9	3 / 4	2 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	7 / 17	1 / 9	3 / 4	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	20.0	1 / 12	2 / 7	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 3	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 12	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 3	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 4		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	22		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.5		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		3.7	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** North Hudson I.V.F., Center for Fertility and Gynecology

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 OB/GYN 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	37%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Seth G. Derman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	24	13	19	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	25.0	3 / 13	6 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	3 / 13	5 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	3 / 13	5 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	3 / 13	5 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	8.3	2 / 13	4 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 13	0 / 19	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 5	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Delaware Valley OB/GYN and Infertility Group

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	61%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	24%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Althea M. O’Shaughnessy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	30	16	14	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.0	4 / 16	3 / 14	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	30.0 (13.6–46.4)	4 / 16	3 / 14	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.1	4 / 14	3 / 11	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	4 / 11	3 / 10	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.6	4 / 11	2 / 10	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.7	2 / 16	3 / 14	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 9	0 / 4	2 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 9	0 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9	0 / 4	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	24	6	2	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.0	4.0	4.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers	5	4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5		

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Miguel Damien, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	79	36	44	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	45.6	33.3	18.2	20.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.0	25.0	11.4	12.5
(Confidence Interval)	(32.1–54.0)	(10.9–39.1)	(2.0–20.7)	(0.0–25.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.3	29.0	17.9	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.3	33.3	17.9	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.2	14.8	17.9	3 / 18
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.7	13.9	36.4	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	41.7	4 / 12	2 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	16.7	1 / 12	0 / 8	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	5 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	5	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	2 / 5	2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.2	3.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		5.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
ST. 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	17%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	13%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Margaret G. Garrisi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	264	234	247	97
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.1	38.5	28.7	12.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.2	32.5	22.7	8.2
(Confidence Interval)	(37.2–49.2)	(26.5–38.5)	(17.5–27.9)	(2.8–13.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.3	36.4	26.7	10.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.1	38.0	29.2	13.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.6	25.0	20.8	10.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.8	10.7	15.0	22.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.4	26.7	23.9	2 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.9	2.2	4.2	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.7	34.2	28.6	2 / 8
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	67	26	31	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.8	53.8	38.7	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		50	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		36.0	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science, St. Barnabas Medical 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

**COOPER CENTER FOR IN VITRO FERTILIZATION, P.C.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	11%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	14%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jerome H. Check, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	254	197	162	158
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.4	18.3	15.4	12.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.7	12.7	13.6	7.0
(Confidence Interval)	(25.0–36.4)	(8.0–17.3)	(8.3–18.9)	(3.0–10.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.2	15.4	16.7	9.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.8	25.0	24.7	16.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.3	18.0	20.2	13.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.2	17.8	18.5	24.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.2	27.8	20.0	2 / 19
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	20.0	2.8	0.0	0 / 19
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.2	28.0	18.2	2 / 11
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	140	73	56	31
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.9	38.4	28.6	19.4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.4
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	102		83	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.0		33.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		3.1	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Cooper Center for In Vitro Fertilization, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	42%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George S. Taliadouros, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	29	14	13	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.4	4 / 14	5 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	37.9 (20.3–55.6)	4 / 14	5 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.7	4 / 13	5 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.4	4 / 12	5 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	14.3	2 / 12	4 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.9	1 / 14	2 / 13	2 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.1	3.6	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 12	2 / 4	0 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 12	1 / 4	1 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 11	2 / 4	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 13		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		5.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Delaware Valley Institute of Fertility and Genetics

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	29%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Robert A. Skaf, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	78	38	38	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	38.5	31.6	36.8	3 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	28.9	21.1	0 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(22.9–43.8)	(14.5–43.4)	(8.1–34.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.8	32.4	25.8	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.8	34.4	25.8	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.8	28.1	16.1	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1.3	10.5	18.4	3 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	40.0	2 / 12	1 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.3	0 / 12	2 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	38.5	2 / 11	3 / 8	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	39	6	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.1	3 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.3	4.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	57%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	17%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Matan Yemini, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	105	74	63	36
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.3	25.7	28.6	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	18.9	20.6	13.9
(Confidence Interval)	(19.9–37.2)	(10.0–27.8)	(10.6–30.6)	(2.6–25.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.0	25.0	27.1	18.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.1	25.0	28.9	18.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.5	16.1	22.2	14.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.3	24.3	23.8	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.4	3 / 19	7 / 18	3 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.6	4 / 19	1 / 18	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	5 / 14	3 / 13	1 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	16	10	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 16	2 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.5	2.3	1.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	42		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.2		1 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.3	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Diamond Institute for Infertility

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard T. Scott, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	597	312	344	163
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	56.8	51.6	34.9	29.4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.1	44.2	27.3	17.2
(Confidence Interval)	(45.1–53.1)	(38.7–49.7)	(22.6–32.0)	(11.4–23.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.0	54.1	33.8	23.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.9	56.1	36.2	23.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.8	35.8	26.2	19.7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.0	18.3	19.2	25.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.4	29.2	32.5	14.6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.6	9.3	5.8	2.1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	44.0	36.2	27.7	17.9
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	63	28	25	9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.0	42.9	32.0	1 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	185		35	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	58.9		40.0	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		2.4	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Medicine Associates of New Jersey

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON MEDICAL SCHOOL–IVF 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	10%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	22%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David B. Seifer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	151	79	74	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.8	17.7	21.6	21.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.5	15.2	16.2	17.4
(Confidence Interval)	(21.3–35.7)	(7.3–23.1)	(7.8–24.6)	(1.9–32.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.1	19.7	22.6	4 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.7	21.1	22.6	4 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.8	17.5	18.9	4 / 15
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.9	22.8	28.4	30.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	27.8	2 / 14	3 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 14	1 / 16	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	25.6	2 / 12	2 / 12	0 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	35	12	10	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.7	2 / 12	0 / 10	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		16	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 16	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.1		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Robert Wood Johnson Medical School–IVF Program

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael C. Darder, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	117	55	44	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	59.8	43.6	38.6	4 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.4	36.4	25.0	2 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(47.4–65.4)	(23.7–49.1)	(12.2–37.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	63.5	43.5	29.7	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	66.0	43.5	30.6	2 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	39.0	32.6	25.0	1 / 14
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.1	16.4	15.9	4 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.3	20.8	3 / 17	3 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.1	0.0	0 / 17	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	40.9	25.0	2 / 11	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	1	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 1	1 / 3	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	1.7	5.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	83		21	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	63.9		57.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.2	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	29%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Louis R. Manara, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	19	7	3	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	9 / 19	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	8 / 19	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 19	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 19	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 19	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 19	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 9	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 8	0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred		1.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Dr. Louis R. Manara

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Navot, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	77	36	32	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	32.5	36.1	25.0	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	33.3	15.6	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(18.5–38.7)	(17.9–48.7)	(3.0–28.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	34.3	16.7	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.9	37.5	17.9	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.9	31.3	14.3	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	2.8	6.3	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	3.0	1.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.0	2 / 13	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	16.0	1 / 13	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	2 / 12	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	16	6	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 16	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.3		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility Institute of New Jersey

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	30%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Douglas J. Thompson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	37	20	30	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	64.9	55.0	43.3	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	64.9	40.0	33.3	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(49.5–80.2)	(18.5–61.5)	(16.5–50.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	68.6	8 / 15	47.6	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	68.6	8 / 15	50.0	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	45.7	5 / 15	30.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.4	25.0	30.0	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	3 / 11	5 / 13	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.2	0 / 11	0 / 13	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	3 / 8	4 / 10	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	11	5	6	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 11	1 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	27		9	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.0		1 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.0	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	81%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	2%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Peter M. Horvath, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	34	13	2	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.4	1 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	20.6 (7.0–34.2)	1 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.6	1 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.6	1 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	14.7	1 / 12	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 13	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.7	2.5	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 10	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 7	0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 (L.I.F.E.) 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	38%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	16%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	29%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	4%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edgar S. Henriques, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	19	11	13	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	3 / 19	2 / 11	2 / 13	1 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 19	1 / 11	0 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4 / 19	2 / 11	2 / 13	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.7	3.1	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Leading Institute for Fertility Enhancement (L.I.F.E.)

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	57%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	80%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	5%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George D. Kofinas, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	19	13	6	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	10 / 19	4 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	4 / 19	4 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 19	4 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 19	4 / 13	2 / 6	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 19	3 / 13	1 / 6	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 19	0 / 13	0 / 6	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.2	6.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 10	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	22	6	10	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.4	1 / 6	4 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	5.5	4.1	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			9 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred			4.3	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	29%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Susan M. Lobel, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	170	65	62	19
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.8	36.9	35.5	4 / 19
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	45.9 (38.4–53.4)	21.5 (11.5–31.5)	19.4 (9.5–29.2)	3 / 19
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.1	26.4	26.7	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.3	29.2	30.8	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.5	12.5	23.1	2 / 16
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.5	18.5	27.4	3 / 19
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.7	25.0	22.7	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	11.4	8.3	0.0	1 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	43.6	8 / 14	3 / 12	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 17	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0	1.5	5.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	19		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	12 / 19			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT STONY BROOK  
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	29%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	24%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Richard A. Bronson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	31	16	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	32.3	5 / 16	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	22.6 (7.9–37.3)	3 / 16	0 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	3 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	3 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.0	2 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	25.8	7 / 16	6 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 10	1 / 5		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 5		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7	1 / 3		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	3	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 8	0 / 3	3 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.0	3.7	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Health Science Center, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Division of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

# GARDEN CITY CENTER FOR ADVANCED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

**YU-KANG YING, M.D., P.C.**

**GARDEN CITY, 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 61–70.

## 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	21%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	7%
				Male factor	16%		

## 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Yu-Kang Ying, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	6	6	7	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 6	3 / 6	3 / 7	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 6	3 / 6	2 / 7	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	3 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	3 / 6	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 6	2 / 6	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6	0 / 6	1 / 7	5 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.2	3.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	1 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 3	2 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 3	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	3	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 8	2 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		3.7	

## CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Garden City Center for Advanced Reproductive Technologies, Yu-Kang Ying, M.D., P.C.

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	20%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry R. Witt, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	140	84	95	58
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.3	32.1	14.7	15.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.4	20.2	10.5	5.2
(Confidence Interval)	(19.1–33.7)	(11.6–28.8)	(4.4–16.7)	(0.0–10.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.1	25.8	14.1	7.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.2	26.2	14.7	7.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.7	15.4	10.3	7.9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.1	21.4	25.3	29.3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	26.8	29.6	2 / 14	1 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.9	3.7	1 / 14	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	32.4	7 / 17	3 / 10	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	30	9	14	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.7	5 / 9	2 / 14	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	10		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 10		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.0	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	26%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Avner Hershlag, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	164	91	80	43
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.5	38.5	22.5	23.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.2	33.0	13.8	14.0
(Confidence Interval)	(29.8–44.6)	(23.3–42.6)	(6.2–21.3)	(3.6–24.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.5	37.5	16.9	17.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.7	40.0	17.5	17.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.9	24.0	11.1	17.6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.4	12.1	18.8	18.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	28.8	34.3	5 / 18	2 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	11.0	11.4	1 / 18	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3	40.0	4 / 11	0 / 6
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	51	34	25	15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.6	17.6	16.0	1 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.1
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 ASSOCIATES 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	37%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	2%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gabriel A. San Roman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	385	161	204	80
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	28.6	22.4	14.7	11.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.2	16.8	11.3	5.0
(Confidence Interval)	(19.9–28.4)	(11.0–22.5)	(6.9–15.6)	(0.2–9.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.2	17.4	12.4	5.6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.1	18.8	13.9	6.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.9	12.5	11.5	6.3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.2	3.7	9.3	10.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	14.5	22.2	16.7	0 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.1	8.3	3.3	1 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	19.4	33.3	17.4	0 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	190	57	30	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.8	10.5	10.0	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.2	4.1
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Science 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	1%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	24%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Hugh D. Melnick, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	170	85	94	66
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.0	20.0	17.0	9.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.5	17.6	14.9	6.1
(Confidence Interval)	(19.8–33.1)	(9.5–25.8)	(7.7–22.1)	(0.3–11.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.3	19.7	17.1	6.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.8	21.1	18.4	7.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.3	16.9	11.8	3.6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.5	10.6	12.8	10.6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	3 / 17	5 / 16	2 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.9	0 / 17	2 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	3 / 15	5 / 14	2 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	18	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 18	2 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.5	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	46		23	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4		30.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.0	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## BROOKLYN 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	83%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	25%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Dov B. Goldstein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	21	10	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	28.6	2 / 10	1 / 11	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	28.6 (9.2–47.9)	2 / 10	1 / 11	1 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	2 / 10	1 / 11	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.0	2 / 10	1 / 11	1 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	10.0	1 / 10	1 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 6	1 / 2	0 / 1	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	2	3	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 3	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.7	4.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.2		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Brooklyn 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	37%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark V. Sauer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	106	58	60	40
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.5	36.2	21.7	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.8	31.0	20.0	12.5
(Confidence Interval)	(26.7–45.0)	(19.1–42.9)	(9.9–30.1)	(2.3–22.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.5	34.6	22.2	13.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.6	35.3	23.1	13.9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.8	21.6	19.2	13.9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1.9	10.3	10.0	10.0
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	4.3	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.6	38.1	2 / 13	0 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.1	0.0	1 / 13	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	7 / 18	2 / 12	0 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	11	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 17	1 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.5	3.2	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	71		22	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.5		18.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.9	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**NABIL HUSAMI, M.D.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	25%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	7%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Nabil W. Husami, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	45	15	26	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	17.8	1 / 15	19.2	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.6	0 / 15	3.8	0 / 11
(Confidence Interval)	(5.0–26.1)		(0.0–11.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.9	0 / 12	1 / 19	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.0	0 / 8	1 / 19	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	11.4	0 / 8	1 / 19	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.3	3 / 15	26.9	0 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 7		0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	0	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Nabil Husami, M.D.

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.

## MACLEOD LABORATORY 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	5%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	30%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	10%	Diminished ovarian reserve	35%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	0%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Attila Toth, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	8	3	5	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 5	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	1.3	3.5	0.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>				
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>				
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>				
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** MacLeod Laboratory

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	21%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	5%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Norbert Gleicher, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	81	61	59	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	21.0	18.0	25.4	13.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	16.0	13.1	15.3	13.6
(Confidence Interval)	(8.1–24.0)	(4.6–21.6)	(6.1–24.4)	(0.0–28.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	18.6	16.0	19.1	3 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.6	16.7	22.0	3 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	14.3	10.4	19.5	1 / 15
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.6	18.0	20.3	18.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 17	3 / 11	1 / 15	2 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 17	1 / 11	1 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 13	3 / 8	1 / 9	2 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	37	13	18	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.0	3 / 13	2 / 18	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.4
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	47		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.4		2 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.5	

**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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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



**DR. LILLIAN D. NASH  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	37%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	0%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Lillian D. Nash, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	9	8	9	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 9	2 / 8	0 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 9	2 / 8	0 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 9	2 / 8	3 / 9	2 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	4.2	3.0	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	5.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Dr. Lillian D. Nash

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	48%
				Male factor	15%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Majid Fateh, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	23	32	28	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.8	43.8	39.3	6 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	47.8 (27.4–68.2)	40.6 (23.6–57.6)	35.7 (18.0–53.5)	5 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	55.0	43.3	40.0	5 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	55.0	43.3	43.5	5 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	50.0	40.0	39.1	4 / 14
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.0	6.3	10.7	1 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 11	1 / 14	1 / 11	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 11	0 / 14	0 / 11	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 11	1 / 13	1 / 10	1 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	20		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	70.0			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** New York Fertility Institute

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**OFFICES FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.C.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	47%
				Male factor	12%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Cecilia Schmidt-Sarosi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	65	36	60	31
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.8	44.4	21.7	22.6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	33.3	16.7	16.1
(Confidence Interval)	(19.5–42.0)	(17.9–48.7)	(7.2–26.1)	(3.2–29.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	37.5	20.8	19.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	38.7	22.7	20.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	11.7	19.4	18.2	20.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.7	11.1	20.0	16.1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.8	3.6	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	54.5	3 / 16	3 / 13	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.1	3 / 16	1 / 13	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	65.0	6 / 12	2 / 10	0 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	23	7	7	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	13.0	1 / 7	0 / 7	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.6	5.0	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>	<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
Number of transfers	19	31		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	11 / 19	32.3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.1		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Offices for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 IN VITRO FERTILIZATION, REPRODUCTIVE SURGERY AND INFERTILITY  
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by James A. Grifo, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	347	286	312	264
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.8	45.8	34.0	25.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.5	39.9	25.0	16.7
(Confidence Interval)	(38.3–48.7)	(34.2–45.5)	(20.2–29.8)	(12.2–21.2)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.5	49.6	34.2	22.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.2	51.1	35.6	23.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.9	32.3	23.3	19.5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.6	19.6	26.9	26.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	44.6	38.2	27.4	12.1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.0	7.6	10.4	6.1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	43.7	36.8	34.6	15.9
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	53	16	17	15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.3	4 / 16	3 / 17	6 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.4
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>	<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	155	40		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	52.9	32.5		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Program for In Vitro Fertilization, Reproductive Surgery and Infertility, New York University School of Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

## 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	74%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	20%		

## 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Martin Keltz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	64	30	45	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	56.3	70.0	37.8	8.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.9	53.3	26.7	4.3
(Confidence Interval)	(34.6–59.1)	(35.5–71.2)	(13.7–39.6)	(0.0–12.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.8	57.1	30.0	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.8	57.1	30.8	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	37.3	42.9	15.4	4.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.8	6.7	11.1	8.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.9	4.8	5 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.8	19.0	3 / 17	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	26.7	4 / 16	6 / 12	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	1	3	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 12	1 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.0	4.7	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		
		5.0		

## CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Endocrinology Associates of St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 & 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	23%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Zev Rosenwaks, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	615	444	421	257
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.1	44.6	36.3	23.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.9	36.0	27.6	15.6
(Confidence Interval)	(40.0–47.8)	(31.6–40.5)	(23.3–31.8)	(11.1–20.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.7	41.8	34.9	20.2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.8	44.8	37.1	21.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.9	24.9	24.3	16.3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.9	13.7	21.1	23.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.8	29.8	28.1	23.0
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	11.8	11.1	7.8	1.6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	41.1	44.4	34.5	22.5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	62	27	19	11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.3	40.7	4 / 19	6 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.9		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Weill Medical College of Cornell University, The Center for Reproductive Medicine & 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**THE CAPITAL REGION GENETICS & IVF CENTER  
BELLEVUE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL  
NISKAYUNA, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	26%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	33%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by John M. Donhowe, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	33	20	22	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	24.2	25.0	13.6	1 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	18.2 (5.0–31.3)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	18.2	3 / 19	14.3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.4	3 / 18	15.0	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	12.9	2 / 18	10.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	5.0	4.5	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8	1 / 5	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 6	1 / 3	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	15	12	12	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 15	4 / 12	2 / 12	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Fertility and Advanced Reproductive Medicine at Bellevue Woman's Hospital

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 ASSOCIATES 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	2%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	21%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Daniel Kenigsberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	254	147	133	60
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	46.9	36.1	38.3	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.2	29.9	31.6	13.3
(Confidence Interval)	(34.1–46.2)	(22.5–37.3)	(23.7–39.5)	(4.7–21.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.0	36.1	38.5	17.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.2	37.9	40.4	20.5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.2	27.6	33.7	12.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.7	17.0	18.0	25.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	26.9	24.5	15.7	2 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.9	11.3	3.9	2 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	29.4	27.3	16.7	3 / 8
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	107	51	34	13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.9	21.6	11.8	3 / 13
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		18	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		4 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.2		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Long Island IVF Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	26%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eberhard Muechler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	21	16	17	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.3	5 / 16	2 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	23.8 (5.6–42.0)	4 / 16	1 / 17	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	4 / 15	1 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	4 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	10.0	3 / 15	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.8	1 / 16	4 / 17	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.9	3.0	5.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	1 / 4	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4	1 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.5	1.0	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Institute for Reproductive Health 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	58%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Vivian Lewis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	108	59	41	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.7	35.6	24.4	4 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.0	32.2	17.1	3 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(28.8–47.1)	(20.3–44.1)	(5.6–28.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.8	39.6	25.0	3 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.3	40.4	26.9	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.7	25.5	23.1	3 / 14
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.3	18.6	31.7	2 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	51.1	28.6	2 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	14.3	0 / 10	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.3	7 / 19	1 / 7	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	9	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.9	6.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 IVF MEDICAL ASSOCIATES OF WESTERN NEW YORK SNYDER, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	21%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kent Crickard, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	108	66	57	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.0	21.2	21.1	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	18.2	12.3	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(24.4–42.2)	(8.9–27.5)	(3.8–20.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.7	25.0	15.6	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.1	25.5	16.3	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.1	17.0	14.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.9	27.3	21.1	2 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	37.5	4 / 14	2 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.5	1 / 14	1 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	4 / 12	1 / 7	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	20	9	5	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.0	1 / 9	1 / 5	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.9	2.6	3.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Infertility and 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	85%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	5%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Robert J. Kiltz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	215	78	60	21
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.9	41.0	28.3	14.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.0	38.5	23.3	14.3
(Confidence Interval)	(27.6–40.3)	(27.7–49.3)	(12.6–34.0)	(0.0–29.3)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.0	43.5	25.9	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.4	43.5	27.5	3 / 19
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.0	23.2	23.5	2 / 19
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.6	11.5	10.0	4.8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.2	46.9	2 / 17	1 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.5	12.5	2 / 17	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	49.3	46.7	2 / 14	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	27	4	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.6	2 / 4	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

### 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?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	35%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	37%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael B. Blotner, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	50	24	26	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	24.0	12.5	3.8	1 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	18.0 (7.4–28.6)	8.3 (0.0–19.4)	0.0 (0.0–100.0)	1 / 12
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.6	2 / 19	0.0	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.7	2 / 16	0 / 19	1 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.2	1 / 16	0 / 19	1 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.0	20.8	23.1	2 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 12	0 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 12	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 9	1 / 2		0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	19	8	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 19	1 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5		1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.4	

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	21%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by John (Jan) M. Wieckowski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	33	15	16	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.4	7 / 15	2 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	36.4 (20.0–52.8)	5 / 15	1 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.4	5 / 12	1 / 13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.4	5 / 12	1 / 13	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.6	4 / 12	1 / 13	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.1	3 / 15	3 / 16	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 13	1 / 7	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 13	0 / 7	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	3	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7	1 / 3	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Medicine/IVF

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Luther M. Talbert, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	236	79	59	12
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.1	22.8	23.7	4 / 12
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.7	22.8	20.3	2 / 12
(Confidence Interval)	(31.5–43.9)	(13.5–32.0)	(10.1–30.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.9	26.5	26.7	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.3	27.3	27.3	2 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.8	24.2	22.7	2 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.5	13.9	23.7	3 / 12
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.1	1 / 18	1 / 14	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	20.6	1 / 18	2 / 14	1 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	48.3	2 / 18	2 / 12	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	18	8	1	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 18	2 / 8	0 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	4.8	3.0	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		5	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred		5.2		

**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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	33%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Ania I. Kowalik, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	76	28	17	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.2	35.7	2 / 17	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	32.9 (22.3–43.5)	25.0 (9.0–41.0)	2 / 17	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.0	29.2	2 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.7	29.2	2 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.3	29.2	2 / 9	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	19.7	14.3	8 / 17	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	46.2	0 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.7	0 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	56.0	0 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.0	2.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	11		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 11		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.7	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	13%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jack L. Crain, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	223	82	54	24
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	45.7	43.9	29.6	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.3	35.4	20.4	12.5
(Confidence Interval)	(34.8–47.7)	(25.0–45.7)	(9.6–31.1)	(0.0–25.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5	43.3	25.0	3 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.5	43.9	28.2	3 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.4	24.2	12.8	3 / 14
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.4	18.3	18.5	37.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	39.2	25.0	4 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	11.8	19.4	3 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	44.6	44.8	6 / 11	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	42	9	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.2	4 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.7	3.3	6.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	22		5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5		2 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.6	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	25%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Paul B. Marshburn, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	68	29	24	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.6	34.5	20.8	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	39.7 (28.1–51.3)	27.6 (11.3–43.9)	12.5 (0.0–25.7)	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.6	34.8	15.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.4	34.8	15.0	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	33.3	26.1	15.0	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.7	20.7	16.7	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	37.9	3 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	29.6	2 / 8	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	7	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 12	1 / 7	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	2		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Program for Assisted Reproduction, Carolinas Medical 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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**  
**DIVISION OF REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY AND INFERTILITY**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	25%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	8%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Grace Couchman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	128	42	42	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	25.0	21.4	16.7	0 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.7	19.0	11.9	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(15.4–29.9)	(7.2–30.9)	(2.1–21.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.7	21.6	16.7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.9	21.6	16.7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.0	13.5	10.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.7	11.9	28.6	4 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	4.1	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.4	3 / 9	2 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	15.6	3 / 9	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	51.7	3 / 8	2 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26	3	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7.7	0 / 3	2 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	24		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5		1 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.2	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Duke University Medical Center, Division of 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
WOMEN'S PHYSICIANS  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	18%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Clifford C. Hayslip, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	28	13	9	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.9	4 / 13	3 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	32.1 (14.8–49.4)	3 / 13	2 / 9	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.6	3 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	3 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.8	2 / 8	0 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.1	3 / 13	1 / 9	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 12	2 / 4	2 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 12	0 / 4	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 9	1 / 3	2 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 7	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	5		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		
2 / 5		2 / 7		
Average number of embryos transferred		Average number of embryos transferred		
3.2		3.3		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** East Carolina University, Women's Physicians

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## REPRODUCTIVE CONSULTANTS, P.A. RALEIGH, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	34%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jouko K. Halme, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	25	13	8	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.0	8 / 13	2 / 8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	6 / 13	1 / 8	
(Confidence Interval)	(13.7–50.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	6 / 10	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	6 / 10	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.4	5 / 10	0 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.0	3 / 13	2 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.3	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 9	2 / 8	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 9	0 / 8	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 8	1 / 6	1 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0	5.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	6		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 6		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		2.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Consultants, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## MERITCARE MEDICAL GROUP—FERTILITY CENTER 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	11%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Steffen P. Christensen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	59	16	12	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	25.4	1 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.3	1 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 1
(Confidence Interval)	(10.1–30.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.2	1 / 14	3 / 11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.1	1 / 13	3 / 10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.2	1 / 13	2 / 10	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.5	2 / 16	1 / 12	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	2.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 15	0 / 1	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 15	0 / 1	1 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 12	0 / 1	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** MeritCare Medical Group—Fertility Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	1%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	1%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	24%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	18%
				Male factor	3%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Nicholas J. Spirtos, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	37	16	33	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.1	4 / 16	18.2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.3	2 / 16	12.1	
(Confidence Interval)	(10.5–38.1)		(1.0–23.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.5	2 / 14	14.8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.3	2 / 13	14.8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.2	0 / 13	11.1	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.1	2 / 16	18.2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	2.1	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 13	2 / 4	1 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 9	2 / 2	1 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	4	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.7	2.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	38%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	6%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Richard W. Moretuzzo, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	76	28	22	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.7	25.0	13.6	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.8	17.9	9.1	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(29.7–51.8)	(3.7–32.0)	(0.0–21.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.9	21.7	2 / 19	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.5	21.7	2 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.0	13.0	2 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.6	17.9	13.6	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.2	2 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.9	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	38.7	2 / 5	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	23	7	1	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8.7	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.7	4.0	3.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
GOLDFARB/DESAI IVF PROGRAM  
BEACHWOOD, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	26%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	27%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by James Goldfarb, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	224	99	70	36
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	46.4	47.5	34.3	8.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	44.4	30.0	8.3
(Confidence Interval)	(36.4–49.3)	(34.7–54.2)	(19.3–40.7)	(0.0–17.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.5	54.3	36.2	14.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	54.3	37.5	15.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	29.7	25.9	23.2	15.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.4	18.2	17.1	41.7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.7	51.1	37.5	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.6	4.3	8.3	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	40.6	52.3	38.1	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	38	20	5	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.3	25.0	2 / 5	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	16		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 16		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.3	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Cleveland Clinic Fertility Center, Goldfarb/Desai 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	45%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	20%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Glen E. Hofmann, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	51	34	26	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.4	29.4	26.9	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.5	26.5	26.9	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(13.5–37.5)	(11.6–41.3)	(9.9–44.0)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.5	39.1	35.0	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.0	42.9	7 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.0	28.6	6 / 19	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.7	32.4	23.1	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.2	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 15	3 / 10	2 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 15	0 / 10	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 13	3 / 9	1 / 7	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	20	8	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.0	3 / 8	1 / 4	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.8	2.8	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		14	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		7 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	35%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael A. Thomas, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	42	19	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.5	3 / 19	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	40.5 (25.6–55.3)	2 / 19	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.5	2 / 18	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.6	2 / 15	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.8	1 / 15	3 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.8	1 / 19	0 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 17	1 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4 / 17	0 / 3	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 17	1 / 2	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	14	3	5	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 14	1 / 3	2 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		13	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		5 / 13	
	Average number of embryos transferred		2.8	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sherif G. Awadalla, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	301	120	83	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.5	40.0	26.5	2 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.2	32.5	18.1	2 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(30.8–41.6)	(24.1–40.9)	(9.8–26.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.9	37.9	24.2	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.2	39.0	24.2	2 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.4	25.0	17.7	2 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.3	14.2	25.3	6 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	29.6	33.3	22.7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.4	2.1	0.0	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	39.4	35.9	4 / 15	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	95	33	10	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.5	21.2	1 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	3.9	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		32	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		21.9	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	26%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Ricardo Loret de Mola, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	52	28	15	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	46.2	53.6	2 / 15	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.2	46.4	2 / 15	2 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(32.6–59.7)	(28.0–64.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.5	61.9	2 / 8	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	55.8	61.9	2 / 8	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.3	42.9	0 / 8	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.4	25.0	7 / 15	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.4	3.3	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	66.7	5 / 15	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.5	2 / 15	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	70.8	4 / 13	2 / 2	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	4	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3	2 / 4	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.0	

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 FERTILITY CLINIC 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	39%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	8%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	8%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	22%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Khalid M. Ataya, M.D.

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

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** MetroHealth Medical Center Fertility Clinic

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	25%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	28%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Grant Schmidt, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	330	119	112	34
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.4	40.3	21.4	11.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.2	31.1	13.4	2.9
(Confidence Interval)	(30.0–40.3)	(22.8–39.4)	(7.1–19.7)	(0.0–8.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.9	35.6	18.3	1 / 18
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.1	36.3	18.3	1 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.6	24.5	12.2	0 / 17
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.3	12.6	26.8	47.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.1	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.2	22.9	16.7	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.1	8.3	4.2	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	42.2	32.4	5 / 15	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	85	29	13	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.2	37.9	4 / 13	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.8	3.0	1.8
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	23		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4		5 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		2.7	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Ohio Reproductive Medicine, Ohio State University

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## MIAMI VALLEY HOSPITAL FERTILITY CENTER DAYTON, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	2%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gary M. Horowitz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	35	10	3	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.9	2 / 10	1 / 3	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	2 / 10	0 / 3	
(Confidence Interval)	(23.8–56.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.2	2 / 9	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.3	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.8	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.4	1 / 10	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	1.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	9 / 15	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 15	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	10 / 14	0 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	2	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	0 / 2	1 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		4	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.8		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Miami Valley Hospital 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	25%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	10%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Mark C. Bidwell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	59	26	15	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	25.4	23.1	5 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.4	19.2	3 / 15	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(14.3–36.5)	(4.1–34.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.3	5 / 19	3 / 11	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.4	5 / 16	3 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	11.8	3 / 16	2 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.2	26.9	4 / 15	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.8	3.4	5.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	7 / 15	2 / 6	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3 / 15	0 / 6	1 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 15	2 / 5	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	18	5	9	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 18	1 / 5	1 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	3.1	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 10		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		1.7	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Kettering Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	35%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	26%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	21%
				Male factor	23%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph V. Karnitis, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	75	30	15	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	18.7	16.7	3 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	18.7	10.0	3 / 15	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(9.8–27.5)	(0.0–20.7)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.5	3 / 15	3 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.9	3 / 8	3 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.1	1 / 8	3 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	32.0	50.0	7 / 15	4 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.3	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 14	2 / 5	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 14	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 14	2 / 3	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	1 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	4.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	21%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Eli Reshef, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	150	55	26	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.3	52.7	46.2	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	42.7 (34.8–50.6)	43.6 (30.5–56.7)	38.5 (19.8–57.2)	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.0	50.0	43.5	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.5	51.1	47.6	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.1	34.0	38.1	1 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.3	12.7	11.5	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.4	24.1	2 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.6	3.4	1 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.9	33.3	2 / 10	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	10	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 17	2 / 10	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		

**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	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	30%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Gilbert G. Haas, Jr., M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	25	6	8	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.0	2 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	2 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(13.7–50.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 19	2 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 19	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	6 / 19	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	24.0	1 / 6	5 / 8	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 9	1 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 9	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 8	0 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	4	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	9		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Reproductive Health, P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	18%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Stanley G. Prough, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	110	38	20	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	45.5	34.2	55.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.9	23.7	50.0	0 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(31.7–50.1)	(10.2–37.2)	(28.1–71.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.5	25.7	10 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.1	26.5	10 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.5	11.8	6 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.6	7.9	15.0	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	42.0	7 / 13	5 / 11	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	6.0	0 / 13	0 / 11	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	48.9	5 / 9	4 / 10	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	18	4	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 18	0 / 4	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	7		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9			

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	25%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	16%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eugene M. Stoelk, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	42	16	20	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.7	6 / 16	20.0	2 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	6 / 16	15.0	0 / 7
(Confidence Interval)	(14.9–42.2)		(0.0–30.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.6	6 / 15	15.0	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.3	6 / 15	3 / 19	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.7	4 / 15	2 / 19	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.5	1 / 16	0.0	0 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 15	2 / 6	2 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 15	0 / 6	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 12	2 / 6	1 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26	13	8	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7.7	3 / 13	1 / 8	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	28		28	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3		14.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.0	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	13%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Robert K. Matteri, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	86	41	31	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	52.3	36.6	25.8	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	46.5 (36.0–57.1)	31.7 (17.5–46.0)	16.1 (3.2–29.1)	1 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.3	38.2	20.8	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	58.8	40.6	20.8	1 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	38.2	15.6	16.7	1 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.8	17.1	22.6	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	24.4	6 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.9	2 / 15	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.0	8 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	5	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 13	0 / 5	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.6	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	48		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	75.0		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.0	

**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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Marsha J. Gorrill, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	147	66	43	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.3	31.8	37.2	2 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.7	27.3	25.6	1 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(25.1–40.2)	(16.5–38.0)	(12.5–38.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3	37.5	34.4	1 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.5	41.9	36.7	1 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.0	30.2	20.0	1 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	17.0	27.3	25.6	6 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.8	28.6	4 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.2	0.0	2 / 16	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	45.8	5 / 18	5 / 11	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	27	8	7	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.9	2 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.9	1.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	52		26	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	59.6		38.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.7	

**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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE, P.C.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	14%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Stephen G. Somkuti, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	145	67	38	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.8	19.4	28.9	2 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	31.7 (24.1–39.3)	17.9 (8.7–27.1)	18.4 (6.1–30.7)	1 / 18
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.8	20.3	21.2	1 / 15
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.1	21.8	22.6	1 / 14
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.4	10.9	16.1	1 / 14
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.2	11.9	13.2	3 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	38.8	6 / 13	2 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	6.1	2 / 13	0 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	6 / 12	2 / 7	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	35	21	10	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.7	19.0	0 / 10	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		12	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		5 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.7		
		13		
		3 / 13		
		3.4		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences, Abington Reproductive Medicine, P.C.

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	77%	Ovulatory dysfunction	14%	Unknown factor	10%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Bruce I. Rose, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	31	11	5	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.0	0 / 11	3 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	22.6 (7.9–37.3)	0 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.6	0 / 8	1 / 5	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.1	0 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.2	0 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	3 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 9		0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 9		0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 7		0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	2	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.0	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			2.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Infertility Solutions, P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	30%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert J. Peters, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	63	24	25	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.7	12.5	8.0	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	12.5	8.0	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(17.4–39.7)	(0.0–25.7)	(0.0–18.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.3	13.6	2 / 19	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	13.6	2 / 18	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.7	13.6	2 / 18	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	19.0	8.3	24.0	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.8	4.8	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.0	2 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	15.0	0 / 3	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	10 / 18	0 / 3	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	4.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**REPROTECH, INC.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	40%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	40%
				Male factor	0%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Eric Rittenhouse, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	2	0	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2		0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		1.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 1			
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1			
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1			
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Reprotech, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	10%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	42%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by H. Christina Lee, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	32	12	4	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	21.9	4 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	21.9 (7.6–36.2)	4 / 12	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.3	4 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	4 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.4	3 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.3	5 / 12	0 / 4	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.0	4.3	4.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 4	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	5		0	
	4 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6			

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## IVF MARRERO BRIDGEVILLE, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	48%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	12%	Female factors only	36%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	2%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Miguel A. Marrero, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	17	2	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	3 / 17	1 / 2	2 / 10	1 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 17	1 / 2	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 16	1 / 2	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 16	1 / 2	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	1 / 2	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 17	0 / 2	2 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 7		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1		4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** IVF Marrero

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes	<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, LTD.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	26%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	5%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	25%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Michael J. Glassner, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	108	67	73	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	29.6	32.8	23.3	5 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	22.2 (14.4–30.1)	19.4 (9.9–28.9)	17.8 (9.0–26.6)	3 / 17
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.5	22.4	20.6	3 / 16
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.9	23.6	21.7	3 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.4	18.2	20.0	2 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.0	13.4	13.7	1 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.4	22.7	3 / 17	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.5	4.5	0 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	3 / 13	1 / 13	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	43	23	14	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.6	30.4	5 / 14	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.2	3.9	5.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Main Line Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, Ltd.

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	31%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	24%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Latif L. Awad, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	17	8	4	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 17	2 / 8	0 / 4	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 17	2 / 8	0 / 4	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 12	2 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 7	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 7	2 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5 / 17	2 / 8	1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.6	2.7	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	16	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 16	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.3	2.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	9		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 9		0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.0	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, R.P.C. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	49%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	32%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Eric P. Fiedler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	14	9	11	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 14	3 / 9	1 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 14	3 / 9	0 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 10	3 / 8	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	3 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4 / 14	1 / 9	6 / 11	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.7	2.7	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3	0 / 3		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Advanced Center for Infertility and Reproductive Medicine, R.P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	8%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by William C. Dodson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	64	28	13	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	20.3	21.4	1 / 13	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	15.6 (6.7–24.5)	17.9 (3.7–32.0)	1 / 13	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	16.9	20.8	1 / 10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.7	22.7	1 / 8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	13.6	9.1	1 / 8	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.8	14.3	3 / 13	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.0	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 13	1 / 6	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 10	3 / 5	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	27	7	12	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	14.8	2 / 7	1 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.6	2.3	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0		3.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

# JENKINTOWN REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINE & GYNECOLOGY ASSOCIATES, P.C.

## JENKINTOWN, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	62%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	0%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey S. Chase, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	14	3	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	7 / 14	1 / 3	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	6 / 14	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 14	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 14	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 14	0 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.6	4.7	3.0	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 6	1 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	6		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		5.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Jenkintown Reproductive Endocrine & Gynecology Associates, P.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.C.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	18%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Martin F. Freedman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	62	24	23	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	48.4	16.7	17.4	2 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.1	12.5	8.7	2 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(25.1–49.1)	(0.0–25.7)	(0.0–20.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.7	14.3	9.1	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.8	15.0	9.5	2 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.3	15.0	4.8	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.5	12.5	4.3	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.0	0 / 4	1 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	6.7	0 / 4	1 / 4	1 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	0 / 3	1 / 2	1 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	23	14	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.8	3 / 14	1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		3.5	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Northern Fertility and Reproductive Associates, P.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	5%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	6%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Maureen P. Kelly, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	149	95	67	32
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	28.2	37.9	32.8	12.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.5	32.6	29.9	6.3
(Confidence Interval)	(18.5–32.5)	(23.2–42.1)	(18.9–40.8)	(0.0–14.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.9	39.2	32.3	7.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.9	40.8	35.1	7.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.3	25.0	26.3	7.7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.7	16.8	7.5	15.6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	27.8	18.2	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.4	11.1	9.1	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	28.9	38.7	25.0	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	11	3	2	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 11	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	50		15	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.0		4 / 15	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.6	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** This clinic has undergone reorganization since 2001. Information on current clinic services and profile therefore is not provided here. Contact SART for current information about this clinic.

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## THOMAS JEFFERSON IVF PROGRAM 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	38%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	30%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	4%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gregory T. Fossum, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	9	4	7	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	5 / 9	0 / 4	1 / 7	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	5 / 9	0 / 4	1 / 7	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 8	0 / 4	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 8	0 / 4	1 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 4	1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	4.0	2.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 5		1 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 5		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5		1 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7		4.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Thomas Jefferson IVF Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	14%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	14%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	12%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Christos B. Coutifaris, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	110	58	53	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.6	51.7	24.5	1 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.8	37.9	18.9	1 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(23.1–40.5)	(25.4–50.4)	(8.3–29.4)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.9	42.3	25.6	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.7	44.9	27.0	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.7	32.7	21.6	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	18.2	10.3	26.4	2 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	29.7	16.7	2 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	10.0	0 / 13	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	25.7	27.3	2 / 10	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	30	14	5	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.3	5 / 14	1 / 5	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Pennsylvania

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	23%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	19%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	9%
				Male factor	25%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Judith L. Albert, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	59	36	23	17
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.0	33.3	21.7	1 / 17
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.2	22.2	17.4	0 / 17
(Confidence Interval)	(20.3–44.1)	(8.6–35.8)	(1.9–32.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.2	27.6	4 / 17	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.8	29.6	4 / 16	0 / 11
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.3	25.9	3 / 16	0 / 11
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.5	19.4	26.1	6 / 17
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	17.4	1 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 12	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 19	1 / 8	1 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	13	8	5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 17	2 / 13	1 / 8	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.3	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	24%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	27%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	11%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Anthony N. Wakim, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	86	60	55	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.4	28.3	16.4	3 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	25.6 (16.4–34.8)	25.0 (14.0–36.0)	12.7 (3.9–21.5)	2 / 16
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.7	31.3	15.6	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	33.3	18.4	2 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.2	17.8	15.8	2 / 12
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.0	20.0	18.2	3 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	14.8	5 / 17	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	18.5	5 / 17	0 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	36.4	7 / 15	1 / 7	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	20	5	12	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.0	0 / 5	2 / 12	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	19		7	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 19		0 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	24%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	38%
				Male factor	9%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Vincent A. Pellegrini, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	11	10	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	15.0	2 / 11	0 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	1 / 11	0 / 10	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 13	1 / 7	0 / 9	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 8	1 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	35.0	4 / 11	1 / 10	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 2		0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 1		0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	<1%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	15%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Albert El-Roeiy, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	69	38	32	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	23.2	42.1	21.9	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	21.7 (12.0–31.5)	34.2 (19.1–49.3)	15.6 (3.0–28.2)	1 / 15
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.3	38.2	23.8	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	40.6	5 / 19	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.0	12.5	3 / 19	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	17.4	10.5	34.4	6 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 16	7 / 16	2 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	2 / 16	1 / 7	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 15	9 / 13	2 / 5	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	21	2	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.6	2 / 2	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.5	3.5	6.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	9		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 9		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2		4.0	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	8%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	69%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Abraham K. Munabi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	62	24	16	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	30.6	16.7	3 / 16	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	27.4 (16.3–38.5)	16.7 (1.8–31.6)	1 / 16	1 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.4	20.0	1 / 13	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.9	4 / 18	1 / 13	1 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.4	3 / 18	0 / 13	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.7	16.7	3 / 16	2 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	7 / 19	2 / 4	1 / 3	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3 / 19	0 / 4	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 17	1 / 4	1 / 1	1 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	2	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	4.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	53		29	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.2		34.5	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5		3.7	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	70%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	35%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	5%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Maria P. Platia, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	4	2	1	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 4	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 2	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	1 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 2		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5		2.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	4		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility and Gynecology Associates

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**DR. PEDRO J. BEAUCHAMP**  
**BAYAMON, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	31%
				Male factor	21%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Pedro J. Beauchamp, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	96	48	49	14
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.3	41.7	14.3	2 / 14
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	14.6	27.1	10.2	0 / 14
(Confidence Interval)	(7.5–21.6)	(14.5–39.7)	(1.7–18.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.4	30.2	12.2	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.9	31.0	14.3	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	9.1	19.0	11.4	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.2	10.4	16.3	4 / 14
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.7	30.0	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	13.3	5.0	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 14	5 / 13	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	4	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 4		
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.5		4.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Dr. Pedro J. Beauchamp

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	79%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	35%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Rene Fernandez-Pelegrina, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	40	30	24	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.5	43.3	33.3	2 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	45.0 (29.6–60.4)	36.7 (19.4–53.9)	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	1 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.4	37.9	25.0	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.6	50.0	30.0	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	35.1	36.4	25.0	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.0	3.3	0.0	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 19	3 / 13	0 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 19	0 / 13	1 / 8	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 18	3 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**GREFI**  
**GYNECOLOGY, REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY & FERTILITY INSTITUTE**  
**SANTURCE, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	64%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	28%	Female factors only	0%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	1%
				Male factor	31%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Rosa I. Cruz, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	32	22	10	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	18.8	36.4	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.6	27.3	1 / 10	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(3.0–28.2)	(8.7–45.9)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	15.6	27.3	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	16.1	28.6	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	16.1	23.8	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0.0	0 / 10	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6	1 / 8	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 6	0 / 8	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	1 / 6	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	9		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** GREFI—Gynecology, Reproductive Endocrinology & Fertility Institute

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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



## WOMEN & INFANTS' IVF PROGRAM 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	21%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	25%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by David L. Keefe, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	353	151	169	57
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.5	32.5	23.7	21.1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	29.8	19.5	17.5
(Confidence Interval)	(27.1–36.9)	(22.5–37.1)	(13.6–25.5)	(7.7–27.4)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.2	31.9	21.4	22.7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.5	34.1	21.7	24.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.5	15.2	16.4	19.5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.7	6.6	8.9	22.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.3	3.5	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	29.5	42.9	22.5	2 / 12
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.4	12.2	10.0	0 / 12
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	43.4	55.6	24.2	2 / 10
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	38	16	19	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	10.5	1 / 16	2 / 19	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.4	2.6	3.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		12	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.7		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Women & Infants' 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	23%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul B. Miller, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	121	42	28	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.4	35.7	50.0	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.3	26.2	42.9	1 / 5
(Confidence Interval)	(37.4–55.2)	(12.9–39.5)	(24.5–61.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.5	27.5	50.0	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.9	28.2	50.0	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	37.0	20.5	45.8	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.3	4.8	14.3	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	23.0	4 / 15	1 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	11.5	4 / 15	0 / 14	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	3 / 11	1 / 12	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	13	16	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 13	7 / 16	1 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.6	2.5	4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		6	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		3 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.7		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A. 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Grant W. Patton, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	147	71	36	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.7	29.6	33.3	0 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.3	22.5	22.2	0 / 8
(Confidence Interval)	(23.8–38.8)	(12.8–32.3)	(8.6–35.8)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.3	26.7	38.1	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.7	27.1	40.0	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.1	16.9	30.0	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	18.4	15.5	41.7	3 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.9	23.8	2 / 12	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.4	4.8	1 / 12	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	32.6	6 / 16	2 / 8	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26	9	5	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	0 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	65		12	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	58.5		4 / 12	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.6	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Southeastern Fertility Center, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## UNIVERSITY PHYSICIANS FERTILITY SPECIALISTS 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	35%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	14%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Keith A. Hansen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	75	14	19	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	26.7	2 / 14	5 / 19	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.3	2 / 14	4 / 19	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(15.5–35.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.7	2 / 12	4 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.8	2 / 11	4 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.2	1 / 11	3 / 14	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	20.0	2 / 14	5 / 19	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	35.0	1 / 2	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.0	0 / 2	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 19	1 / 2	1 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	1	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 8	0 / 1	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.9	2.0	3.8	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** University Physicians Fertility 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 FERTILITY 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	12%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	<1%	With ICSI	63%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	2%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	16%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	20%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Barry W. Donesky, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	73	26	16	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.2	11.5	6 / 16	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.5	11.5	5 / 16	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(20.9–42.2)	(0.0–23.8)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.3	12.0	5 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.4	12.0	5 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.5	12.0	4 / 15	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.2	3.8	1 / 16	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.0	0 / 3	1 / 6	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.0	0 / 3	0 / 6	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	47.8	0 / 3	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	2.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Fertility Center of Chattanooga

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

## APPALACHIAN FERTILITY AND ENDOCRINOLOGY CENTER KINGSPORT, 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	58%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	21%	With ICSI	17%	Ovulatory dysfunction	25%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	13%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	13%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	8%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pickens A. Gantt, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	13	2	8	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	0 / 2	2 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 13	0 / 2	1 / 8	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 2	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 2	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 2	1 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3 / 13	0 / 2	3 / 8	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	5.5	3.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2		0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2		0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1		0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	4.0	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	9		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		1.8	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Appalachian Fertility and Endocrinology 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	28%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	16%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gayla S. Harris, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	8	2	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	50.0	2 / 8	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.0	2 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(23.2–66.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 19	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	9 / 19	2 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	7 / 19	1 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.0	2 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 9	1 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	5		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** East Tennessee IVF, Fertility and Andrology Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	30%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	44%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	12%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	34%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Jeffrey A. Keenan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	12	6	7	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	5 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 12	1 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 11	1 / 5	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 11	1 / 4	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 11	1 / 4	1 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.1	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Southeastern Fertility Center

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 ASSOCIATES 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	20%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	24%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Raymond W. Ke, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	69	27	10	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.3	40.7	2 / 10	4 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	29.0 (18.3–39.7)	33.3 (15.6–51.1)	1 / 10	3 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.9	36.0	1 / 9	3 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.3	36.0	1 / 8	3 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	12.1	16.0	1 / 8	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.9	7.4	1 / 10	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	52.2	4 / 11	0 / 2	1 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.7	4 / 11	0 / 2	1 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	60.0	5 / 9	0 / 1	2 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	3	4	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 12	1 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.5	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** University Fertility Associates

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	41%	Ovulatory dysfunction	11%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	20%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jaime M. Vasquez, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	88	24	10	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.7	29.2	3 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	29.2	3 / 10	0 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(39.6–60.4)	(11.0–47.4)		
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.4	35.0	3 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	56.4	7 / 19	3 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.2	4 / 19	3 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.4	16.7	1 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5	4.9	5.7	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	44.9	0 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	22.4	3 / 7	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	65.9	3 / 7	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	10	0	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 10		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	20		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.0		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0		2.5	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** The Center for Reproductive Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	59%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George A. Hill, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	158	75	34	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	39.2	44.0	32.4	1 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.5	34.7	26.5	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(26.2–40.9)	(23.9–45.4)	(11.6–41.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3	43.3	34.6	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.4	51.0	40.9	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.2	43.1	27.3	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.6	20.0	23.5	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	37.1	18.2	4 / 11	1 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1.6	3.0	0 / 11	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	39.6	15.4	3 / 9	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	32	11	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.6	4 / 11	4 / 6	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	48		21	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0		42.9	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2		2.9	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 W. 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	97%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	3%	With ICSI	3%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	14%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	5%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Harold W. Brumley, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	16	8	2	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	8 / 16	4 / 8	2 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	7 / 16	4 / 8	2 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 12	4 / 7	2 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 12	4 / 7	2 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	4 / 12	2 / 7	2 / 2	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4 / 16	1 / 8	0 / 2	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8	2 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 7	2 / 4	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Dr. Harold W. Brumley

Donor egg?	No	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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**  
**DRS. 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	18%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	13%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Kaylen Silverberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	168	100	106	46
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.7	42.0	26.4	21.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.5	37.0	18.9	13.0
(Confidence Interval)	(30.2–44.8)	(27.5–46.5)	(11.4–26.3)	(3.3–22.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.1	42.5	25.3	15.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.6	43.0	26.0	17.1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.6	24.4	20.8	14.3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.5	13.0	25.5	17.4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	41.4	40.5	28.6	2 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.1	11.9	3.6	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	44.4	43.2	20.0	1 / 6
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	62	18	18	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.8	1 / 18	2 / 18	1 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.1
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Texas Fertility Center, Drs. Vaughn, Silverberg and Hansard

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	23%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	17%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Jeffrey T. Youngkin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	4	8	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.0	1 / 4	1 / 8	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.0	1 / 4	1 / 8	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(14.1–55.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 19	1 / 4	1 / 7	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 18	1 / 4	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	7 / 18	0 / 4	1 / 7	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.0	0 / 4	1 / 8	2 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.3	4.3	4.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	6	2	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	0 / 6	0 / 2	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.7	2.5	8.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	15%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	25%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kevin J. Doody, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	181	78	78	22
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.0	39.7	20.5	4.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.9	34.6	14.1	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(33.7–48.0)	(24.1–45.2)	(6.4–21.8)	(0.0–100.0)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.0	37.5	16.4	0 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.0	40.3	18.6	0 / 17
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.4	20.9	18.6	0 / 17
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.0	7.7	14.1	22.7
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	34.1	45.2	1 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.9	0.0	0 / 16	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	37.8	48.1	0 / 11	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	50	25	17	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.0	28.0	1 / 17	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8	1.8	2.2	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		38	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		21.1	
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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	8%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	2%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	6%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	23%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by W.F. Howard, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	21	8	4	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.6	2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	33.3 (13.2–53.5)	1 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.0	1 / 7	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 17	1 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 17	0 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.8	1 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	5 / 10	1 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 10	0 / 2	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 7	1 / 1	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	9	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 9	1 / 3	1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	1.7	2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	5		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.8		2.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Trinity InVitro 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	21%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	13%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael Putman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	54	32	34	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.6	18.8	29.4	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.4	15.6	20.6	0 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(31.2–57.7)	(3.0–28.2)	(7.0–34.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.2	18.5	21.9	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	19.2	22.6	0 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.8	11.5	12.9	0 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.7	15.6	5.9	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	4.1	4.1	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	46.7	2 / 6	3 / 10	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.0	1 / 6	0 / 10	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	62.5	2 / 5	3 / 7	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	24	10	6	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.8	4 / 10	2 / 6	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.7	4.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Baylor Center for Reproductive Health

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	1%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	43%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	45%
				Male factor	4%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Brian M. Cohen, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	34	14	12	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	38.2	4 / 14	3 / 12	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.4	4 / 14	2 / 12	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(16.6–48.1)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.9	4 / 10	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3	4 / 9	2 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.1	2 / 9	2 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	14.7	4 / 14	6 / 12	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.7	2.8	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 13	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 11	2 / 4	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 7	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.7		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers	5	2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 5	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.5		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	42%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	24%
				Male factor	18%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James Madden, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	488	208	199	80
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.9	37.5	33.2	17.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.2	33.7	27.6	10.0
(Confidence Interval)	(36.8–45.6)	(27.2–40.1)	(21.4–33.9)	(3.4–16.6)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	47.5	42.7	36.9	14.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.4	42.7	38.2	16.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.5	28.7	28.5	12.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.3	21.2	25.1	32.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	46.1	39.7	25.8	4 / 14
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.1	1.3	3.0	0 / 14
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	46.3	32.9	25.5	2 / 8
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	49	18	9	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.7	3 / 18	1 / 9	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.1	1.8	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	130		19	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	57.7		10 / 19	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1		2.4	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Presbyterian Hospital ARTS Program

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 TEXAS  
SOUTHWESTERN FERTILITY ASSOCIATES  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	27%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	17%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	9%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	4%
				Male factor	15%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by George Attia, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	36	16	8	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	41.7	4 / 16	2 / 8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.6	3 / 16	1 / 8	
(Confidence Interval)	(15.5–45.6)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	3 / 12	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.4	3 / 12	1 / 5	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.8	2 / 12	1 / 5	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.3	4 / 16	3 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	2.9	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 15	1 / 4	1 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 15	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 11	1 / 3	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	1.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers	10	1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 10	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	2.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Texas, Southwestern Fertility 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	63%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	7%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	0%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lisa A. King, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	7	5	1	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	0 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	0 / 7	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0 / 5	1 / 5	0 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	0 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.4	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>		0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>		0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	0		0	
Number of transfers				
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** The Women's Place

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**OFFICES OF FRANK D. DE LEON, M.D.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	21%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	12%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	5%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	5%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	3%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Frank D. De Leon, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	10	10	9	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 10	5 / 10	3 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	2 / 10	5 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 10	5 / 10	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 10	5 / 10	2 / 6	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 10	4 / 10	1 / 6	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0 / 10	0 / 10	3 / 9	2 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.3	2.3	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	2 / 5	2 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 5	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	1 / 5	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	3.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		3	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred			3.3	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Offices of Frank D. De Leon, M.D.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	No	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	68%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	3%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	13%
				Male factor	48%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sandra A. Carson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	132	63	67	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.2	33.3	26.9	1 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.9	30.2	20.9	1 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(29.6–46.2)	(18.8–41.5)	(11.2–30.6)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.4	32.2	23.3	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.3	32.2	23.7	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	17.4	18.6	15.3	1 / 13
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.8	6.3	10.4	2 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	32.1	28.6	4 / 18	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	30.2	14.3	1 / 18	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	58.0	8 / 19	5 / 14	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26	9	9	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	1 / 9	2 / 9	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.2
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	26		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.6		3 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.8		3.3	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	28%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	0%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by James M. Wheeler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	20	6	6	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.0	2 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	2 / 6	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 13	2 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 13	2 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 13	2 / 3	0 / 4	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	35.0	3 / 6	2 / 6	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	2.7	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 7	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 7	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3	0 / 2		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	1	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		1.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	5		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5		1 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Women's 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	6%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	59%
				Male factor	9%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by C. James Chuong, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	10	3	2	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	3 / 10	0 / 3	1 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3 / 10	0 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 2	0 / 2	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1 / 10	1 / 3	0 / 2	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 3			
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

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

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	46%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	23%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Dorothy J. Roach, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	38	17	15	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	47.4	7 / 17	5 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.8	6 / 17	3 / 15	0 / 4
(Confidence Interval)	(21.5–52.2)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	6 / 17	3 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.2	6 / 16	3 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.5	2 / 16	1 / 10	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.9	0 / 17	3 / 15	1 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.9	3.2	4.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 18	4 / 7	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 18	0 / 7	2 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 14	4 / 6	2 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	0 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.7		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** North Houston Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	6%	Other factor	10%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	42%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by George M. Grunert, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	301	133	155	42
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.5	35.3	18.1	16.7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.2	30.1	14.2	7.1
(Confidence Interval)	(25.0–35.4)	(22.3–37.9)	(8.7–19.7)	(0.0–14.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.3	34.8	20.8	9.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.7	37.7	21.8	10.3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.8	22.6	17.8	6.9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.0	13.5	31.6	23.8
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	29.1	25.5	14.3	1 / 7
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	9.1	12.8	3.6	0 / 7
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	41.8	40.0	18.2	1 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	70	29	15	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	21.4	24.1	2 / 15	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		29	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		27.6	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.6		

### 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	14%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	38%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	18%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	19%
				Male factor	12%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Sy Q. Le, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	84	29	34	10
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.0	24.1	35.3	3 / 10
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	26.2	13.8	29.4	2 / 10
(Confidence Interval)	(16.8–35.6)	(1.2–26.3)	(14.1–44.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	29.7	14.8	35.7	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.8	14.8	35.7	2 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.4	11.1	21.4	2 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.9	6.9	17.6	3 / 10
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	23.1	2 / 7	4 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3.8	0 / 7	0 / 12	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	22.7	1 / 4	4 / 10	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	16	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 16	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	2.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 7		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		1.0	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	36%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	43%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	7%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	32%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Randal D. Robinson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	68	32	24	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.1	50.0	20.8	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.1	46.9	20.8	
(Confidence Interval)	(32.3–55.9)	(29.6–64.2)	(4.6–37.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.5	48.4	25.0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.9	50.0	5 / 18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.3	26.7	4 / 18	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2.9	3.1	16.7	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.1	3.5	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	26.7	5 / 16	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.0	2 / 16	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	7 / 15	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.A.**  
**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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	2%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	62%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	4%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	58%
				Male factor	13%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Barry R. Jacobs, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	32	8	6	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	6.3	1 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	3.1 (0.0–9.2)	1 / 8	0 / 6	0 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3.8	1 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4.3	1 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 7	0 / 3	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	18.8	0 / 8	2 / 6	2 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	1.6	2.7	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 2	1 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	1 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers	3	3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Texas Fertility, P.A.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Pending
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	<1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	5%	Ovulatory dysfunction	13%	Unknown factor	<1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	27%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Janelle Dorsett, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	56	9	15	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	46.4	1 / 9	5 / 15	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	1 / 9	5 / 15	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(29.9–55.8)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	49.0	1 / 6	5 / 13	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	68.6	1 / 6	5 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	31.4	1 / 6	4 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.5	3 / 9	2 / 15	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	53.8	0 / 1	1 / 5	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	7.7	0 / 1	0 / 5	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	54.2	0 / 1	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 4	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.7		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	6		2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 6		1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5		1.5	

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	20%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	39%	Ovulatory dysfunction	9%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	10%	Female factors only	5%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph E. Martin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	124	47	67	26
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.6	42.6	26.9	38.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	50.0	38.3	20.9	7.7
(Confidence Interval)	(41.2–58.8)	(24.4–52.2)	(11.2–30.6)	(0.0–17.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.9	41.9	28.0	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	54.4	41.9	28.6	10.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.7	23.3	18.4	10.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	7.3	8.5	25.4	23.1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.4	25.0	6 / 18	0 / 10
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	13.0	15.0	0 / 18	0 / 10
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	43.5	8 / 18	5 / 14	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	35	19	13	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.9	9 / 19	7 / 13	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6	2.2	3.4	2.4
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		8	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 8	
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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	67%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	26%	Female factors only	22%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	26%
				Male factor	0%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Linda R. Ellsworth, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	10	5	5	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	2 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	2 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 10	1 / 5	3 / 5	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.8	3.5	1.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 2	0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	1	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 1		
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0			

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor 20%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 63%	Other factor 1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 6%
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier 0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
			Endometriosis 3%
			Female factors only 17%
			Uterine factor 0%
			Female & male factors 20%
			Male factor 15%

2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES				
	Data verified by Joseph R. Garza, M.D.			
Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	22	16	9	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.4	4 / 16	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.3	3 / 16	1 / 9	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(8.7–45.9)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 19	3 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 19	3 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 19	3 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	13.6	3 / 16	4 / 9	1 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 8	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 6	0 / 3	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8		1 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		3.0	

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE					
<b>Current Name:</b> 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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**  
**UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER—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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	9%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	12%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	20%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	26%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	6%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Robert G. Brzyski, M.D., Ph.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	48	24	20	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	20.8	33.3	20.0	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	18.8 (7.7–29.8)	25.0 (7.7–42.3)	15.0 (0.0–30.6)	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.3	6 / 18	3 / 13	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.7	6 / 16	3 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	11.4	4 / 16	3 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	22.9	25.0	35.0	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.0	2.4	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 10	2 / 8	0 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 10	1 / 8	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 9	2 / 6	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	3	0	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 6	0 / 3		0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.0		4.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	15		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 15		0 / 10	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		2.4	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** South Texas Fertility Center, University of Texas Health Science Center—San Antonio

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	15%	Other factor	22%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	53%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	31%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	3%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Vicki L. Schnell, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	103	25	31	15
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	35.0	20.0	12.9	0 / 15
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.0	12.0	6.5	0 / 15
(Confidence Interval)	(23.9–42.1)	(0.0–24.7)	(0.0–15.1)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.1	12.5	7.4	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.8	12.5	8.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	26.3	8.3	8.0	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.8	4.0	12.9	7 / 15
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.9
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	22.2	2 / 5	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	5.6	0 / 5	0 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	26.5	1 / 3	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 6	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	4.0	3.0	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		0	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>			
	9 / 12			
	Average number of embryos transferred			
	3.4			

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center of Reproductive Medicine

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	No			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	34%	Ovulatory dysfunction	<1%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	28%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	33%
				Male factor	17%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James S. Heiner, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	49	8	11	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	40.8	1 / 8	4 / 11	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.8	1 / 8	2 / 11	0 / 2
(Confidence Interval)	(25.1–52.4)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.3	1 / 6	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	51.4	1 / 4	2 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	21.6	0 / 4	0 / 9	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.3	2 / 8	2 / 11	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	50.0	1 / 1	1 / 4	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	10.0	0 / 1	1 / 4	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	11 / 19	1 / 1	2 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	21	5	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4.8	2 / 5	1 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Reproductive Care 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	55%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	8%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	12%
				Uterine factor	1%	Female & male factors	29%
				Male factor	24%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Harry H. Hatasaka, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	144	45	36	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	36.8	40.0	38.9	3 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.9	35.6	33.3	2 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(24.3–39.6)	(21.6–49.5)	(17.9–48.7)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.9	39.0	34.3	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.5	40.0	34.3	2 / 7
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.8	25.0	25.7	2 / 7
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	11.1	8.9	2.8	2 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	24.5	6 / 18	2 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 18	3 / 14	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	23.9	6 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	30	6	7	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.0	0 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	24		11	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	20.8		1 / 11	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3		2.6	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Utah 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT-IVF PROGRAM  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	28%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	10%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	10%
				Male factor	15%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Peter R. Casson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	57	17	20	4
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	38.6	9 / 17	25.0	2 / 4
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	35.1 (22.7–47.5)	6 / 17	20.0 (2.5–37.5)	1 / 4
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	6 / 17	4 / 14	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.4	6 / 17	4 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.9	4 / 17	3 / 11	1 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.3	0 / 17	30.0	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	2.8	3.7	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.4	2 / 9	2 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.5	0 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.0	2 / 6	1 / 4	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	3	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 5	0 / 3	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.7	1.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine, University of Vermont-IVF Program

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	11%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	47%	Ovulatory dysfunction	7%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	19%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	20%
				Male factor	11%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Pierre Asmar, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	54	27	26	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	25.9	48.1	23.1	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.2	33.3	15.4	1 / 6
(Confidence Interval)	(11.1–33.3)	(15.6–51.1)	(1.5–29.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.6	33.3	15.4	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	24.5	34.6	16.0	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	18.4	26.9	8.0	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1.9	0.0	0.0	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.9	3.9	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 14	1 / 13	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 14	2 / 13	2 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 12	2 / 9	2 / 4	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	6	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 6			
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	27		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		4.0	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	23%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	3%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	<1%	Female factors only	34%
				Uterine factor	3%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Michael DiMattina, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	111	67	46	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	31.5	34.3	26.1	4 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	27.9 (19.6–36.3)	23.9 (13.7–34.1)	21.7 (9.8–33.7)	2 / 16
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	29.1	25.6	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.2	32.0	27.0	2 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.0	18.0	18.9	2 / 13
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.6	17.9	15.2	3 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.2	3.6	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	25.7	17.4	2 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.6	17.4	2 / 12	0 / 4
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	29.0	7 / 16	3 / 10	0 / 2
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	17	8	7	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 17	1 / 8	2 / 7	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.0	4.4	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	17		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 17		7 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4		3.1	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 VIRGINIA ART PROGRAM  
CHARLOTTESVILLE, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	52%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	19%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	6%	Unknown factor	7%
ZIFT	48%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	11%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	8%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	22%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Bruce G. Bateman, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	37	14	13	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	43.2	4 / 14	3 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	37.8 (22.2–53.5)	4 / 14	2 / 13	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.2	4 / 12	2 / 6	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	45.2	4 / 11	2 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.3	2 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 1
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	16.2	2 / 14	7 / 13	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.3	4.4	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	4 / 16	1 / 4	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 16	1 / 4	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 14	2 / 4	1 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	7	0	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 7		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers	12	7	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 12	1 / 7	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	2.1		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Virginia ART 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	3%	Other factor	12%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	76%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	44%
				Male factor	15%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Keith Blauer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	241	117	94	37
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.4	26.5	22.3	13.5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	28.6	24.8	18.1	10.8
(Confidence Interval)	(22.9–34.3)	(17.0–32.6)	(10.3–25.9)	(0.8–20.8)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.3	26.6	19.5	11.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.9	28.4	20.7	13.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.5	20.6	18.3	13.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.4	6.8	7.4	5.4
Average number of embryos transferred	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.1	38.7	4.8	1 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.4	3.2	9.5	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	40.6	27.6	2 / 17	0 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	76	25	14	8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.7	4.0	3 / 14	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.8
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	197		173	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.6		19.1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1		3.6	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Genetics & IVF Institute

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
NORTHERN VIRGINIA/D.C. CENTER  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	4%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	23%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	12%
				Male factor	32%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Suheil J. Muasher, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	23	21	18	11
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	21.7	4.8	3 / 18	1 / 11
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	13.0 (0.0–26.8)	4.8 (0.0–13.9)	2 / 18	0 / 11
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	14.3	1 / 17	2 / 18	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 19	1 / 14	2 / 17	0 / 10
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	2 / 19	1 / 14	2 / 17	0 / 10
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.7	19.0	0 / 18	1 / 11
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 1	1 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 3	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	0 / 1	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	1	0	3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2	0 / 1		0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	3.0		5.3
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Jones Institute, Northern Virginia/D.C. Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	14%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	40%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	6%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	26%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	11%
				Male factor	20%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by William E. Gibbons, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	112	55	49	25
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.0	38.2	22.4	20.0
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	31.3	34.5	16.3	4.0
(Confidence Interval)	(22.7–39.8)	(22.0–47.1)	(6.0–26.7)	(0.0–11.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.5	44.2	19.5	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.8	45.2	20.5	4.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.7	33.3	10.3	4.8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	18.8	21.8	16.3	16.0
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.9	33.3	2 / 11	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	8.5	4.8	2 / 11	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	42.9	5 / 19	4 / 8	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	23	18	16	4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.8	3 / 18	4 / 16	0 / 4
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.8
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	80		32	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.8		31.3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7		3.0	

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	<1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	23%
				Male factor	24%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Kenneth A. Steingold, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	91	44	27	16
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	51.6	45.5	33.3	5 / 16
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.2	38.6	29.6	4 / 16
(Confidence Interval)	(35.9–56.4)	(24.2–53.0)	(12.4–46.9)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.8	45.9	33.3	4 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.8	47.2	33.3	4 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	23.3	11.1	4.2	3 / 13
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.5	15.9	11.1	3 / 16
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.3	3.7	4.1
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.2	35.0	5 / 9	2 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	12.8	30.0	2 / 9	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	52.4	13 / 17	7 / 8	1 / 4
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	23	10	6	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	43.5	3 / 10	1 / 6	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	3.9	3.4	2.5	4.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	56%	Ovulatory dysfunction	1%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	10%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	8%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	28%
				Male factor	19%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Joseph G. Gianfortoni, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	27	14	18	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	55.6	4 / 14	6 / 18	3 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	55.6 (36.8–74.3)	3 / 14	6 / 18	0 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	71.4	3 / 10	6 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	71.4	3 / 10	6 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	33.3	2 / 10	3 / 14	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	22.2	4 / 14	4 / 18	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	8 / 15	2 / 4	3 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 15	0 / 4	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	8 / 15	1 / 3	3 / 6	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	4	1	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	2		0	
	1 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred		3.0		

### 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, LTD.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	51%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	6%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	9%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	16%
				Male factor	25%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Sanford M. Rosenberg, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	41	15	26	8
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	65.9	8 / 15	26.9	2 / 8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	56.1 (40.9–71.3)	8 / 15	26.9 (9.9–44.0)	0 / 8
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	63.9	8 / 15	28.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	67.6	8 / 15	28.0	0 / 8
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	35.3	4 / 15	24.0	0 / 8
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	12.2	0 / 15	3.8	0 / 8
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.8
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	37.0	4 / 8	3 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	22.2	2 / 8	0 / 7	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	47.8	4 / 8	1 / 7	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	2.8	3.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	5		4	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5		0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8		2.5	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** The Richmond Center for Fertility and Endocrinology, 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	7%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	54%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	9%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	39%
				Male factor	4%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Robin L. Poe-Zeigler, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	45	18	24	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	26.7	6 / 18	8.3	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	22.2 (10.1–34.4)	5 / 18	8.3 (0.0–19.4)	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.3	5 / 17	9.5	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.8	5 / 17	10.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	19.0	4 / 17	10.0	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	4.4	1 / 18	12.5	1 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	3 / 12	1 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 2	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 10	1 / 5	0 / 2	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	2	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 12	0 / 2	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	2.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	26		14	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.6		2 / 14	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.4		2.8	

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

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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., P.S.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	13%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	35%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	17%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	36%
				Male factor	7%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Kevin M. Johnson, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	46	29	22	7
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	45.7	37.9	27.3	1 / 7
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	43.5 (29.2–57.8)	27.6 (11.3–43.9)	13.6 (0.0–28.0)	1 / 7
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.5	28.6	15.0	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.5	29.6	3 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.9	11.1	2 / 19	1 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	6.5	3.4	9.1	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	3 / 11	0 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.8	3 / 11	1 / 6	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0	5 / 8	1 / 3	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	4	2	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 4	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0	3.0	2.5	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.0		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Overlake Reproductive Health Inc., P.S.

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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	5%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	88%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	4%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	1%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	33%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	43%
				Male factor	6%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by James I. Kustin, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	34	19	23	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.1	3 / 19	17.4	1 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.1	3 / 19	8.7	1 / 9
(Confidence Interval)	(27.4–60.8)		(0.0–20.2)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	46.9	3 / 18	2 / 19	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	48.4	3 / 17	2 / 16	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.8	3 / 17	0 / 16	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.9	1 / 19	17.4	0 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	6 / 15	0 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 15	0 / 3	1 / 4	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 15	0 / 3	2 / 2	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	3	3	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3	1 / 3		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0	2.3		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		1	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred		5.0		

**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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	4%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	1%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	17%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	16%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	53%
				Male factor	5%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Emmett F. Branigan, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	29	8	3	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.8	4 / 8	1 / 3	1 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	37.9 (20.3–55.6)	4 / 8	1 / 3	1 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3	4 / 8	1 / 3	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	39.3	4 / 8	1 / 3	1 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.1	4 / 8	0 / 3	1 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.4	0 / 8	0 / 3	0 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.6
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	0 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 11	0 / 4	1 / 1	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	2	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 2		
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	2.5		
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		Number of transfers	
	18		10	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		
9 / 18		4 / 10		
Average number of embryos transferred		Average number of embryos transferred		
2.8		3.5		

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Bellingham IVF

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	No	SART member?	No
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	None
Single women?	Yes			(See Appendix C for details.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	35%	Other factor	18%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	4%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	22%
				Male factor	4%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by James F. Moruzzi, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	8	7	2	1
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	4 / 8	1 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	4 / 8	1 / 7	1 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 5	1 / 5	1 / 1	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3 / 8	2 / 7	1 / 2	1 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred	4.2	4.4	2.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	2	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 2			
Average number of embryos transferred	4.5			
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	4.0		4.0	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Olympia Women's Health

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	5%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	50%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	13%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	1%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	15%
				Male factor	22%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Lee R. Hickok, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	79	63	44	23
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	22.8	15.9	20.5	4.3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	19.0	9.5	15.9	4.3
(Confidence Interval)	(10.3–27.6)	(2.3–16.8)	(5.1–26.7)	(0.0–12.7)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	22.4	13.6	19.4	1 / 13
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	25.9	16.2	22.6	1 / 9
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	15.5	10.8	19.4	1 / 9
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	15.2	30.2	18.2	43.5
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9	3.5	3.6	2.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	7 / 18	2 / 10	1 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 18	1 / 10	2 / 9	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	6 / 15	2 / 6	1 / 7	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	48	38	28	7
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	27.1	18.4	17.9	1 / 7
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.7
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	25		48	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.0		18.8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		2.6	

### CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Pacific Gynecology Specialists

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 WASHINGTON  
FERTILITY & ENDOCRINE CENTER  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	18%	Other factor	13%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	60%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	3%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	20%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	25%
				Male factor	10%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Nancy A. Klein, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	133	76	78	48
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	42.9	31.6	28.2	18.8
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.3	27.6	21.8	6.3
(Confidence Interval)	(30.1–46.6)	(17.6–37.7)	(12.6–31.0)	(0.0–13.1)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.8	34.4	29.3	8.8
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	44.0	38.2	32.1	9.4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	30.2	27.3	18.9	9.4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	8.3	19.7	25.6	29.2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.1	2.5	2.9	3.4
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	33.3	29.2	45.5	0 / 9
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1.8	0.0	0.0	0 / 9
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	31.4	28.6	7 / 17	0 / 3
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	70	37	27	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	17.1	21.6	3.7	0 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.8
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	46		31	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.3		19.4	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.5	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Washington, Fertility & Endocrine Center

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

# VIRGINIA MASON CENTER FOR FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE ENDOCRINOLOGY 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 61–70.

## 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	>99%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	10%	Other factor	6%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	78%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	8%
ZIFT	<1%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	15%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	6%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	29%		

## 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Gerard S. Letterie, D.O.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	112	48	62	18
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	44.6	41.7	19.4	6 / 18
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.6	33.3	16.1	5 / 18
(Confidence Interval)	(27.7–45.5)	(20.0–46.7)	(7.0–25.3)	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	40.6	43.2	21.3	5 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	41.0	43.2	21.3	5 / 12
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	28.0	21.6	10.6	5 / 12
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.8	22.9	24.2	6 / 18
Average number of embryos transferred	2.7	3.5	4.0	4.3
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	36.0	40.0	3 / 12	1 / 6
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2.0	5.0	2 / 12	0 / 6
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	31.7	8 / 16	5 / 10	0 / 5
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	14	1	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 14	0 / 1	0 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.6	3.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	69		18	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	53.6		4 / 18	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.6		3.1	

## CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE

**Current Name:** Virginia Mason 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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	22%	Other factor	9%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	65%	Ovulatory dysfunction	8%	Unknown factor	3%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	25%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	<1%	Endometriosis	2%	Female factors only	2%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	3%
				Male factor	24%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Edwin Robins, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	58	25	18	5
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	65.5	48.0	11 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	63.8 (51.4–76.2)	36.0 (17.2–54.8)	9 / 18	0 / 5
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	67.3	42.9	9 / 16	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	69.8	9 / 19	9 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	32.1	6 / 19	6 / 15	0 / 4
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	5.2	16.0	2 / 18	1 / 5
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	39.5	4 / 12	0 / 11	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	23.7	1 / 12	3 / 11	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	54.1	3 / 9	3 / 9	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	12	3	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	7 / 12	2 / 3	1 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	2.3	3.3	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	33		8	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	60.6		3 / 8	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.9		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?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, P.L.L.C.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	31%	Other factor	0%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	33%	Ovulatory dysfunction	5%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	7%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	7%	Female factors only	14%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	14%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Joseph A. Robinette, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	26	11	5	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.6	5 / 11	1 / 5	2 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	4 / 11	1 / 5	1 / 3
(Confidence Interval)	(13.0–48.5)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.8	4 / 10	1 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.0	4 / 10	1 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	20.0	3 / 10	1 / 5	1 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	0.0	1 / 11	0 / 5	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	4.4	4.5	4.4	6.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 9	1 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	1 / 9	0 / 5	0 / 1	0 / 2
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 1	0 / 1
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	1	1	1	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 1	0 / 1	0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	5.0	3.0	4.0	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		3.5		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** GYFT Clinic, P.L.L.C.

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	No	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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  
WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER  
CHARLESTON, 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	37%	Other factor	3%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	32%	Ovulatory dysfunction	4%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	4%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	6%	Female factors only	15%
				Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	17%
				Male factor	8%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Tamer M. Yalcinkaya, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	73	19	18	9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.2	7 / 19	8 / 18	0 / 9
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	32.9 (22.1–43.7)	4 / 19	5 / 18	0 / 9
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.4	4 / 17	5 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	36.9	4 / 17	5 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	24.6	4 / 17	4 / 16	0 / 6
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.6	2 / 19	2 / 18	3 / 9
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	48.0	1 / 7	1 / 8	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	0 / 7	0 / 8	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	0 / 4	1 / 5	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	14	4	4	2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	3 / 14	0 / 4	2 / 4	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.5
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		3	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		2 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred		4.7		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Center for Reproductive Medicine, West Virginia University Health 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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

### 2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	96%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	17%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	4%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	12%	Unknown factor	0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	17%	Female factors only	13%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	32%
				Male factor	8%		

### 2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES

Data verified by Paul D. Silva, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	47	16	10	3
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	34.0	2 / 16	3 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	29.8 (16.7–42.9)	1 / 16	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	1 / 13	1 / 10	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	37.8	1 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	27.0	0 / 11	1 / 9	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	10.6	3 / 16	0 / 10	0 / 3
Average number of embryos transferred	2.5	3.4	3.6	2.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	2 / 16	1 / 2	1 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	3 / 16	0 / 2	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	4 / 14	1 / 1	0 / 1	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0	0	0	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
Average number of embryos transferred				
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
<b>Donor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	0		0	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>				
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			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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  
INFERTILITY AND WOMEN'S ENDOCRINE SERVICE  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	16%	Other factor	1%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	71%	Ovulatory dysfunction	3%	Unknown factor	16%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	1%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	3%	Endometriosis	3%	Female factors only	<1%
				Uterine factor	2%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	49%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by David L. Olive, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	59	35	23	2
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	37.3	34.3	30.4	0 / 2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	33.9 (21.8–46.0)	28.6 (13.6–43.5)	17.4 (1.9–32.9)	0 / 2
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	34.5	32.3	19.0	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	38.5	33.3	4 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	25.0	20.0	3 / 18	0 / 2
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	1.7	11.4	8.7	0 / 2
Average number of embryos transferred	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	31.8	6 / 12	2 / 7	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	4.5	0 / 12	0 / 7	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	35.0	4 / 10	1 / 4	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	18	5	5	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 18	0 / 5	1 / 5	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.2	2.2	2.2	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	3		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 3		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.3		2.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** University of Wisconsin–Madison, Infertility and Women's Endocrine Service

Donor egg?	Yes	Gestational carriers?	Yes	SART member?	Yes
Donor embryo?	Yes	Cryopreservation?	Yes	Verified lab accreditation?	Yes
Single women?	Yes			<i>(See Appendix C for details.)</i>	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

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

**MEDICAL COLLEGE OF WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF OB/GYN  
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 61–70.

2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE			
Type of ART <sup>a</sup>		Patient Diagnosis	
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>	Tubal factor 7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI 49%	Other factor 0%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated 0%	Unknown factor 19%
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier 0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>
			Endometriosis 11%
			Female factors only 3%
			Uterine factor 2%
			Female & male factors 22%
			Male factor 25%

2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES		Data verified by Estil Y. Strawn, Jr., M.D.			
Type of Cycle		Age of Woman			
		<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of cycles		33	15	8	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>		39.4	4 / 15	2 / 8	1 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		18.2	1 / 15	0 / 8	0 / 6
(Confidence Interval)		(5.0–31.3)			
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		18.8	1 / 13	0 / 6	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		18.8	1 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>		6.3	0 / 12	0 / 6	0 / 3
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>		3.0	2 / 15	2 / 8	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred		2.5	3.1	3.2	3.7
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>		6 / 13	0 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>		1 / 13	1 / 4	0 / 2	0 / 1
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>		4 / 6	1 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers		16	14	1	1
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 16	1 / 14	0 / 1	0 / 1
Average number of embryos transferred		2.9	3.0	2.0	2.0
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>					
<b>Donor Eggs</b>		<b>Fresh Embryos</b>	<b>Frozen Embryos</b>		
Number of transfers		0	0		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>					
Average number of embryos transferred					

CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE					
<b>Current Name:</b> Medical College of Wisconsin, Department of Ob/Gyn					
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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> 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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	98%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	33%	Other factor	2%
GIFT	2%	With ICSI	0%	Ovulatory dysfunction	15%	Unknown factor	9%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	0%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	11%	Female factors only	11%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	8%
				Male factor	11%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Grace M. Janik, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	21	19	13	6
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	23.8	6 / 19	3 / 13	0 / 6
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	23.8 (5.6–42.0)	5 / 19	3 / 13	0 / 6
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 19	5 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	5 / 18	5 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	3 / 18	5 / 16	3 / 12	0 / 5
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	9.5	3 / 19	1 / 13	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	3.5	4.0	4.2	5.2
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 6	0 / 3	
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	2 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 3	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	5	5	4	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 5	0 / 5	0 / 4	
Average number of embryos transferred	3.0	3.2	2.8	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
	Number of transfers		2	
	Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>		0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred		2.0		

**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.)			

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).

<sup>e</sup> 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, S.C.  
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 61–70.

**2001 ART CYCLE PROFILE**

Type of ART <sup>a</sup>				Patient Diagnosis			
IVF	100%	<b>Procedural Factors:</b>		Tubal factor	0%	Other factor	7%
GIFT	0%	With ICSI	36%	Ovulatory dysfunction	0%	Unknown factor	5%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	0%	Diminished ovarian reserve	2%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	0%	Endometriosis	0%	Female factors only	32%
				Uterine factor	0%	Female & male factors	47%
				Male factor	7%		

**2001 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Matthew A. Meyer, M.D.

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman			
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of cycles	13	5	2	0
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	1 / 13	2 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup> (Confidence Interval)	1 / 13	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 11	1 / 5	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	1 / 8	1 / 4	0 / 2	
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	2 / 13	0 / 5	0 / 2	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.4	2.3	3.0	
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 2		
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 2		
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1	0 / 1		
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>				
Number of transfers	8	17	3	0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	1 / 8	2 / 17	0 / 3	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.3	2.2	1.7	
<b>All Ages Combined<sup>e</sup></b>				
<b>Donor Eggs</b>	<b>Fresh Embryos</b>		<b>Frozen Embryos</b>	
Number of transfers	1		1	
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	0 / 1		0 / 1	
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		2.0	

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Women's Health Care, S.C.

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.)	

<sup>a</sup> Reflects patient and treatment characteristics of ART cycles performed in 2001 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.  
<sup>b</sup> When fewer than 20 cycles are reported in an age category, rates are shown as a fraction and confidence intervals are not given. Calculating percentages from fractions may be misleading and is not encouraged.  
<sup>c</sup> A multiple-infant birth is counted as *one* live birth.  
<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates are unreliable for women older than 42 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs. Readers are urged to review national outcomes for these age groups (see page 23).  
<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >42) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.



# **APPENDIX A**

## National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports



# APPENDIX A: HOW TO INTERPRET A CONFIDENCE INTERVAL

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## **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 2001?**

No success rate or statistic is absolute. Suppose a clinic performed 100 cycles among women younger than 35 in 2001 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 2001 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, while 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 61–63.

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## Findings from Validation Visits for 2001 ART Data

Clinic site visits for validation of 2001 ART data were conducted March through June 2003. During each visit, data reported by the clinic were compared with information recorded in patients' charts. Records for 1,979 cycles at 40 clinics were randomly selected for validation. These selected cycles included 614 cycles that resulted in a pregnancy and 512 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. Most discrepancy rates were low (at or below 5%). Additionally, review of the discrepancies indicated that in the majority of cases, the error was minor and did not affect the success rates (see table on page 462). In addition to fully validating data for the randomly selected 1,979 cycles, during each visit the validation team also reviewed the documentation for **every** live birth that had been reported to CDC. There were no cases found in which a live birth had been reported erroneously. In all, validation indicated that the data are being accurately reported by the clinics and that the success rates presented in this report are valid.

## Discrepancy Rates by Data Fields Selected for Validation

Data Field Name	Discrepancy Rate	Comments
Patient age	1.5%	Nearly all discrepancies were within 1–2 years and did not result in a change in categorization of age groups.
Diagnosis of infertility	5.8%	For many discrepancies, multiple causes of infertility had been diagnosed in the couple, but only a single cause had been recorded in the data set.
Type of ART (i.e., fresh vs. frozen; donor vs. nondonor)	<1%	
Use of ICSI	1.0%	
Number of embryos transferred	1.7%	Nearly all discrepancies involved higher-order (>4) embryo transfers and were within 1–2 embryos.
Outcome of ART treatment (i.e., pregnant vs. not pregnant)	<1%	
Number of fetal hearts on ultrasound	2.8%	Of those with misreported number of fetal hearts, only 6 cases (<1% of total) resulted in a change in categorization of single- versus multiple-fetus pregnancy.
Pregnancy outcome (i.e., miscarriage, stillbirth, and live birth)	<1%	All discrepancies involved misclassification between miscarriage and stillbirth. None of the discrepancies involved misclassification of live birth.
Number of infants born	<1%	None of the discrepancies involved misclassification of singleton- versus multiple-birth deliveries.
Canceled cycles	<1%	

Notes: ART = assisted reproductive technology; ICSI = intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

## **APPENDIX B**

# National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports





## APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

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**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), reports annual fertility clinic data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

**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 maternal age (older than 40).

**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.

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**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 babies 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.

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**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.

**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. SART reports annual fertility clinic data to CDC.

**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.



## **APPENDIX C**

# National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports



# APPENDIX C: ART CLINICS, 2001

## Reporting ART Clinics for 2001, by State

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If the clinic name has changed since 2001, the current name is listed in italics directly under the 2001 name.

Clinic names preceded by the § symbol have reorganized since 2001. 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 SART for current clinic information.

Explanation of abbreviations for accrediting agencies used throughout this list:

CAP = College of American Pathologists, 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 70.

### ALABAMA

ART Program of Alabama  
Women's Medical Plaza  
2006 Brookwood Medical Center Dr., Suite 508  
Birmingham, AL 35209  
Telephone: (205) 870-9784; Fax: (205) 870-0698  
Lab Name: IVF/Andrology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Alabama at Birmingham  
IVF Program  
2000 Sixth Ave. South  
Birmingham, AL 35233  
Telephone: (205) 801-8225; Fax: (205) 975-5732  
Lab Name: UAB Gamete Biology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine  
3 Mobile Infirmary Cir., 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  
Dept. of OB/GYN, Div. of Reproductive Endocrinology  
307 University Blvd. North, CC/CB 326  
Mobile, AL 36688  
Telephone: (251) 438-4211; Fax: (251) 460-7251  
Lab Name: University of South Alabama IVF  
and Andrology Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

### ARIZONA

Fertility Treatment Center  
3200 N. Dobson Rd., Suite F-7  
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., Suite 100  
Glendale, AZ 85308  
Telephone: (602) 993-8636; Fax: (602) 993-2528  
Lab Name: West Valley Fertility Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists  
1300 N. 12th St., Suite 520  
Phoenix, AZ 85006  
Telephone: (602) 343-2767; Fax: (602) 343-2766  
Lab Name: Arizona Reproductive Medicine Specialists  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Southwest Fertility Center  
3125 N. 32nd St., Suite 200  
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., 2nd Floor  
Scottsdale, AZ 85260  
Telephone: (480) 860-4792; Fax: (480) 860-6819  
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Studies  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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Mayo Clinic Scottsdale  
Center for Reproductive Medicine  
13737 N. 92nd St.  
Scottsdale, AZ 85260  
Telephone: (480) 614-6099; Fax: (480) 614-6011  
Lab Name: Mayo Clinic Scottsdale  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Arizona Center for Reproductive  
Endocrinology & Infertility  
5190 E. Farness Dr., Suite 114  
Tucson, AZ 85712  
Telephone: (520) 326-0001; Fax: (520) 326-7451  
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

ART Laboratory, University Physicians, Inc.,  
The University of Arizona  
Arizona Health Science Center  
1501 N. Campbell Ave., Room 8329  
Tucson, AZ 85724  
Telephone: (520) 626-6923; Fax: (520) 626-2768  
Lab Name: Assisted Reproductive Technology Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

## ARKANSAS

Intra Vaginal Culture Fertilization Program of Arkansas  
500 S. University, Suite 103  
Little Rock, AR 72205  
Telephone: (501) 663-5858; Fax: (501) 663-9007  
Lab Name: Intra Vaginal Culture Fertilization Program  
of Arkansas  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences IVF  
5800 W. 10th St., Suite 705  
Little Rock, AR 72204  
Telephone: (501) 296-1705; Fax: (501) 296-1710  
Lab Name: Arkansas Reproductive Technology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## CALIFORNIA

Garfield Fertility Center  
320 S. Garfield Ave., Suite 226  
Alhambra, CA 91801  
Telephone: (626) 943-9536; Fax: (626) 943-9529  
Lab Name: ART Reproductive Center, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Alta Bates In Vitro Fertilization Program  
2999 Regent St., Suite 101-A  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
Telephone: (510) 649-0440; Fax: (510) 649-8700  
Lab Name: Alta Bates IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Health & Gynecology  
99 N. La Cienega Blvd., Suite 109  
Beverly Hills, CA 90211  
Telephone: (661) 254-0545; Fax: (661) 254-3221  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Health  
and Gynecology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southern California Reproductive Center  
450 N. Roxbury Dr., 5th Floor  
Beverly Hills, CA 90210  
Telephone: (310) 277-4948; Fax: (310) 274-5112  
Lab Name: A.R.T. Reproductive Center, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Southern California Reproductive Center  
450 N. Roxbury Dr., 5th Floor  
Beverly Hills, CA 90210  
Telephone: (310) 277-2393; Fax: (310) 274-5112  
Lab Name: A.R.T. Reproductive Center, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

West Coast Infertility Medical Clinic, Inc.  
250 N. Robertson Blvd., Suite 403  
Beverly Hills, CA 90211  
Telephone: (310) 285-0333; Fax: (310) 285-0334  
Lab Name: IVF Laboratory, West Coast Infertility  
Clinic, Inc.  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Care of Orange County  
203 N. Brea Blvd., Suite 100  
Brea, CA 92821  
Telephone: (714) 256-0777; Fax: (714) 256-0105  
Lab Name: Southern California Institute  
for Reproductive Science  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Central California IVF, Women's Specialty  
and Fertility Center  
722 Medical Center Dr. E., Suite 105  
Clovis, CA 93611  
Telephone: (559) 299-7700; Fax: (559) 297-9679  
Lab Name: Community Medical Center-Fresno  
Accreditation: JCAHO



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Zouves Fertility Center  
Physicians Medical 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

Gil N. Mileikowsky, M.D.  
5363 Balboa Blvd., Suite 245  
Encino, CA 91316  
Telephone: (818) 981-1888; Fax: (818) 981-1994  
Lab Name: Dr. Gil Mileikowsky  
Accreditation: None

West Coast Fertility Centers  
11160 Warner Ave., Suite 411  
Fountain Valley, CA 92708  
Telephone: (714) 513-1399; Fax: (714) 513-1393  
Lab Name: West Coast Fertility Center Gamete Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Kathleen L. Kornafel, M.D., Ph.D.  
1560 E. Chevy Chase Dr., Suite 200  
Glendale, CA 91206  
Telephone: (818) 242-9933; Fax: (818) 242-9937  
Lab Name: ART Roxbury Surgery Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO  
Lab Name: Century City Hospital  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Marin Fertility Medical Group  
*Advanced Fertility Associates Medical Group*  
1100 S. Eliseo Dr., Suite 107  
Greenbrae, CA 94904  
Telephone: (415) 464-8688; Fax: (415) 449-3422  
Lab Name: NorthBay Fertility Center, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of Southern California  
2192 Martin St., Suite 110  
Irvine, CA 92612  
Telephone: (949) 955-0072; Fax: (949) 955-0077  
Lab Name: Southern California Institute  
for Reproductive Science  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

La Jolla IVF, Smotrich Center for Reproductive  
Enhancement  
9850 Genesee Ave., Suite 610  
La Jolla, CA 92037  
Telephone: (858) 558-2221; Fax: (858) 558-2260  
Lab Name: La Jolla IVF  
Accreditation: None

Reproductive Partners–San Diego  
9850 Genesee Ave., Suite 800  
La Jolla, CA 92037  
Telephone: (858) 552-9177; Fax: (858) 552-9188  
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–San Diego  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Sciences Center  
4150 Regents Park Row, Suite 280  
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 N. Torrey Pines Rd.  
La Jolla, CA 92037  
Telephone: (858) 554-8680; Fax: (858) 554-9092  
Lab Name: Scripps Clinic Fertility Center Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Zarutskie Fertility and Endocrine Institute  
25500 Rancho Niguel Rd., Suite 280  
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677  
Telephone: (949) 448-7818; Fax: (949) 448-7819  
Lab Name: Southern California Institute  
for Reproductive Science  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: La Jolla IVF  
Accreditation: None

Loma Linda University Center for Fertility and IVF  
11370 Anderson St., Suite 3950  
Loma Linda, CA 92354  
Telephone: (909) 558-2851; Fax: (909) 558-2450  
Lab Name: Fertility Science Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners–Long Beach  
701 E. 28th St., Suite 202  
Long Beach, CA 90806  
Telephone: (562) 427-2229; Fax: (562) 427-2751  
Lab Name: RPMG IVF & Andrology Laboratory–  
Long Beach  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: RPMG IVF & Andrology Laboratory–  
Redondo Beach  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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University of California–Los Angeles, Fertility Center  
Obstetrics and Gynecology  
10833 Le Conte Ave., Room 22-177 CHS  
Los Angeles, CA 90024  
Telephone: (310) 825-9500; Fax: (310) 206-9731  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine IVF Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Southern California,  
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility  
1127 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1400  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
Telephone: (213) 975-9990; Fax: (213) 975-9997  
Lab Name: USC School of Medicine IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)

Reproductive Specialty Medical Center  
1441 Avocado Ave., Suite 203  
Newport Beach, CA 92660  
Telephone: (949) 640-7200; Fax: (949) 720-0203  
Lab Name: Reproductive Specialty Medical Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pending)

Southern California Center for Reproductive Medicine  
361 Hospital Rd., Suite 333  
Newport Beach, CA 92663  
Telephone: (949) 642-8727; Fax: (949) 642-5413  
Lab Name: Southern California Institute  
for Reproductive Sciences  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine  
18546 Roscoe Blvd., Suite 240  
Northridge, CA 91324  
Telephone: (818) 701-8181; Fax: (818) 701-8100  
Lab Name: Northridge Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: None

IVF–Orange Surgery Center  
845 W. La Veta Ave., Suite 104  
Orange, CA 92868  
Telephone: (714) 744-2040; Fax: (714) 744-2042  
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 IVF Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Huntington Reproductive Center  
301 S. Fair Oaks Ave., Suite 402  
Pasadena, CA 91105  
Telephone: (626) 440-9161; Fax: (626) 440-0138  
Lab Name: Huntington Reproductive Gamete Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Partners–Redondo Beach  
510 N. Prospect, Suite 202  
Redondo Beach, CA 90277  
Telephone: (310) 318-3010; Fax: (310) 798-7304  
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–Redondo Beach  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners–Long Beach  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northern California Fertility Medical Center  
406-1/2 Sunrise Ave., Suite 310  
Roseville, CA 95661  
Telephone: (916) 773-2229; Fax: (916) 773-8391  
Lab Name: Northern California Fertility Medical Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of California–Davis,  
Assisted Reproductive Technology Program  
Div. of Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility  
2521 Stockton Blvd., Suite 4200  
Sacramento, CA 95817  
Telephone: (916) 734-6944; Fax: (916) 734-6150  
Lab Name: IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Fertility and Gynecology Center  
212 San Jose St., Suite 201  
Salinas, CA 93901  
Telephone: (831) 769-0161; Fax: (831) 759-0939  
Lab Name: The Fertility and Gynecology Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility Institute  
6719 Alvarado Rd., Suite 108  
San Diego, CA 92120  
Telephone: (619) 265-1800; Fax: (619) 265-4055  
Lab Name: Alvarado Hospital Fertility Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Specialists Medical Group  
3003 Health Center Dr., 2nd Floor  
San Diego, CA 92123  
Telephone: (858) 541-4144; Fax: (858) 541-4114  
Lab Name: Sharp Fertility Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

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Minh N. Ho, M.D., F.A.C.O.G.,  
XPert Fertility Care of California  
5555 Reservoir Dr., Suite 205  
San Diego, CA 92120  
Telephone: (619) 286-5858; Fax: (619) 286-1474  
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: Alvarado Hospital Medical Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO

IGO Medical Group of San Diego  
9339 Genesee Ave., Suite 220  
San Diego, CA 92121  
Telephone: (858) 455-7520; Fax: (858) 554-1312  
Lab Name: IGO Medical Group Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility Clinic, Naval Medical Center, San Diego  
2650 Stockton Rd., Bldg. 624  
San Diego, CA 92106  
Telephone: (619) 524-6218; Fax: (619) 524-0118  
Lab Name: Reproductive Partners—San Diego  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

San Diego Fertility Center  
11515 El Camino Real, Suite 100  
San Diego, CA 92130  
Telephone: (858) 794-6363; Fax: (858) 794-6360  
Lab Name: SDFC IVF & Andrology Laboratory, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Associates of the Bay Area  
1700 California St., Suite 570  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
Telephone: (415) 673-9199; Fax: (415) 673-8796  
Lab Name: California Reproductive Laboratories  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Simon R. Henderson, M.D.  
390 Laurel St., Suite 200  
San Francisco, CA 94118  
Telephone: (415) 921-6100; Fax: (415) 563-0922  
Lab Name: San Francisco Fertility Centers  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

San Francisco Fertility Centers, Pacific Fertility Center/  
San Francisco Center for Reproductive Medicine  
55 Francisco St., Suite 500  
San Francisco, CA 94133  
Telephone: (415) 834-3095; Fax: (415) 834-3080  
Lab Name: San Francisco Fertility Centers  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§University of California—San Francisco,  
In Vitro Fertilization Program  
2356 Sutter St. 7  
San Francisco, CA 94115  
Telephone: (415) 353-3040; Fax: (415) 353-7744  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Fertility Physicians of Northern California  
2516 Samaritan Dr., Suite A  
San Jose, CA 95124  
Telephone: (408) 358-2500; Fax: (408) 356-8954  
Lab Name: Fertility and Reproductive Health Institute  
of Northern California  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Carmelo S. Sgarlata, M.D.  
2505 Samaritan Dr., Suite 208  
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) 275-0933  
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center  
of the San Francisco Bay Area  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Assisted Reproductive Medicine/CFP  
*California Fertility Partners*  
1245 16th Street, Suite 220  
Santa Monica, CA 90404  
Telephone: (310) 828-4008; Fax: (310) 828-3310  
Lab Name: Santa Monica/UCLA Medical Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Parker—Rosenman—Rodi GYN & Infertility Medical Group  
1450 Tenth St., Suite 404  
Santa Monica, CA 90401  
Telephone: (310) 451-8144; Fax: (310) 451-3414  
Lab Name: Century City Hospital, Center  
for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§North Bay Fertility Center, Inc.  
1111 Sonoma Ave., Suite 212  
Santa Rosa, CA 95405  
Telephone: (707) 575-1729; Fax: (707) 575-4379  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

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Valley Center for Reproductive Health,  
Tina Koopersmith, M.D.  
13320 Riverside Dr., Suite 220  
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423  
Telephone: (818) 986-1648; Fax: (818) 986-1653  
Lab Name: Century City Hospital, Center  
for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: Encino–Tarzana Regional Medical Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: ART, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending), NYSTB

Stanford University IVF/ART Program  
Dept. of Gynecology and Obstetrics  
300 Pasteur Dr., S-387  
Stanford, CA 94305  
Telephone: (650) 498-7911; Fax: (650) 498-7294  
Lab Name: Stanford University IVF/ART Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Fertility and Gynecology,  
Vermesh/Ben-Ozer Center for Fertility  
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 301  
Tarzana, CA 91356  
Telephone: (818) 881-9800; Fax: (818) 881-1857  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine,  
Encino–Tarzana Regional Medical Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO

The Fertility Institutes, Jeffrey Steinberg, M.D., Inc.  
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 414  
Tarzana, CA 91356  
Telephone: (818) 776-8700; Fax: (818) 776-8754  
Lab Name: Century City Hospital, Center  
for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Infertility and Gynecology Institute  
18370 Burbank Blvd., Suite 514  
Tarzana, CA 91356  
Telephone: (818) 996-5550; Fax: (818) 996-5725  
Lab Name: Assisted Reproductive Technology  
Medical Group, Inc.  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Pacific Reproductive Center  
3720 Lomita Blvd., Suite 100  
Torrance, CA 90505  
Telephone: (310) 376-7000; Fax: (310) 373-0319  
Lab Name: Pacific Reproductive Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

San Antonio Fertility Center  
510 N. 13th Ave., Suite 201  
Upland, CA 91786  
Telephone: (909) 920-4858; Fax: (909) 985-7137  
Lab Name: San Antonio Fertility 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) 848-1662  
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Medicine Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Colorado Springs Center for Reproductive Health  
*Eric H. Silverstein, M.D., Professional LLC dba Colorado  
Springs Center for Reproductive Health*  
1625 Medical Center Point, Suite 290  
Colorado Springs, CO 80907  
Telephone: (719) 636-0080; Fax: (719) 636-3030  
Lab Name: Colorado Springs Center  
for Reproductive Health  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center  
of Southern Colorado  
3225 International Cir., Suite 100  
Colorado Springs, CO 80910  
Telephone: (719) 475-2229; Fax: (719) 475-2227  
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center  
of Southern Colorado, LLC  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Colorado Reproductive Endocrinology  
4600 E. Hale Pkwy., Suite 350  
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 80110  
Telephone: (303) 788-8300; Fax: (303) 788-8310  
Lab Name: Colorado Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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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 IVF Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Conceptions Reproductive Associates  
7720 S. Broadway, Suite 580  
Littleton, CO 80122  
Telephone: (303) 794-0045; Fax: (303) 794-2054  
Lab Name: Conceptions Reproductive Associates  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## CONNECTICUT

The Center for Advanced Reproductive Services  
at the University of Connecticut Health Center  
Dowling South Bldg.  
263 Farmington Ave., Suite A330  
Farmington, CT 06030  
Telephone: (860) 679-4580; Fax: (860) 679-1499  
Lab Name: Lab at the Center for Advanced  
Reproductive Services  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Yale University School of Medicine, In Vitro  
Fertilization Program  
Dept. of OB/GYN, 333 Cedar St.  
New Haven, CT 06520  
Telephone: (203) 785-4708; Fax: (203) 785-3560  
Lab Name: Yale University In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)

New England Fertility Institute  
1275 Summer St., Suite 201  
Stamford, CT 06905  
Telephone: (203) 325-3200; Fax: (203) 323-3130  
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Stamford Hospital  
Shelburne & W. Broad Sts.  
Stamford, CT 06904  
Telephone: (203) 325-7559; Fax: (203) 325-7259  
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## DELAWARE

Delaware Institute for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.  
4745 Ogletown-Stanton Rd., Suite 111  
Newark, DE 19713  
Telephone: (302) 738-4600; Fax: (302) 738-3508  
Lab Name: Delaware Institute for Reproductive  
Medicine, P.A.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Associates of Delaware  
Medical Arts Pavilion Two  
4735 Ogletown-Stanton Rd., Suite 3217  
Newark, DE 19713  
Telephone: (302) 623-4242; Fax: (302) 623-4241  
Lab Name: Reproductive Associates of Delaware  
Accreditation: None

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

§The A.R.T. Institute of Washington, Inc.,  
Walter Reed Army Medical Center  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
6900 Georgia Ave., N.W., Bldg. 2, Rm. 2J06  
Washington, DC 20307  
Telephone: (202) 782-6198; Fax: (202) 782-4833  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Columbia Fertility Associates  
2440 M St., N.W., Suite 401  
Washington, DC 20037  
Telephone: (202) 293-6567; Fax: (202) 778-6190  
Lab Name: Columbia Hospital for Women ART Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

The George Washington University Medical  
Faculty Associates  
IVF Program  
2150 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20037  
Telephone: (202) 741-2520; Fax: (202) 741-2519  
Lab Name: George Washington University Medical  
Faculty Associates  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

James A. Simon, M.D., P.C.  
1850 M St., N.W., Suite 450  
Washington, DC 20036  
Telephone: (202) 293-1000; Fax: (202) 463-6150  
Lab Name: George Washington University Medical  
Faculty Associates  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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## FLORIDA

Boca Fertility  
875 Meadows Rd., Suite 334  
Boca Raton, FL 33486  
Telephone: (561) 368-5500; Fax: (561) 368-4793  
Lab Name: Boca Fertility  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Palm Beach Fertility Center  
9970 Central Park Blvd., Suite 300  
Boca Raton, FL 33428  
Telephone: (561) 477-7728; Fax: (561) 477-7035  
Lab Name: Palm Beach Fertility Center Lab  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Care Center, P.A.  
10301 Hagen Ranch Rd.  
Boynton Beach, FL 33437  
Telephone: (561) 736-6006; Fax: (561) 736-5788  
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Health Associates,  
Catherine L. Cowart, M.D.  
2695 Ulmerton Rd.  
Clearwater, FL 33762  
Telephone: (727) 572-5300; Fax: (727) 572-5022  
Lab Name: Edward Zbella, M.D., P.A.  
Accreditation: JCAHO

University Fertility Associates  
2454 McMullen Booth Rd., Suite 601  
Clearwater, FL 33759  
Telephone: (727) 796-7705; Fax: (727) 796-8764  
Lab Name: Edward Zbella, M.D., P.A.  
Accreditation: JCAHO

F.I.R.S.T., Florida Institute for Reproductive Sciences  
and Technologies  
9900 Stirling Rd., Suite 300  
Cooper City, FL 33024  
Telephone: (954) 436-2700; Fax: (954) 436-6663  
Lab Name: F.I.R.S.T.  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.  
13685 Doctor's Way, Suite 330  
Fort Myers, FL 33912  
Telephone: (239) 561-3430; Fax: (239) 561-6980  
Lab Name: Southwest Florida Fertility Center, P.A.  
Accreditation: None

Specialists in Reproductive Medicine & Surgery, P.A.  
12611 World Plaza Ln., Bldg. 53  
Fort Myers, FL 33907  
Telephone: (239) 275-8118; Fax: (239) 275-5914  
Lab Name: Specialists in Reproductive  
Medicine & Surgery, P.A.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Florida/Park Avenue Women's Center  
*University of Florida Women's Health at Magnolia Parke*  
3951 N.W. 48th Terrace 101  
Gainesville, FL 32606  
Telephone: (352) 265-6200; Fax: (352) 265-9103  
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization and Andrology Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida  
1110 Gulf Breeze Pkwy., Suite 202  
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561  
Telephone: (850) 934-3900; Fax: (850) 932-3753  
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of Northwest Florida  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Assisted Fertility Program of North Florida  
3627 University Blvd. South, Suite 450  
Jacksonville, FL 32216  
Telephone: (904) 398-1407; Fax: (904) 399-3436  
Lab Name: Memorial Reference Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine  
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

North Florida Center for Reproductive Medicine  
3627 University Blvd. South, Suite 200  
Jacksonville, FL 32216  
Telephone: (904) 396-3806; Fax: (904) 396-4546  
Lab Name: Memorial's Assisted Reproductive  
Technology Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Florida, Memorial Advanced Fertility Treatment Center  
2825 N. State Rd. 7, Suite 302  
Margate, FL 33063  
Telephone: (954) 247-6200; Fax: (954) 247-6262  
Lab Name: IVF Florida  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: Memorial Advanced Fertility Treatment Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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Fertility and 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: None

Fertility & IVF Center of Miami, Inc.  
8950 N. Kendall Dr., Suite 103  
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., Suite 205  
Miami, FL 33016  
Telephone: (305) 558-0808; Fax: (305) 558-0806  
Lab Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

South Florida Institute for Reproductive Medicine  
7300 S.W. 62nd Pl., 4th Floor  
Miami, FL 33143  
Telephone: (305) 662-7901; Fax: (305) 662-7910  
Lab Name: South Florida Institute  
for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine, P.A.  
3435 Pinehurst Ave.  
Orlando, FL 32804  
Telephone: (407) 740-0909; Fax: (407) 740-7262  
Lab Name: Center for Infertility & Reproductive  
Medicine, P.A.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Institute  
22 Underwood St.  
Orlando, FL 32806  
Telephone: (407) 649-6995; Fax: (407) 841-3367  
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Institute  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center  
615 E. Princeton St., Suite 225  
Orlando, FL 32803  
Telephone: (407) 896-7575; Fax: (407) 894-2692  
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine and Fertility Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Frank C. Riggall, M.D., P.A.  
2501 N. Orange Ave., Suite 209S  
Orlando, FL 32804  
Telephone: (407) 898-0254; Fax: (407) 898-6224  
Lab Name: The Center for Infertility & Reproductive  
Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Institute  
Accreditation: JCAHO

§University of Florida–Pensacola  
5147 N. Ninth Ave., Suite 315  
Pensacola, FL 32504  
Telephone: (850) 857-3733; Fax: (850) 857-0670  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Center for Advanced Reproductive Endocrinology, P.A.  
6738 W. Sunrise Blvd., Suite 106  
Plantation, FL 33313  
Telephone: (954) 584-2273; Fax: (954) 587-9630  
Lab Name: Laboratory for Implantation,  
Fertilization, & Embryology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of Sarasota,  
Julio E. Pabon, M.D., P.A.  
5664 Bee Ridge Rd., Suite 202  
Sarasota, FL 34233  
Telephone: (941) 342-1568; Fax: (941) 342-8296  
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Sarasota  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Advanced Reproductive Technologies Program  
at University Community Hospital, Drs. Verkauf,  
Bernhisel, Tarantino, Goodman & Yeko  
3450 E. Fletcher Ave., Suite 280  
Tampa, FL 33613  
Telephone: (813) 615-7956; Fax: (813) 615-7913  
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Technologies  
Program Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Genetics  
5500 Village Blvd., Suite 103  
West Palm Beach, FL 33407  
Telephone: (561) 697-4200; Fax: (561) 686-8525  
Lab Name: Reproductive Medicine & Genetics  
Accreditation: None

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Women's Healthcare Specialists, IVF Miami  
17160 Arvida Pkwy., Suite 2  
Weston, FL 33326  
Telephone: (954) 349-1460; Fax: (954) 349-6646  
Lab Name: Fertility and IVF Center of Miami  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: Palmetto Fertility Center of South Florida, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## GEORGIA

Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility  
20 Linden Ave., N.E., Suite 4701  
Atlanta, GA 30308  
Telephone: (404) 686-8095; Fax: (404) 686-4297  
Lab Name: Emory Center for Reproductive Medicine  
and Fertility  
Accreditation: JCAHO

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., Suite 400  
Atlanta, GA 30342  
Telephone: (404) 843-3064; Fax: (404) 256-1528  
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Associates  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Augusta Area Reproductive Associates  
812 Chafee Ave.  
Augusta, GA 30904  
Telephone: (706) 724-0228; Fax: (706) 722-2387  
Lab Name: Reproductive Laboratories of Augusta  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Central Georgia Fertility Institute  
4075 Elnora Dr.  
Macon, GA 31210  
Telephone: (478) 757-7888; Fax: (478) 757-7887  
Lab Name: Georgia Reproductive Specialists  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine  
100 Stone Forest Dr., Suite 300  
Woodstock, GA 30189  
Telephone: (770) 928-2276; Fax: (770) 592-2092  
Lab Name: Atlanta Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: JCAHO

## HAWAII

Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Institute  
1319 Punahou St., Suite 980  
Honolulu, HI 96826  
Telephone: (808) 946-2226; Fax: (808) 943-1563  
Lab Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Tripler Army Medical Center IVF Institute  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
1 Jarrett White Rd.  
Tripler AMC, HI 96859  
Telephone: (808) 433-6845; Fax: (808) 433-1552  
Lab Name: Pacific In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## IDAHO

Fertility Associates of Idaho  
100 W. State St.  
Boise, ID 83702  
Telephone: (208) 368-0223; Fax: (208) 345-1408  
Lab Name: Fertility Associates of Idaho  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## ILLINOIS

Rush-Copley Center for Reproductive Health  
2020 Ogden Ave., Suite 250  
Aurora, IL 60504  
Telephone: (630) 978-6254; Fax: (630) 499-2487  
Lab Name: Rush-Copley IVF Lab  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Life-Women's Health Center  
6425 W. Cermak Rd., Suite 202  
Berwyn, IL 60402  
Telephone: (708) 484-0500; Fax: (708) 484-4259  
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Health Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pending)

IVF Lincoln Park  
2825 N. Halsted St.  
Chicago, IL 60657  
Telephone: (773) 868-0800; Fax: (773) 868-1500  
Lab Name: Reproductive Genetics  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northwestern University  
675 N. St. Clair, Suite 14-200  
Chicago, IL 60611  
Telephone: (312) 695-7269; Fax: (312) 695-4924  
Lab Name: Northwestern University  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM



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Rush Center for Advanced Reproductive Care  
1653 W. Congress Pkwy., 720 Pavilion  
Chicago, IL 60612  
Telephone: (312) 997-2229; Fax: (312) 997-2354  
Lab Name: Rush Center for Advanced  
Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: JCAHO

§University of Chicago Hospitals  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
5841 S. Maryland, Suite R308  
Chicago, IL 60637  
Telephone: (773) 702-6642; Fax: (773) 702-5848  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

University of Illinois at Chicago IVF Program  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
820 S. Wood St. (M/C 808)  
Chicago, IL 60612  
Telephone: (312) 996-9820; Fax: (312) 355-3161  
Lab Name: University of Illinois at Chicago, IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

WaterTower Women's Center, L.L.C.  
845 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 935E  
Chicago, IL 60611  
Telephone: (312) 642-6777; Fax: (312) 642-8383  
Lab Name: WaterTower Women's Center  
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 Hoxsey-Rinehart Center for Reproductive Medicine  
2500 Ridge Ave., Suite 200  
Evanston, IL 60201  
Telephone: (847) 869-7777; Fax: (847) 869-7782  
Lab Name: The Hoxsey-Rinehart Center  
for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)  
Lab Name: The Oak Brook Fertility Center  
Accreditation: None

Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago  
30 Tower Ct., Suite F  
Gurnee, IL 60031  
Telephone: (847) 662-1818; Fax: (847) 662-3001  
Lab Name: Advanced Fertility Center of Chicago  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Highland Park IVF Center  
750 Homewood Ave., Suite B400  
Highland Park, IL 60035  
Telephone: (847) 266-3535; Fax: (847) 266-8838  
Lab Name: Highland Park IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pending)

Hinsdale Center for Reproduction  
121 N. Elm St.  
Hinsdale, IL 60521  
Telephone: (630) 856-3535; Fax: (630) 856-3545  
Lab Name: Hinsdale Center for Reproduction  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Human Reproduction—Illinois  
*American Infertility Group, Center  
for Human Reproduction*  
1585 N. Barrington Rd., Suite 406  
Hoffman Estates, IL 60194  
Telephone: (847) 884-8884; Fax: (847) 884-8093  
Lab Name: American Infertility Group, Center  
for Human Reproduction  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Specialists, Ltd.  
310 N. Hammes Ave., Suite 101  
Joliet, IL 60435  
Telephone: (815) 730-1100; Fax: (815) 730-1066  
Lab Name: RHS IVF/Andrology Laboratory  
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

Reena Jabamoni, M.D., S.C.  
120 Oak Brook Center, Suite 308  
Oak Brook, IL 60523  
Telephone: (630) 574-3633; Fax: (630) 574-3660  
Lab Name: Reena Jabamoni, M.D., Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Oak Brook Fertility Center  
2425 W. 22nd St., Suite 102  
Oak Brook, IL 60523  
Telephone: (630) 954-0054; Fax: (630) 954-0064  
Lab Name: Chicago Fertility Laboratories  
Accreditation: JCAHO

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Lutheran General Hospital IVF Program  
1775 Dempster St., One South  
Park Ridge, IL 60068  
Telephone: (847) 998-8200; Fax: (847) 998-0419  
Lab Name: Lutheran General Hospital IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.  
435 N. Mulford Rd., Suite 9  
Rockford, IL 61107  
Telephone: (815) 229-1700; Fax: (815) 229-1831  
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Center, Ltd.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health and Fertility Center  
973 Featherstone Rd., Suite 100  
Rockford, IL 61107  
Telephone: (815) 986-3737; Fax: (815) 986-3734  
Lab Name: Reproductive Health and Fertility  
Center Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.  
340 W. Miller St.  
Springfield, IL 62702  
Telephone: (217) 523-4700; Fax: (217) 523-9025  
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology Associates, S.C.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Seth Levrant, M.D., P.C., Partners in Reproductive Health  
16345 S. Harlem Ave., Suite 1W  
Tinley Park, IL 60477  
Telephone: (708) 524-0730; Fax: (708) 848-7645  
Lab Name: Chicago Fertility Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## **INDIANA**

Associated Fertility & Gynecology  
7910 W. Jefferson Blvd., Suite 301  
Fort Wayne, IN 46804  
Telephone: (260) 432-6250; Fax: (260) 436-7220  
Lab Name: Associated Fertility & Gynecology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Fertility Group  
Methodist Medical Plaza Carmel  
201 Pennsylvania Pkwy., Suite 205  
Indianapolis, IN 46280  
Telephone: (317) 817-1300; Fax: (317) 817-1306  
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Family Beginnings, P.C.  
8051 S. Emerson Ave., Suite 460  
Indianapolis, IN 46237  
Telephone: (317) 865-0411; Fax: (317) 859-3815  
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Indiana University Hospital  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
550 N. University Blvd., Rm. 2440  
Indianapolis, IN 46202  
Telephone: (317) 274-4875; Fax: (317) 278-3787  
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Midwest Reproductive Medicine  
8081 Township Line Rd.  
Indianapolis, IN 46260  
Telephone: (800) 333-1415; Fax: (317) 872-5063  
Lab Name: Midwest Reproductive Medicine ART Lab  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates  
2020 W. 86th St., Suite 310  
Indianapolis, IN 46260  
Telephone: (317) 872-1515; Fax: (317) 879-2784  
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Surgery & Medicine, P.C.  
*Women's Specialty Health Centers, P.C.*  
8040 Clearvista Pkwy., Suite 280  
Indianapolis, IN 46256  
Telephone: (317) 621-2255; Fax: (317) 621-2265  
Lab Name: Assisted Fertility Services–  
Community Hospitals  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Care of Indiana  
1650 W. Oak St., Suite 206  
Zionsville, IN 46077  
Telephone: (317) 873-8870; Fax: (317) 873-8875  
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

## **IOWA**

McFarland Clinic, P.C., Assisted Reproduction  
1215 Duff Ave.  
Ames, IA 50010  
Telephone: (515) 239-4414; Fax: (515) 239-4786  
Lab Name: Assisted Reproduction Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics,  
Center for Advanced Reproductive Care  
Obstetrics and Gynecology  
200 Hawkins Dr.  
Iowa City, IA 52242  
Telephone: (319) 356-8483; Fax: (319) 353-6659  
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization & Reproductive  
Testing Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.  
3408 Woodland Ave., Suite 302  
West Des Moines, IA 50266  
Telephone: (515) 222-3060; Fax: (515) 222-9563  
Lab Name: Mid-Iowa Fertility, P.C.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## KANSAS

University of Kansas Medical Center,  
Women's Reproductive Center  
Bell Bldg.  
3901 Rainbow Blvd., 5th Floor  
Kansas City, KS 66160  
Telephone: (913) 588-6272; Fax: (913) 588-3242  
Lab Name: University of Kansas Medical Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Drs. Marshall & Henning, P.A., IVF Reproductive Services  
1133 College Ave., Bldg. E, Suite 210  
Manhattan, KS 66502  
Telephone: (785) 537-1414; Fax: (785) 537-0623  
Lab Name: IVF Reproductive Services  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Resource Center of Greater Kansas City  
12200 W. 106th St., Suite 120  
Overland Park, KS 66215  
Telephone: (913) 894-2323; Fax: (913) 894-0841  
Lab Name: IVF Lab of Reproductive Resource Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Infertility,  
Shawnee Mission Medical Center  
8800 W. 75th St., Suite 101  
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  
9220 E. 29th St. North, Suite 102  
Wichita, KS 67226  
Telephone: (316) 687-2112; Fax: (316) 687-1260  
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive Medicine ART Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## KENTUCKY

Fertility and Endocrine Associates  
1780 Nicholasville Rd., Suite 402  
Lexington, KY 40503  
Telephone: (859) 278-9151; Fax: (859) 278-8946  
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Kentucky Fertility and Gynecology  
141 N. Eagle Creek Dr., Suite 203  
Lexington, KY 40509  
Telephone: (859) 263-9600; Fax: (859) 264-9977  
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital Andrology Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Kentucky Women's Specialists  
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility  
1780 Nicholasville Rd., Suite 201  
Lexington, KY 40503  
Telephone: (859) 260-1515; Fax: (859) 260-1425  
Lab Name: Central Baptist Hospital  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

University OB/GYN Associates Fertility Center  
315 E. Broadway  
Louisville, KY 40202  
Telephone: (502) 629-8154; Fax: (502) 629-3713  
Lab Name: Fertility Center Embryology Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

## LOUISIANA

Fertility and Laser Center  
8585 Picardy Ave.  
Baton Rouge, LA 70809  
Telephone: (225) 763-4800; Fax: (225) 763-4883  
Lab Name: Reproductive Resources  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Woman's Center for Fertility and Advanced  
Reproductive Medicine  
9000 Airline Hwy., Suite 670  
Baton Rouge, LA 70815  
Telephone: (225) 926-6886; Fax: (225) 922-3730  
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrine Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Fertility Clinic, Tulane University Hospital and Clinic  
1415 Tulane Ave., Suite HC-15  
New Orleans, LA 70112  
Telephone: (504) 588-2341; Fax: (504) 584-1680  
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of New Orleans  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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Fertility Institute of New Orleans  
6020 Bullard Ave.  
New Orleans, LA 70128  
Telephone: (504) 246-8971; Fax: (504) 246-9778  
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of New Orleans  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Ochsner Foundation Clinic  
1514 Jefferson Hwy.  
New Orleans, LA 70122  
Telephone: (504) 842-6468; Fax: (504) 842-4156  
Lab Name: Reproductive Resources  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health  
2401 Greenwood Rd.  
Shreveport, LA 71103  
Telephone: (318) 212-8270; Fax: (318) 212-8230  
Lab Name: Center for Fertility and Reproductive Health  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## **MARYLAND**

Greater Baltimore Medical Center, Fertility Center  
Physicians Pavilion West  
6569 N. Charles St., Suite 406  
Baltimore, MD 21204  
Telephone: (443) 849-2484; Fax: (443) 849-3067  
Lab Name: GBMC Fertility Center ART Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Helix Center for ART  
*The Center for ART at Union Memorial Hospital*  
Union Memorial Hospital—OB/GYN  
201 E. University Pkwy.  
Baltimore, MD 21218  
Telephone: (410) 554-2308; Fax: (410) 554-2900  
Lab Name: The Center for ART at Union  
Memorial Hospital  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Maryland Medical School, Center for  
Advanced Reproductive Technology  
405 W. Redwood St., 3rd Floor  
Baltimore, MD 21201  
Telephone: (410) 328-2304; Fax: (410) 328-8389  
Lab Name: University of Maryland Medical School  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MidAtlantic Fertility Centers  
10215 Fernwood Rd., Suite 301A  
Bethesda, MD 20817  
Telephone: (301) 897-8850; Fax: (301) 530-8105  
Lab Name: MidAtlantic Fertility Centers  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Johns Hopkins Fertility Center  
10753 Falls Rd., Suite 335  
Lutherville, MD 21093  
Telephone: (410) 847-3650; Fax: (410) 583-2792  
Lab Name: Johns Hopkins A.R.T. Laboratories  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Medicine  
9711 Medical Center Dr., Suite 214  
Rockville, MD 20850  
Telephone: (301) 424-1904; Fax: (301) 424-1902  
Lab Name: George Washington University Medical  
Faculty Associates  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive Science Center  
15001 Shady Grove Rd., Suite 400  
Rockville, MD 20850  
Telephone: (301) 340-1188; Fax: (301) 340-1612  
Lab Name: Shady Grove Fertility Reproductive  
Science Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Center of Maryland  
110 West Rd., Suite 102  
Towson, MD 21204  
Telephone: (410) 296-6400; Fax: (410) 296-6405  
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Maryland  
Accreditation: JCAHO

## **MASSACHUSETTS**

Brigham and Women's Hospital Center  
for Assisted Reproduction  
Brigham and Women's Hospital  
75 Francis St., ASB1-3  
Boston, MA 02115  
Telephone: (617) 732-4239; Fax: (617) 975-0825  
Lab Name: Brigham and Women's Hospital Center  
for Assisted Reproduction Embryology Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Massachusetts General Hospital Vincent IVF Unit  
55 Fruit St., VBK225  
Boston, MA 02114  
Telephone: (617) 724-3513; Fax: (617) 724-8882  
Lab Name: Massachusetts General Hospital  
Vincent IVF Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

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New England Fertility and Endocrinology Associates  
500 Brookline Ave., Suite A  
Boston, MA 02215  
Telephone: (617) 277-1778; Fax: (617) 734-9951  
Lab Name: New England Fertility  
and Endocrinology Associates  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of New England, Inc., New England  
Clinic of Reproductive Medicine  
20 Pond Meadow Dr., Suite 101  
Reading, MA 01867  
Telephone: (781) 942-7000; Fax: (781) 942-7200  
Lab Name: New England Clinic of Reproductive  
Medicine, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baystate IVF  
Baystate Medical Center, Div. of Reproductive  
Endocrinology  
759 Chestnut St.  
Springfield, MA 01199  
Telephone: (413) 794-1950; Fax: (413) 794-1857  
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Boston IVF  
40 Second Ave., Suite 300  
Waltham, MA 02451  
Telephone: (781) 434-6400; Fax: (781) 890-5016  
Lab Name: Boston Fertility Laboratories  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Science Center of Boston  
Sterling Medical Center  
9 Hope Ave.  
Waltham, MA 02454  
Telephone: (781) 647-6263; Fax: (781) 647-6323  
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## **MICHIGAN**

University of Michigan  
Women's Hospital  
Box 0276, 1500 E. Medical Center Dr., L-4100  
Ann Arbor, MI 48109  
Telephone: (734) 936-7401; Fax: (734) 647-9727  
Lab Name: University of Michigan ART Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Reproductive Medicine and Surgery, P.C.  
300 Park St., Suite 460  
Birmingham, MI 48009  
Telephone: (248) 593-6990; Fax: (248) 593-5925  
Lab Name: Oakwood Hospital IVF Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Center for Reproductive Medicine, Oakwood Hospital  
and Medical Center  
18181 Oakwood Blvd., Suite 109  
Dearborn, MI 48124  
Telephone: (313) 593-5880; Fax: (313) 593-8837  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.  
1900 Wealthy St., Suite 315  
Grand Rapids, MI 49506  
Telephone: (616) 774-2030; Fax: (616) 774-2053  
Lab Name: Grand Rapids Fertility & IVF, P.C.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Michigan Reproductive & IVF Center, P.C.  
630 Kenmoore Ave., S.E.  
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, P.C.  
1200 E. Michigan Ave., Suite 305  
Lansing, MI 48912  
Telephone: (517) 484-4900; Fax: (517) 484-4508  
Lab Name: Sparrow Fertility Services  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Michigan State University, Center for Assisted  
Reproductive Technology  
1200 E. Michigan Ave., Suite 700  
Lansing, MI 48912  
Telephone: (517) 364-5888; Fax: (517) 364-5889  
Lab Name: Sparrow Fertility Services  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Reproductive Medicine,  
Hurley Medical Center  
*IVF Michigan*  
3950 S. Rochester Rd., Suite 2300  
Rochester Hills, MI 48307  
Telephone: (810) 257-9714; Fax: (810) 762-7040  
Lab Name: IVF Michigan Laboratories  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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IVF Michigan  
3950 S. Rochester Rd., Suite 2300  
Rochester Hills, MI 48307  
Telephone: (248) 844-8840; Fax: (248) 844-8850  
Lab Name: IVF Michigan Laboratories  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

William Beaumont Fertility Center  
3535 W. Thirteen Mile Rd., Suite 344  
Royal Oak, MI 48073  
Telephone: (248) 551-0515; Fax: (248) 551-3616  
Lab Name: William Beaumont Fertility Center  
IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University Women's Care/Wayne State University  
ART Program  
26400 W. Twelve Mile Rd., Suite 140  
Southfield, MI 48034  
Telephone: (248) 352-8200; Fax: (248) 356-8255  
Lab Name: Hutzel Hospital/Wayne State University  
IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine  
Div. of Reproductive Medicine  
1500 W. Big Beaver Rd., Suite 105  
Troy, MI 48084  
Telephone: (248) 637-4050; Fax: (248) 637-4025  
Lab Name: Henry Ford Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## MINNESOTA

Center for Reproductive Medicine  
2800 Chicago Ave. South, 3rd Floor  
Minneapolis, MN 55407  
Telephone: (612) 863-5390; Fax: (612) 863-2697  
Lab Name: Allina Andrology Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

The Midwest Center for Reproductive Health, P.A.  
Oakdale Medical Bldg.  
3366 Oakdale Ave. North, Suite 550  
Minneapolis, MN 55422  
Telephone: (763) 520-2600; Fax: (763) 520-2606  
Lab Name: The Midwest Center for Reproductive  
Health, P.A.  
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: Reproductive Medicine Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive Technologies  
200 First St., S.W., Charlton 3A  
Rochester, MN 55905  
Telephone: (507) 284-4520; Fax: (507) 284-1774  
Lab Name: Mayo Clinic Assisted Reproductive  
Technologies Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine & Infertility Associates  
Woodbury Medical Arts Bldg.  
2101 Woodwinds Dr., Suite 100  
Woodbury, MN 55125  
Telephone: (651) 222-6050; Fax: (651) 222-5975  
Lab Name: Reproductive Biology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Fertility Institute at Women's Specialty Center  
Women's Specialty Center  
501 Marshall St., Suite 600  
Jackson, MS 39202  
Telephone: (601) 948-6540; Fax: (601) 948-6544  
Lab Name: Mississippi Fertility Institute  
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Mississippi Medical Center  
IVF Program, Dept. of OB/GYN  
2500 N. State St.  
Jackson, MS 39216  
Telephone: (601) 984-5330; Fax: (601) 984-5965  
Lab Name: In Vitro Fertilization Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## MISSOURI

Advanced Reproductive Specialists  
St. Luke's Hospital  
226 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 64 West  
Chesterfield, MO 63017  
Telephone: (314) 205-6730; Fax: (314) 205-6800  
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Specialists  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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Infertility Institute

226 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 39 West  
Chesterfield, MO 63017  
Telephone: (314) 205-8809; Fax: (314) 205-8776  
Lab Name: Infertility Institute  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Mid-Missouri Center for Reproductive Health

Boone Hospital Center  
1502 E. Broadway, Suite 106  
Columbia, MO 65201  
Telephone: (573) 443-4511; Fax: (573) 443-7860  
Lab Name: Mid-Missouri Center for Reproductive Health  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§University of Missouri Hospital and Clinics,  
IVF Embryology Laboratory

Dept. of OB/GYN  
One Hospital Dr., N624 HSC  
Columbia, MO 65212  
Telephone: (573) 882-7937; Fax: (573) 882-9010  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Midwest Women's Healthcare

6400 Prospect Ave., Suite 598  
Kansas City, MO 64132  
Telephone: (816) 444-6888; Fax: (816) 444-8430  
Lab Name: Research Medical Center ART Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)

Infertility & IVF Center

3009 N. Ballas Rd., Suite 359C  
St. Louis, MO 63131  
Telephone: (636) 225-5483; Fax: (314) 872-9040  
Lab Name: Infertility & IVF Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§The Infertility and Reproductive Medicine Center  
at Washington University School of Medicine  
and Barnes-Jewish Hospital

4444 Forest Park Ave., Suite 3100  
St. Louis, MO 63108  
Telephone: (314) 286-2400; Fax: (314) 286-2455  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Infertility Center of St. Louis

224 S. Woods Mill Rd., Suite 730  
St. Louis, MO 63017  
Telephone: (314) 576-1400; Fax: (314) 576-1442  
Lab Name: Assisted Reproductive Technology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## NEBRASKA

Heartland Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.C.  
7308 S. 142nd St.  
Omaha, NE 68138  
Telephone: (402) 717-4200; Fax: (402) 717-4230  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine Labs  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nebraska Methodist Hospital REI

8111 Dodge St., Suite 237  
Omaha, NE 68114  
Telephone: (402) 354-5210; Fax: (402) 354-5221  
Lab Name: Andrology and Embryology Laboratories  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

## NEVADA

Fertility Center of Las Vegas

8851 W. Sahara, Suite 100  
Las Vegas, NV 89117  
Telephone: (702) 254-1777; Fax: (702) 254-1213  
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Las Vegas  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine

6630 S. McCarran Blvd., Suite 9  
Reno, NV 89509  
Telephone: (775) 828-1200; Fax: (775) 828-1785  
Lab Name: The Nevada Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: JCAHO

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center

One Medical Center Dr.  
Lebanon, NH 03756  
Telephone: (603) 650-8162; Fax: (603) 650-0842  
Lab Name: Reproductive Sciences Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## NEW JERSEY

The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology

One Robertson Dr.  
Bedminster, NJ 07921  
Telephone: (908) 781-0666; Fax: (908) 781-6377  
Lab Name: The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)

Shore IVF and Reproductive Medicine

1608 Route 88 West, Suite 117  
Brick, NJ 08724  
Telephone: (732) 840-1447; Fax: (732) 458-8180  
Lab Name: Shore Area IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

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Reproductive Gynecologists, P.C.  
Kennedy Health System  
2201 Chapel Ave. West, Suite 206  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08002  
Telephone: (856) 662-6662; Fax: (856) 661-0661  
Lab Name: South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.  
Accreditation: JCAHO

IVF of North Jersey, P.A.  
1035 Route 46 East  
Clifton, NJ 07013  
Telephone: (973) 470-0303; Fax: (973) 916-0488  
Lab Name: IVF of North Jersey  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine and Fertility  
Durham Center  
One Ethel Rd., Suite 107B  
Edison, NJ 08817  
Telephone: (732) 339-9300; Fax: (732) 339-9400  
Lab Name: CARMF ART Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Women's Fertility Center  
106 Grand Ave.  
Englewood, NJ 07631  
Telephone: (201) 569-6979; Fax: (201) 569-0269  
Lab Name: Westwood Embryology and Andrology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

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

Delaware Valley OB/GYN and Infertility Group  
3131 Princeton Pike, Bldg. 3  
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648  
Telephone: (609) 896-0777; Fax: (609) 896-3266  
Lab Name: Diamond Institute for Infertility  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Princeton Center for Infertility & Reproductive Medicine  
3131 Princeton Pike, Bldg. 4, Suite 204  
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648  
Telephone: (609) 895-1114; Fax: (609) 895-1196  
Lab Name: Cooper Center for IVF, P.C.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.  
200 White Rd., Suite 214  
Little Silver, NJ 07739  
Telephone: (732) 758-6511; Fax: (732) 758-1048  
Lab Name: East Coast Infertility and IVF, P.C.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Reproductive Medicine and Science,  
St. Barnabas Medical Center  
94 Old Short Hills Rd., Suite 403 East  
Livingston, NJ 07039  
Telephone: (973) 322-8286; Fax: (973) 322-8890  
Lab Name: Institute for Reproductive Medicine  
and Science  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Cooper Center for In Vitro Fertilization, P.C.  
8002-E Greentree Commons  
Marlton, NJ 08053  
Telephone: (856) 751-5575; Fax: (856) 751-7289  
Lab Name: Cooper Center for IVF, P.C.  
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: Reproductive Laboratories  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.  
512 Lippincott Dr.  
Marlton, NJ 08053  
Telephone: (856) 596-2233; Fax: (856) 596-2411  
Lab Name: South Jersey Fertility Center, P.A.  
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., Suite 100  
Morristown, NJ 07962  
Telephone: (973) 971-4600; Fax: (973) 290-8370  
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology & Andrology  
Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM



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Robert Wood Johnson Medical School–IVF Program  
303 George St., Suite 250  
New Brunswick, NJ 08901  
Telephone: (732) 235-7300; Fax: (732) 235-7318  
Lab Name: Robert Wood Johnson Medical School  
IVF Program  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Fertility Institute of New Jersey  
400 Old Hook Rd.  
Westwood, NJ 07675  
Telephone: (201) 666-4200; Fax: (201) 666-2262  
Lab Name: Fertility Institute of New Jersey  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

## **NEW MEXICO**

Center for Reproductive Medicine of New Mexico  
Presbyterian Professional Bldg.  
201 Cedar St., S.E., Suite LL20  
Albuquerque, NM 87106  
Telephone: (505) 247-3333; Fax: (505) 224-7476  
Lab Name: IVF and Andrology Laboratories  
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: Embryology Network  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Leading Institute for Fertility Enhancement (L.I.F.E.)  
130 Everett Rd.  
Albany, NY 12205  
Telephone: (518) 482-1008; Fax: (518) 489-6210  
Lab Name: Fertility Studies Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

The Fertility Institute at New York Methodist Hospital  
506 Sixth St., Suite KP4  
Brooklyn, NY 11215  
Telephone: (718) 643-6307; Fax: (718) 780-5085  
Lab Name: The Fertility Institute at New York  
Methodist Hospital  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Genesis Fertility  
*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

Health Science Center, State University of New York  
at Stony Brook, Division of Reproductive  
Endocrinology and Infertility  
6 Technology Dr.  
East Setauket, NY 11733  
Telephone: (631) 444-4686; Fax: (631) 444-5175  
Lab Name: Mather Hospital  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Garden City Center for Advanced  
Reproductive Technologies  
Yu-Kang Ying, M.D., P.C.  
300 Garden City Plaza, Suite 420  
Garden City, NY 11530  
Telephone: (516) 248-8307; Fax: (516) 248-5007  
Lab Name: John T. Mather Memorial 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: Lab of Montefiore's Institute for Reproductive  
Medicine and Health  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

North Shore University Hospital,  
Center for Human Reproduction  
IVF Program, Ambulatory Bldg.  
300 Community Dr.  
Manhasset, NY 11030  
Telephone: (516) 562-2229; Fax: (516) 562-1710  
Lab Name: North Shore University Hospital  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

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Reproductive Science Associates  
200 Old Country Rd., Suite 330  
Mineola, NY 11501  
Telephone: (516) 739-2100; Fax: (516) 739-2178  
Lab Name: M.P.D. Medical Associates  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Advanced Fertility Services  
1625 Third Ave.  
New York, NY 10128  
Telephone: (212) 369-8700; Fax: (212) 722-5587  
Lab Name: Advanced Fertility Services IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Brooklyn 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, 2nd Floor  
New York, NY 10019  
Telephone: (646) 756-8282; Fax: (646) 756-8280  
Lab Name: Columbia University, Assisted Reproduction  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Nabil Husami, M.D.  
550 Park Ave.  
New York, NY 10021  
Telephone: (212) 750-3330; Fax: (212) 750-3334  
Lab Name: Nabil W. Husami, M.D.  
Accreditation: None

MacLeod Laboratory  
65 E. 79th St.  
New York, NY 10021  
Telephone: (212) 717-4444; Fax: (212) 717-1868  
Lab Name: MacLeod Laboratory  
Accreditation: None

Medical Offices for Human Reproduction,  
Center for Human Reproduction (CHR)  
21 E. 69th St.  
New York, NY 10021  
Telephone: (212) 994-4400; Fax: (212) 994-4499  
Lab Name: Medical Offices for Human Reproduction, CHR  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Dr. Lillian D. Nash  
315 W. 57th St., Lower Level  
New York, NY 10019  
Telephone: (212) 247-3111; Fax: (212) 247-3255  
Lab Name: IVF Center of New York  
Accreditation: NYSTB

New York Fertility Institute  
1016 Fifth Ave.  
New York, NY 10028  
Telephone: (212) 734-5555; Fax: (212) 734-6059  
Lab Name: New York Fertility Institute  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Offices for Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, P.C.  
51 E. 67th St.  
New York, NY 10021  
Telephone: (212) 535-5350; Fax: (212) 535-5080  
Lab Name: Embryology Laboratories  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Program for In Vitro Fertilization, Reproductive Surgery  
and Infertility, New York University School of Medicine  
660 First Ave. at 38th St., 5th Floor  
New York, NY 10016  
Telephone: (212) 263-8990; Fax: (212) 263-7853  
Lab Name: NYUSOM—Program for In Vitro Fertilization  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Reproductive Endocrinology Associates of St. Luke's  
Roosevelt Hospital  
425 W. 59th St., Suite 5A  
New York, NY 10019  
Telephone: (212) 523-7751; Fax: (212) 523-8348  
Lab Name: IVF New York  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Weill Medical College of Cornell University,  
The Center for Reproductive Medicine & Infertility  
505 E. 70th St., HT340  
New York, NY 10021  
Telephone: (212) 746-1762; Fax: (212) 746-8860  
Lab Name: The Embryology Laboratory  
Accreditation: NYSTB

The Capital Region Genetics & IVF Center,  
Bellevue Woman's Hospital  
*Center for Fertility and Advanced Reproductive Medicine  
at Bellevue Woman's Hospital*  
2210 Troy Rd.  
Niskayuna, NY 12309  
Telephone: (518) 346-9544; Fax: (518) 347-3392  
Lab Name: Bellevue Woman's Hospital Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO, NYSTB

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Long Island IVF Associates  
625 Belle Terre Rd., Suite 200  
Port Jefferson, NY 11777  
Telephone: (631) 331-7575; Fax: (631) 331-1332  
Lab Name: Mather Hospital  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, NYSTB

Institute for Reproductive Health and Infertility  
1561 Long Pond Rd., Suite 410  
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 668  
Rochester, NY 14642  
Telephone: (585) 275-1930; Fax: (585) 756-4146  
Lab Name: Strong Fertility and Reproductive  
Science Center  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Infertility and IVF Medical Associates  
of Western New York  
4510 Main St.  
Snyder, NY 14226  
Telephone: (716) 839-3057; Fax: (716) 839-1477  
Lab Name: Infertility and IVF Medical Associates  
Accreditation: NYSTB

CNY Fertility Center  
195 Intrepid Ln.  
Syracuse, NY 13205  
Telephone: (315) 469-8700; Fax: (315) 469-6789  
Lab Name: CNY Fertility Center  
Accreditation: NYSTB

Westchester Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology  
136 S. Broadway, Suite 100  
White Plains, NY 10605  
Telephone: (914) 949-6677; Fax: (914) 949-5758  
Lab Name: New England Fertility Institute IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM  
Lab Name: The Fertility and Hormone Center  
of Montefiore  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Medicine/IVF  
1321 Millersport Rd., Suite 102  
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 Asheville Ave., Suite 200  
Cary, NC 27511  
Telephone: (919) 233-1680; Fax: (919) 233-1685  
Lab Name: NCCRM Main Lab  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of North Carolina A.R.T. Clinic  
4001 Old Clinic Bldg., CB 7570  
Chapel Hill, NC 27599  
Telephone: (919) 966-1150; Fax: (919) 966-1259  
Lab Name: University of North Carolina A.R.T. Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

§Institute for Assisted Reproduction  
1918 Randolph Rd., Suite 500  
Charlotte, NC 28233  
Telephone: (704) 343-3400; Fax: (704) 343-3428  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Program for Assisted Reproduction,  
Carolinas Medical Center  
1000 Blythe Blvd.  
Charlotte, NC 28203  
Telephone: (704) 355-3153; Fax: (704) 355-3141  
Lab Name: Program for Assisted Reproduction,  
Carolinas Medical Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Duke University Medical Center, Division of  
Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
Box 3143  
Durham, NC 27710  
Telephone: (919) 684-5327; Fax: (919) 681-7904  
Lab Name: Duke University Medical Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

East Carolina University, Women's Physicians  
2305 Executive Park West  
Greenville, NC 27834  
Telephone: (252) 816-3849; Fax: (252) 816-2016  
Lab Name: East Carolina University,  
ECU Women's Physicians  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Reproductive Consultants, PA  
2500 Blue Ridge Rd., Suite 300  
Raleigh, NC 27607  
Telephone: (919) 881-7795; Fax: (919) 881-7796  
Lab Name: IVF-labs, LLC  
Accreditation: None

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## **NORTH DAKOTA**

MeritCare Medical Group—Fertility Center  
737 Broadway  
Fargo, ND 58122  
Telephone: (701) 234-2700; Fax: (701) 234-2783  
Lab Name: MeritCare Medical Group, Fertility Center Lab  
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  
185 W. Cedar St., Suite 410  
Akron, OH 44307  
Telephone: (330) 375-3585; Fax: (330) 375-3986  
Lab Name: Reproductive Gynecology Laboratories, L.L.C.  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Cleveland Clinic Fertility Center, Goldfarb/Desai  
IVF Program  
26900 Cedar Rd., Suite 220-S  
Beachwood, OH 44122  
Telephone: (216) 839-3150; Fax: (216) 839-3195  
Lab Name: IVF/Andrology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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., Suite 444  
Cincinnati, OH 45219  
Telephone: (513) 585-2355; Fax: (513) 585-0808  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Health  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Institute for Reproductive Health  
3805 Edwards Rd., Suite 450  
Cincinnati, OH 45209  
Telephone: (513) 924-5550; Fax: (513) 924-5549  
Lab Name: Christ Hospital Center  
for Reproductive Studies  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MacDonald Fertility and IVF Program, MacDonald  
Women's Hospital, University Hospitals Health System  
11100 Euclid Ave., Suite 1200  
Cleveland, OH 44106  
Telephone: (216) 844-1514; Fax: (216) 844-7098  
Lab Name: MacDonald Fertility IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

MetroHealth Medical Center Fertility Clinic  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
2500 MetroHealth Dr.  
Cleveland, OH 44109  
Telephone: (216) 778-5990; Fax: (216) 778-8847  
Lab Name: Cleveland Clinic Foundation IVF Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Ohio Reproductive Medicine, Ohio State University  
4830 E. Knightsbridge Blvd.  
Columbus, OH 43214  
Telephone: (614) 451-2280; Fax: (614) 451-4352  
Lab Name: Reproductive Diagnostics, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center  
One Wyoming St., Suite 4110  
Dayton, OH 45409  
Telephone: (937) 208-2120; Fax: (937) 208-5387  
Lab Name: Miami Valley Hospital Fertility Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Kettering Reproductive Medicine  
3533 Southern Blvd., Suite 4100  
Kettering, OH 45429  
Telephone: (937) 395-8444; Fax: (937) 395-8450  
Lab Name: Kettering Reproductive Medicine Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Center of Northwestern Ohio  
2142 N. Cove Blvd.  
Toledo, OH 43606  
Telephone: (419) 479-8830; Fax: (419) 479-6005  
Lab Name: Fertility Center of NW Ohio  
Accreditation: JCAHO

## **OKLAHOMA**

Henry G. Bennett, Jr., Fertility Institute  
3433 N.W. 56th St., Suite 200B  
Oklahoma City, OK 73112  
Telephone: (405) 949-6060; Fax: (405) 949-6872  
Lab Name: Bennett Fertility Institute  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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Center for Reproductive Health, P.C.  
1000 N. Lincoln Blvd., Suite 300  
Oklahoma City, OK 73104  
Telephone: (405) 271-9200; Fax: (405) 271-9222  
Lab Name: OU Medical Center ART Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health  
1145 S. Utica Ave., Suite 1209  
Tulsa, OK 74104  
Telephone: (918) 584-2870; Fax: (918) 587-3602  
Lab Name: Tulsa Center for Fertility & Women's Health  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## OREGON

Northwest Fertility Center  
1750 S.W. Harbor Way, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97201  
Telephone: (503) 227-7799; Fax: (503) 227-5452  
Lab Name: Oregon Health & Science University  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Portland Center for Reproductive Medicine  
2222 N.W. Lovejoy St., Suite 304  
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 S.W. Harbor Way, Suite 100  
Portland, OR 97201  
Telephone: (503) 418-3700; Fax: (503) 418-3708  
Lab Name: Andrology/Embryology Laboratory,  
Oregon Health & Science University  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## PENNSYLVANIA

Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences,  
Abington Reproductive Medicine, P.C.  
1245 Highland Ave., Suite 404  
Abington, PA 19001  
Telephone: (215) 887-2010; Fax: (215) 887-3291  
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Infertility Solutions, P.C.  
2200 Hamilton St., Suite 105  
Allentown, PA 18104  
Telephone: (610) 776-1217; Fax: (610) 776-4149  
Lab Name: Infertility Solutions, P.C.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology & Infertility Specialists  
401 N. 17th St., Suite 303  
Allentown, PA 18104  
Telephone: (610) 402-9522; Fax: (610) 402-9649  
Lab Name: ART Lab at LVH Muhlenberg Campus  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)

Reprotech, Inc.  
IVF Program  
440 S. 15th St.  
Allentown, PA 18102  
Telephone: (610) 437-7000; Fax: (610) 437-6381  
Lab Name: Reprotech, Inc.  
Accreditation: None

Family Fertility Center  
95 Highland Ave., Suite 100  
Bethlehem, PA 18017  
Telephone: (610) 868-8600; Fax: (610) 868-8700  
Lab Name: Family Fertility Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

IVF Marrero  
80 Emerson Ln., Suite 1301-1302  
Bridgeville, PA 15017  
Telephone: (412) 221-2300; Fax: (412) 221-0322  
Lab Name: The Reproductive Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Main Line Fertility and Reproductive Medicine, Ltd.  
130 S. Bryn Mawr Ave., Suite 1000, D Wing  
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010  
Telephone: (610) 527-0800; Fax: (610) 527-9868  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Geisinger Medical Center Fertility Program  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
100 N. 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, R.P.C.  
2708 Commerce Dr., Suite 100  
Harrisburg, PA 17110  
Telephone: (717) 545-9300; Fax: (717) 540-3700  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Surgery, LLC  
Accreditation: None

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Milton S. Hershey Medical Center  
500 University Dr.  
Hershey, PA 17033  
Telephone: (717) 531-6731; Fax: (717) 531-6286  
Lab Name: ART Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Jenkintown Reproductive Endocrine & Gynecology  
Associates, P.C.  
500 Old York Rd., Suite 103  
Jenkintown, PA 19046  
Telephone: (215) 576-7100; Fax: (215) 576-1544  
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Institute  
of Suburban Philadelphia  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Northern Fertility and Reproductive Associates, P.C.  
Holy Redeemer Medical Office Bldg.  
1650 Huntingdon Pike, Suite 154  
Meadowbrook, PA 19046  
Telephone: (215) 938-1515; Fax: (215) 938-8756  
Lab Name: Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates  
Accreditation: JCAHO  
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

§Pennsylvania Reproductive Associates, Women's  
Institute for Fertility, Endocrinology, and Menopause  
815 Locust St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19107  
Telephone: (215) 922-3173; Fax: (215) 627-7554  
Contact SART for current clinic information.

Thomas Jefferson IVF Program  
834 Chestnut St., Room 400  
Philadelphia, PA 19107  
Telephone: (215) 955-4018; Fax: (215) 923-1089  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

University of Pennsylvania  
106 Dulles Bldg., 3400 Spruce St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19104  
Telephone: (215) 662-6560; Fax: (215) 349-5512  
Lab Name: University of Pennsylvania  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.  
665 Rodi Rd., 2nd Floor, Bldg. 2  
Pittsburgh, PA 15235  
Telephone: (412) 731-8000; Fax: (412) 731-8399  
Lab Name: Reproductive Health Specialists, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)

University of Pittsburgh Physicians  
*University of Pittsburgh Physicians, Center for Fertility  
and Reproductive Endocrinology*  
Magee Women's Hospital  
300 Halket St., 5th Floor  
Pittsburgh, PA 15213  
Telephone: (412) 641-4726; Fax: (412) 641-1133  
Lab Name: University of Pittsburgh Physicians Center  
for Fertility and Reproductive Endocrinology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Women's Clinic, Ltd.  
301 S. Seventh Ave., Suite 245  
Reading, PA 19611  
Telephone: (610) 374-2214; Fax: (610) 374-8852  
Lab Name: Fertility Medical Labs, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility Center  
One Medical Center Blvd.  
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 W. Valley Rd., Suite 2401  
Wayne, PA 19087  
Telephone: (610) 964-9663; Fax: (610) 964-0536  
Lab Name: Reproductive Science Institute  
of Suburban Philadelphia  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility and Gynecology Associates  
Executive Mews  
2300 Computer Ave., Suite H-44  
Willow Grove, PA 19090  
Telephone: (215) 706-4090; Fax: (215) 706-4072  
Lab Name: Toll Center for Reproductive Sciences  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

## **PUERTO RICO**

Dr. Pedro J. Beauchamp  
Dr. Arturo Cadilla, Bldg. 100  
Paseo San Pablo, Suite 503  
Bayamon, PR 00959  
Telephone: (787) 798-0100; Fax: (787) 740-7250  
Lab Name: Dr. Beauchamp's IVF Lab  
Accreditation: JCAHO

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Centro De Fertilidad Del Caribe  
Torre San Francisco, Suite 606  
Av. de Diego 369  
Rio Piedras, PR 00923  
Telephone: (787) 763-2773; Fax: (787) 763-2773  
Lab Name: Centro De Fertilidad Del Caribe  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

GREFI—Gynecology, Reproductive  
Endocrinology & Fertility Institute  
First Bank Bldg., 1519 Ponce de Leon Ave., Suite 705  
Santurce, PR 00910  
Telephone: (787) 721-3544; Fax: (787) 721-5957  
Lab Name: GREFI  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## **RHODE ISLAND**

Women & Infants' IVF Program  
101 Dudley St.  
Providence, RI 02905  
Telephone: (401) 453-7500; Fax: (401) 453-7598  
Lab Name: Women & Infants' IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## **SOUTH CAROLINA**

Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility  
890 W. Faris Rd., Suite 470  
Greenville, SC 29605  
Telephone: (864) 455-1675; Fax: (864) 455-3095  
Lab Name: Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Southeastern Fertility Center, P.A.  
1375 Hospital Dr.  
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464  
Telephone: (843) 881-3900; Fax: (843) 881-4729  
Lab Name: Southeastern Fertility Center Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

University Physicians Fertility Specialists  
1310 W. 22nd St.  
Sioux Falls, SD 57105  
Telephone: (605) 782-2284; Fax: (605) 782-2770  
Lab Name: USD Human Reproduction Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## **TENNESSEE**

Center for Reproductive Medicine and Fertility  
*Fertility Center of Chattanooga*  
1624 Gunbarrel Rd.  
Chattanooga, TN 37421  
Telephone: (423) 899-0500; Fax: (423) 899-2411  
Lab Name: Fertility Center of Chattanooga  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Appalachian Fertility and Endocrinology Center  
2204 Pavilion Dr., Suite 307  
Kingsport, TN 37660  
Telephone: (423) 857-6400; Fax: (423) 857-6404  
Lab Name: The Fertility Resources Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO

East Tennessee IVF, Fertility and Andrology Center  
1924 Alcoa Hwy., Suite 304  
Knoxville, TN 37920  
Telephone: (865) 544-6756; Fax: (865) 544-6757  
Lab Name: East Tennessee IVF, Fertility  
and Andrology Center  
Accreditation: JCAHO (Pending)

Southeastern Fertility Center  
1928 Alcoa Hwy., Suite 201-B  
Knoxville, TN 37920  
Telephone: (865) 544-8800; Fax: (865) 544-6581  
Lab Name: IVF Labs, Inc.  
Accreditation: None

University Fertility Associates  
909 Ridgeway Loop Rd.  
Memphis, TN 38120  
Telephone: (901) 767-6868; Fax: (901) 682-2231  
Lab Name: University Fertility Associates  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Center for Reproductive Health  
2011 Murphy Ave., Suite 605  
Nashville, TN 37203  
Telephone: (615) 321-8899; Fax: (615) 321-8877  
Lab Name: Fertility Laboratories of Nashville, Inc.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Nashville Fertility Center  
2400 Patterson St., Suite 319  
Nashville, TN 37203  
Telephone: (615) 321-4740; Fax: (615) 320-0240  
Lab Name: Nashville Fertility Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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## TEXAS

Dr. Harold W. Brumley  
1301 W. 38th St., Suite 109  
Austin, TX 78705  
Telephone: (512) 451-8211; Fax: (512) 450-1146  
Lab Name: St. David's ART/IVF  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Texas Fertility Center, Drs. Vaughn, Silverberg  
and Hansard  
3705 Medical Pkwy., Suite 420  
Austin, TX 78705  
Telephone: (512) 451-0149; Fax: (512) 451-0977  
Lab Name: St. David's ART/IVF  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Dr. Jeffrey Youngkin, Austin Fertility Center  
805 E. 32nd St.  
Austin, TX 78705  
Telephone: (512) 478-3188; Fax: (512) 478-5092  
Lab Name: St. David's ART/IVF  
Accreditation: 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  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Trinity InVitro Fertilization Program  
4325 N. Josey Ln., Suite 308  
Carrollton, TX 75010  
Telephone: (972) 394-3699; Fax: (972) 394-6517  
Lab Name: Trinity IVF  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Baylor Center for Reproductive Health  
3707 Gaston Ave., Suite 310  
Dallas, TX 75246  
Telephone: (214) 821-2274; Fax: (214) 821-2373  
Lab Name: Baylor Center for Reproductive Health  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.  
7777 Forest Ln., Bldg. C, Suite 638  
Dallas, TX 75230  
Telephone: (972) 566-6686; Fax: (972) 566-6670  
Lab Name: National Fertility Center of Texas, P.A.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Presbyterian Hospital ARTS Program  
Perot Bldg., 6th Floor  
8160 Walnut Hill Ln.  
Dallas, TX 75231  
Telephone: (214) 345-2624; Fax: (214) 345-8317  
Lab Name: Presbyterian Hospital ARTS Program  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Texas, Southwestern Fertility Associates  
Dept. of OB/GYN, Div. of Reproductive  
Endocrinology & Infertility  
5323 Harry Hines Blvd.  
Dallas, TX 75390  
Telephone: (214) 648-8846; Fax: (214) 648-2813  
Lab Name: UT Southwestern Embryology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

The Women's Place  
3650 W. Wheatland Rd., Suite B  
Dallas, TX 75237  
Telephone: (972) 709-9777; Fax: (972) 709-8300  
Lab Name: Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Offices of Frank D. De Leon, M.D.  
1325 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 450  
Fort Worth, TX 76132  
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 St., Suite 821  
Houston, TX 77030  
Telephone: (713) 798-8232; Fax: (713) 798-8231  
Lab Name: Baylor Assisted Reproductive Technology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center for Women's Health  
7400 Fannin St., Suite 1130  
Houston, TX 77054  
Telephone: (713) 797-9200; Fax: (713) 797-9276  
Lab Name: OB GYN Associates IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Cooper Institute for Advanced Reproductive Medicine  
7500 Beechnut St., Suite 308  
Houston, TX 77074  
Telephone: (713) 771-9771; Fax: (713) 771-9773  
Lab Name: OB GYN Associates IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM



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North Houston Center for Reproductive Medicine, P.A.  
530 Wells Fargo Dr., Suite 116  
Houston, TX 77090  
Telephone: (281) 444-4784; Fax: (281) 444-0429  
Lab Name: North Houston Center for Reproductive  
Medicine, P.A.  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Obstetrical & Gynecological Associates  
7550 Fannin St.  
Houston, TX 77054  
Telephone: (713) 512-7914; Fax: (713) 512-7853  
Lab Name: OB & GYN Associates IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Advanced Reproductive Care Center of Irving  
440 W. Highway 635, Suite 455  
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  
59th MDW/MMNO, 2200 Bergquist Dr., Suite 1  
Lackland AFB, TX 78236  
Telephone: (210) 292-6137; Fax: (210) 292-6158  
Lab Name: Wilford Hall Medical Center IVF Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Texas Fertility, P.A.  
751 Hebron Pkwy., Suite 310  
Lewisville, TX 75057  
Telephone: (972) 315-3245; Fax: (972) 315-9249  
Lab Name: Trinity Medical Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)

The Centre for Reproductive Medicine  
3506 21st St., Suite 605  
Lubbock, TX 79410  
Telephone: (806) 788-1212; Fax: (806) 788-1253  
Lab Name: The Centre for Reproductive Medicine  
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 Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Concepts  
4499 Medical Dr., Suite 380  
San Antonio, TX 78229  
Telephone: (210) 614-3303; Fax: (210) 615-1052  
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health, Advanced  
Fertility Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Institute for Women's Health,  
Advanced Fertility Laboratory  
7940 Floyd Curl Dr., Suite 900  
San Antonio, TX 78229  
Telephone: (210) 616-0680; Fax: (210) 616-0684  
Lab Name: Institute for Women's Health, Advanced  
Fertility Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

South Texas Fertility Center, University of Texas  
Health Science Center—San Antonio  
8122 Datapoint Dr., Suite 1300  
San Antonio, TX 78229  
Telephone: (210) 567-7575; Fax: (210) 567-7538  
Lab Name: South Texas Fertility Center/UTHSCSA  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Center of Reproductive Medicine  
450 Medical Center Blvd., Suite 202  
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 E. 3900 South, Suite 4-G  
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  
University of Utah  
675 Arapeen Dr., Suite 205  
Salt Lake City, UT 84108  
Telephone: (801) 581-4838; Fax: (801) 585-2231  
Lab Name: University of Utah Andrology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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## VERMONT

Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine,  
University of Vermont–IVF Program  
Women's Health Care Service–FAHC  
One S. Prospect St.  
Burlington, VT 05401  
Telephone: (802) 847-0986; Fax: (802) 847-0111  
Lab Name: Vermont Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: JCAHO

## VIRGINIA

Fertility and Reproductive Health Center  
*Washington Fertility Center*  
4316 Evergreen Ln.  
Annandale, VA 22003  
Telephone: (703) 658-3100; Fax: (703) 658-3103  
Lab Name: Northern Virginia Reproductive Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology  
46 S. Glebe Rd., Suite 301  
Arlington, VA 22204  
Telephone: (703) 920-3890; Fax: (703) 892-6037  
Lab Name: Dominion Fertility and Endocrinology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Virginia ART Program  
University of Virginia Health System  
P.O. Box 801304  
Charlottesville, VA 22908  
Telephone: (434) 243-4590; Fax: (434) 293-6409  
Lab Name: Human Gamete & Embryo Laboratory  
Accreditation: JCAHO

Genetics & IVF Institute  
3020 Javier Rd.  
Fairfax, VA 22031  
Telephone: (703) 698-7355; Fax: (703) 204-4617  
Lab Name: Genetics & IVF Institute  
Accreditation: None

Jones Institute, Northern Virginia/D.C. Center  
8501 Arlington Blvd., Suite 500  
Fairfax, VA 22031  
Telephone: (703) 876-6311; Fax: (703) 876-6317  
Lab Name: Jones Institute Embryology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Jones Institute for Reproductive Medicine  
Dept. of OB/GYN  
601 Colley Ave., Suite 201  
Norfolk, VA 23507  
Telephone: (757) 446-7116; Fax: (757) 446-8998  
Lab Name: Jones Institute Embryology Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Fertility Institute of Virginia  
10710 Midlothian Turnpike, Suite 331  
Richmond, VA 23235  
Telephone: (804) 379-9000; Fax: (804) 379-9031  
Lab Name: Virginia IVF and Andrology Center  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Lifeforce Fertility Center  
7603 Forest Ave., Suite 204  
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, Ltd.  
Courtyard Office Bldg.  
7603 Forest Ave., Suite 301  
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 (Pending)

## WASHINGTON

Overlake Reproductive Health Inc., P.S.  
1135 116th Ave., N.E., Suite 640  
Bellevue, WA 98004  
Telephone: (425) 646-4700; Fax: (425) 646-1076  
Lab Name: Overlake Reproductive Health Laboratory, LLC  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM (Pending)

Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine  
1370 116th Ave., N.E., Suite 202  
Bellevue, WA 98004  
Telephone: (425) 462-6100; Fax: (425) 635-0742  
Lab Name: Washington Center for Reproductive Medicine  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

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Bellingham IVF  
2980 Squaticum Pkwy., Suite 103  
Bellingham, WA 98225  
Telephone: (360) 715-8124; Fax: (360) 715-8126  
Lab Name: Bellingham IVF  
Accreditation: None

Olympia Women's Health  
Capital Medical Center  
403 E. Black Hills Ln., S.W.  
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., Suite 1500  
Seattle, WA 98104  
Telephone: (206) 215-3200; Fax: (206) 215-6590  
Lab Name: Reproductive Technology  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

University of Washington, Fertility & Endocrine Center  
4225 Roosevelt Way, N.E., Suite 305  
Seattle, WA 98105  
Telephone: (206) 598-4225; Fax: (206) 598-6081  
Lab Name: FEC Gamete Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Virginia Mason Center for Fertility  
and Reproductive Endocrinology  
1100 9th Ave., Suite X11-FC  
Seattle, WA 98101  
Telephone: (206) 223-6190; Fax: (206) 341-0596  
Lab Name: Virginia Mason Center for Fertility  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

The Center for Reproductive Endocrinology and Fertility  
N.W. Obstetrics and Gynecology  
508 W. 6th Ave., Suite 500  
Spokane, WA 99204  
Telephone: (509) 462-7070; Fax: (509) 444-3894  
Lab Name: Center for Reproductive Endocrinology  
and Fertility  
Accreditation: JCAHO

GYFT Clinic, P.L.L.C.  
502 South M St., Suite 200  
Tacoma, WA 98405  
Telephone: (206) 475-5433; Fax: (206) 473-6715  
Lab Name: Reproductive Assays Laboratory  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

## WEST VIRGINIA

Center for Reproductive Medicine,  
West Virginia University Health Science Center  
830 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 304  
Charleston, WV 25302  
Telephone: (304) 388-1515; Fax: (304) 388-1570  
Lab Name: Charleston Area Medical Center-IVF  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

## WISCONSIN

Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center  
Reproductive Endocrinology & Fertility Center  
1836 South Ave.  
La Crosse, WI 54601  
Telephone: (608) 782-7300; Fax: (608) 791-6611  
Lab Name: Gundersen/Lutheran Medical Center IVF Lab  
Accreditation: JCAHO

University of Wisconsin-Madison, Infertility  
and Women's Endocrine Service  
Women's Endocrine Clinic  
600 Highland Ave., H4/630 CSC  
Madison, WI 53792  
Telephone: (608) 263-1217; Fax: (608) 262-9862  
Lab Name: University of Wisconsin-Madison  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Medical College of Wisconsin, Department of Ob/Gyn  
Froedtert Memorial Lutheran Hospital  
9200 W. Wisconsin Ave.  
Milwaukee, WI 53226  
Telephone: (414) 805-6612; Fax: (414) 805-6622  
Lab Name: Waukesha Advanced Regional  
Fertility Services  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM, JCAHO

Reproductive Specialty Center, IVF Columbia  
Seton Tower  
2315 N. Lake Dr., Suite 501  
Milwaukee, WI 53211  
Telephone: (414) 289-9668; Fax: (414) 289-0974  
Lab Name: IVF Columbia  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM

Women's Health Care, S.C.  
721 American Ave., Suite 304  
Waukesha, WI 53188  
Telephone: (262) 549-2229; Fax: (262) 549-1657  
Lab Name: Advanced Institute of Fertility  
Accreditation: CAP/ASRM



## Nonreporting ART Clinics for 2001, by State

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The clinics listed below provided ART services throughout 2001 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 2001 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](mailto: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.

Coastal Fertility Medical Center, Inc.  
4900 Barranca Pkwy.  
Irvine, CA 92604  
Telephone: (949) 726-0600; Fax: (949) 726-0601

Pacific Fertility Center-Los Angeles  
10921 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 700  
Los Angeles, CA 90024  
Telephone: (310) 209-7700; Fax: (310) 209-7799

Tyler Medical Clinic  
921 Westwood Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90024  
Telephone: (310) 208-6765; Fax: (310) 208-3648

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine  
2288 Auburn Blvd., Suite 204  
Sacramento, CA 95821  
Telephone: (916) 568-2125; Fax: (916) 567-1360

Issa M. Shamonki M.D., Fertility Clinic  
2001 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Santa Monica, CA 90404  
Telephone: (310) 829-4781; Fax: (310) 828-3874

Fertility and Surgical Associates of CA  
325 Rolling Oaks Dr.  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360  
Telephone: (805) 778-1122; Fax: (805) 778-1199

Reproductive Genetics In Vitro  
455 S. Hudson, Level 3  
Denver, CO 80222  
Telephone: (303) 399-1464; Fax: (303) 399-9160

Idaho Center for Reproductive Medicine  
115 Main St., Suite 101  
Boise, ID 83012  
Telephone: (208) 342-5900; Fax: (208) 342-2088

Advanced Institute of Fertility  
1700 W. Central Rd.  
Arlington Heights, IL 60005  
Telephone: (847) 394-5437; Fax: (847) 394-5478

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine  
233 Erie, Suite 510  
Chicago, IL 60611  
Telephone: (312) 573-1900; Fax: (312) 440-5063

Barbara Soltes, M.D.  
1653 W. Congress Pkwy.  
Chicago, IL 60612  
Telephone: (312) 563-9389; Fax: (312) 563-9549

Advanced Reproductive Health Centers, Ltd.  
14315 S. 108th Ave.  
Orland Park, IL 60462  
Telephone: (708) 403-4210; Fax: (708) 403-5272

University of Illinois College of Medicine at Peoria  
Dept. of Ob/Gyn, Div. of Reproductive  
Endocrinology & Infertility  
5401 N. Knoxville  
Peoria, IL 61614  
Telephone: (309) 689-0411; Fax: (309) 689-0784

Center for Assisted Reproduction  
Memorial Hospital  
615 N. Michigan St.  
South Bend, IN 46601  
Telephone: (219) 284-3633; Fax: (219) 284-6927

Kentucky Center for Reproductive Medicine  
310 S. Limestone  
Lexington, KY 40508  
Telephone: (859) 226-7254; Fax: (859) 226-0026

Gynecology and Infertility Associates  
658 Kenilworth Dr., Suite 105  
Baltimore, MD 21204  
Telephone: (410) 825-0020; Fax: (410) 321-5624

Siu Ng-Wagner, M.D.  
9333 Sprinklewood Ln.  
Potomac, MD 20854  
Telephone: (301) 838-9711; Fax: (301) 838-9712

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West Michigan Reproductive Institute, P.C.  
885 Forest Hills Ave., S.E.  
Grand Rapids, MI 49546  
Telephone: (616) 942-5180; Fax: (616) 942-2450

Luana J. Kyselka, M.D.  
2877 Crooks Rd.  
Troy, MI 48084  
Telephone: (248) 643-6634; Fax: (248) 643-7165

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine  
456 N. New Ballas Rd., Suite 101  
Creve Coeur, MO 63141  
Telephone: (314) 983-9000; Fax: (314) 983-9023

Nevada Fertility C.A.R.E.S.  
653 Town Center Dr.  
Las Vegas, NV 89144  
Telephone: (702) 341-6616; Fax: (702) 341-6617

Sher Institute for Reproductive Medicine  
3121 S. Maryland Pkwy.  
Las Vegas, NV 89109  
Telephone: (702) 892-9696; Fax: (702) 892-9967

Chong Lee, M.D.  
158 Linwood Plaza, #320  
Fort Lee, NJ 07024  
Telephone: (201) 363-1810; Fax: (201) 363-1115

Center for Reproductive Medicine at Hackensack  
University Medical Center  
214 Terrace Ave.  
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ 07604  
Telephone: (201) 393-7444; Fax: (201) 393-7410

Thomas Annos, M.D.  
40 Farley Pl.  
Short Hills, NJ 07078  
Telephone: (973) 467-0099; Fax: (973) 467-3631

Abraham Halfen, M.D.  
100 S. Jersey Ave., Suite 19  
East Setauker, NY 11733  
Telephone: (631) 751-5558; Fax: (631) 751-5052

Brandeis Center for Reproductive Health  
606 Columbus, 2nd Floor  
New York, NY 10024  
Telephone: (212) 362-4848; Fax: (212) 724-1315

Chapel Hill Fertility Center  
109 Conner Dr., Suite 2200  
Chapel Hill, NC 27514  
Telephone: (919) 968-4656; Fax: (919) 967-8637

Wake Forest University Program for Assisted  
Reproduction, Dept. of Ob/Gyn  
Medical Center Blvd.  
Winston-Salem, NC 27517  
Telephone: (336) 716-6476; Fax: (336) 716-0194

Fertility Center at the Medical College of Ohio  
Rupert Health Center  
3120 Glendale Ave., Suite 1326  
Toledo, OH 43614  
Telephone: (419) 383-3030; Fax: (419) 383-6530

The Reproductive Center  
900 Sahara Trail, P.O. Box 3707  
Youngstown, OH 44514  
Telephone: (330) 965-8390; Fax: (330) 965-8391

Center for Applied Reproductive Science  
408 N. State of Franklin Rd., MCOB Suite 31  
Johnson City, TN 37604  
Telephone: (423) 461-8880; Fax: (423) 461-8887

Perinatal & Fertility Specialists of San Antonio  
525 Oak Center, Suite 340  
San Antonio, TX 78258  
Telephone: (210) 481-3000; Fax: (210) 481-3222

Center for Advanced Reproductive Medicine  
912 N. 2000 West, Suite 103  
Pleasant Grove, UT 84062  
Telephone: (801) 756-6223; Fax: (801) 756-6456

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

Family Fertility Program  
Appleton Medical Center  
1818 N. Meade St.  
Appleton, WI 54911  
Telephone: (920) 738-6242; Fax: (920) 831-5149

Advanced Institute of Fertility  
2801 W. Kinnickinnic River Pkwy.  
Milwaukee, WI 53215  
Telephone: (414) 645-5437; Fax: (414) 645-5401

# **APPENDIX D**

## National Summary and Fertility Clinic Reports





## APPENDIX D: NATIONAL CONSUMER ORGANIZATIONS

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The following national consumer organizations offer support to people experiencing infertility:

The American Infertility Association  
666 Fifth Avenue, Suite 278  
New York, NY 10103  
Telephone: (718) 621-5083; Fax: (718) 601-7722  
<http://www.americaninfertility.org>

RESOLVE: The National Infertility Association  
1310 Broadway  
Somerville, MA 02144  
Telephone: (617) 623-0744; Fax: (617) 623-0252  
<http://www.resolve.org>



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