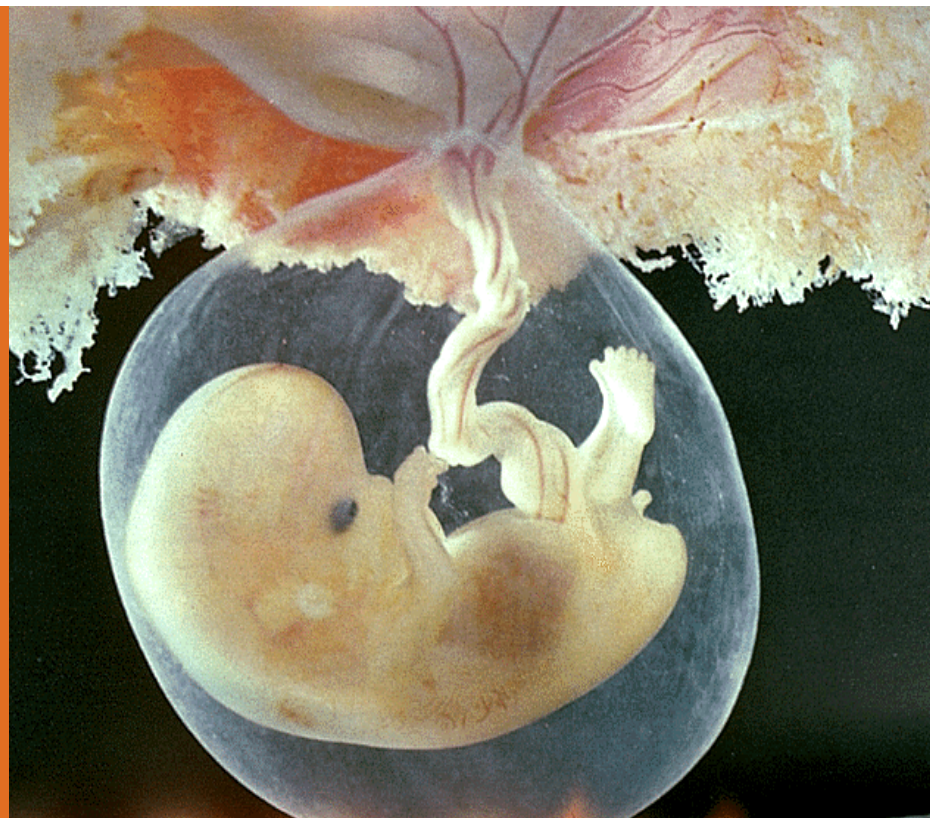


**Canadian Assisted
Reproductive
Technologies Register
Plus
(CARTR Plus)**



**Canadian Fertility and Andrology Society
60th Annual Meeting – Quebec City
September 11–14, 2014**

Disclaimer

- This report is based on data submitted by assisted reproductive technology clinics from across Canada to the new CARTR Plus database. Although significant effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information presented in this report, neither the authors nor BORN Ontario nor any other parties make any representation or warranties as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information contained herein.
- Permission is granted for the reproduction of these materials solely for non-commercial and educational purposes.

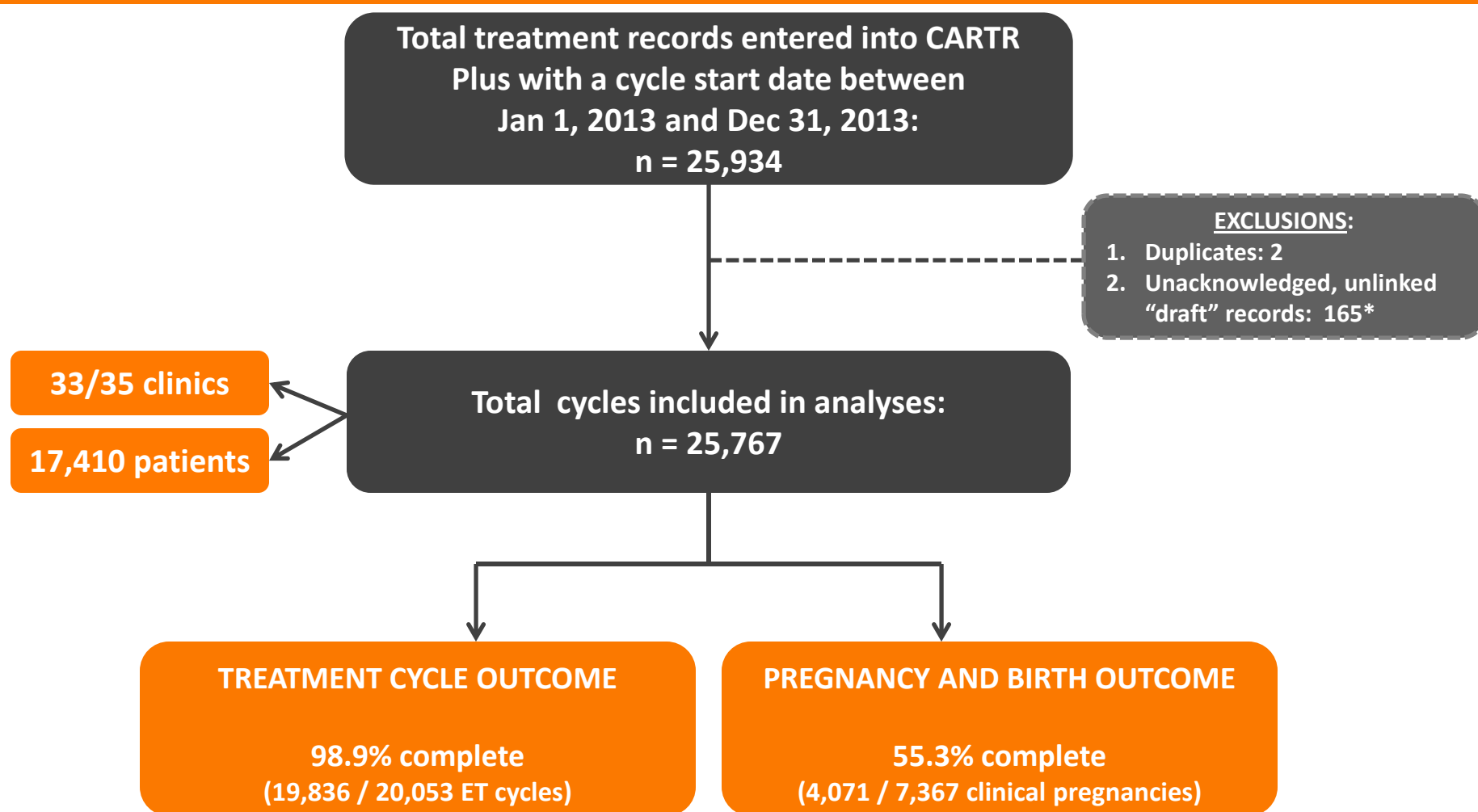
Notes

- Treatment outcomes for 2013 cycle starts (as of July 24, 2014)
- Based on 33 out of 35 clinics operating in Canada in 2013 (*two participating clinics were unable to provide data in time to be included in these results*)
- These slides present descriptive estimates on which no formal statistical tests have been carried out; therefore, differences across treatment cycles, patient characteristics or embryo transfer characteristics may not be statistically significant and should be interpreted cautiously

List of abbreviations

CS	Cycle start
ET	Embryo transfer
RET	Oocyte retrieval
IVF	In vitro fertilization
FET	Frozen embryo transfer
PGS/PGD	Preimplantation genetic screening/diagnosis
IVM	In vitro maturation
OHSS	Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome
eSET	Elective single embryo transfer
neSET	Non-elective single embryo transfer
eDET	Elective double embryo transfer
neDET	Non-elective double embryo transfer

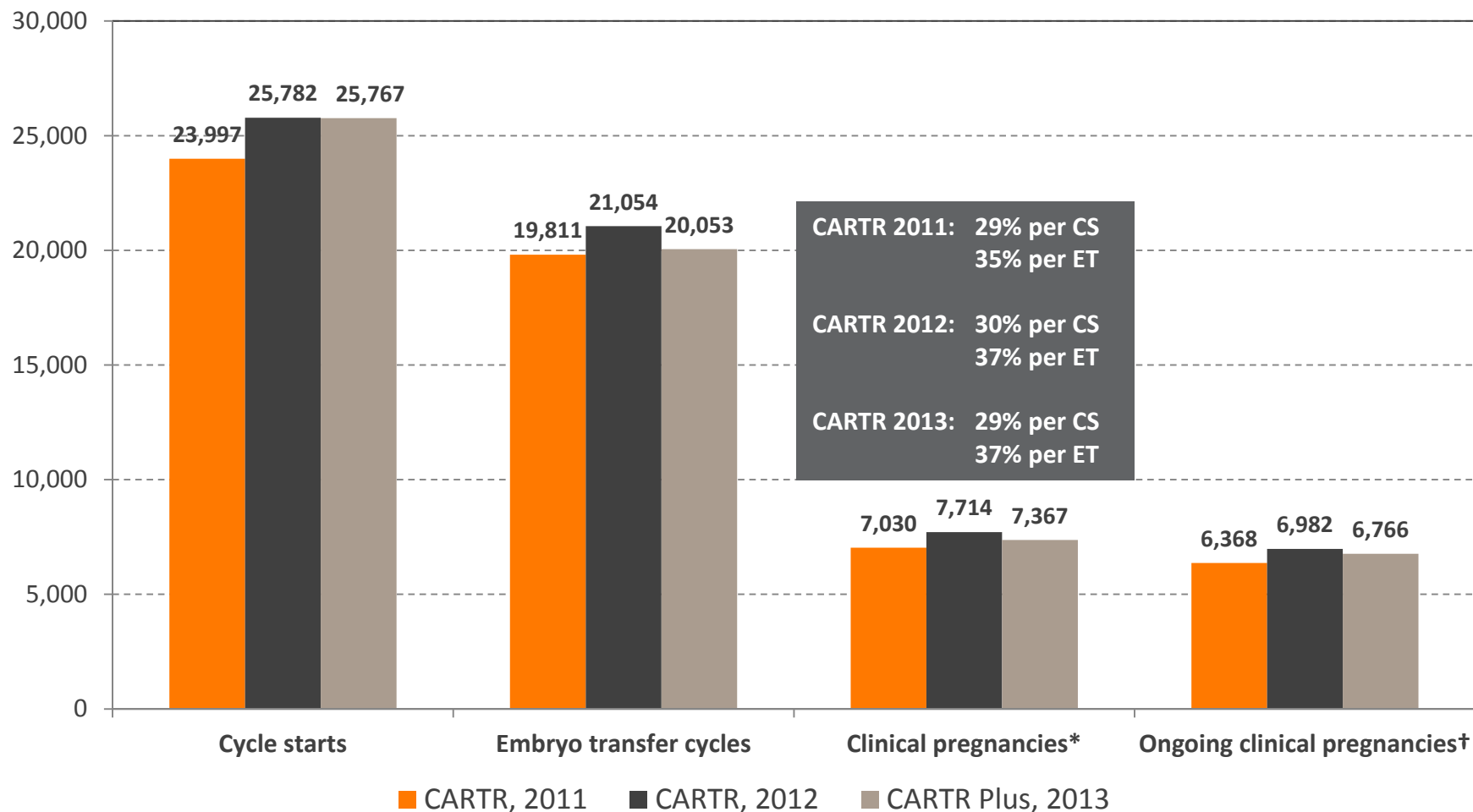
CARTR Plus records extracted July 24, 2014



* Unacknowledged records were included if they were "submitted" or if they linked to an outcome

Number of cycles and clinical pregnancies

All ART treatment cycles types (fresh and frozen)

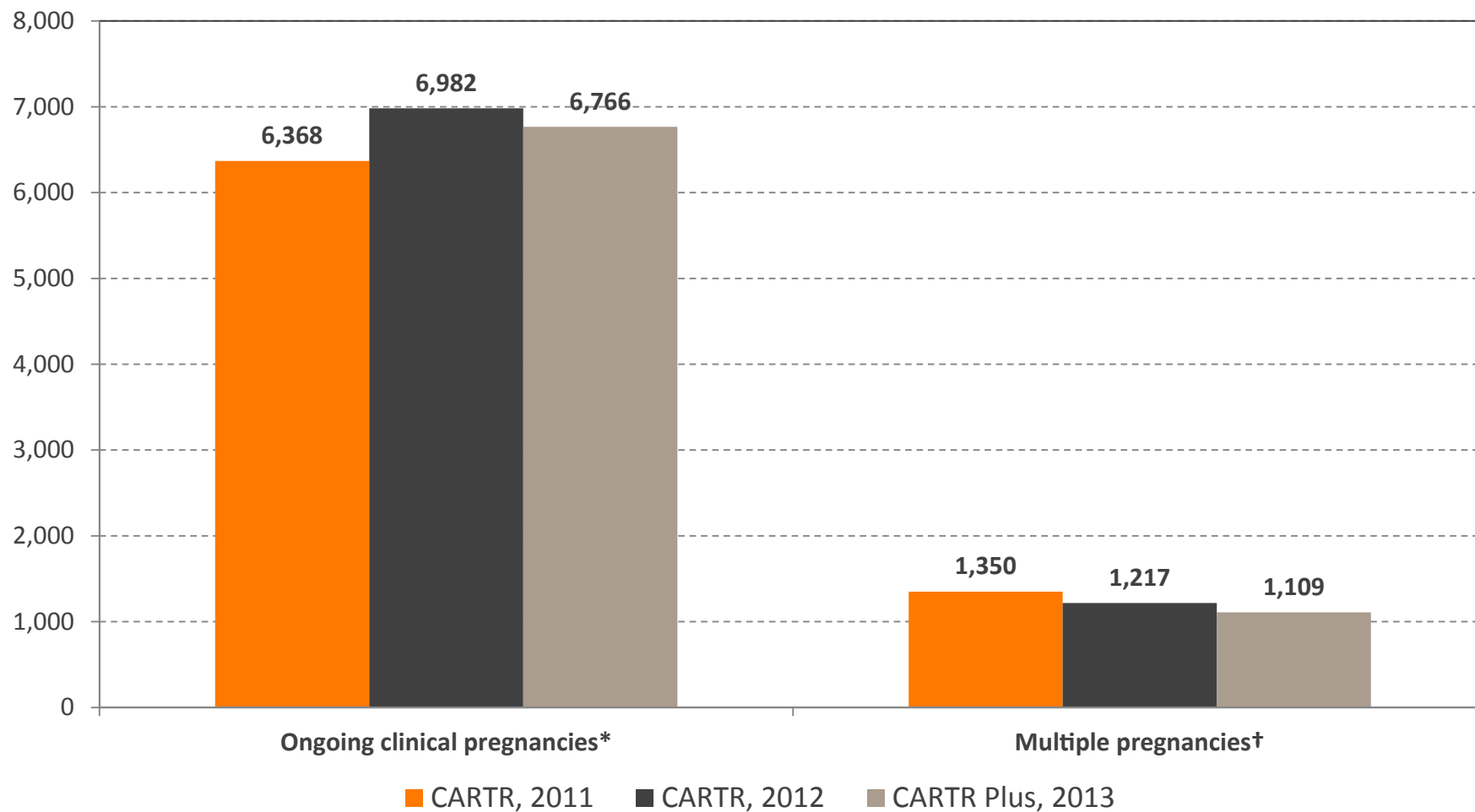


* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Number of multiple pregnancies

All ART treatment cycles types (fresh and frozen)

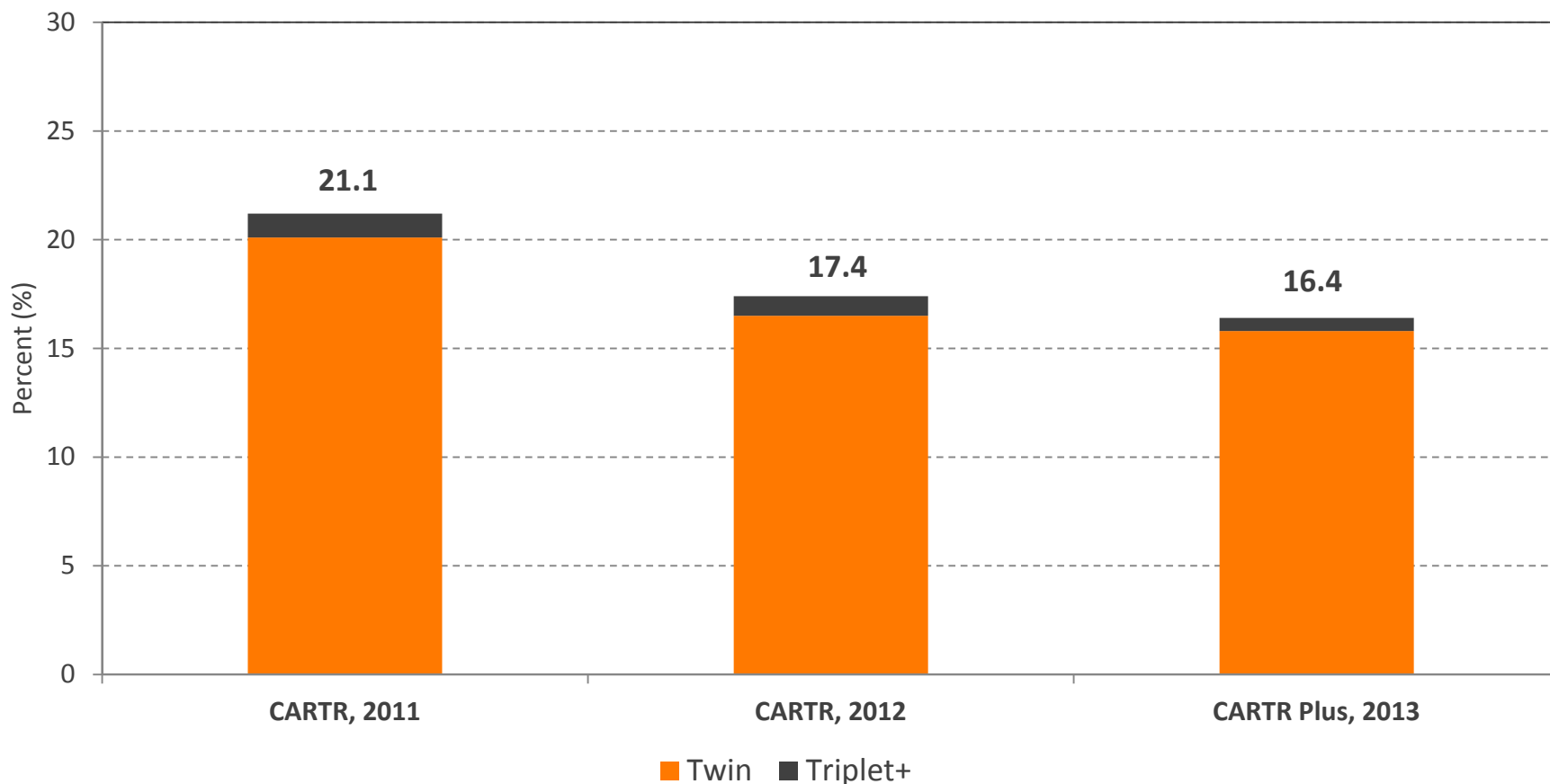


* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Percentage of multiple pregnancies, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

All ART treatment cycles types (fresh and frozen)



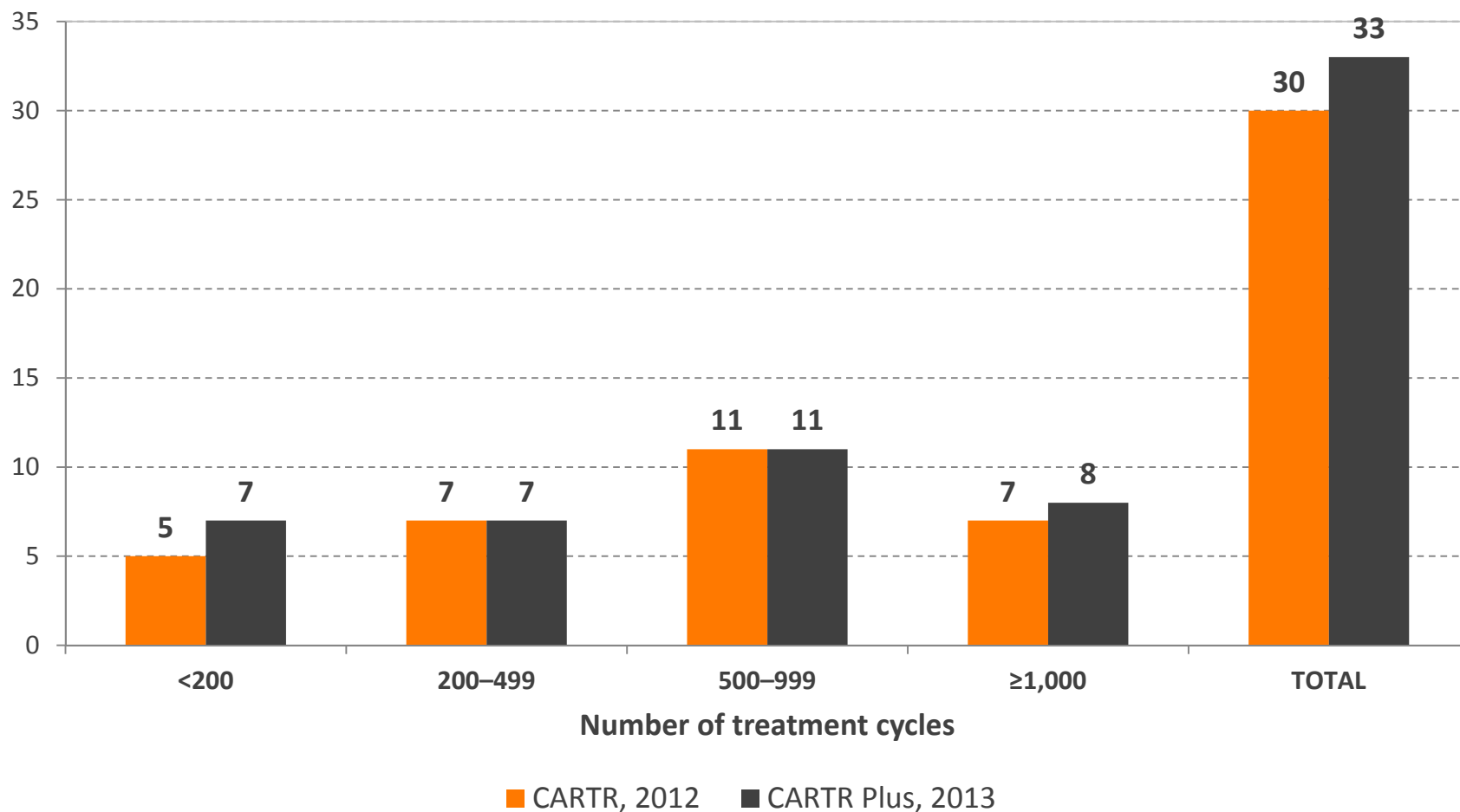
Twin pregnancies	1,278	1,152	1,066
Triplet+ pregnancies	72	65	43

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Number of clinics, by number of treatment cycles

All ART treatment cycles types (fresh and frozen)

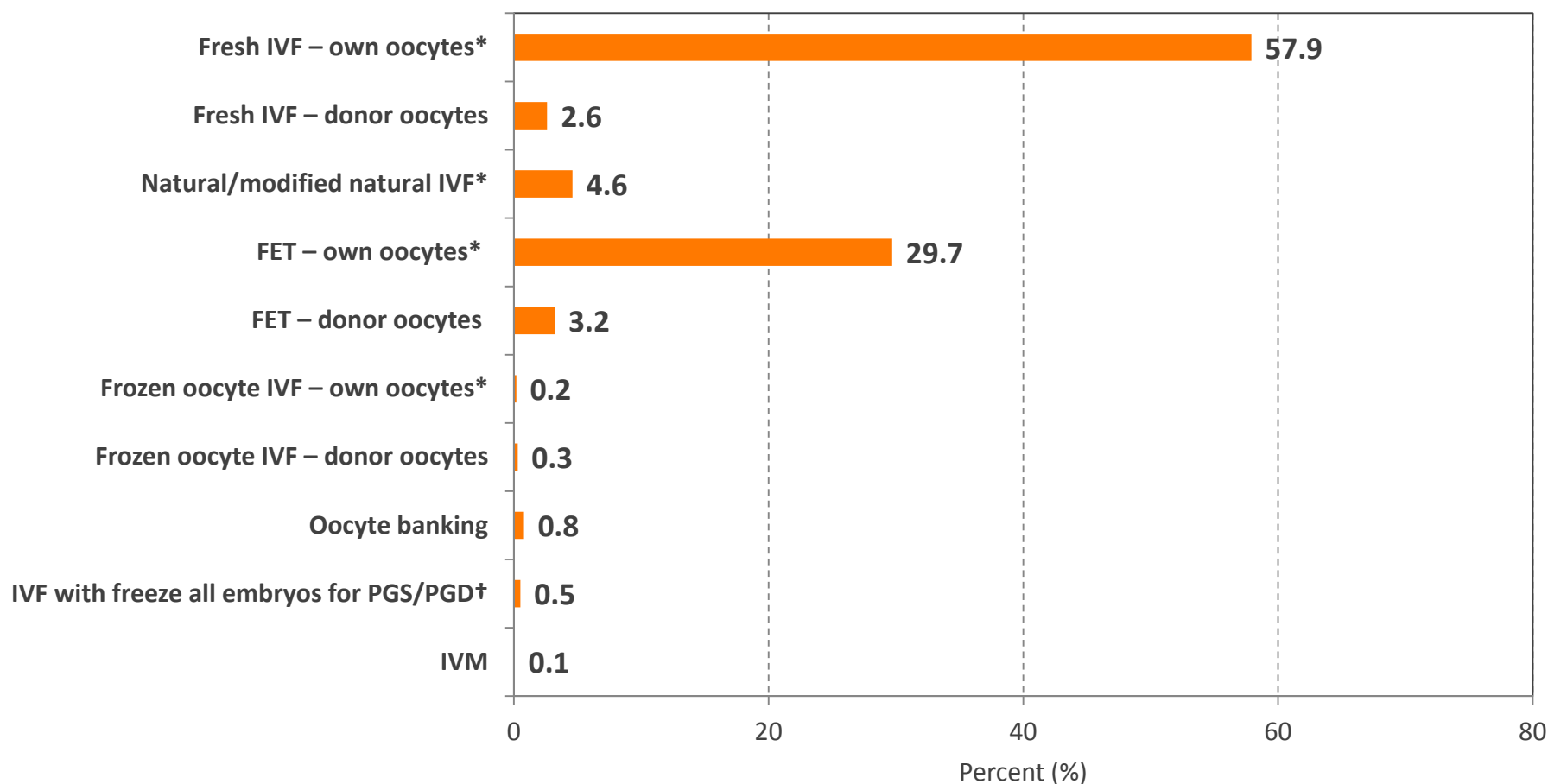


All ART treatment cycles (fresh and frozen)

TREATMENT CYCLES FOR 2013

Type of treatment cycle, per cycle start

All ART treatment cycles (fresh and frozen), 2013



* Own oocytes exclusively

† IVF cycles in which all retrieved oocytes were frozen and had documented PGD or PGS

Type of treatment cycle, per cycle start

All ART treatment cycles (fresh and frozen), 2013

Type of treatment cycle	Number	Percent
Fresh IVF – own oocytes*	14,928	57.9
Fresh IVF – donor oocytes	671	2.6
Natural/modified natural IVF*	1,192	4.6
FET – own oocytes*	7,663	29.7
FET – donor oocytes	825	3.2
Frozen oocyte IVF – own oocytes*	48	0.19
Frozen oocyte IVF – donor oocytes	77	0.30
Oocyte banking	203	0.79
IVF with freeze all embryos for PGD/PGS†	132	0.51
IVM	16	0.06
TOTAL TREATMENT CYCLES‡	25,767	

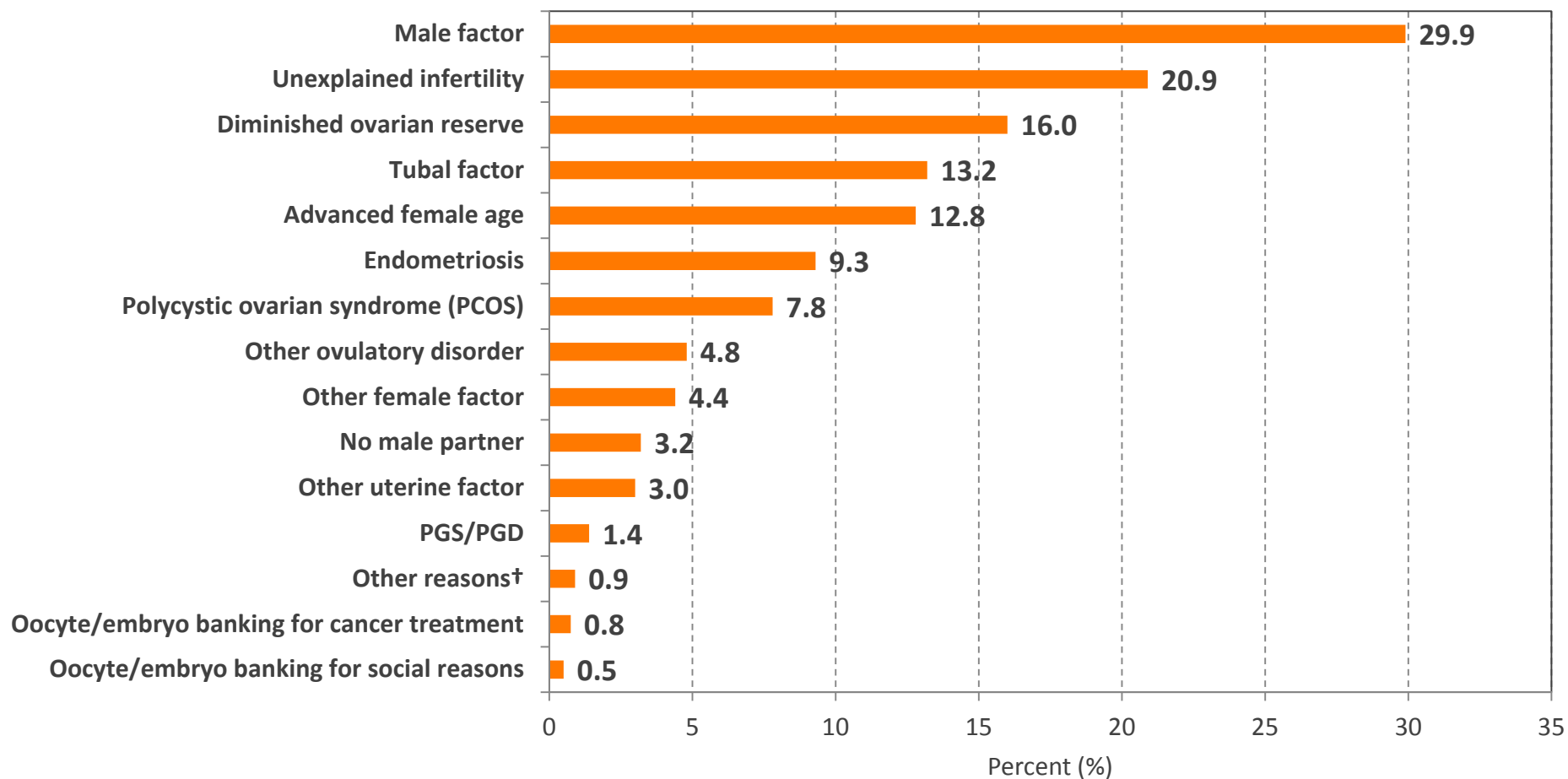
* Own oocytes exclusively

† IVF cycles in which all retrieved oocytes were frozen and had documented PGD or PGS

‡ Denominator includes 12 FET cycles in which the oocyte origin was not documented

Reasons for treatment, per cycle start

All ART treatment cycles (fresh and frozen), 2013



* Categories are not mutually exclusive

† Other reasons include: gonadotoxic therapy, no female partner and peritoneal factor or severe adhesions

Reasons for treatment by patient age, per cycle start

All ART treatment cycles (fresh and frozen), 2013

Age group	Top 3 reasons			Total number of reasons	
<35	1	Male factor	34.3%	1	81.7%
	2	Unexplained infertility	23.1%	2	16.4%
	3	Tubal factor	13.5%	≥3	1.7%
35–39	1	Male factor	29.2%	1	76.7%
	2	Unexplained infertility	23.3%	2	19.6%
	3	Diminished ovarian reserve	18.0%	≥3	3.3%
≥40	1	Advanced female age	46.9%	1	61.6%
	2	Diminished ovarian reserve	26.5%	2	30.6%
	3	Male factor	20.7%	≥3	6.9%

* Categories are not mutually exclusive

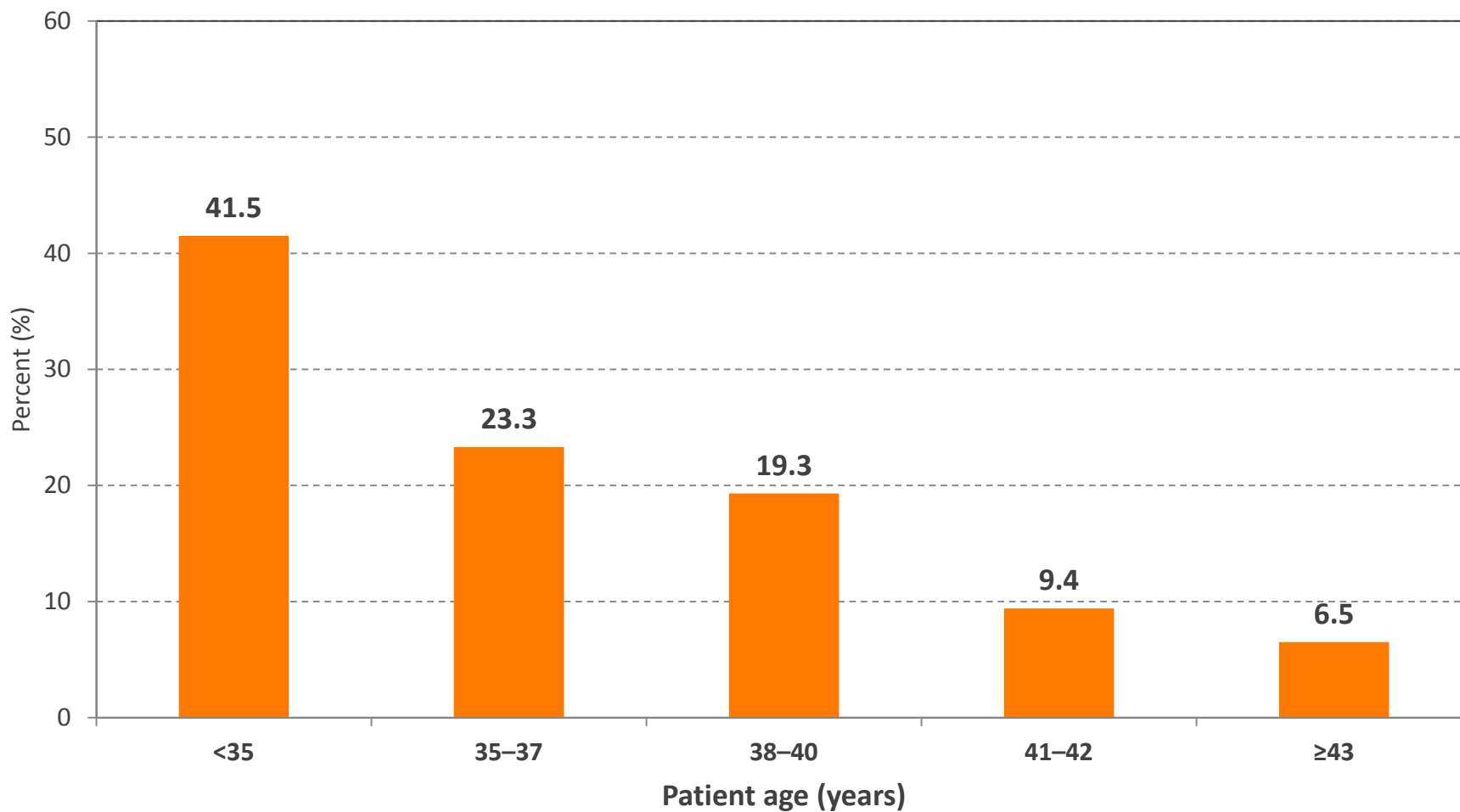
Specialized services

All ART treatment cycles (fresh and frozen), 2013

Description	Number of cycles
Gestational carrier	413
Preimplantation genetic screening and/or diagnosis (PGS /PGD)	371
Oocyte or embryo banking due to cancer treatment	193
Oocyte or embryo banking due to social reasons	119
Any use of donor oocytes	1,574

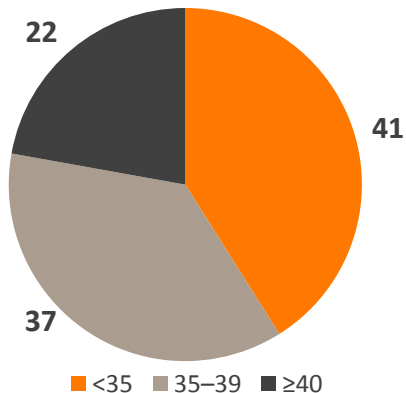
Patient age, per cycle start

All ART treatment cycles (fresh and frozen), 2013

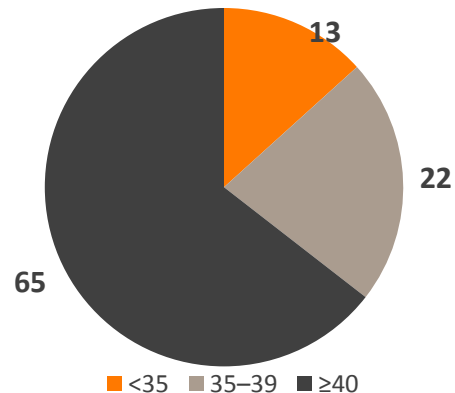


Patient age by type of treatment cycle, per cycle start

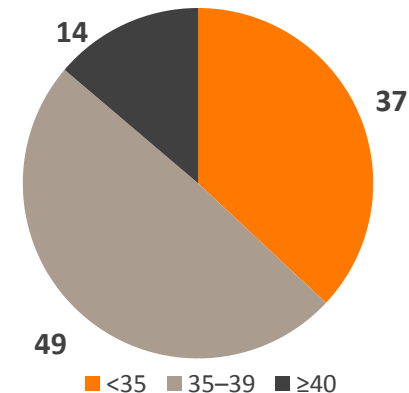
All ART treatment cycles (fresh and frozen), 2013



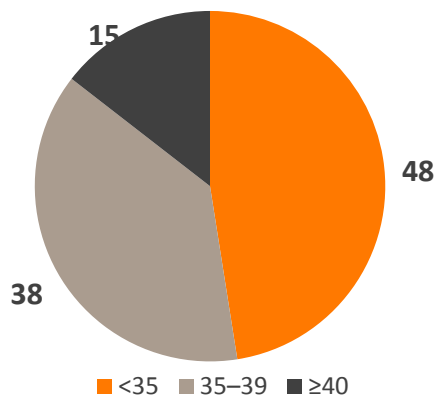
Fresh IVF – own oocytes



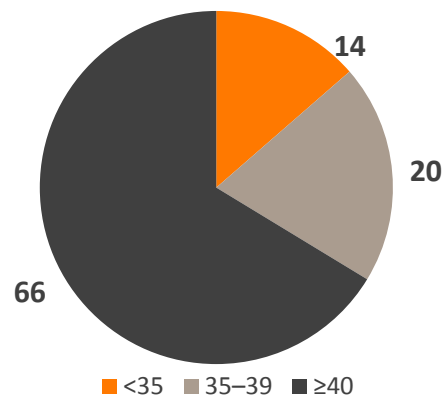
Fresh IVF – donor oocytes



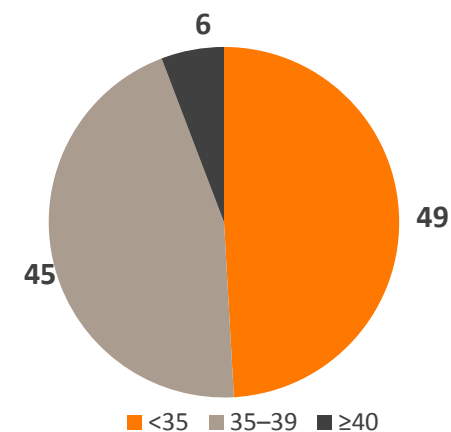
Oocyte banking



FET – own oocytes



FET – donor oocytes



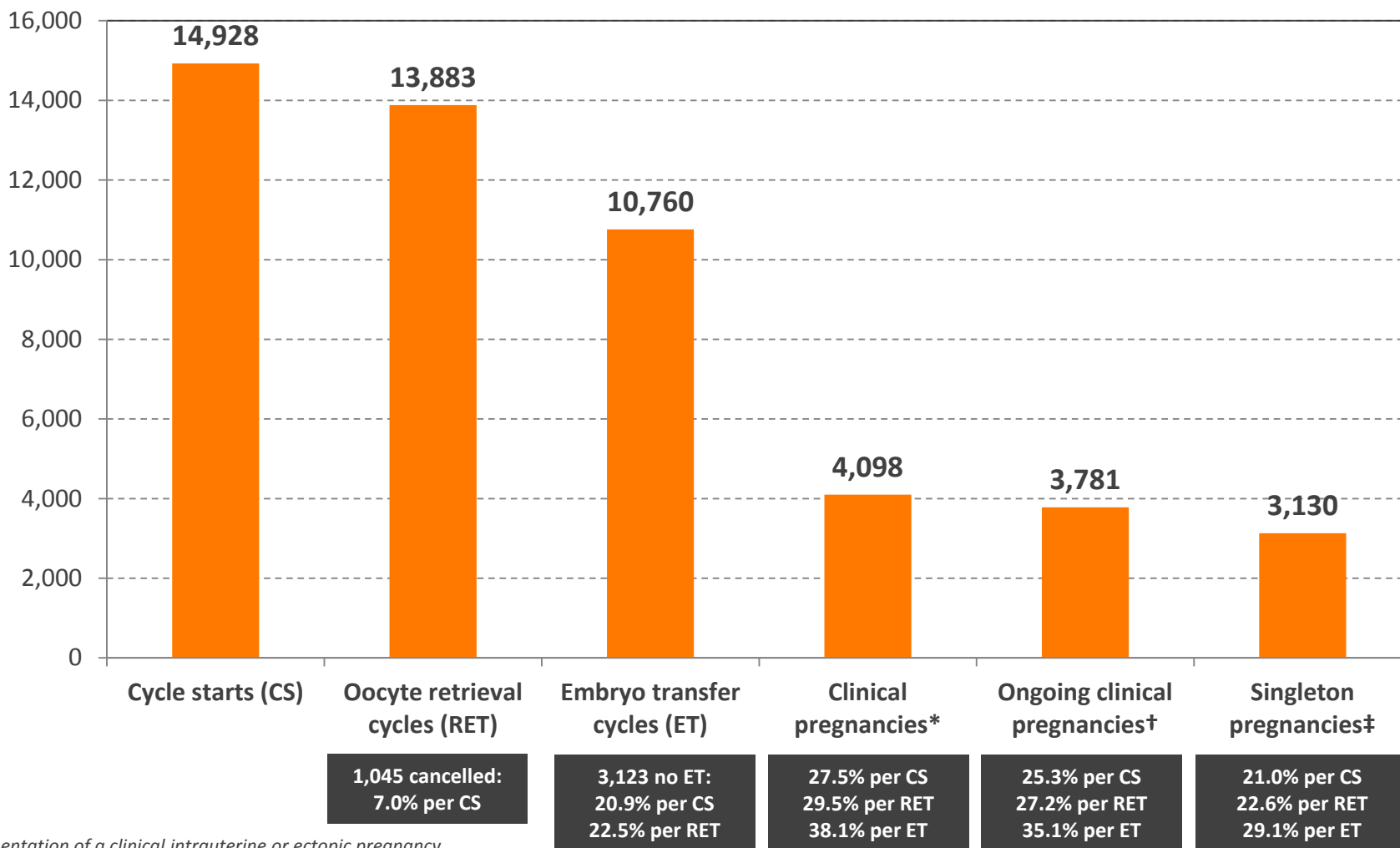
Natural/modified natural IVF

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes

TREATMENT CYCLES FOR 2013

Stage of treatment and treatment outcomes

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



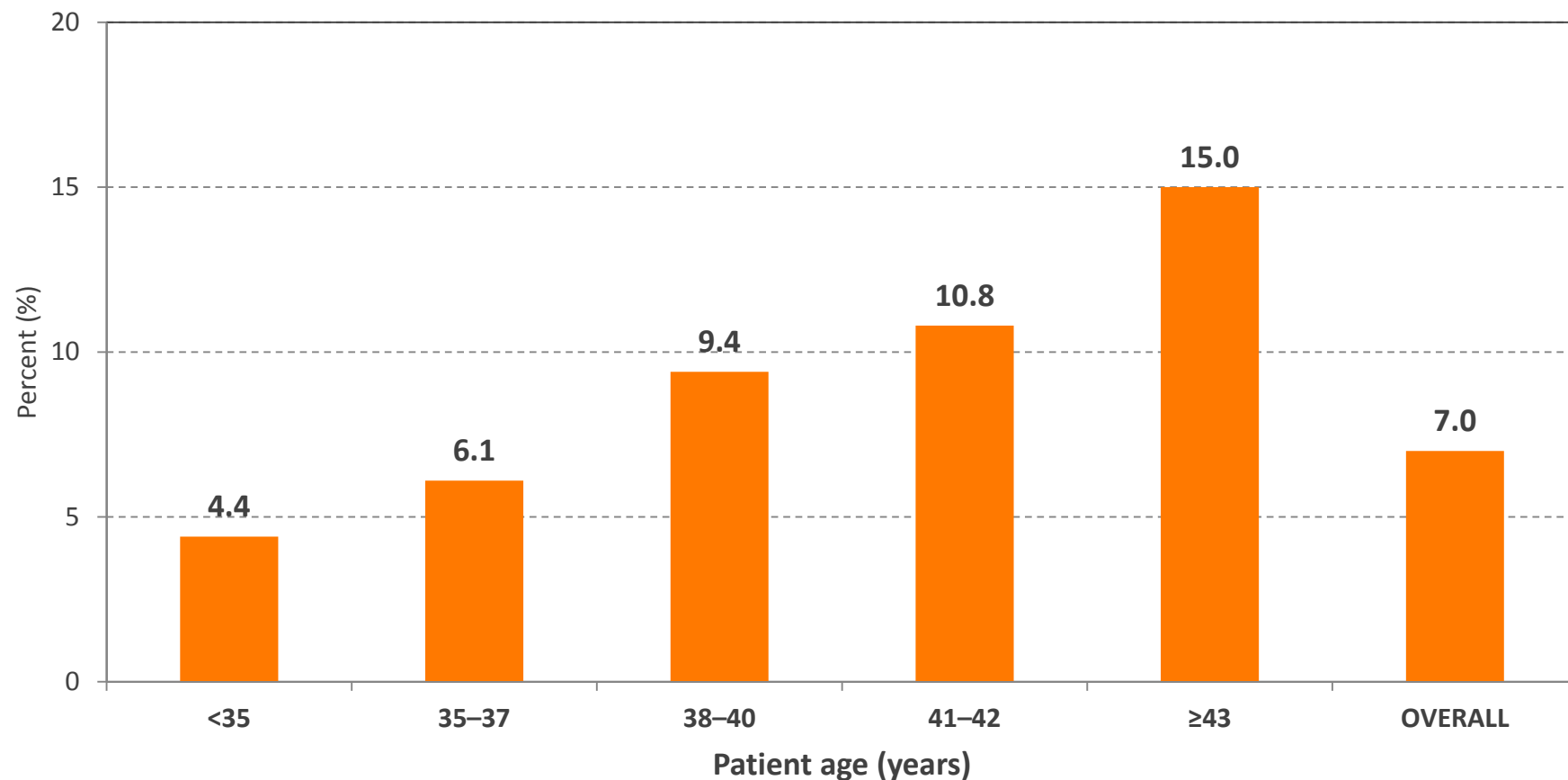
* Documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

‡ Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Percentage of cancelled cycles by patient age, per cycle start

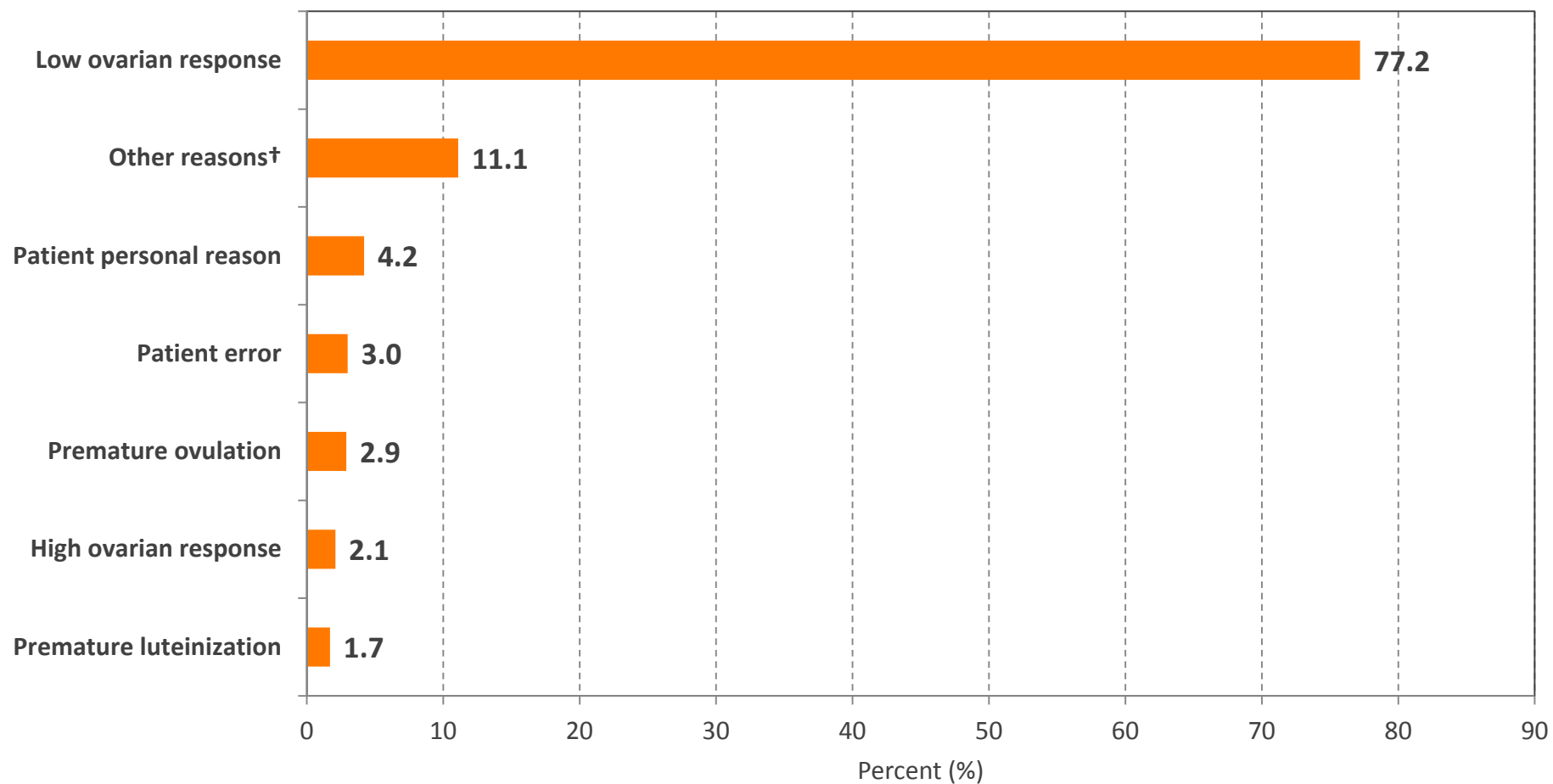
ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



Number cancelled	269	208	290	174	104	1,045
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Reasons for cycle cancellation, per cancelled cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

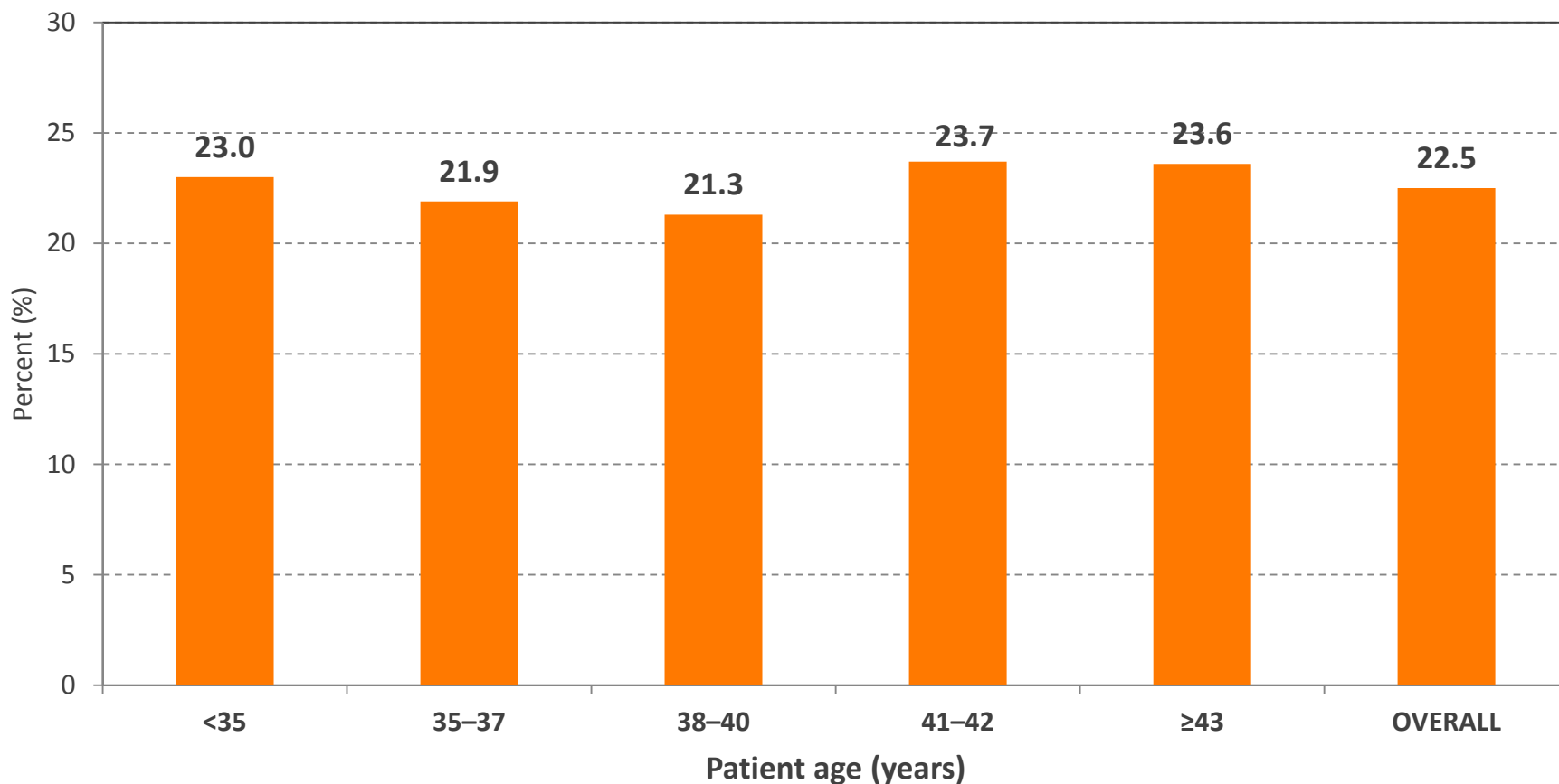


* Categories are not mutually exclusive

† Other reasons include: patient illness, donor illness, donor personal reason, donor error, no access to ovaries, other (unspecified)

Percentage of cycles with no embryo transfer by patient age, per oocyte retrieval cycle

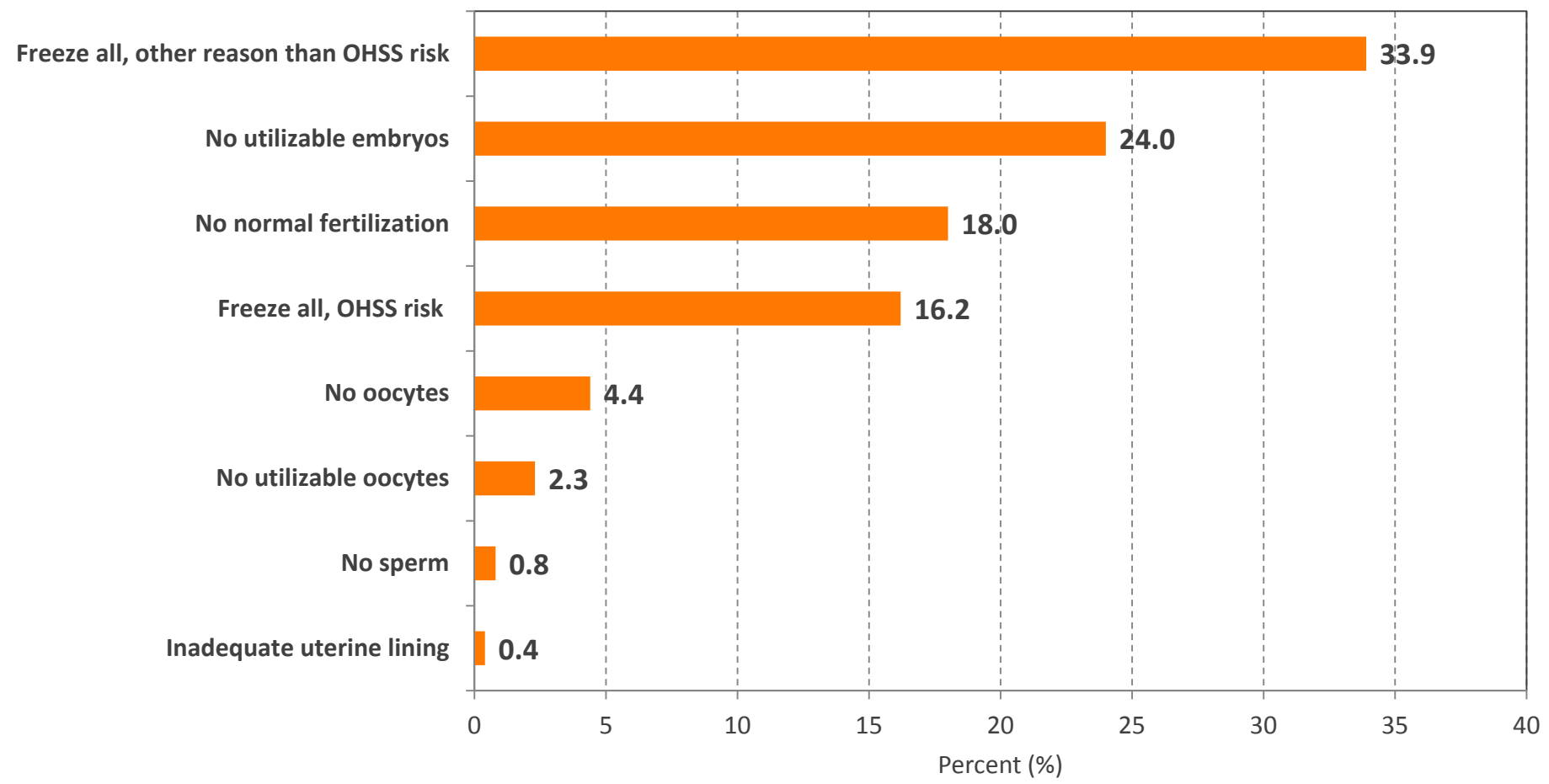
ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



Number with no ET	<35	35-37	38-40	41-42	≥43	OVERALL
	1,349	696	599	340	139	3,123

Reasons for no embryo transfer, per oocyte retrieval cycle with no embryo transfer

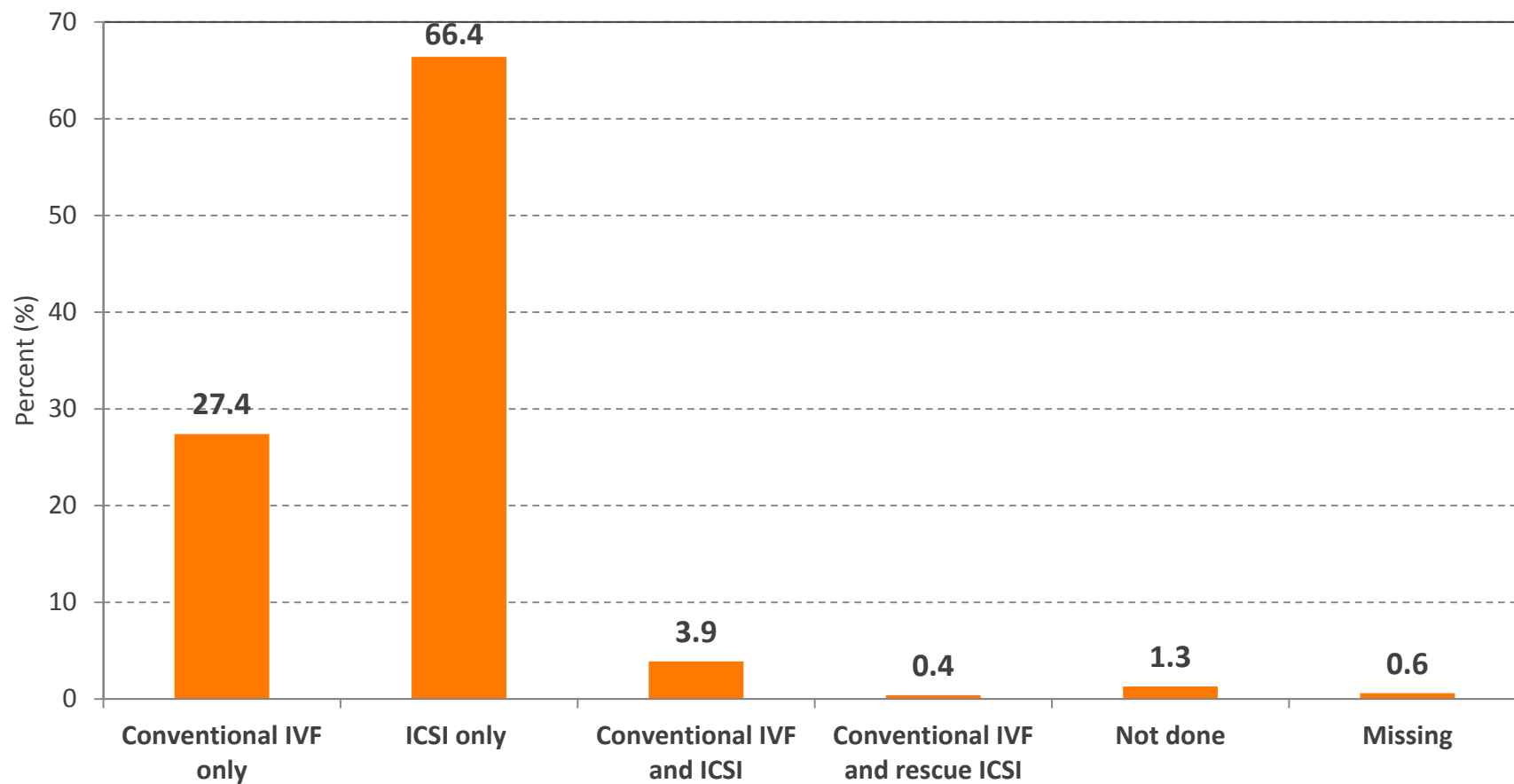
ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



* Categories are mutually exclusive

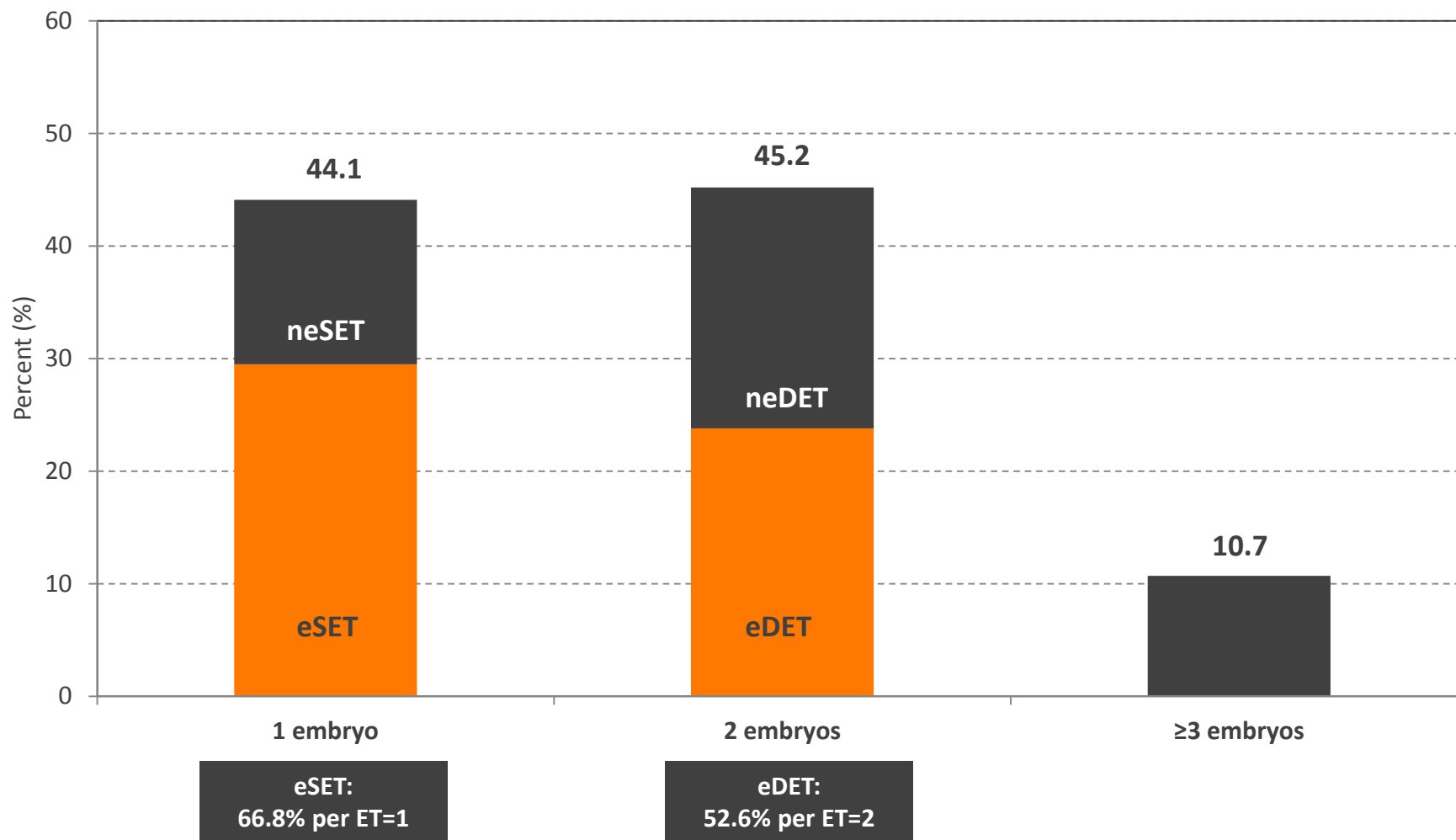
Method of insemination, per oocyte retrieval cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



Number of embryos transferred, per ET cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

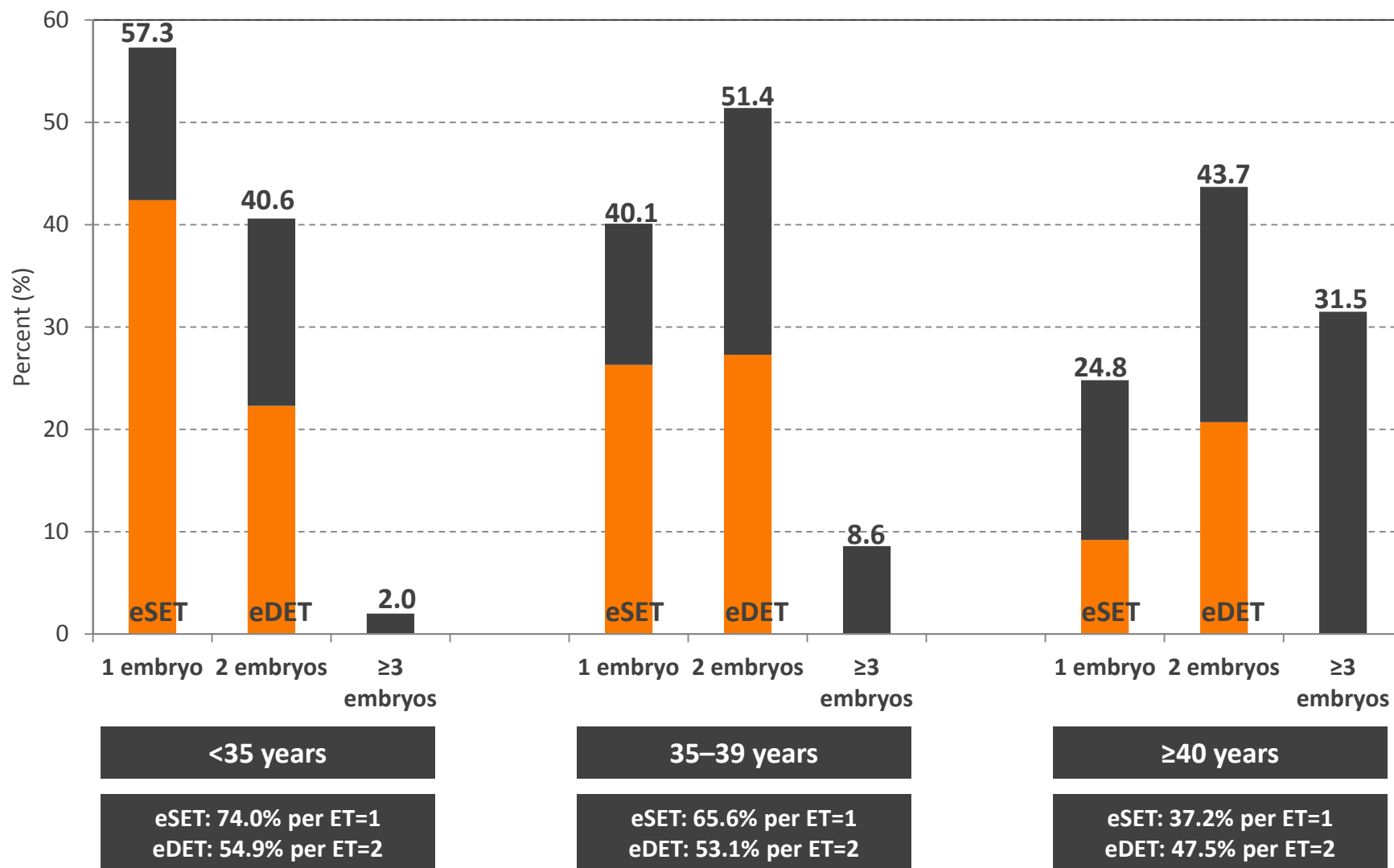


* Excludes 4 records with missing number of embryos transferred

† Elective single (eSET) and double (eDET) embryo transfer were defined as the transfer of one embryo (eSET) or two embryos (eDET), selected from a larger cohort of available embryos

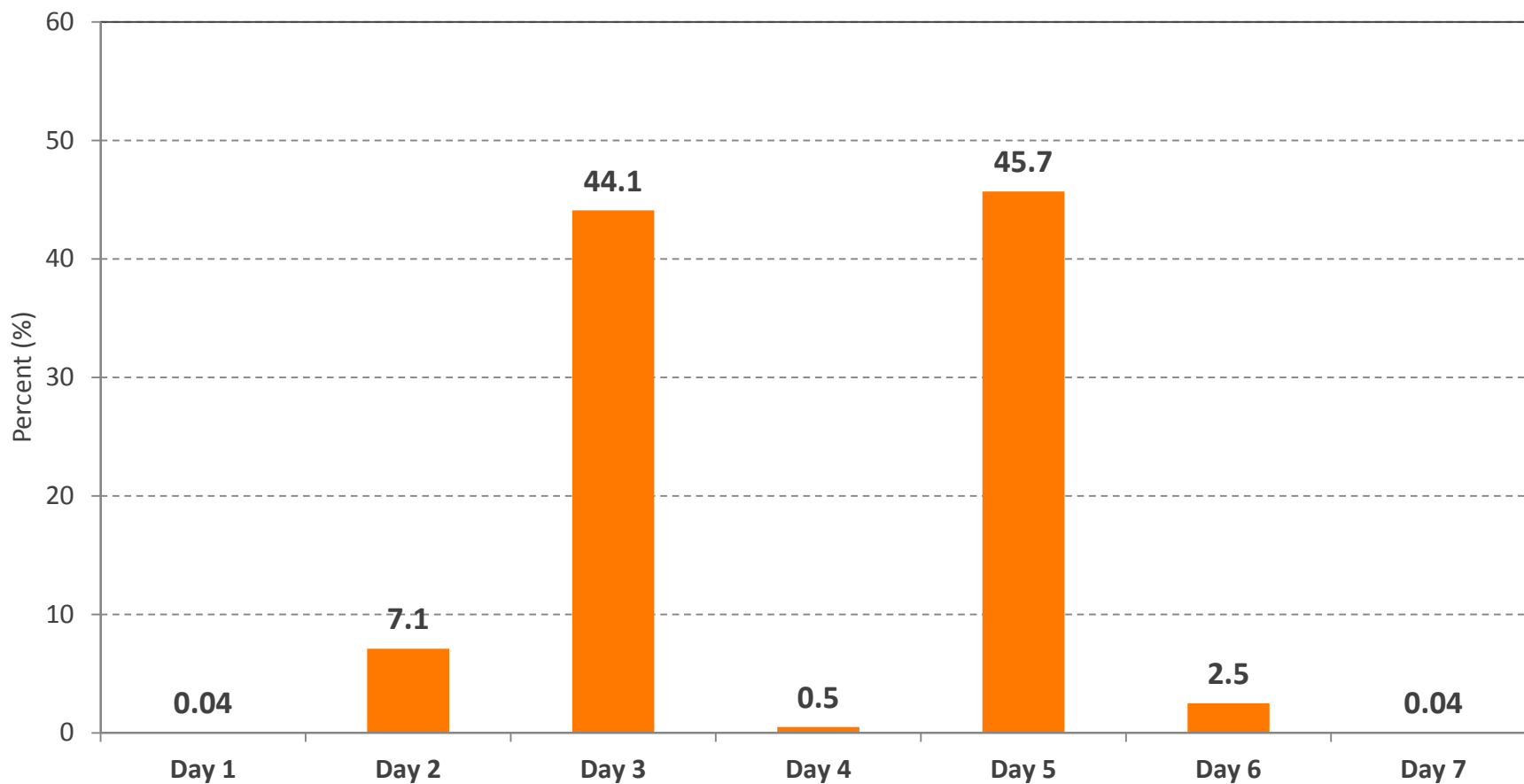
Number of embryos transferred by patient age, per ET cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



Embryo transfer day, per ET cycle

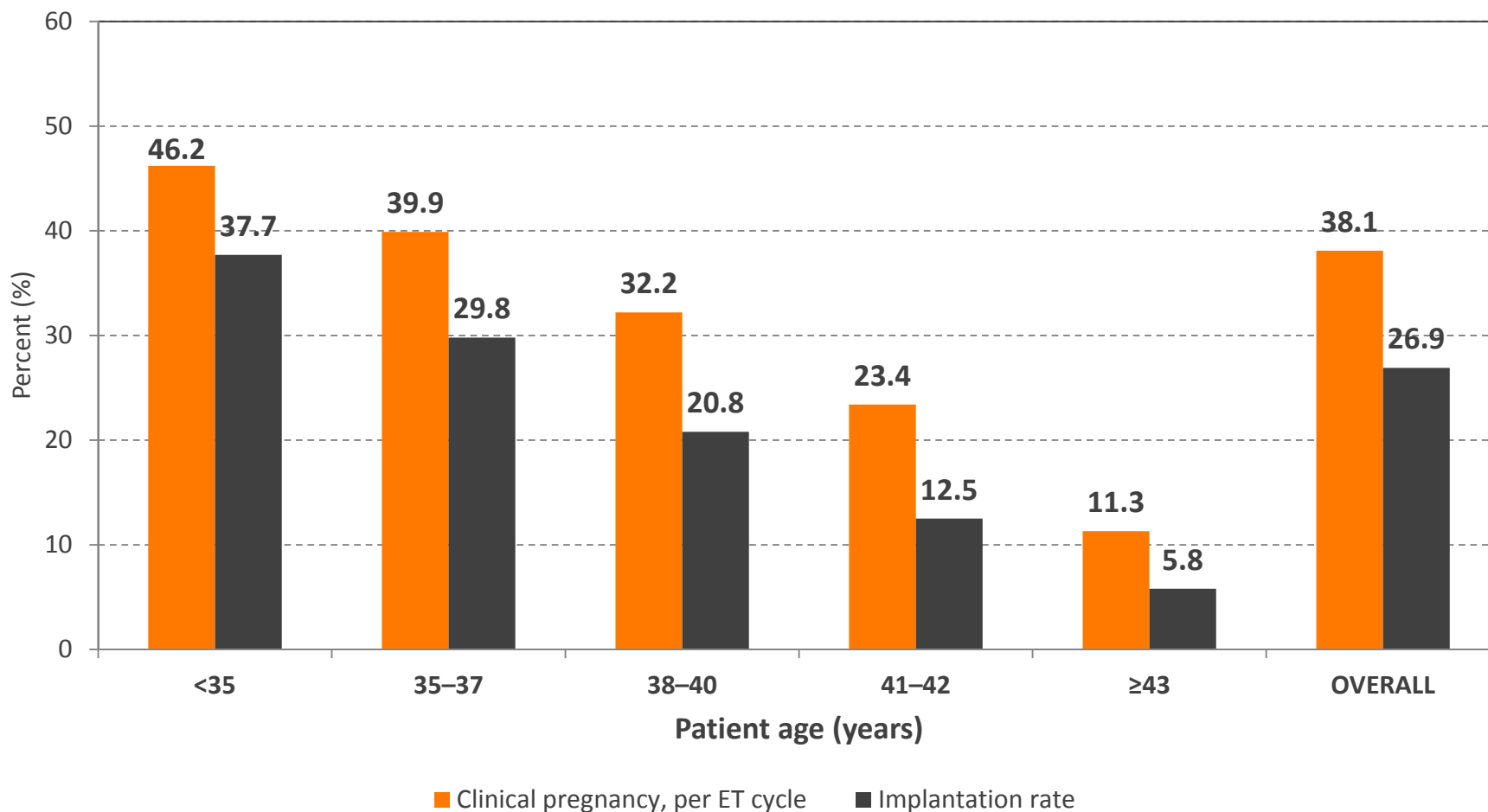
ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



* Excludes 10 records with missing embryo transfer day

Clinical pregnancy and implantation rate by patient age

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

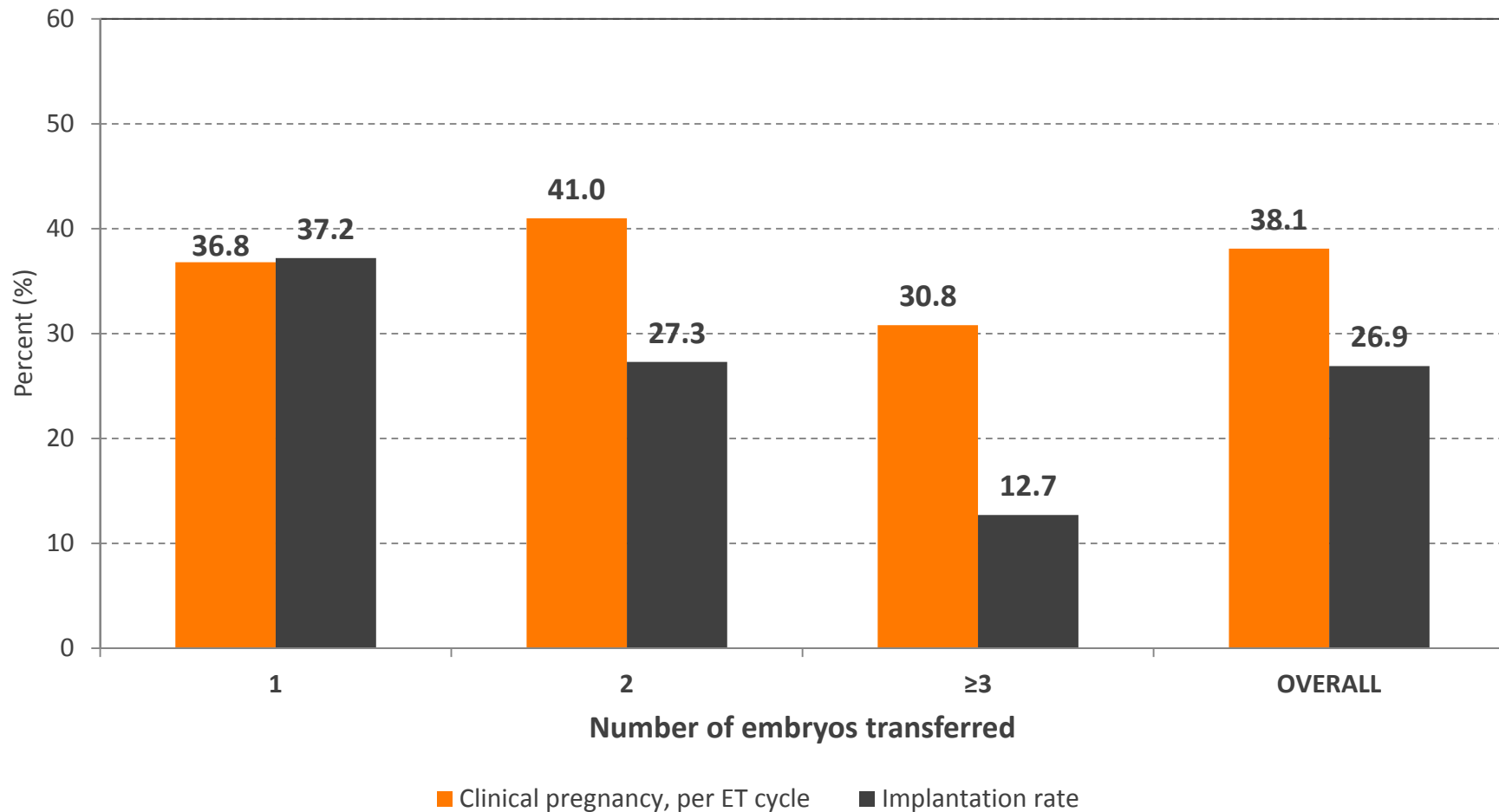


* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Clinical pregnancy and implantation rate by number of embryos transferred

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

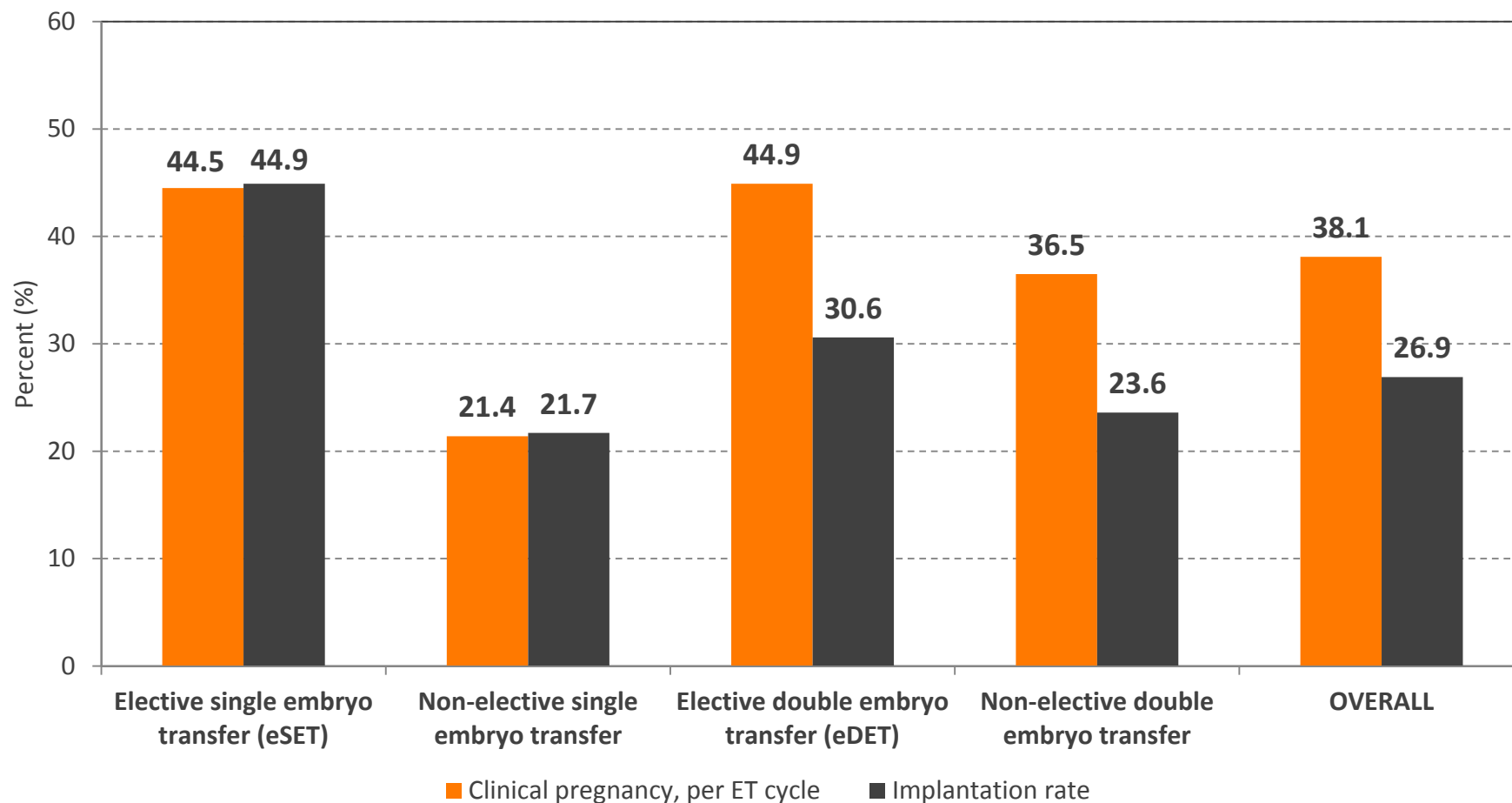


* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Clinical pregnancy and implantation rate by eSET/eDET

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



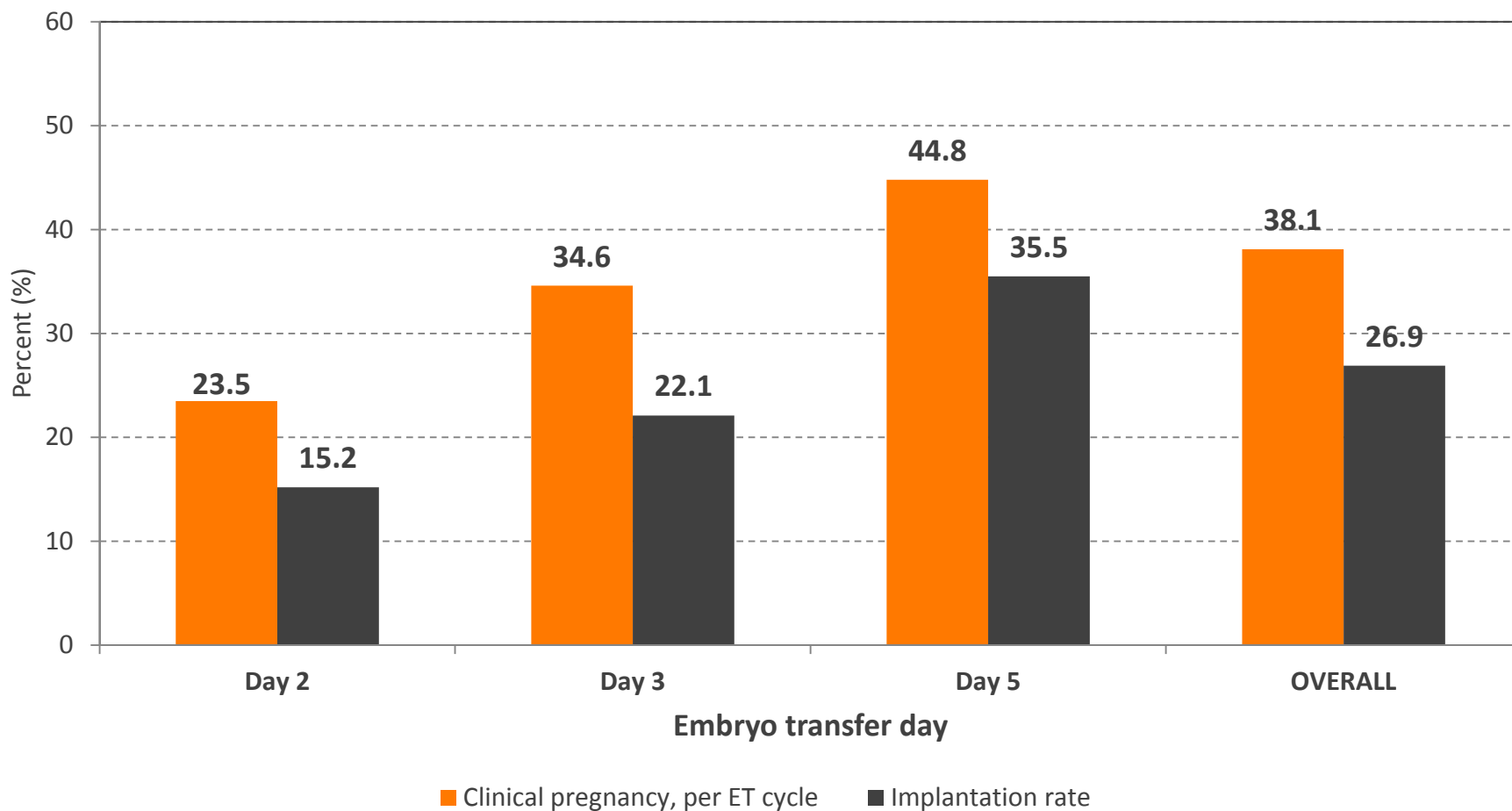
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Clinical pregnancy and implantation rate by embryo transfer day

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

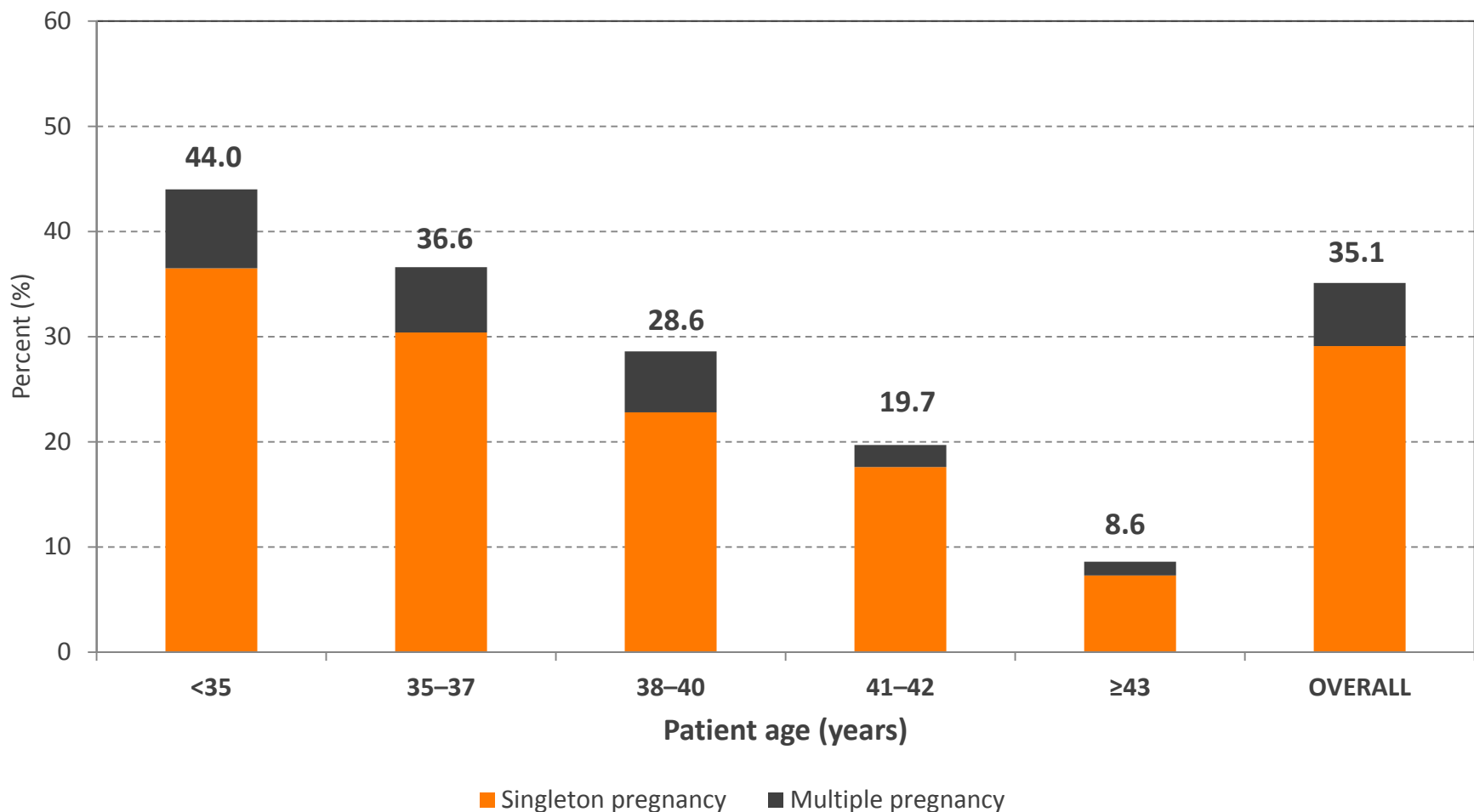


* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and patient age, per ET cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

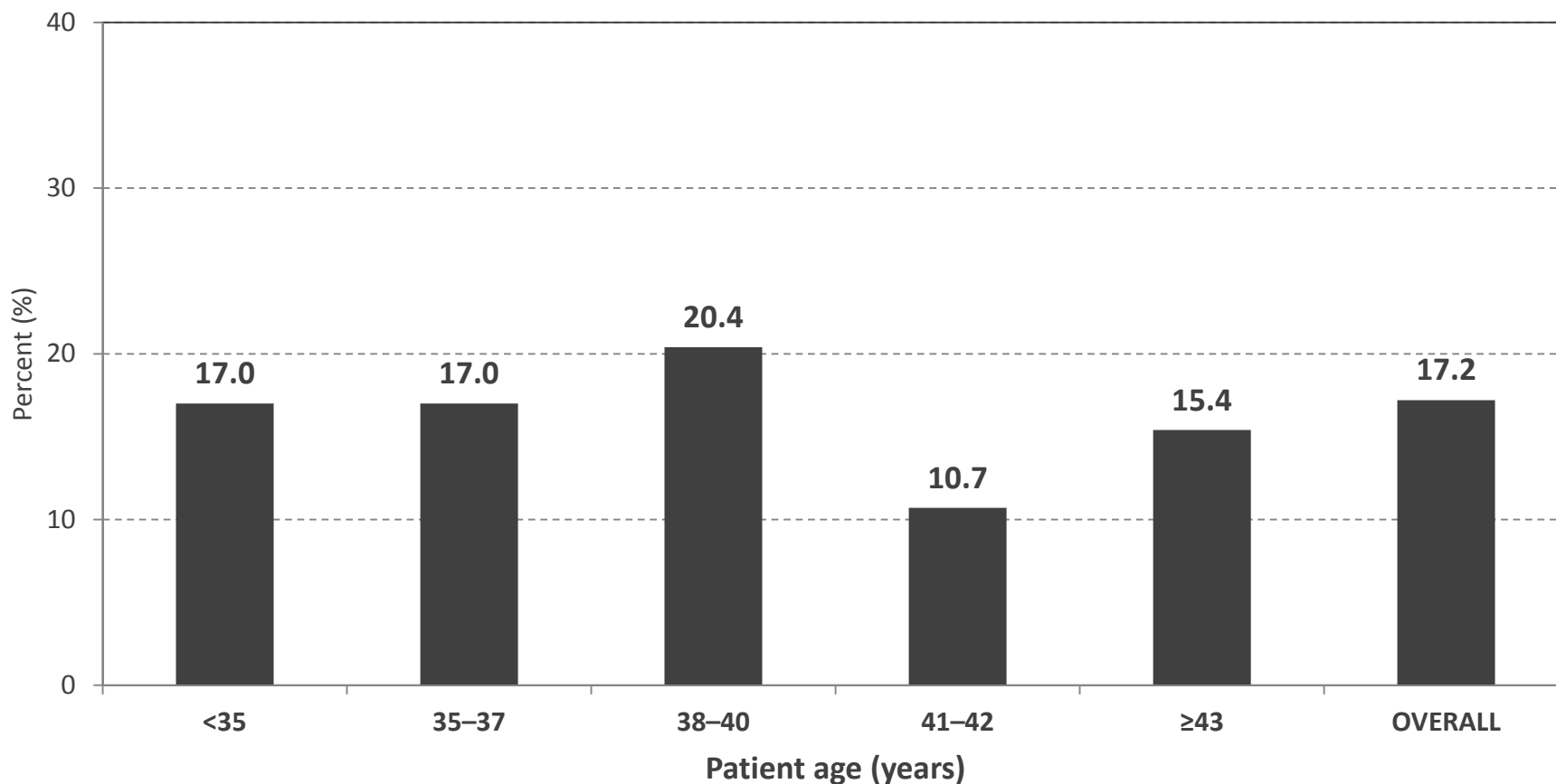


* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by patient age, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



Multiple pregnancies	338	155	129	23	6	651
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* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and number of embryos transferred, per ET cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



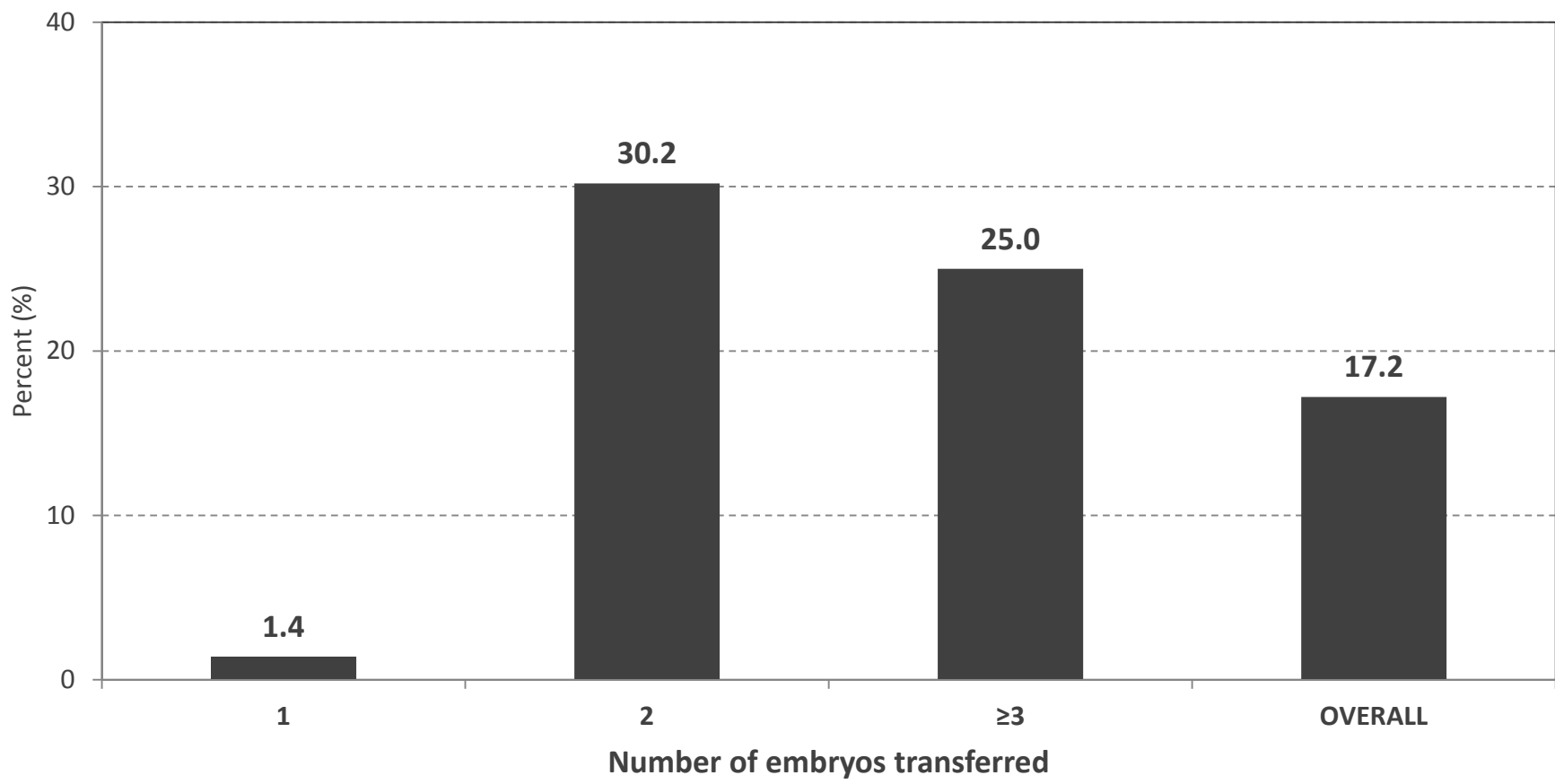
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by number of embryos transferred, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



Multiple pregnancies	23	553	75	651
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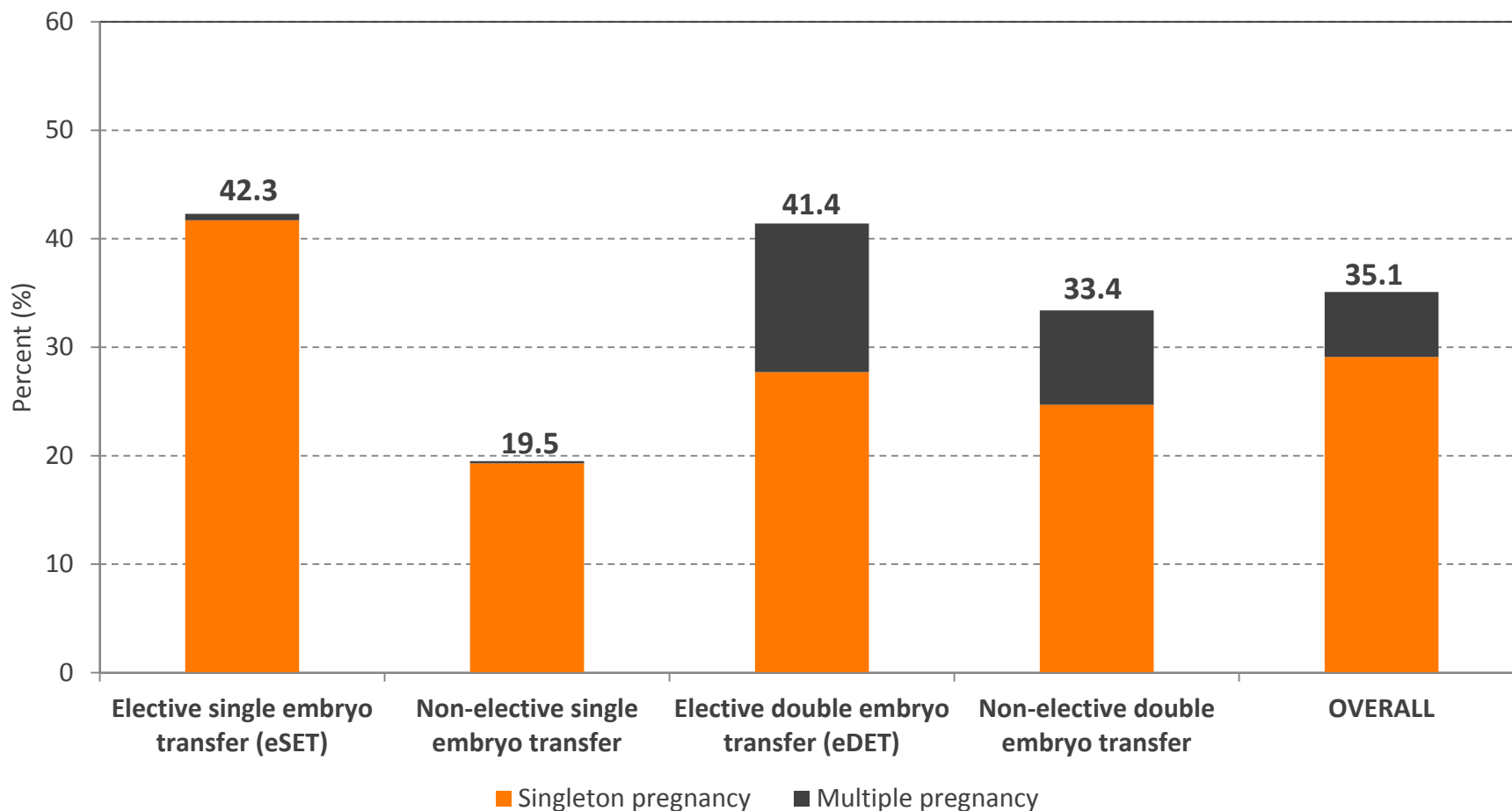
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and eSET/eDET, per ET cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



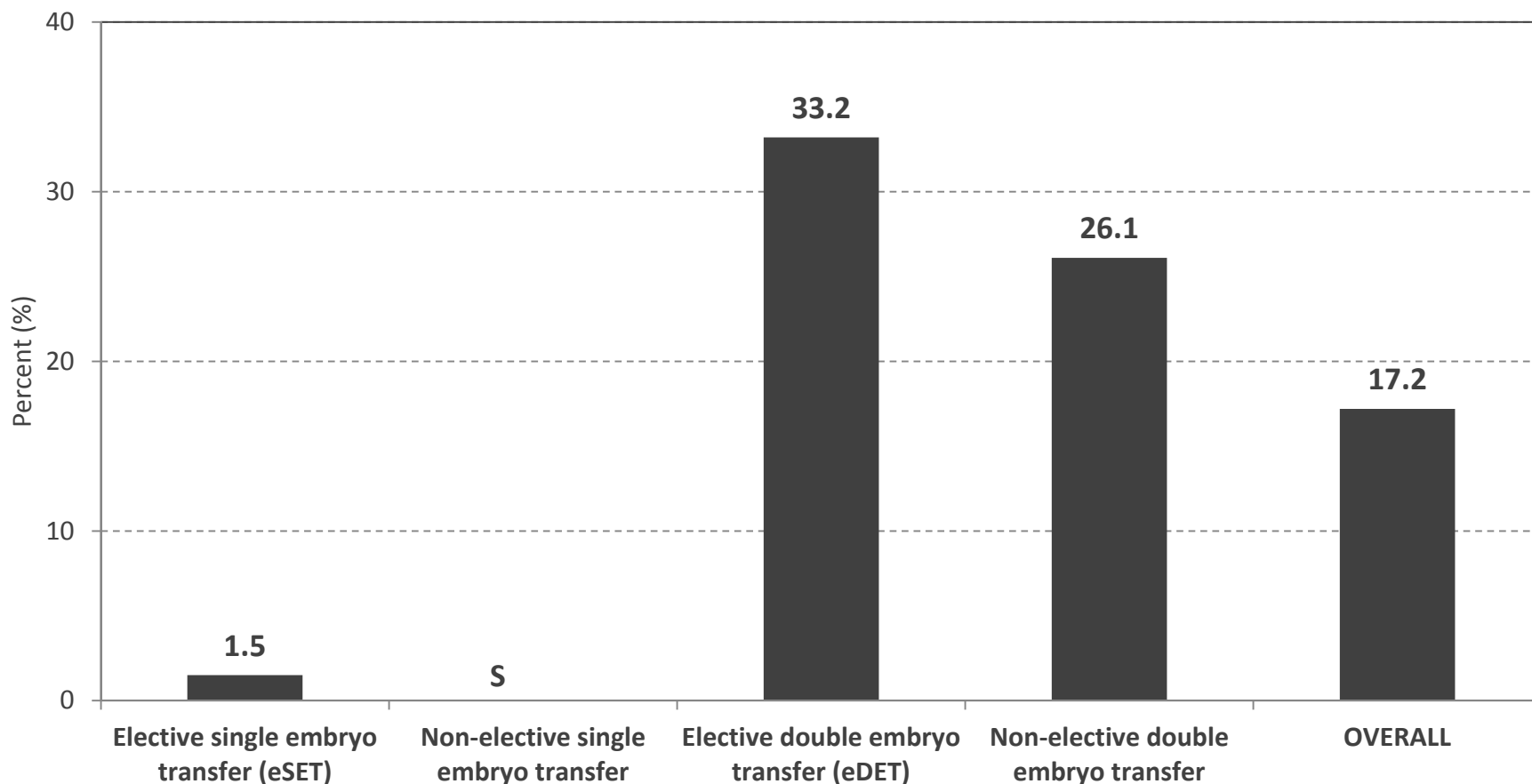
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by eSET/eDET, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



Multiple pregnancies	20	<6	352	201	651
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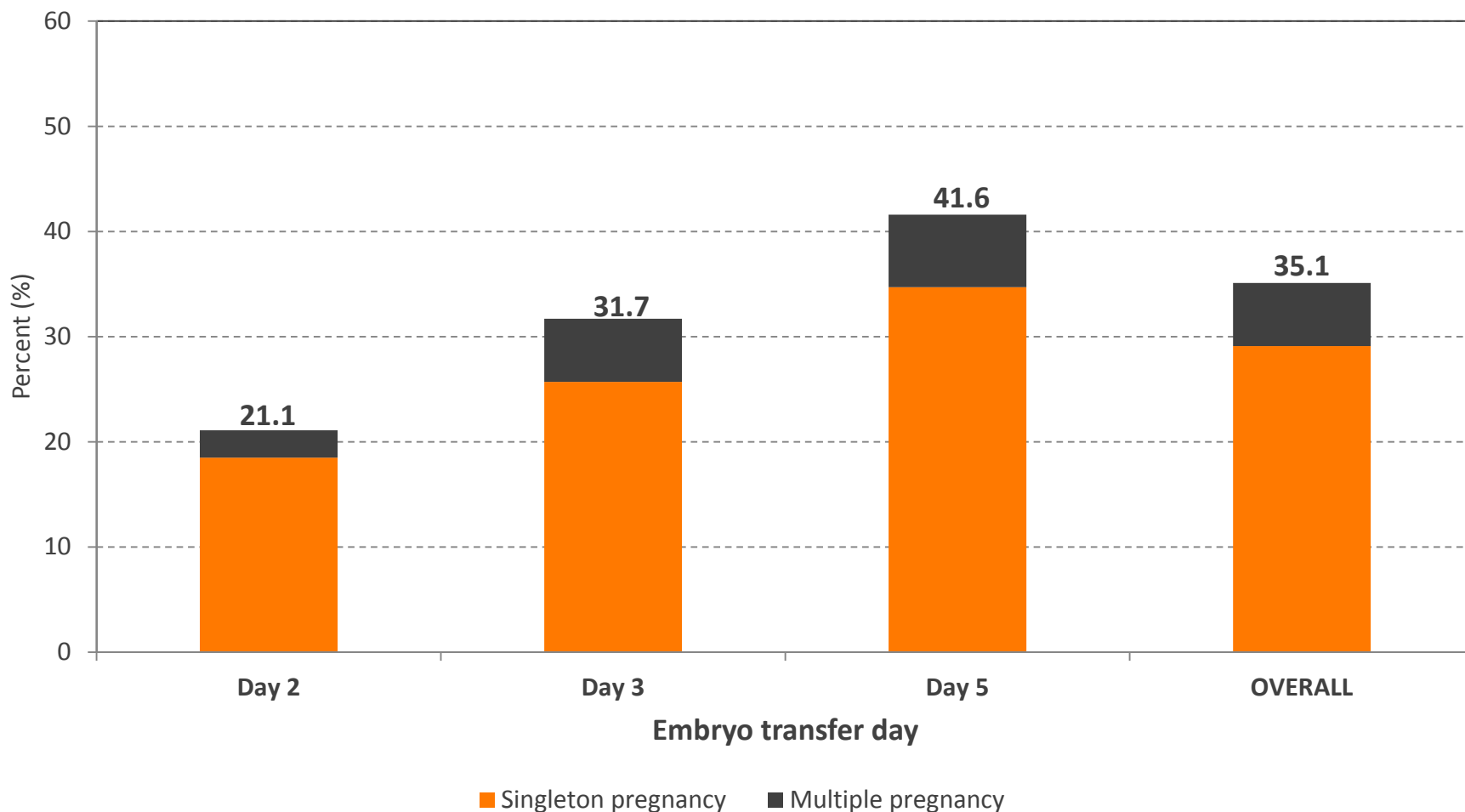
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and embryo transfer day, per ET cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

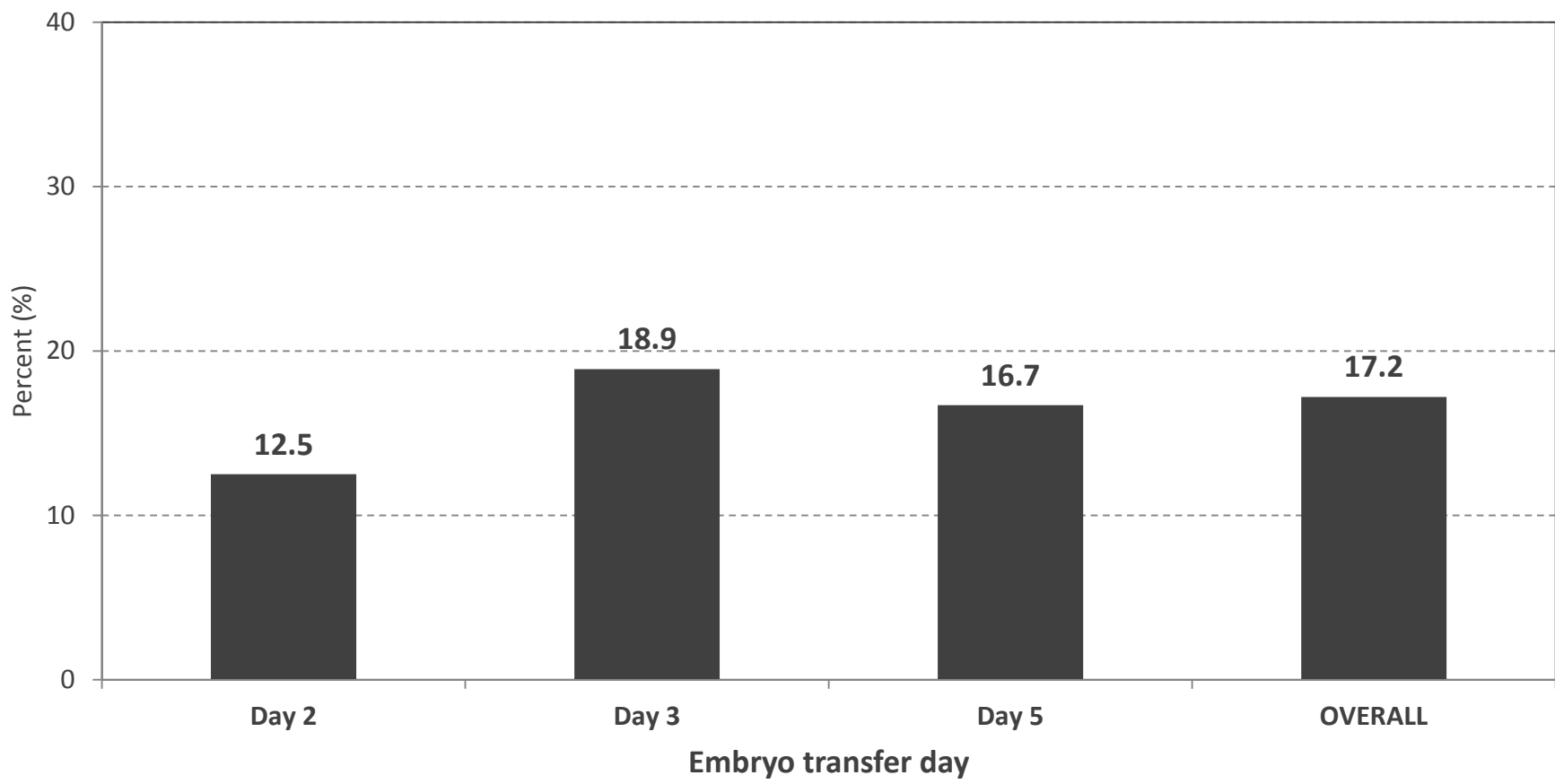


* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by embryo transfer day, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

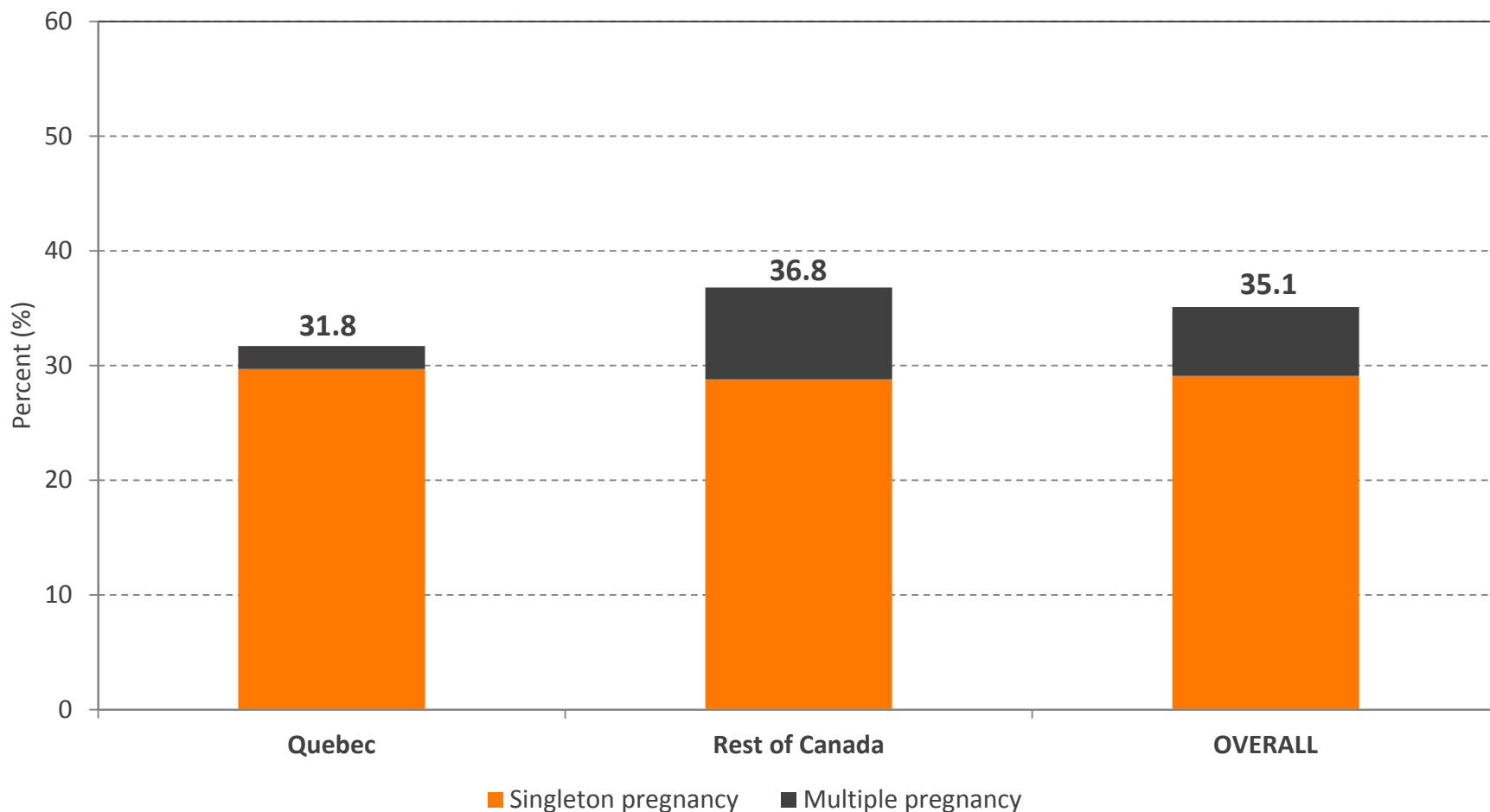


Multiple pregnancies	20	285	341	651
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* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound
 † Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and province, per ET cycle

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



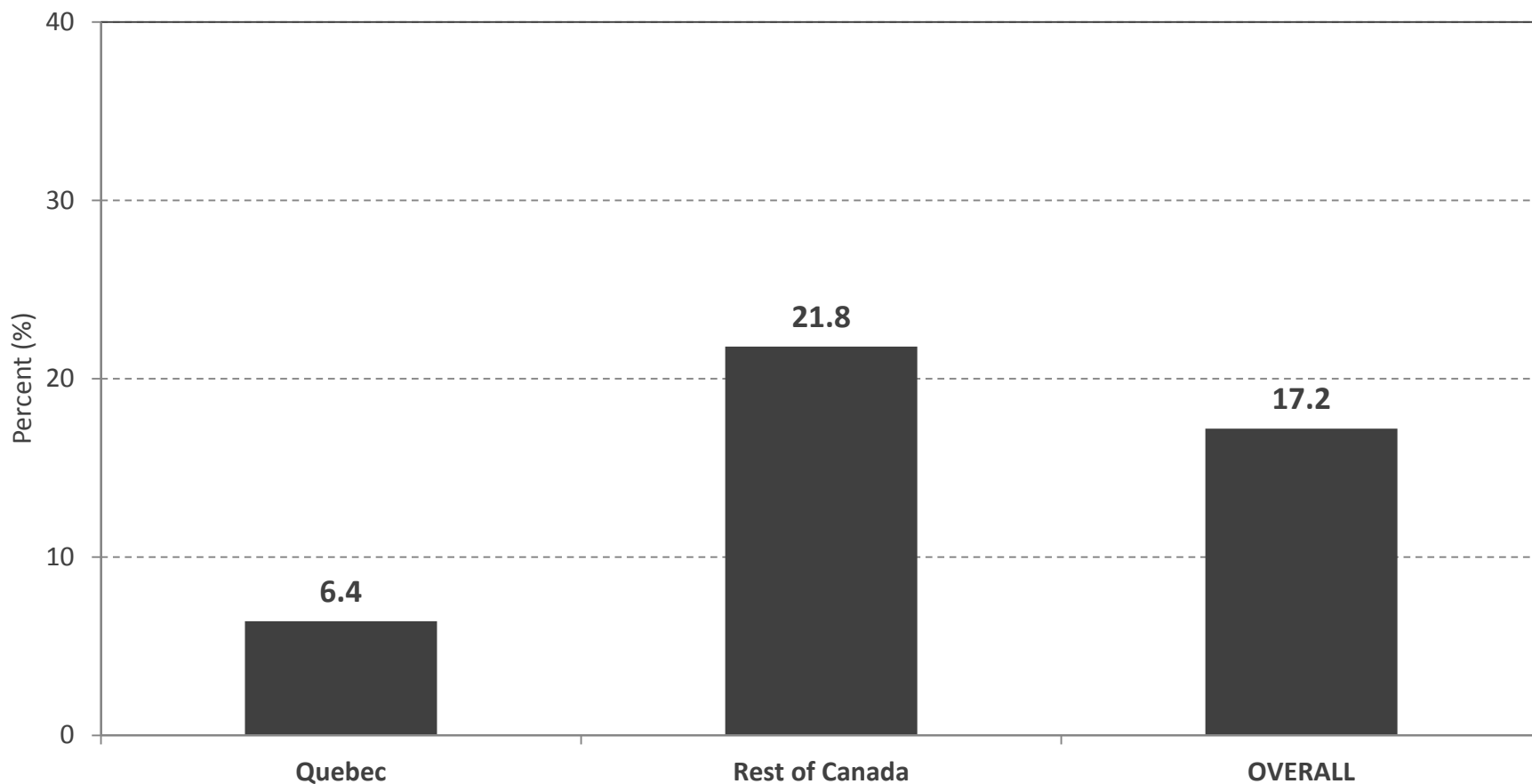
NOTE: One clinic in Quebec and one clinic in the rest of Canada were unable to provide data in time to be included in these results

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by province, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



Multiple pregnancies	72	579	651

NOTE: One clinic in Quebec and one clinic in the rest of Canada were unable to provide data in time to be included in these results

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Treatment outcomes

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

Treatment outcome	Number	% per CS	% per ET	% per CP	% per OCP
Clinical pregnancy (CP)*	4,098	27.5	38.1		
Ongoing clinical pregnancy (OCP)†	3,781	25.3	35.1	92.3	
Singleton‡	3,130	21.0	29.1	76.4	82.8
Multiple‡	651	4.3	6.0	15.9	17.2
Multiple pregnancy‡	651	4.3	6.0	15.9	17.2
Twins	624	95.9% of multiple pregnancies were twin gestations			
Triplet	27				
Quadruplet or higher	0				

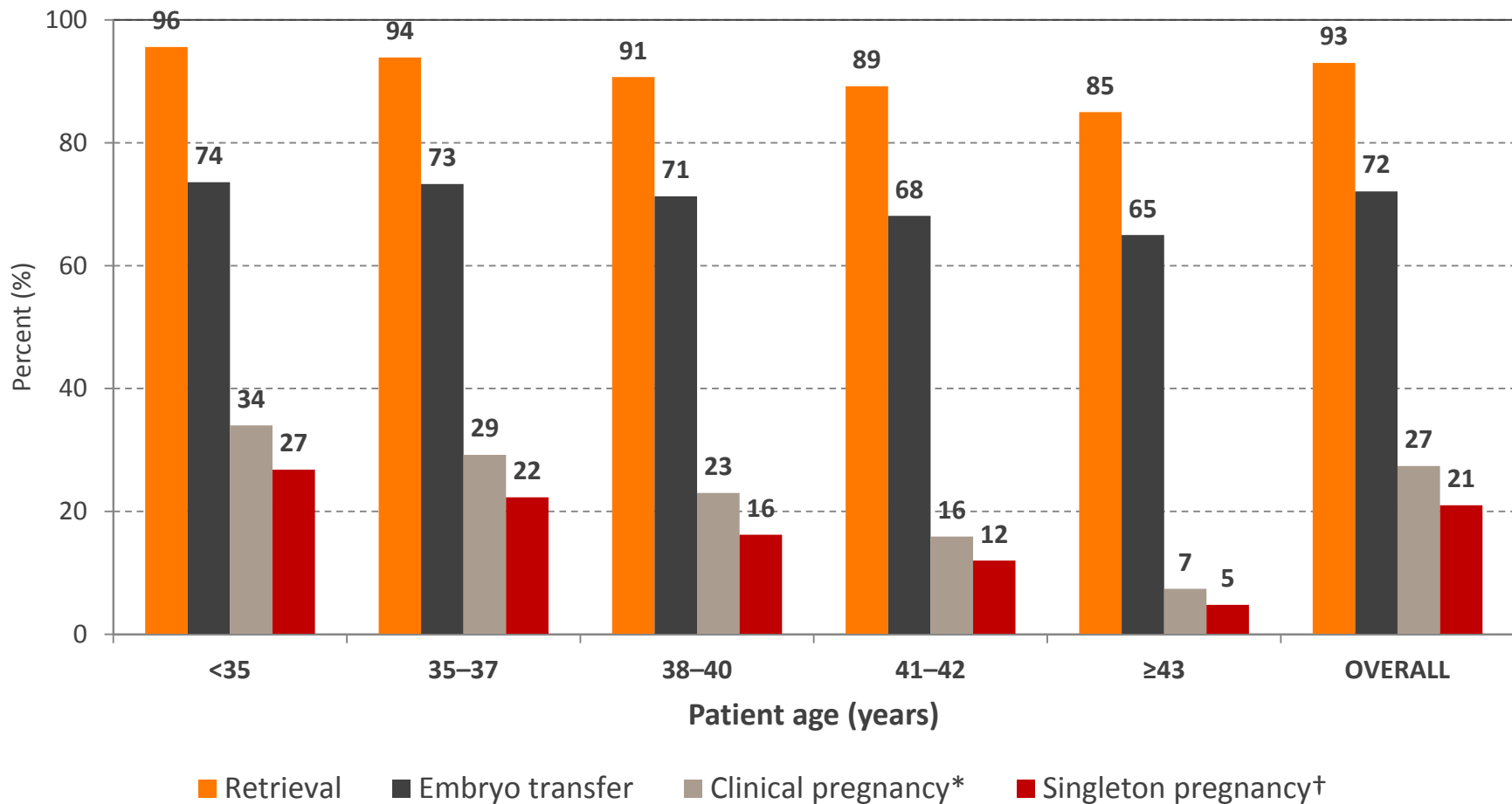
* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

‡ Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Oocyte retrieval, embryo transfer, clinical pregnancy and singleton pregnancy by patient age, per CS

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013



* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Singleton pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Clinical pregnancy, implantation rate, and singleton pregnancy by embryo transfer characteristics

ART cycles using fresh IVF – own oocytes, 2013

Characteristic	Number of ET cycles	Clinical pregnancy, per ET cycle*	Implantation rate†	Singleton pregnancy, per ET cycle‡
Number of embryos transferred				
1	4,742	36.8	37.2	34.3
2	4,866	41.0	27.3	26.2
≥3	1,148	30.8	12.7	19.6
Embryo transfer day				
2	759	23.5	15.2	18.4
3	4,745	34.6	22.1	25.7
5	4,917	44.8	35.5	34.7

* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

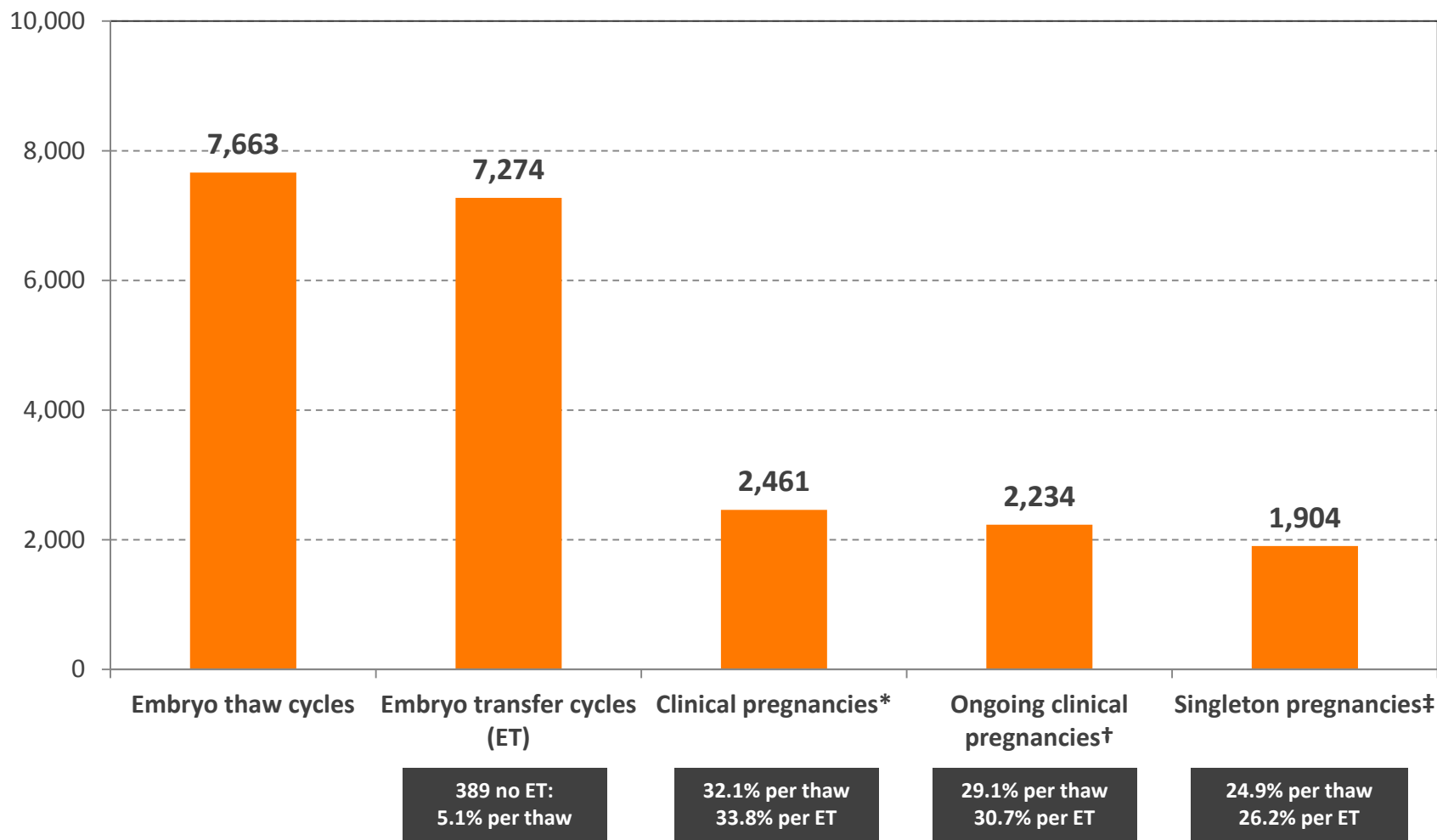
‡ Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; singleton pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes

TREATMENT CYCLES FOR 2013

Stage of treatment and treatment outcomes

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



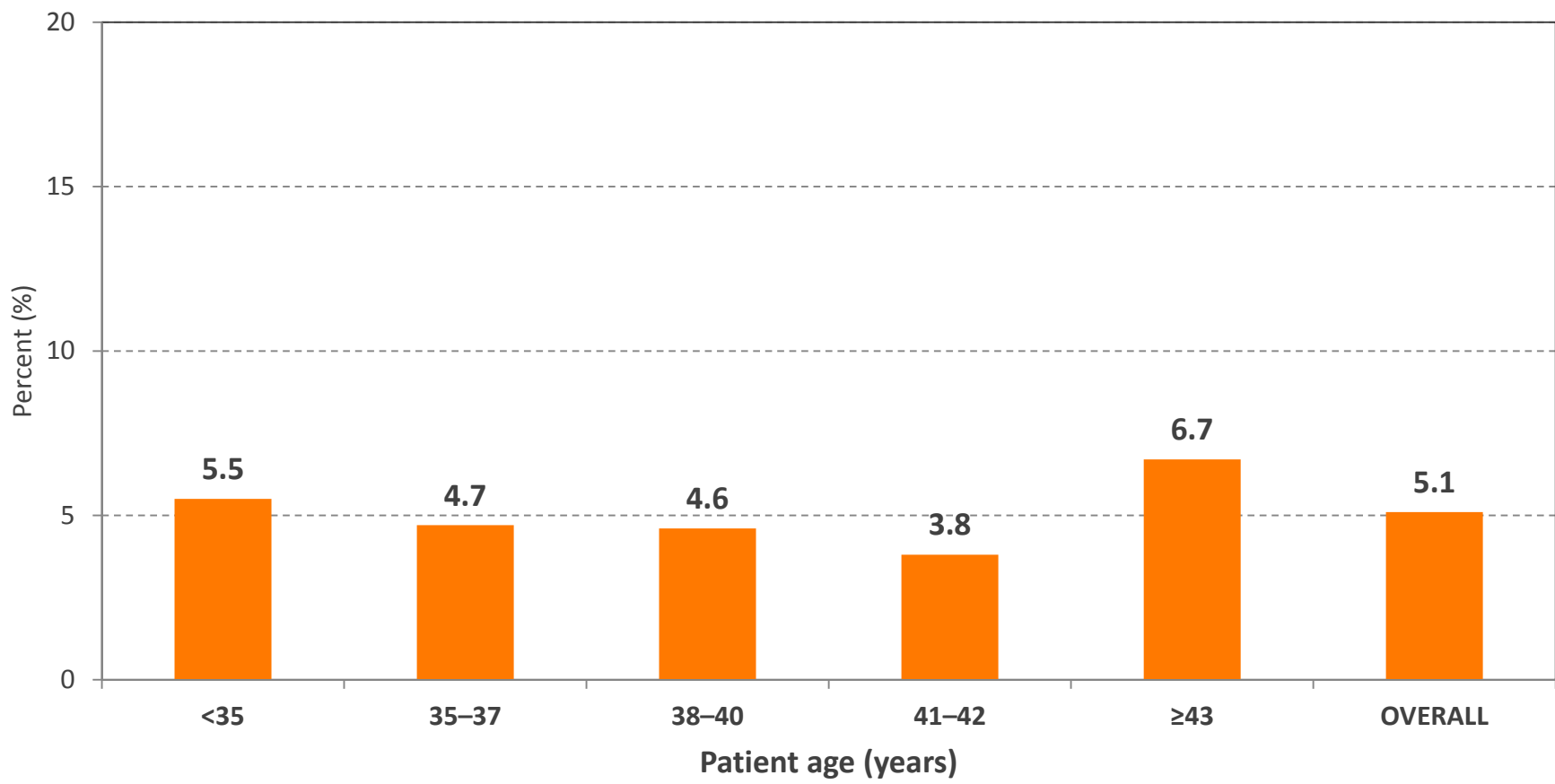
* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

‡ Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Percentage of no embryo transfer by patient age, per embryo thaw cycle

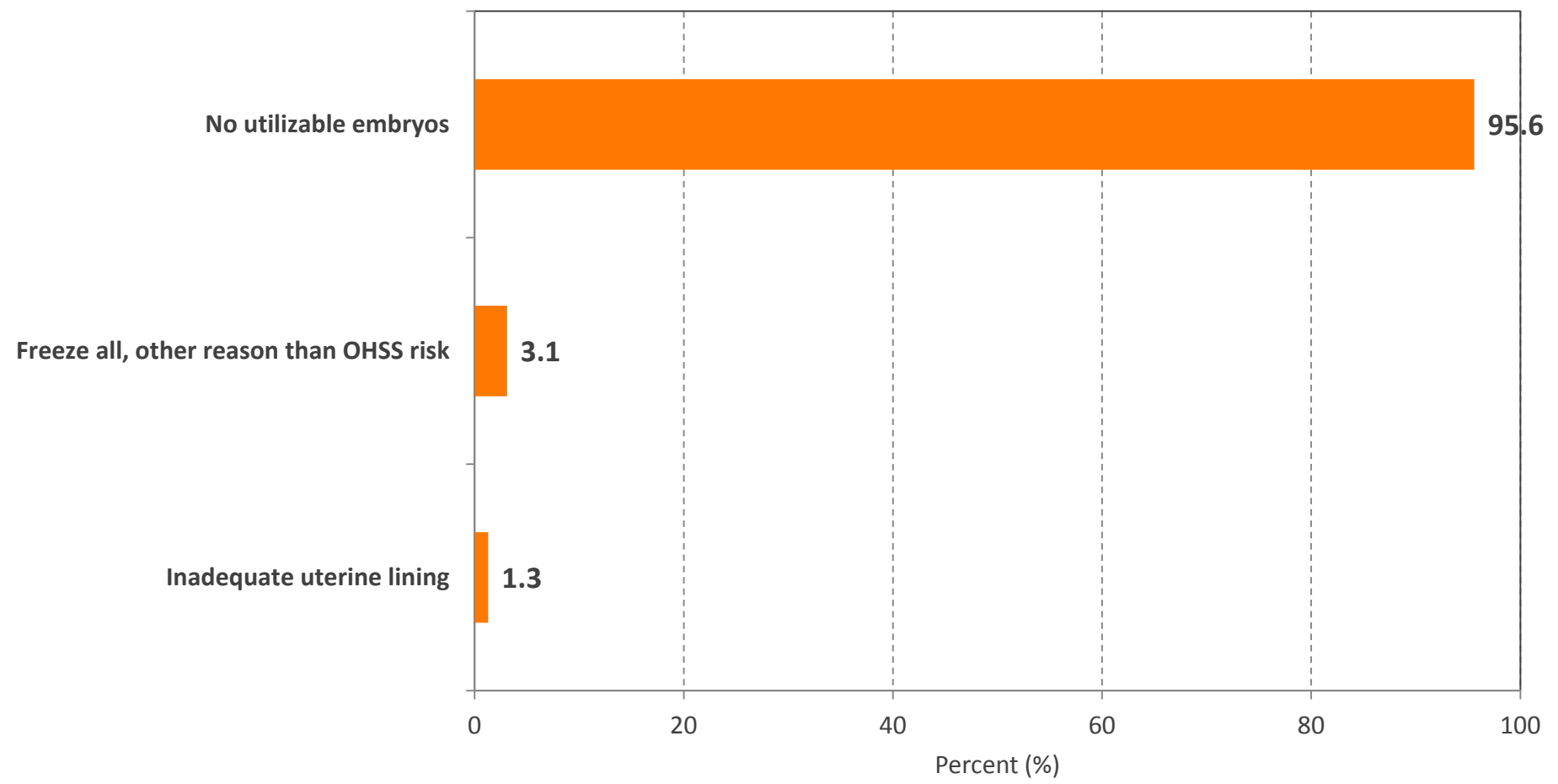
ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



Number with no ET	199	91	62	19	16	389

Reasons for no embryo transfer, per embryo thaw cycle with no embryo transfer

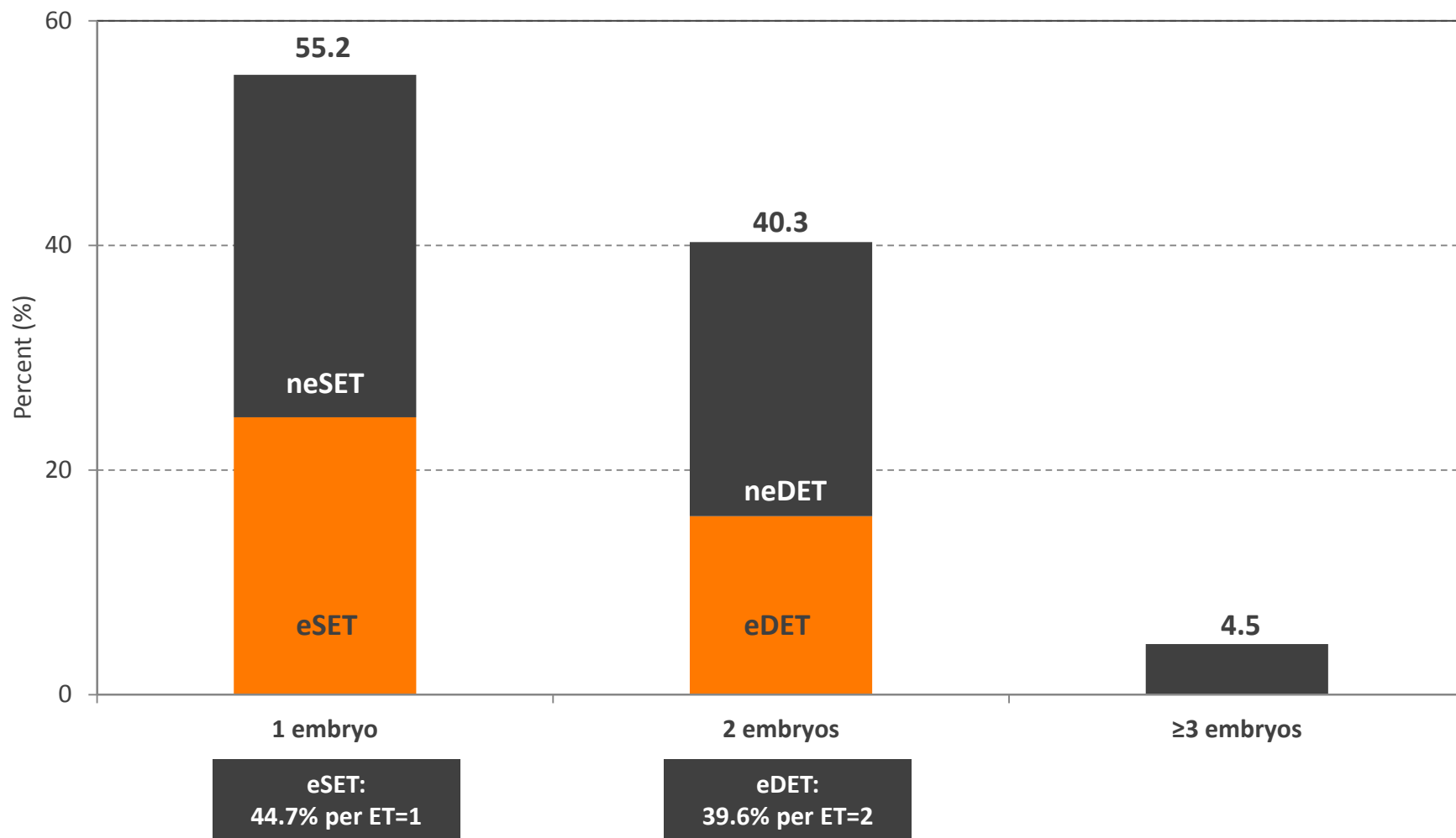
ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



* Categories are mutually exclusive

Number of embryos transferred, per ET cycle

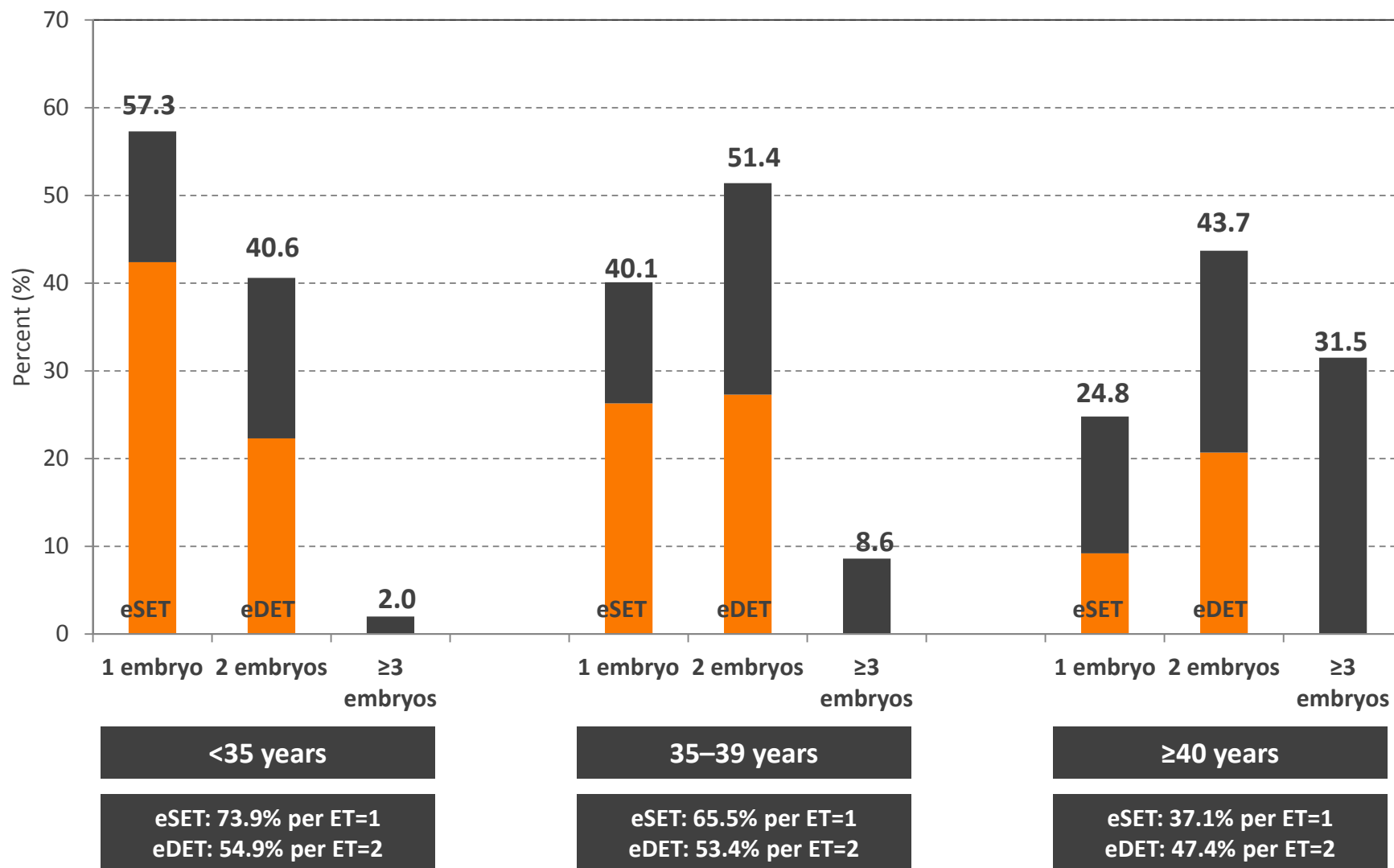
ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



* Elective single (eSET) and double (eDET) embryo transfer were defined as the transfer of one embryo (eSET) or two embryos (eDET), selected from a larger cohort of available embryos

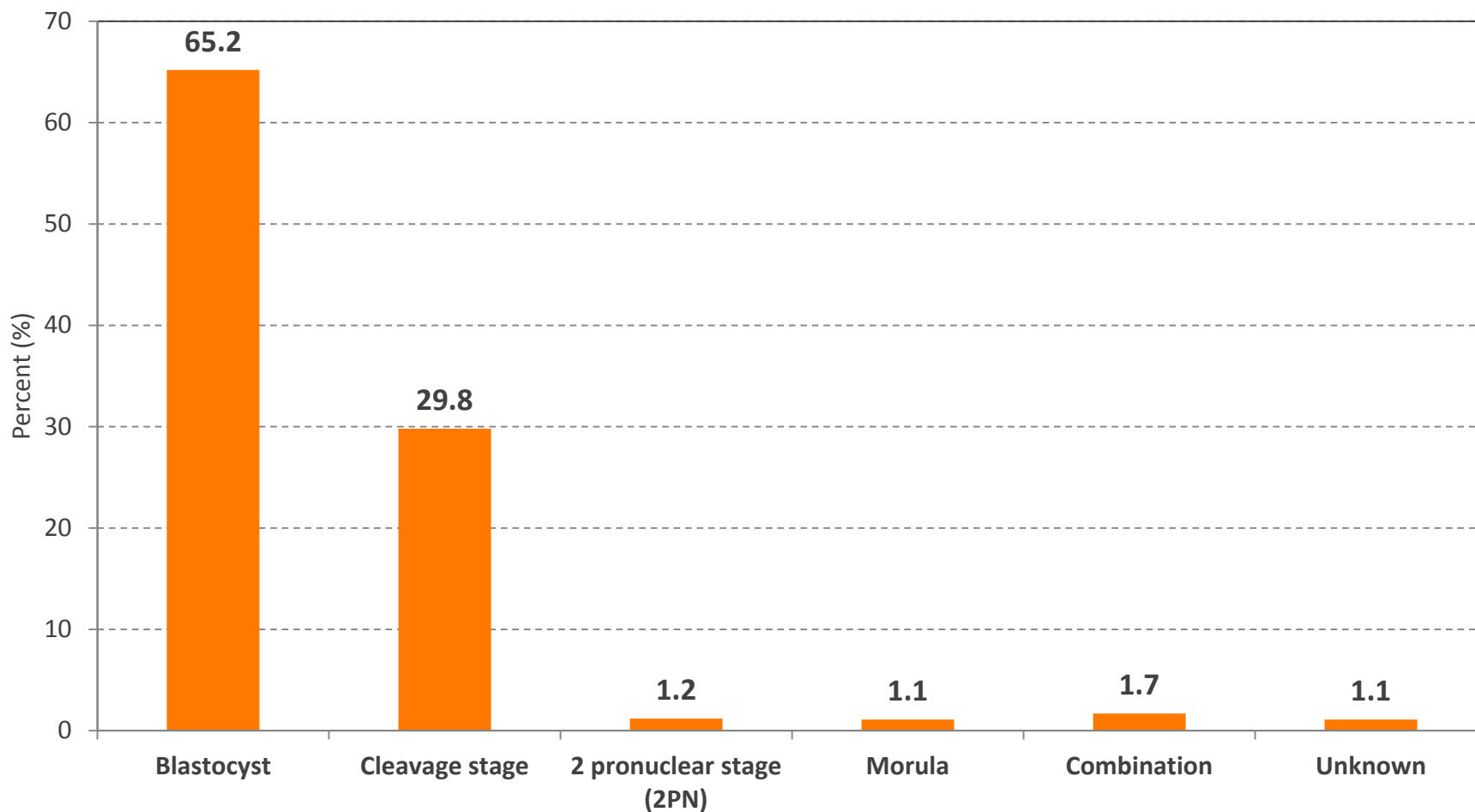
Number of embryos transferred by patient age, per ET cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



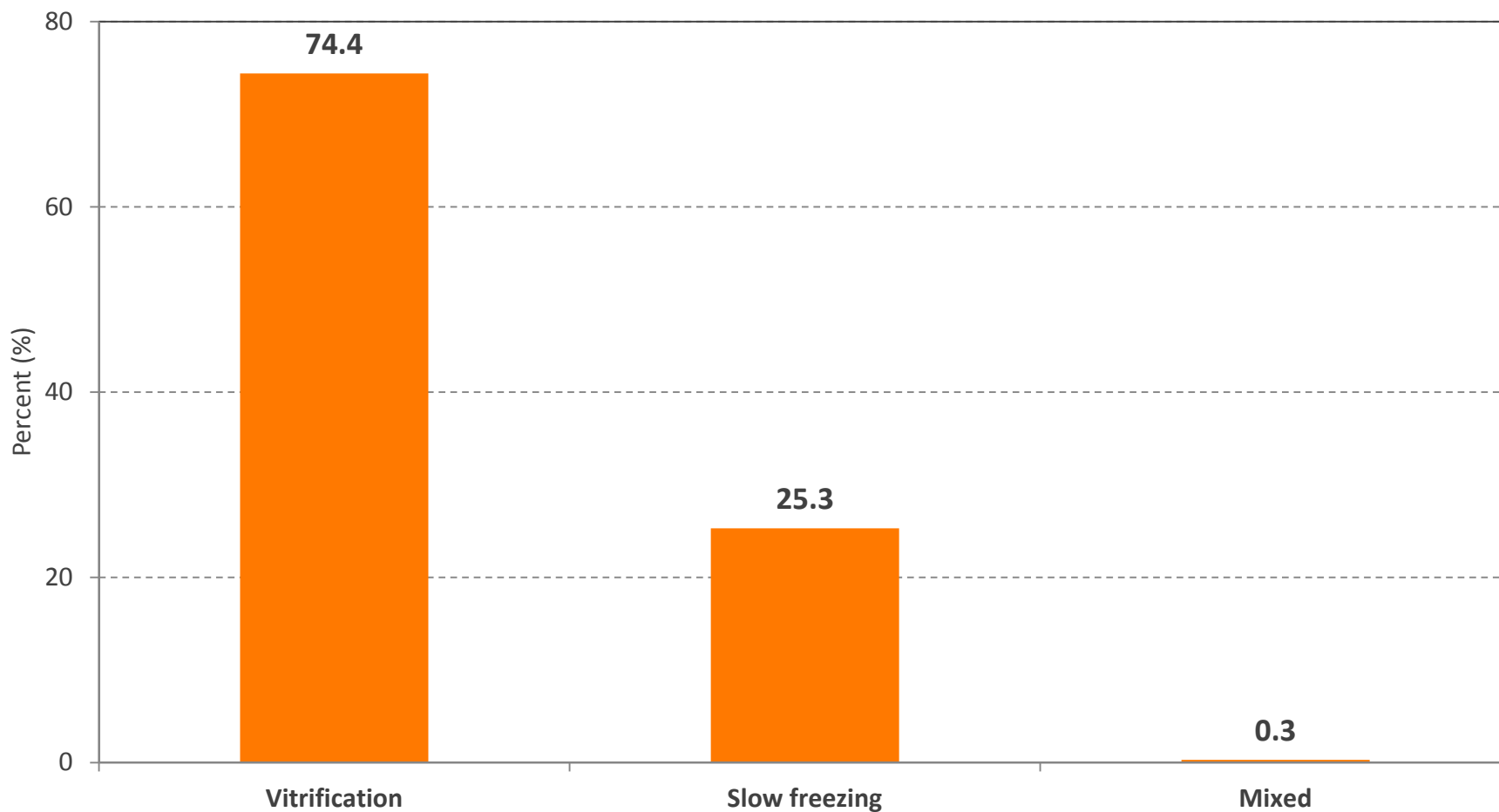
Stage of embryo at time of freezing, per embryo thaw cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



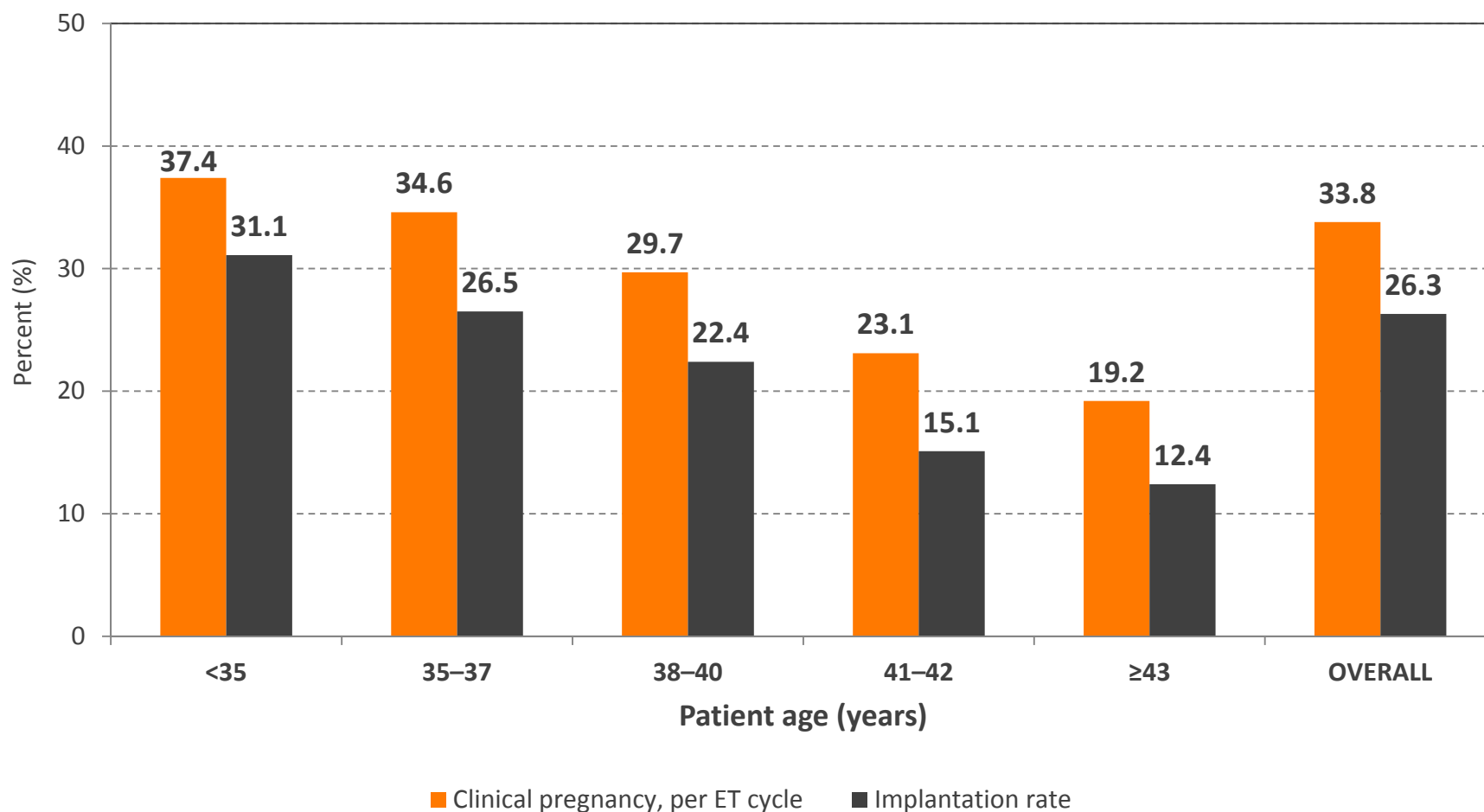
Method of embryo cryopreservation, per embryo thaw cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



Clinical pregnancy and implantation rate by patient age

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013

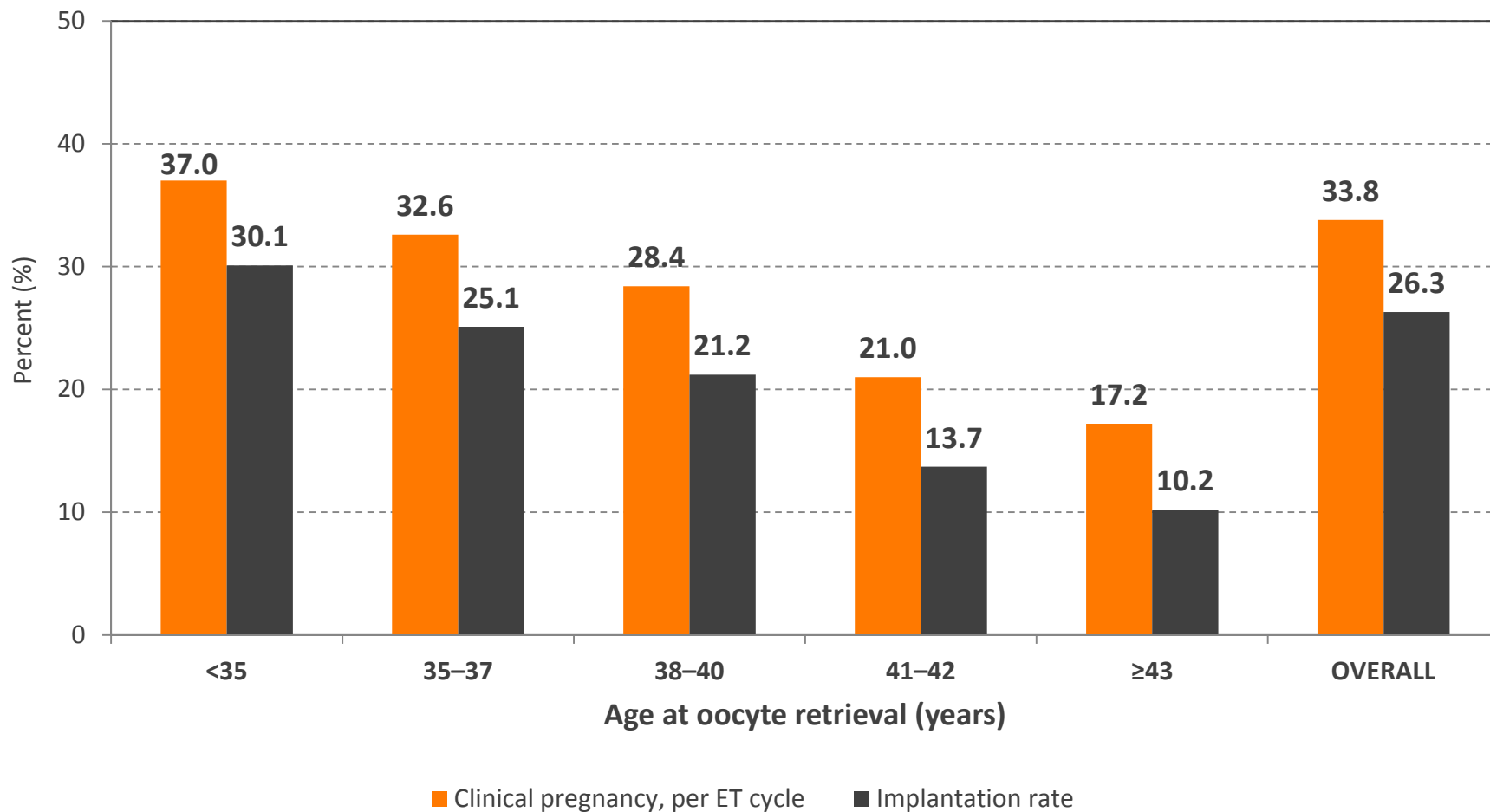


* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Clinical pregnancy and implantation rate by age at time of oocyte retrieval

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013

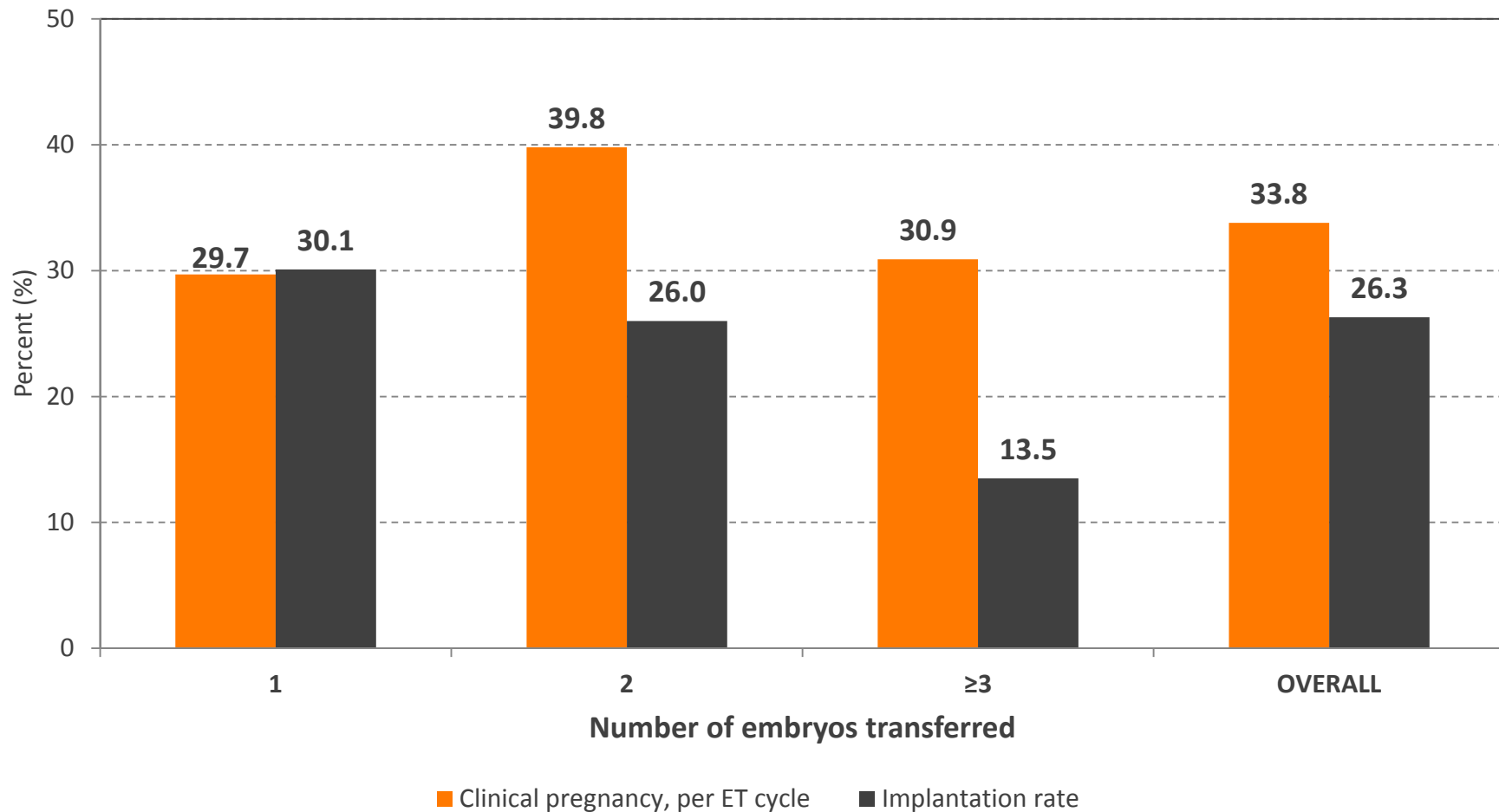


* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Clinical pregnancy and implantation rate by number of embryos transferred

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013

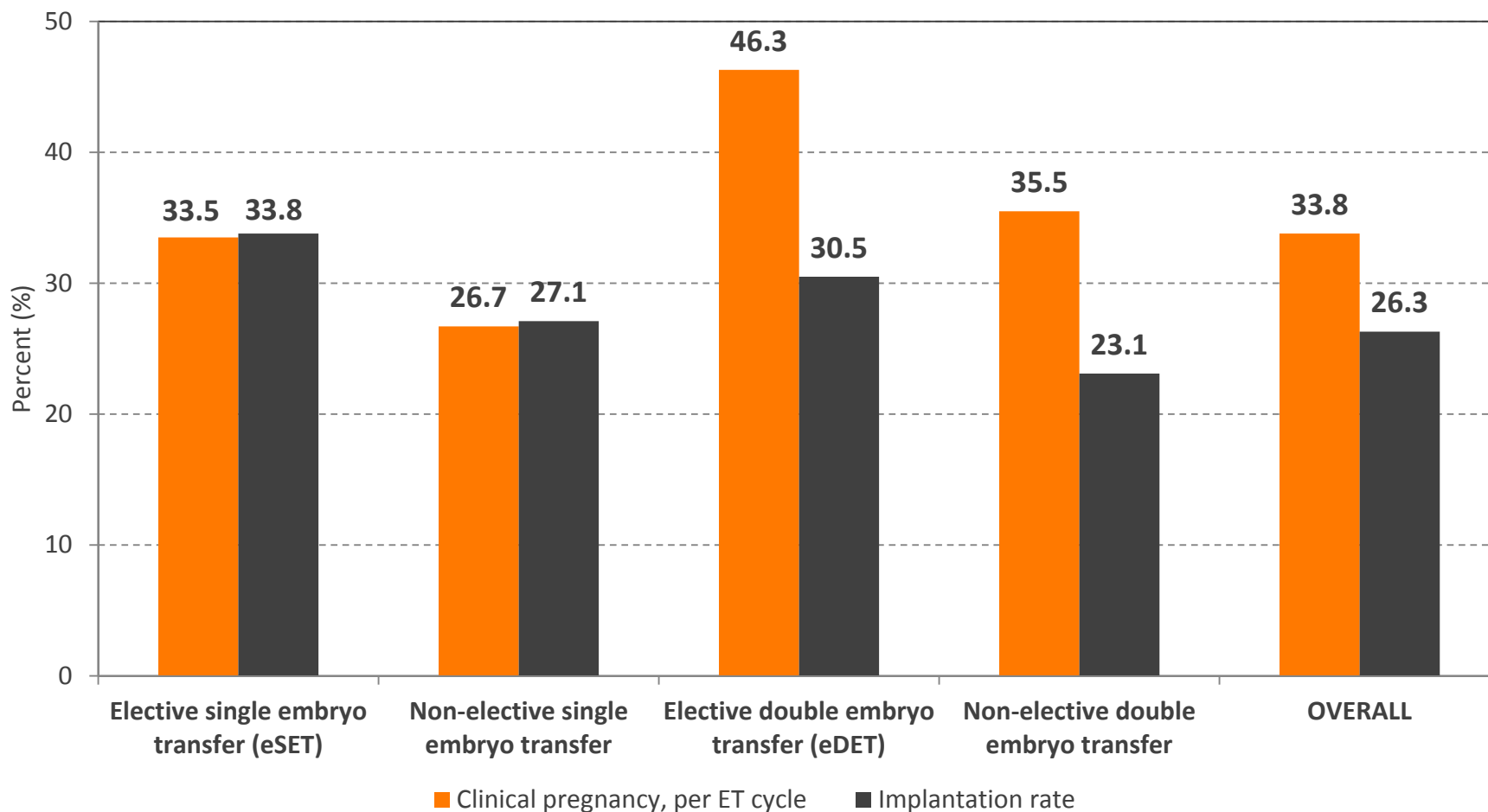


* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Clinical pregnancy and implantation rate by eSET/eDET

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



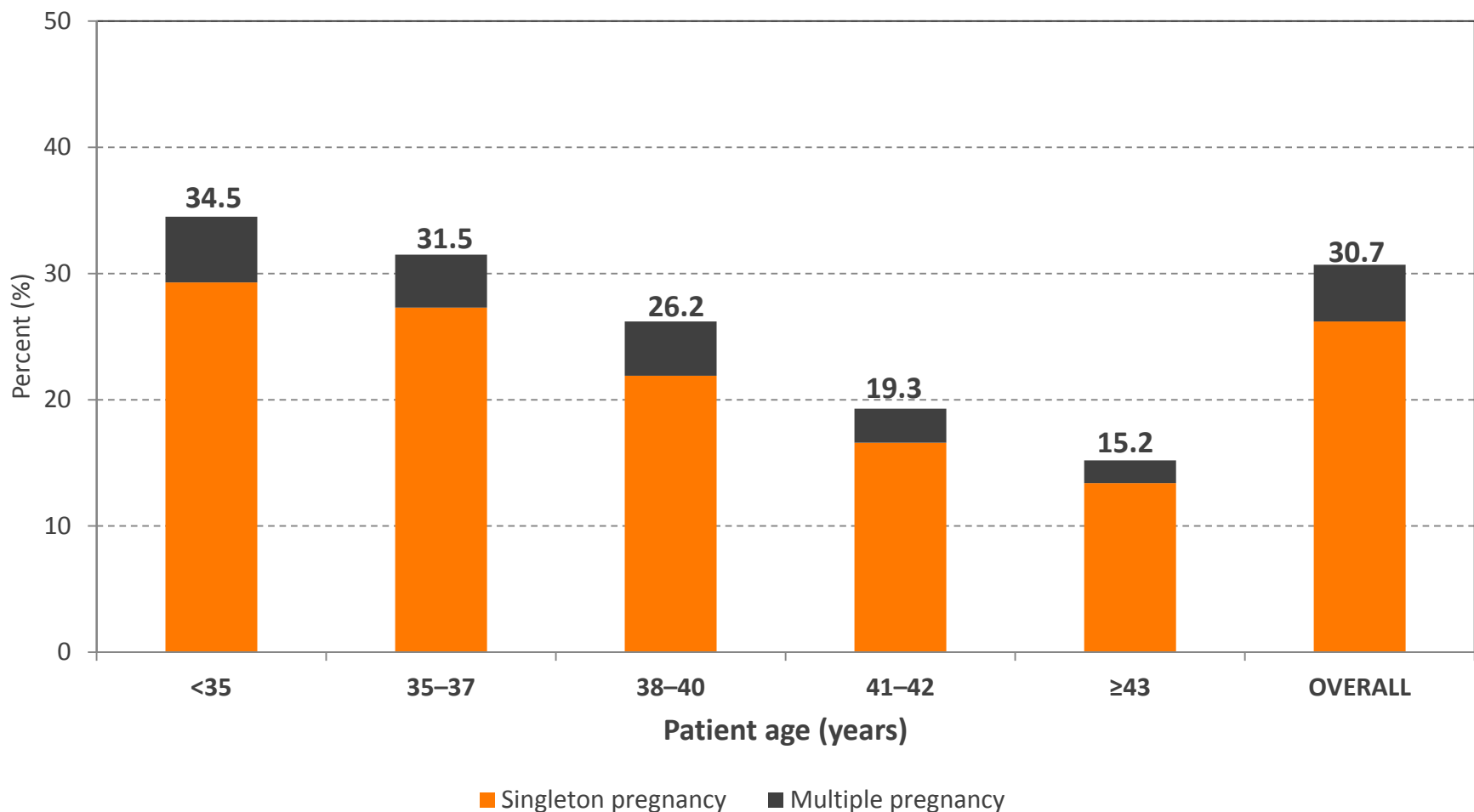
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and patient age, per ET cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013

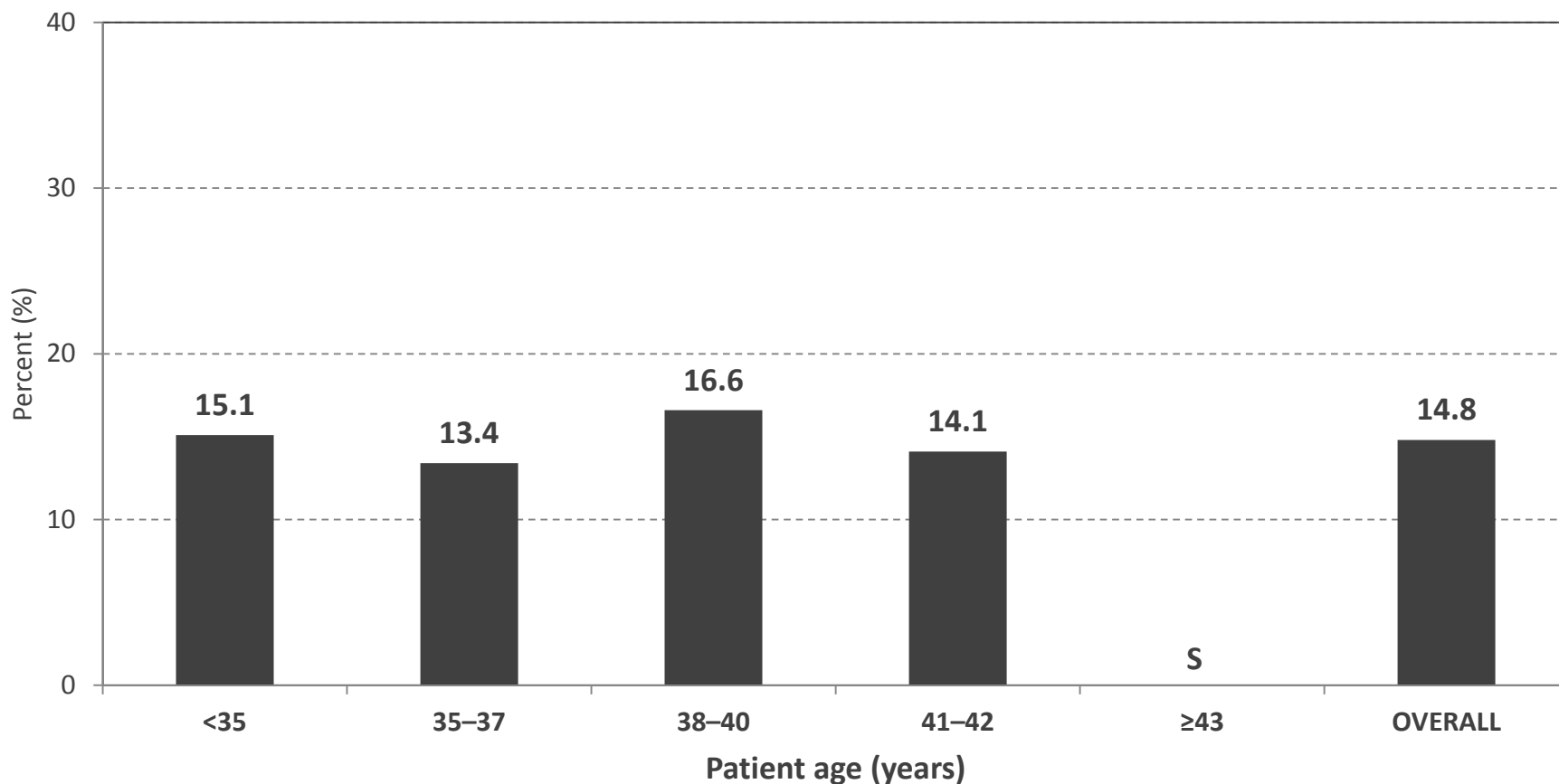


* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by patient age, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



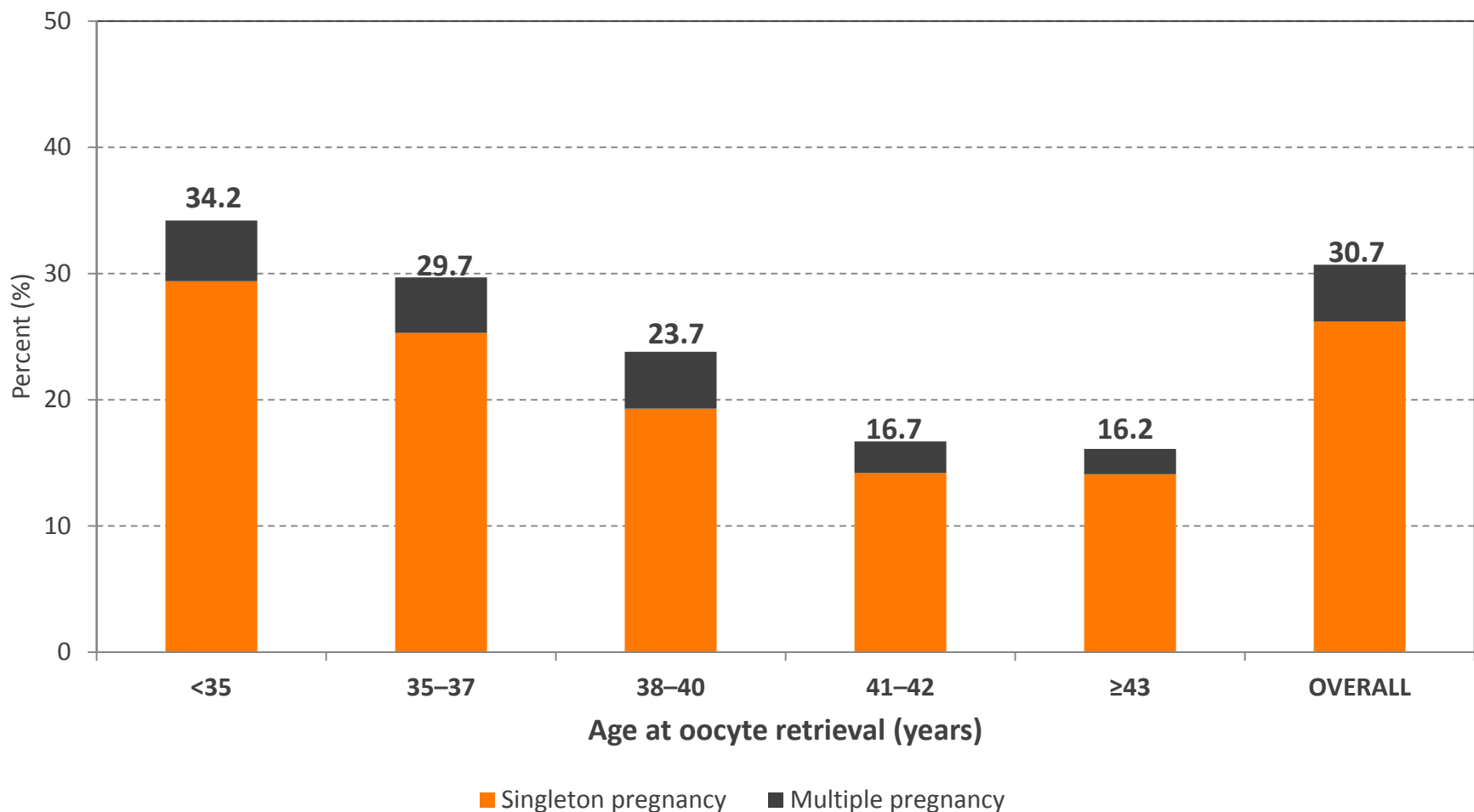
Multiple pregnancies	179	78	56	13	<6	330
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* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and age at time of oocyte retrieval, per ET cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013

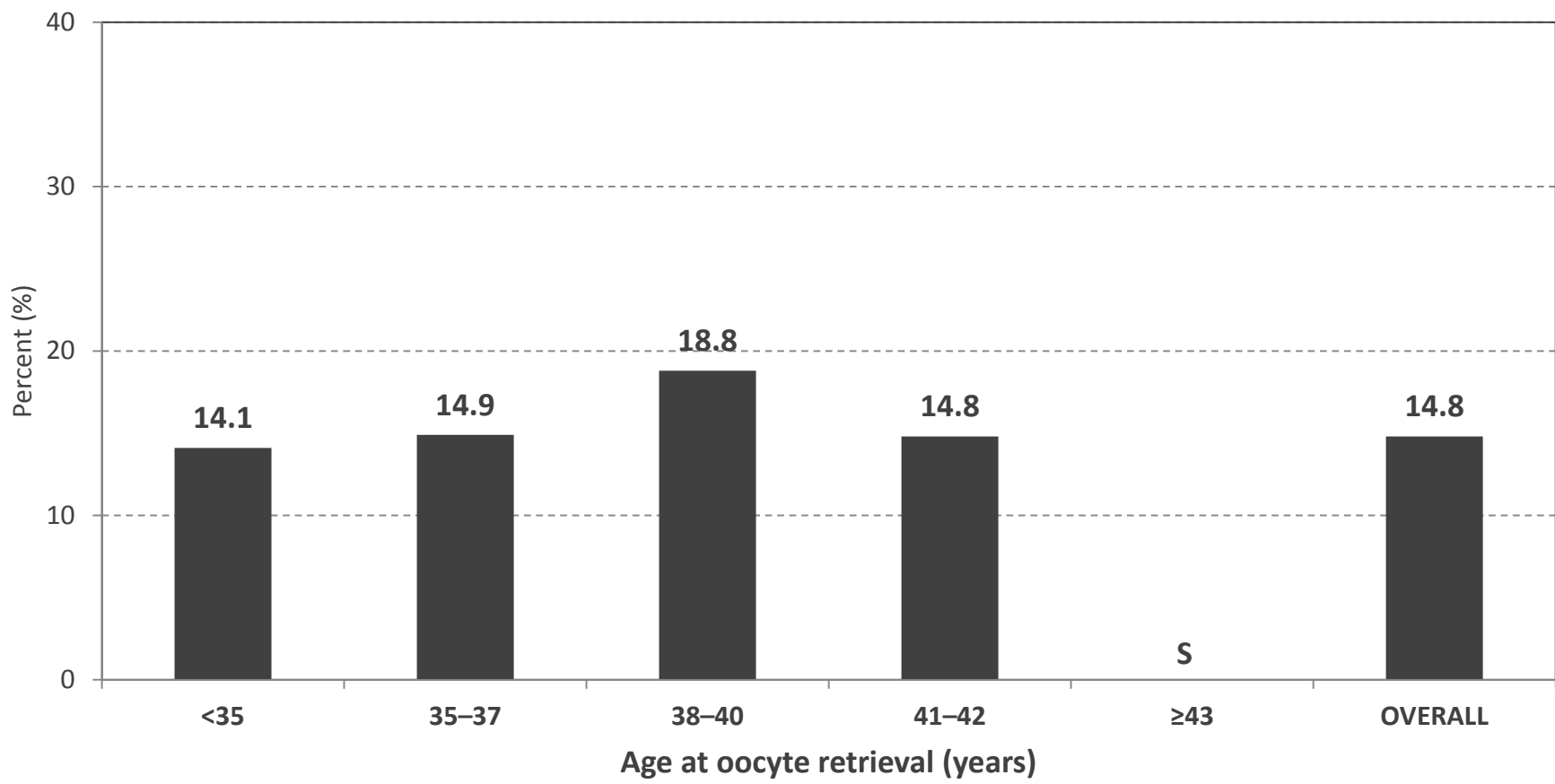


* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by age at time of oocyte retrieval, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013

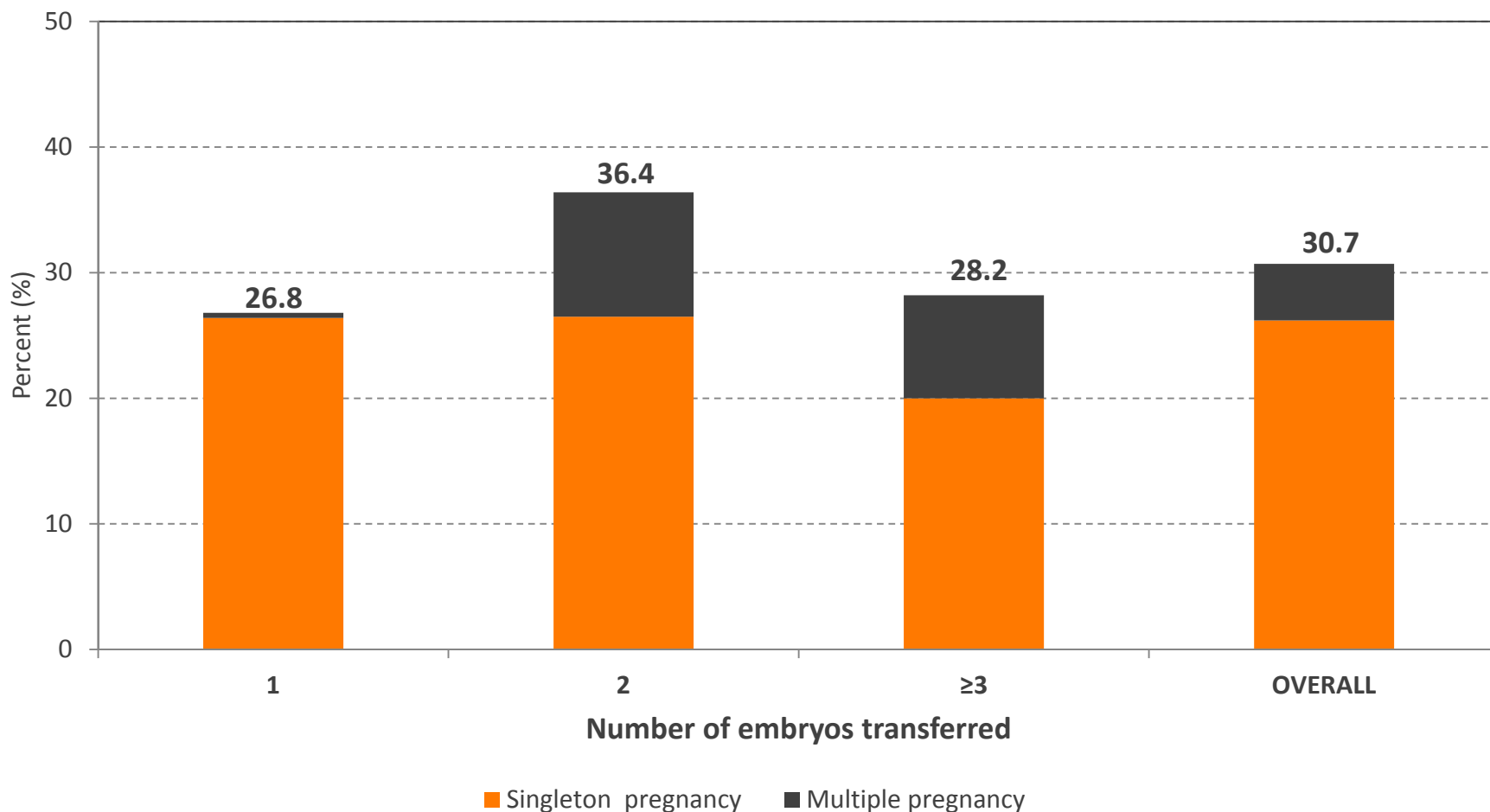


Multiple pregnancies	201	74	45	8	<6	330
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* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound
 † Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and number of embryos transferred, per ET cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



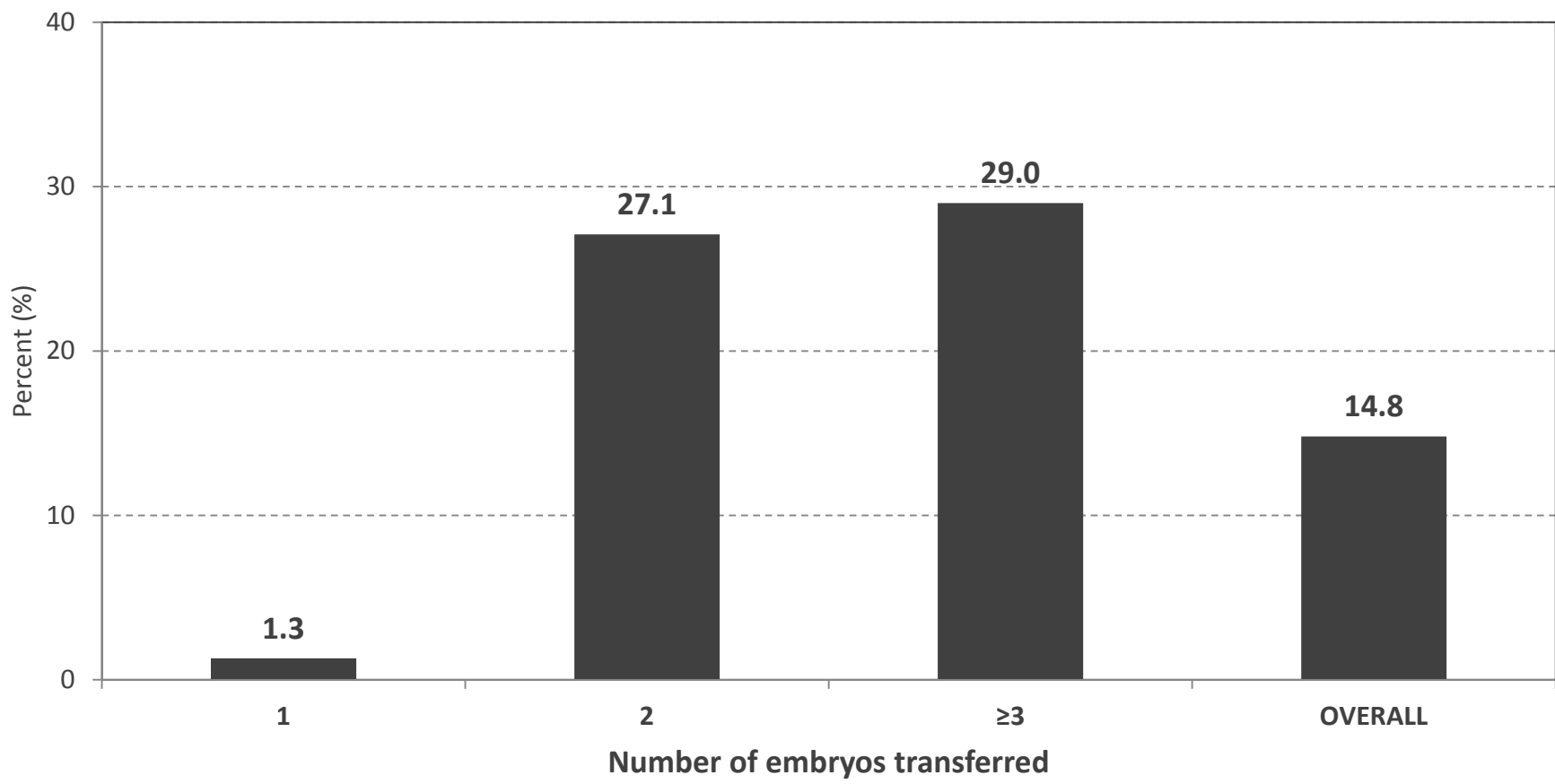
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

** Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound*

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by number of embryos transferred, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



Multiple pregnancies	14	289	27	330
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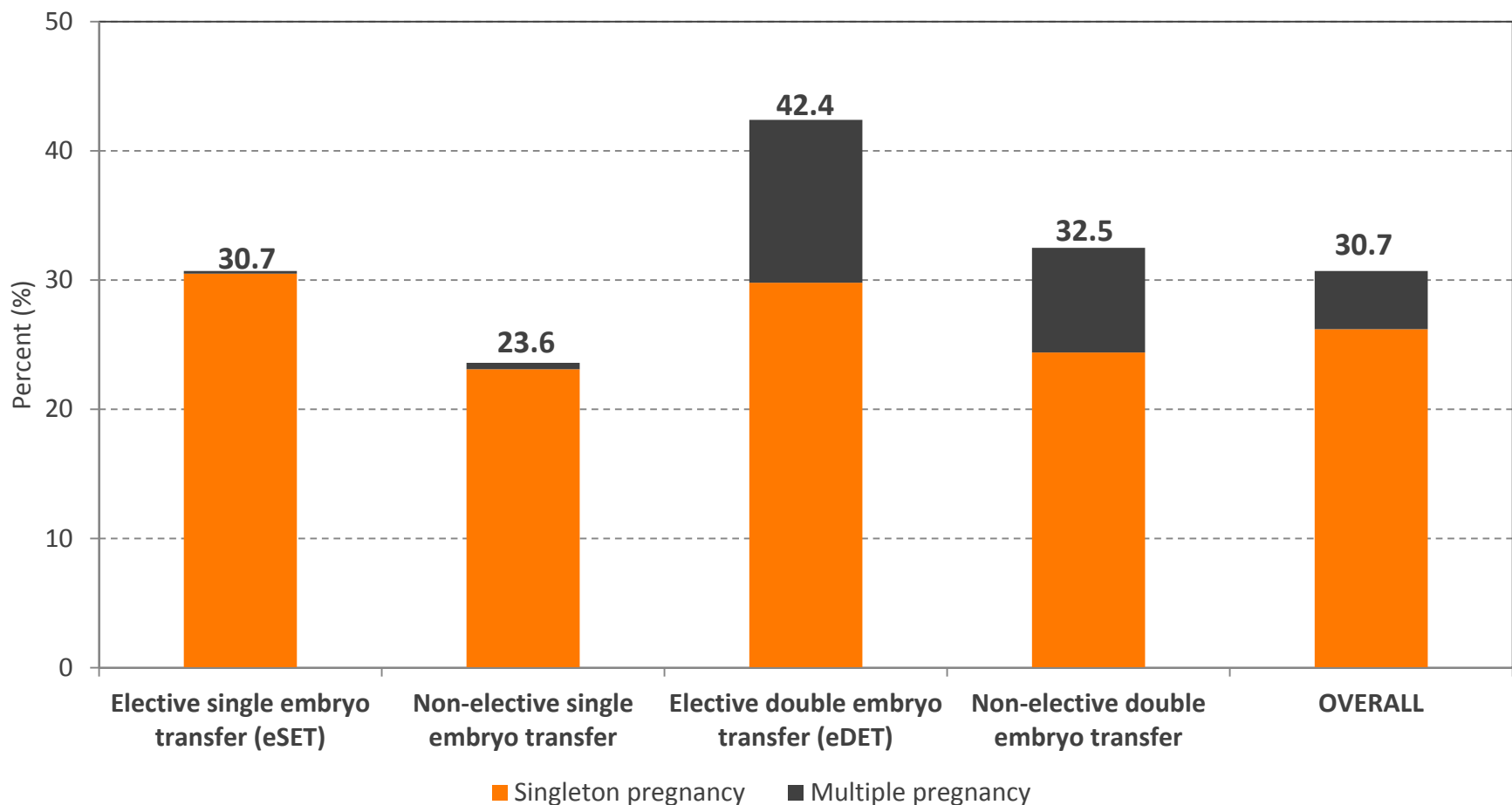
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

** Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound*

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and eSET/eDET, per ET cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



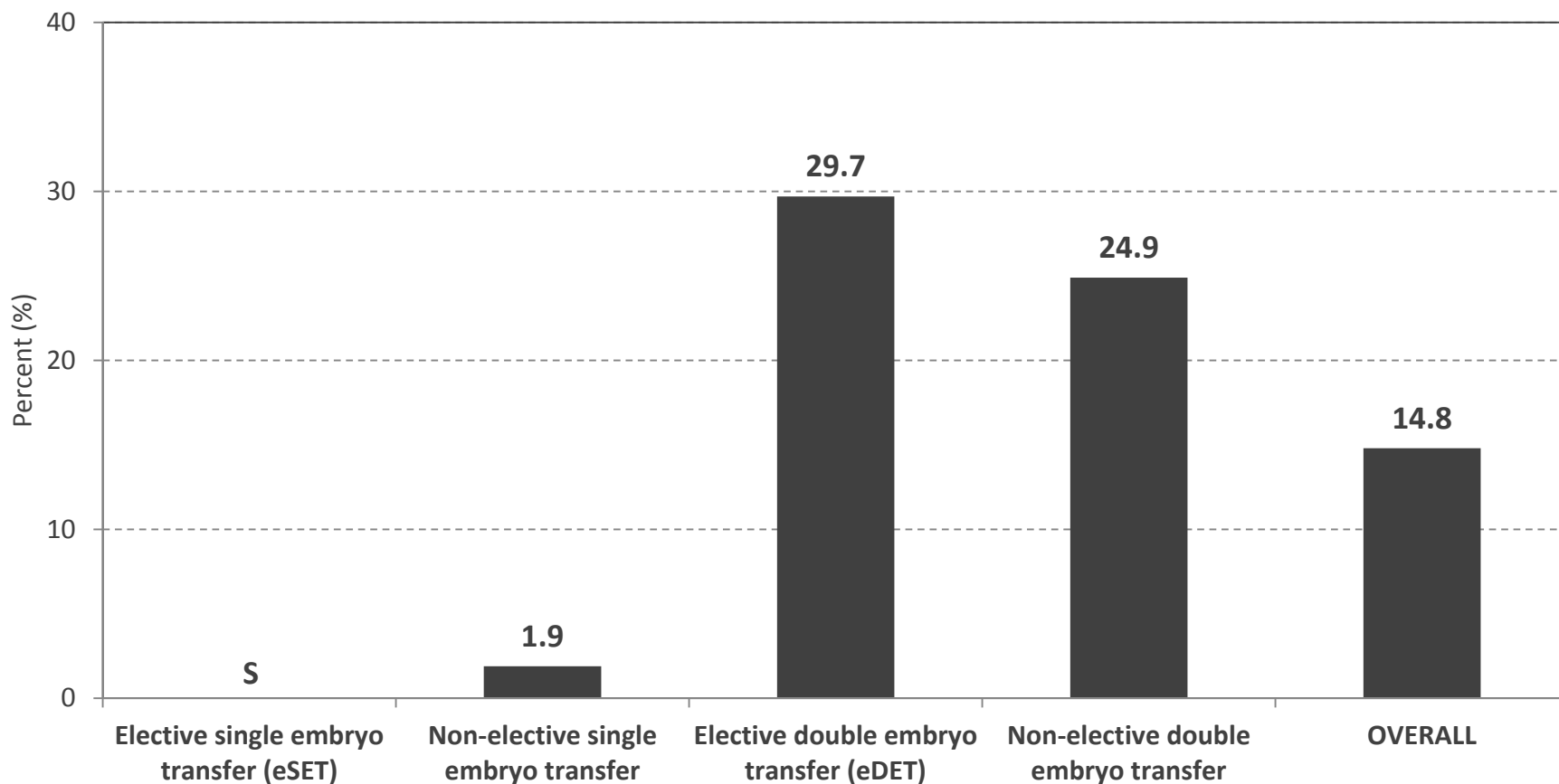
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by eSET/eDET, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



Multiple pregnancies	<6	10	146	143	330

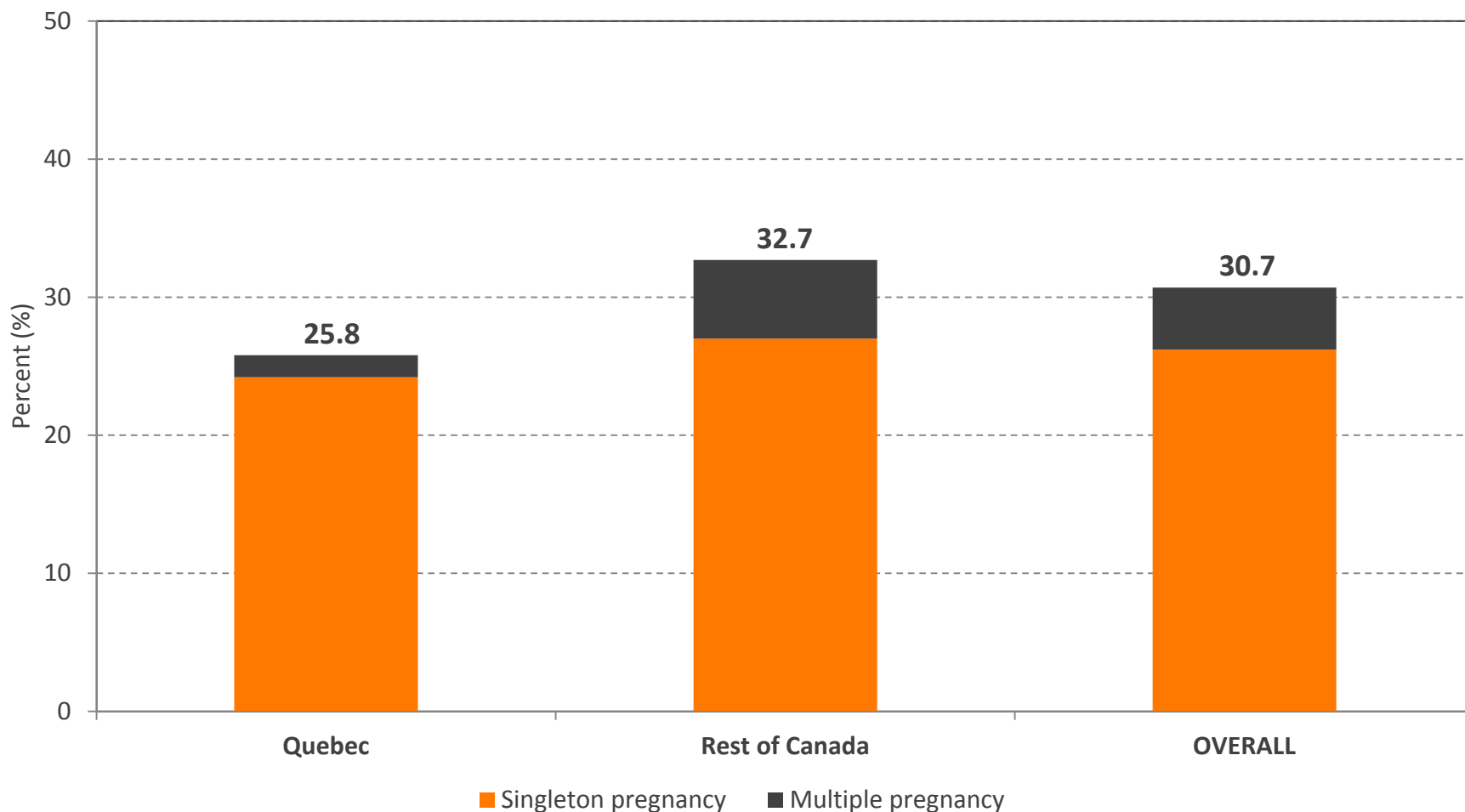
NOTE: In rare cases, a single embryo may divide and produce twins or triplets. For this reason, a small percentage of multiple pregnancies can result from a single embryo transfer

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Proportion of cycles resulting in an ongoing clinical pregnancy by plurality and province, per ET cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



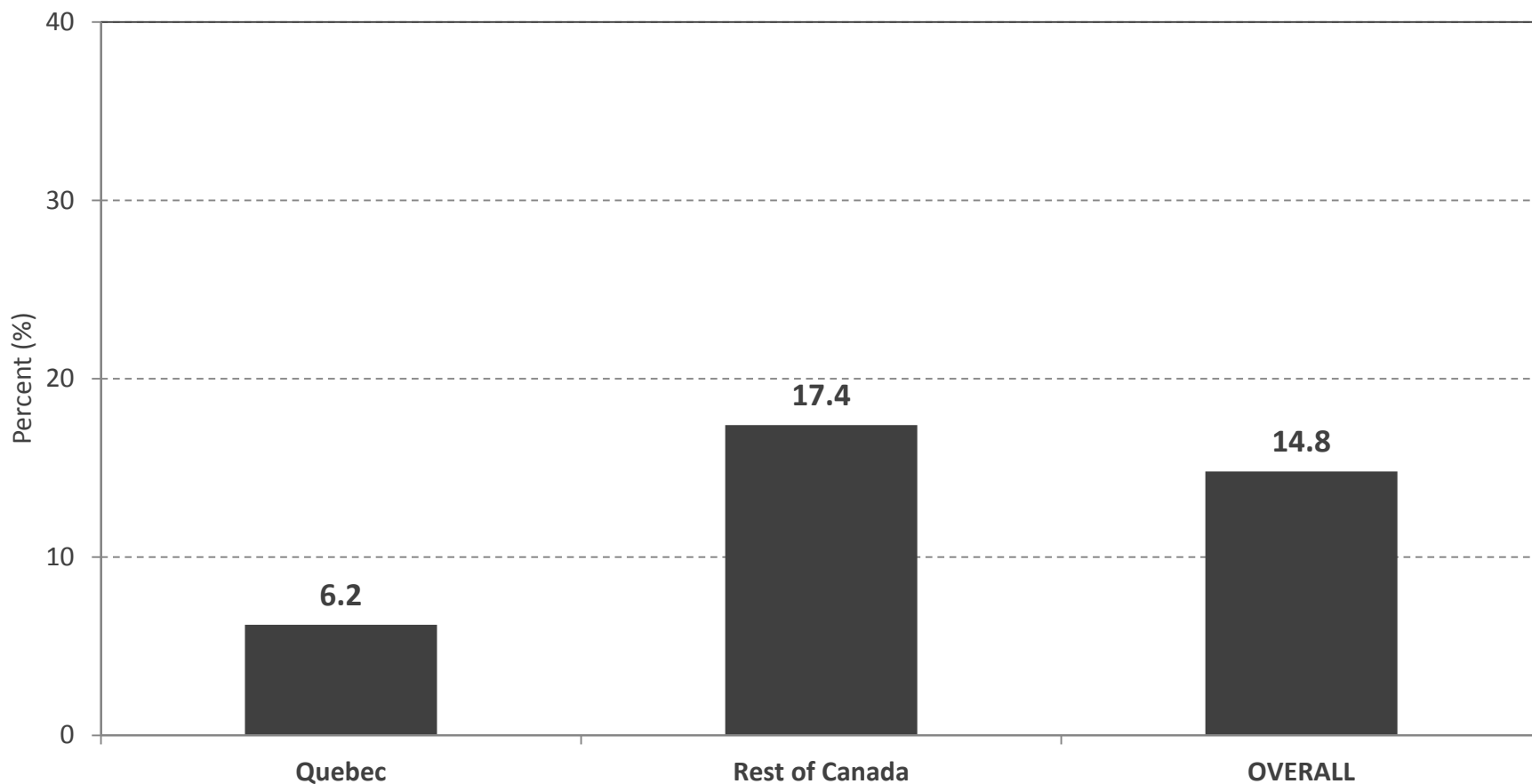
NOTE: One clinic in Quebec and one clinic in the rest of Canada were unable to provide data in time to be included in these results

* Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Percentage of multiple pregnancies by province, per ongoing clinical pregnancy

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



Multiple pregnancies	33	297	330
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NOTE: One clinic in Quebec and one clinic in the rest of Canada were unable to provide data in time to be included in these results

** Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound*

† Multiple pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of more than one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Treatment outcomes

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013

Treatment outcome	Number	% per embryo thaw	% per ET	% per CP	% per OCP
Clinical pregnancy (CP)*	2,461	32.1	33.8		
Ongoing clinical pregnancy (OCP)†	2,234	29.1	30.7	90.8	
Singleton‡	1,904	24.8	26.2	77.4	85.2
Multiple‡	330	4.3	4.5	13.4	14.8
Multiple pregnancy‡	330	4.3	4.5	13.4	14.8
Twins	317	96.1% of multiple pregnancies were twin gestations			
Triplet or higher	13				

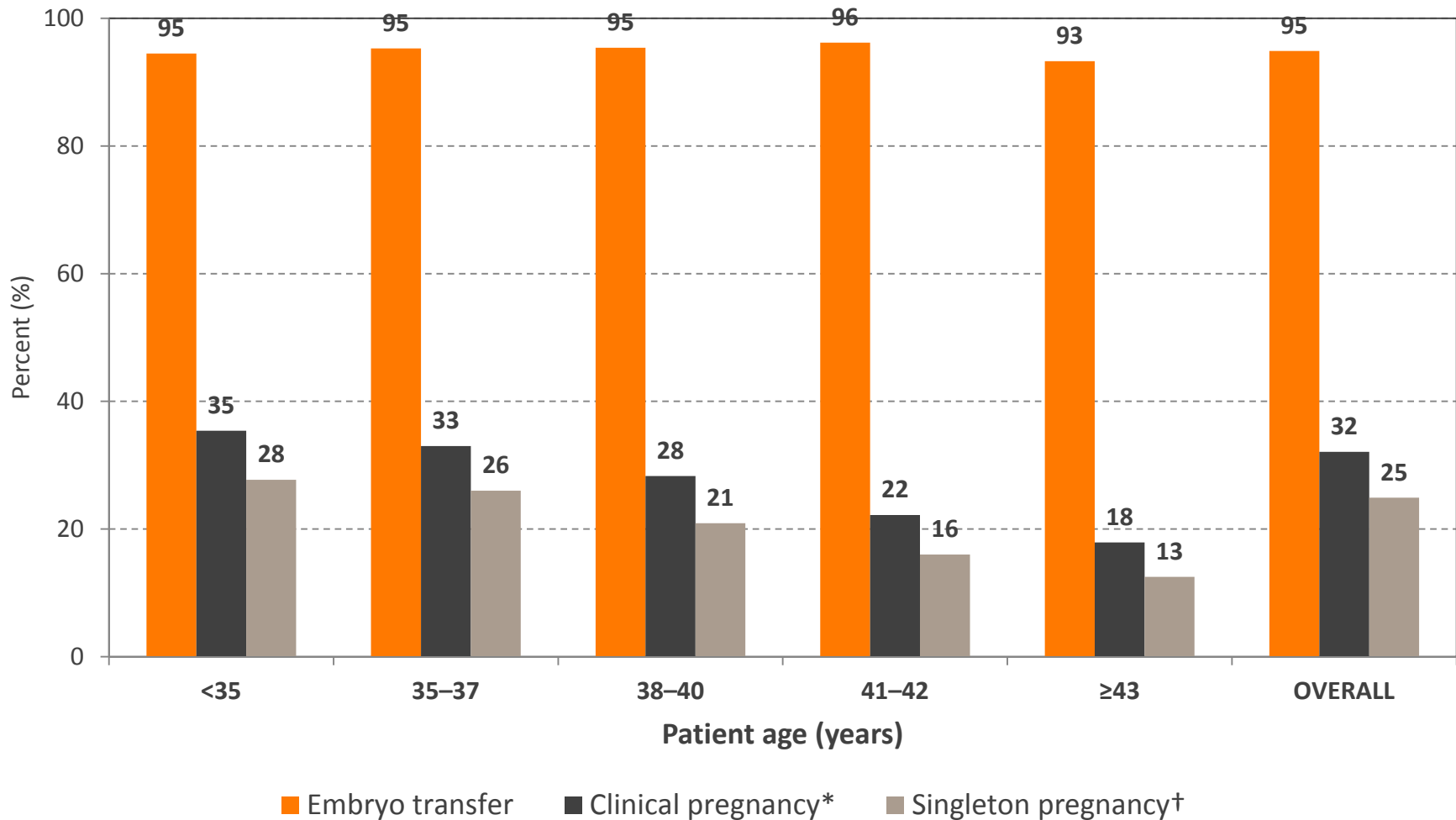
* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Ongoing clinical pregnancy was defined as a clinical pregnancy with documentation of at least one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

‡ Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound; multiple pregnancy as more than one fetal heart beat

Embryo transfer, clinical pregnancy and singleton clinical pregnancy by patient age, per embryo thaw cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013

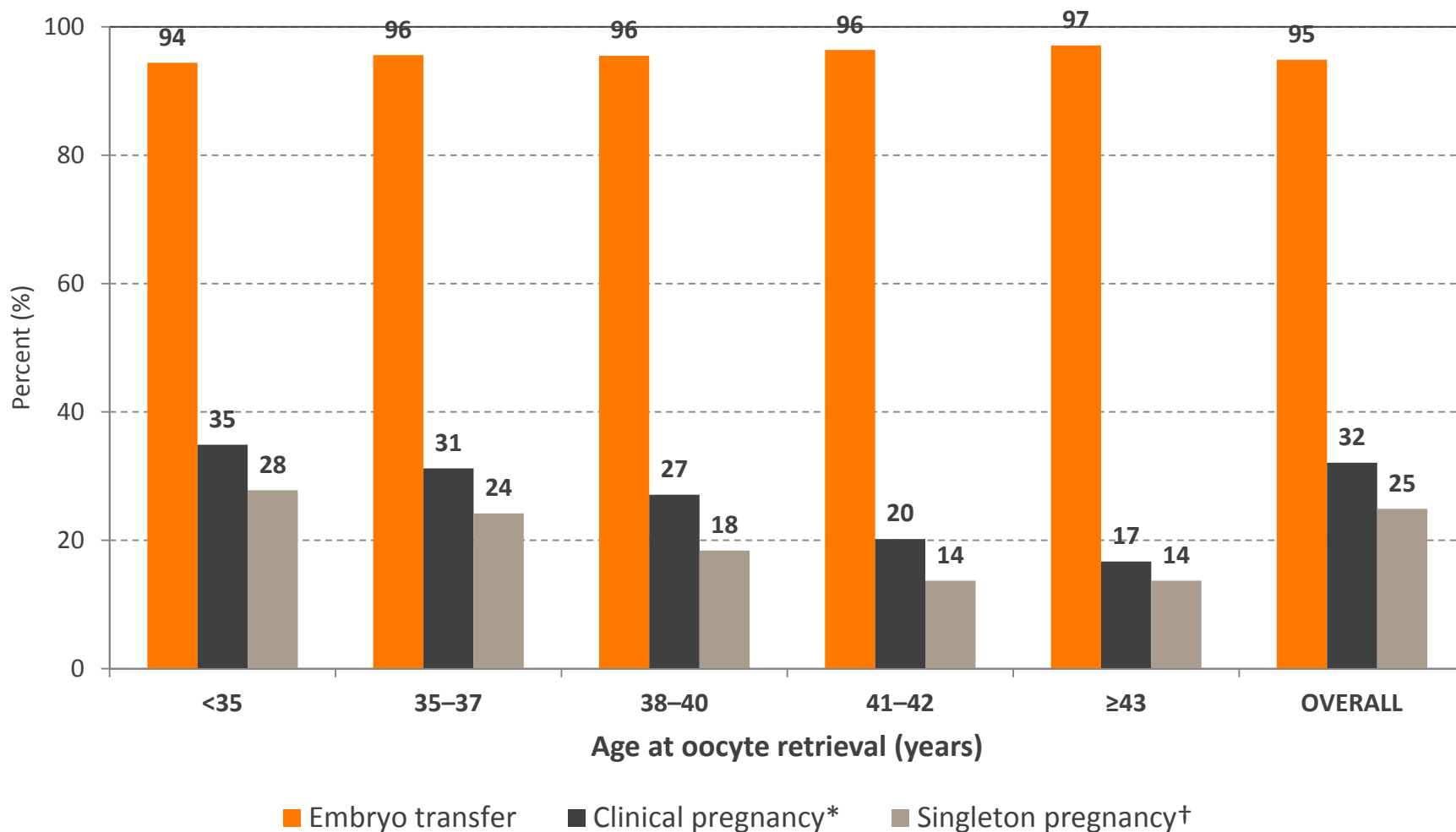


* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Singleton pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Embryo transfer, clinical pregnancy and singleton clinical pregnancy by age at time of oocyte retrieval, per embryo thaw cycle

ART cycles using FET – own oocytes, 2013



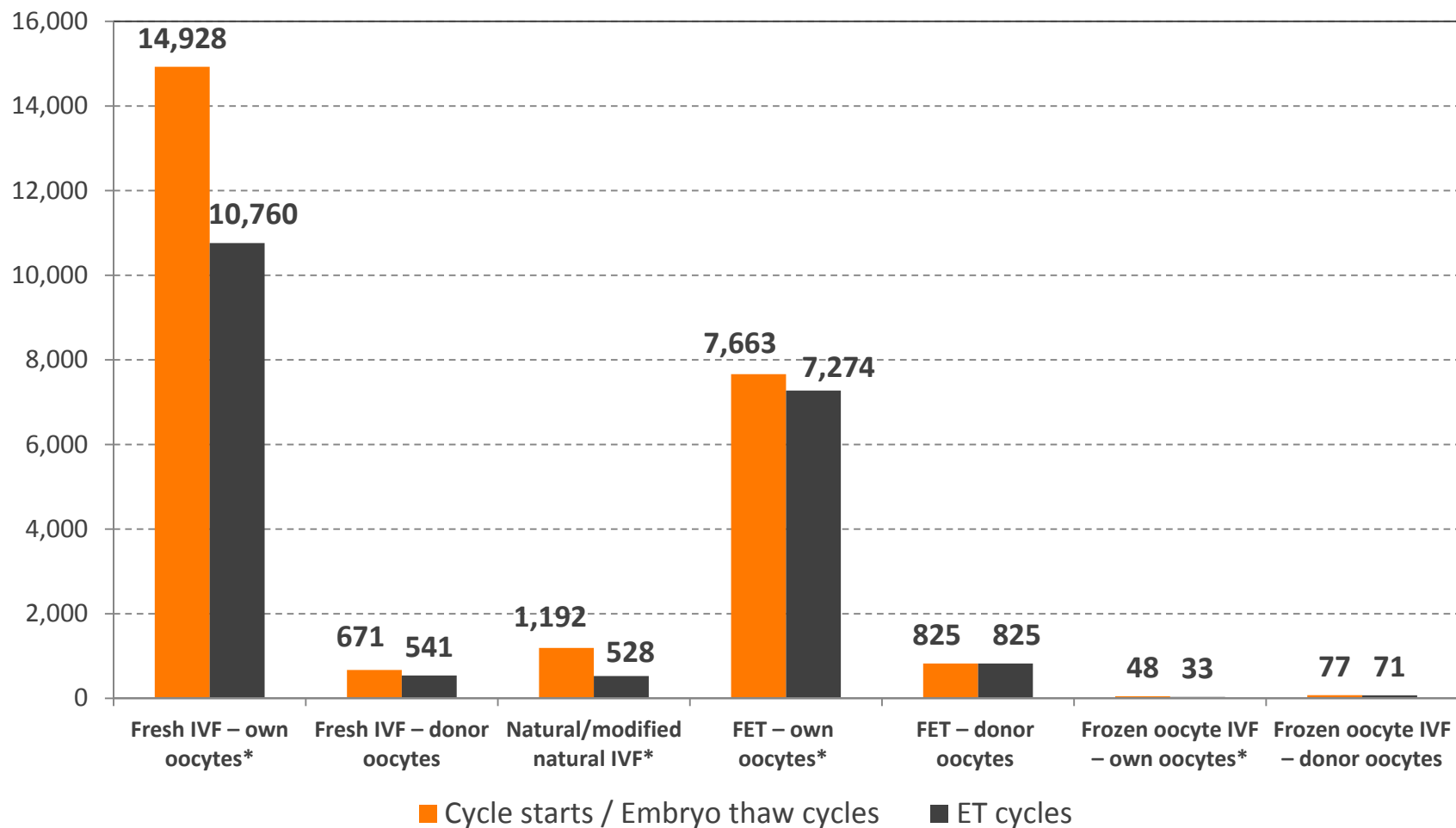
* Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

† Singleton pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

OVERALL SUMMARY

Number of treatment cycles

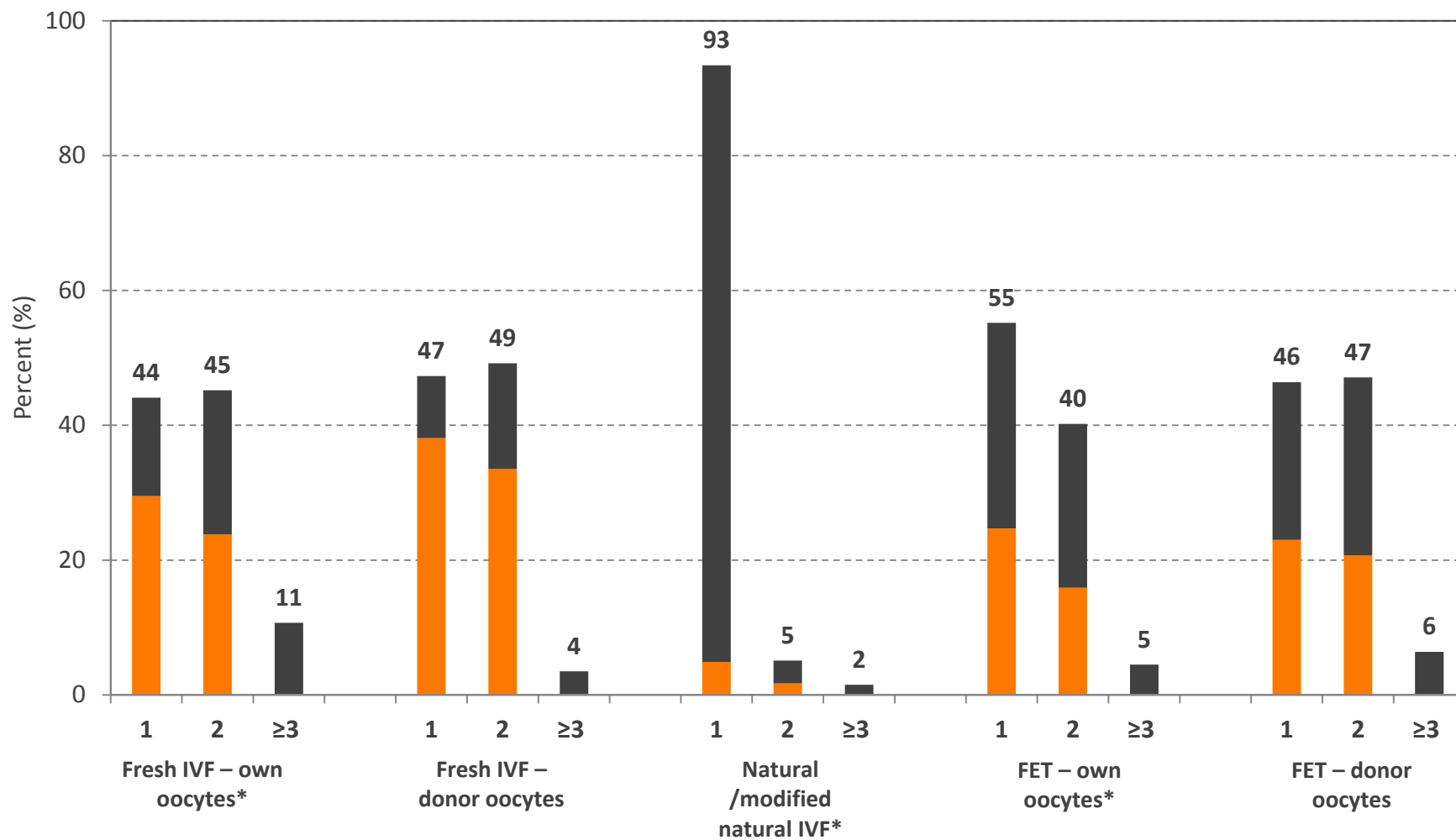
2013



* Own oocytes exclusively

Number of embryos transferred, per ET cycle

2013

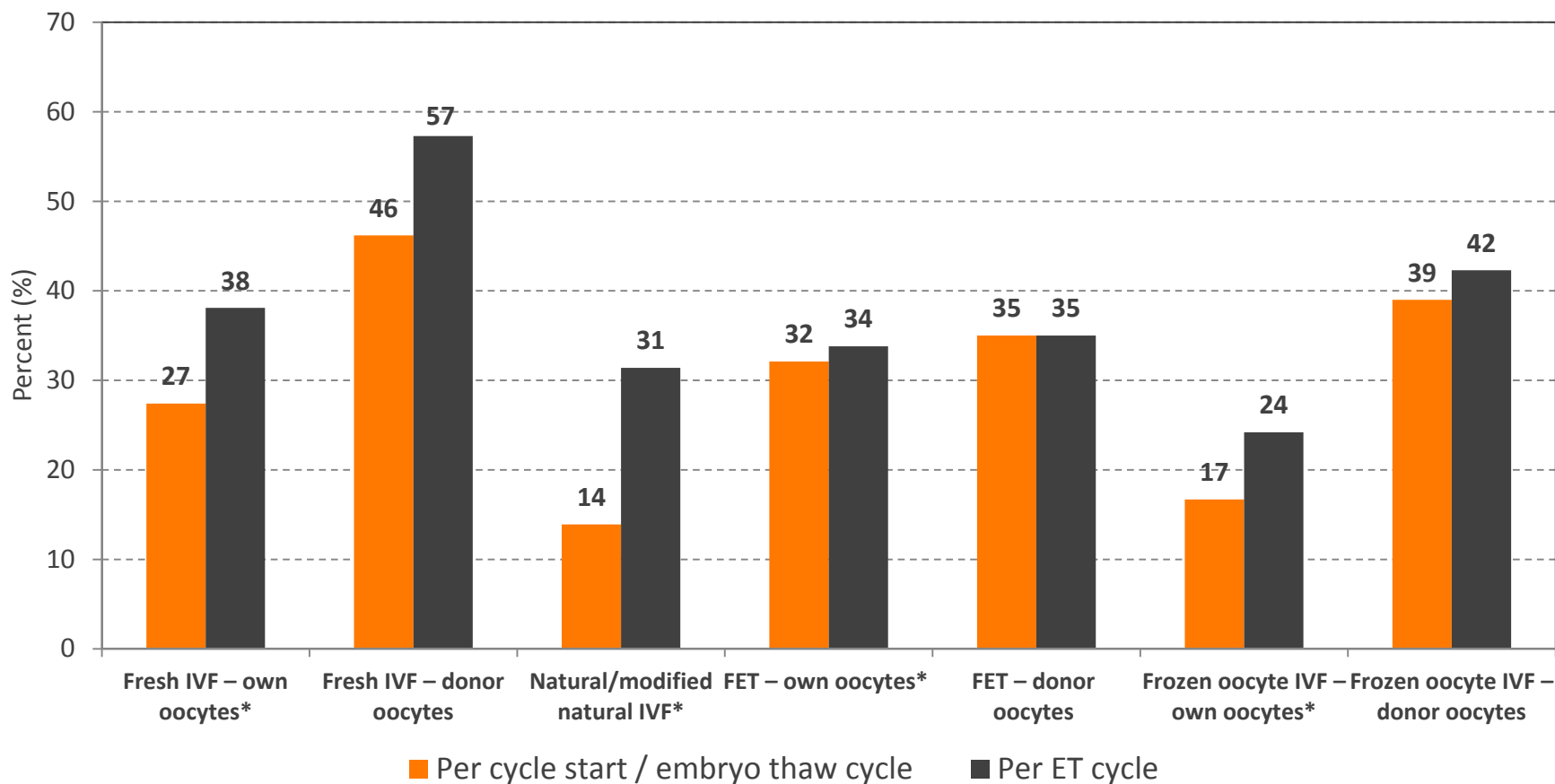


* Own oocytes exclusively

† Elective single /double embryo transfer represented by orange shading and non-elective single /double embryo transfer represented by dark grey shading

Clinical pregnancy by type of treatment cycle

2013



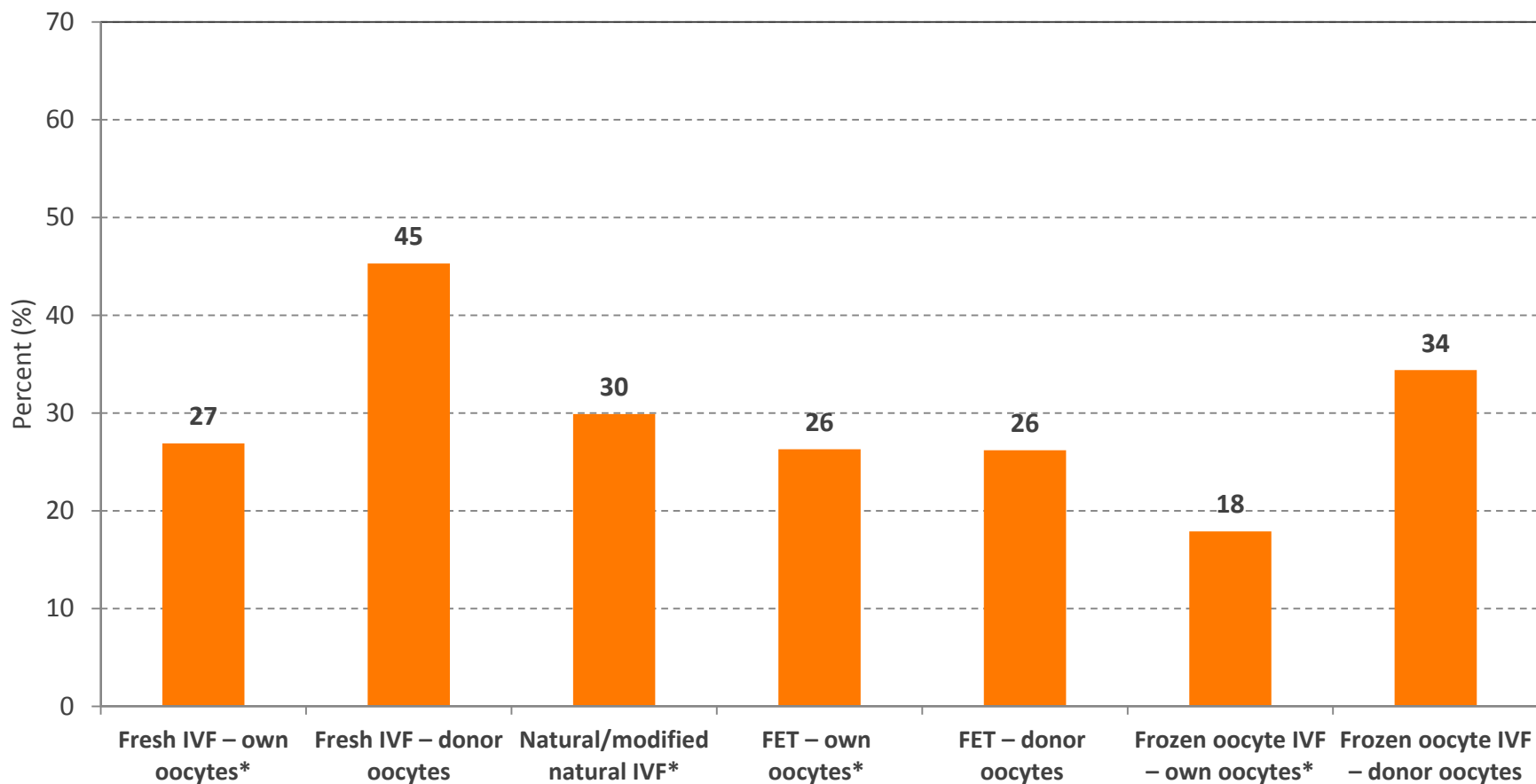
Clinical pregnancies	4,098	310	166	2,461	289	8	30
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* Own oocytes exclusively

† Clinical pregnancy was defined as documentation of a clinical intrauterine or ectopic pregnancy

Implantation rate by type of treatment cycle

2013

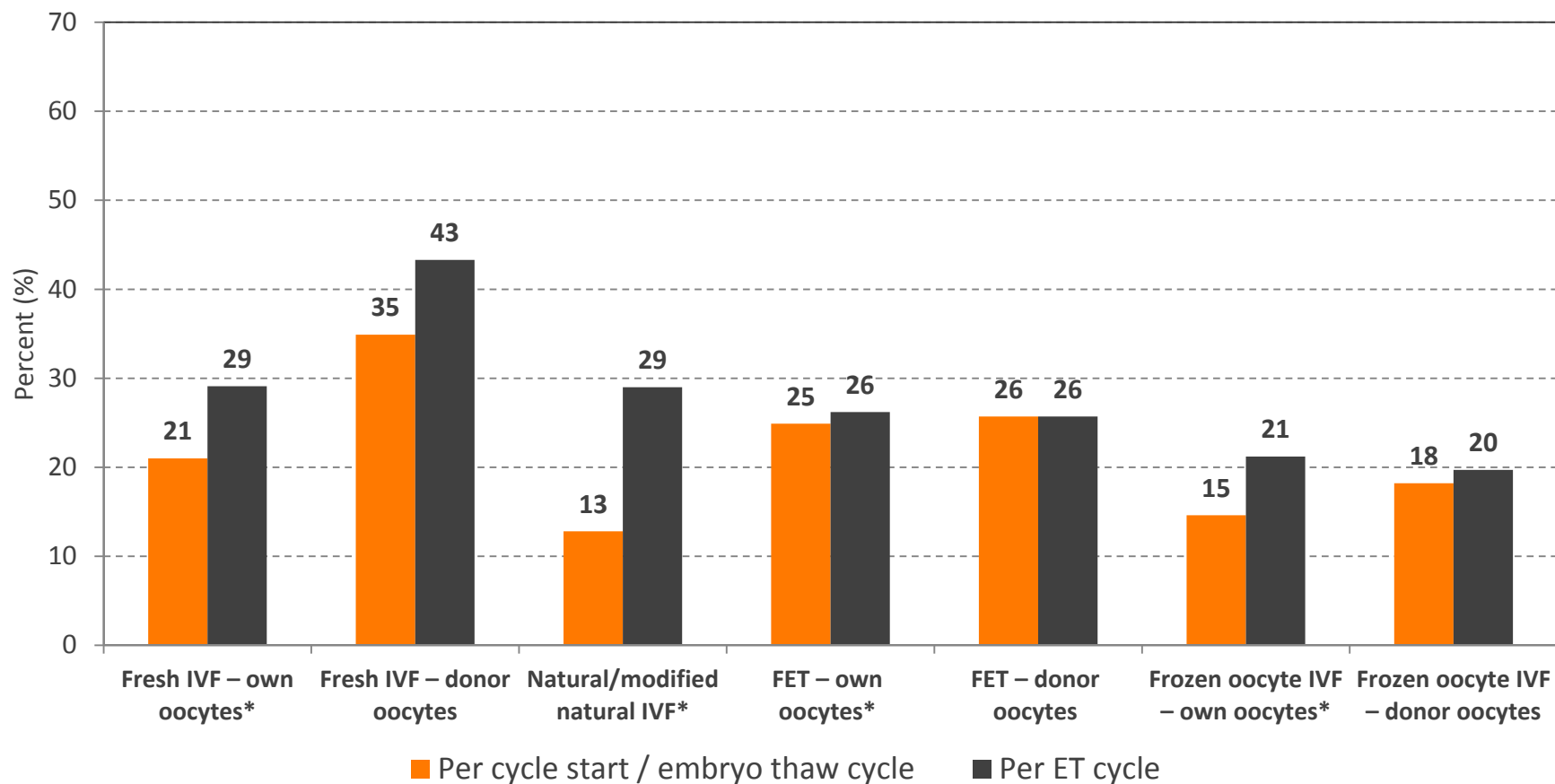


* Own oocytes exclusively

† Implantation rate was defined as the number of gestational sacs observed on ultrasound, divided by the total number of embryos transferred

Singleton pregnancy by type of treatment cycle

2013



Treatment Cycle Type	Singleton pregnancies
Fresh IVF – own oocytes*	3,130
Fresh IVF – donor oocytes	234
Natural/modified natural IVF*	153
FET – own oocytes*	1,904
FET – donor oocytes	212
Frozen oocyte IVF – own oocytes*	7
Frozen oocyte IVF – donor oocytes	14

* Own oocytes exclusively

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound

Measures of success by type of treatment cycle

2013

Type of treatment cycle	Number of cycle starts / embryo thaw cycles	Number of ET cycles	Clinical pregnancy per ET cycle*	Singleton pregnancy per ET cycle†
Fresh IVF – own oocytes*	14,928	10,760	38.1	29.1
Fresh IVF – donor oocytes	671	541	57.3	43.3
FET – own oocytes*	7,663	7,274	33.8	26.2
FET – donor oocytes	825	825	35.0	25.7
Natural/modified natural IVF*	1,192	528	31.4	29.0
Frozen oocyte IVF – own oocytes*	48	33	24.2	21.2
Frozen oocyte IVF – donor oocytes	77	71	42.3	19.7
IVM	16	9	---	---

* Own oocytes exclusively

† Singleton clinical pregnancy was defined as an ongoing clinical pregnancy with documentation of only one fetal heart beat on ultrasound