

**STANFORD FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE CENTER  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS  
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 11–20.**

**2010 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	52%	Ovulatory dysfunction	2%	Unknown factor	15%
ZIFT	0%	Unstimulated	<1%	Diminished ovarian reserve	14%	<i>Multiple Factors:</i>	
Combination	0%	Used gestational carrier	2%	Endometriosis	4%	Female factors only	3%
		Used PGD	7%	Uterine factor	<1%	Female & male factors	37%
		With eSET	7%	Male factor	10%		

**2010 PREGNANCY SUCCESS RATES**

Data verified by Valerie Baker, MD

Type of Cycle	Age of Woman				
	<35	35–37	38–40	41–42	43–44 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Fresh Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of cycles	136	124	125	83	61
Percentage of embryos transferred resulting in implantation <sup>b</sup>	25.9	15.4	9.5	4.8	2.9
Percentage of cycles resulting in pregnancies <sup>b</sup>	33.8	26.6	18.4	20.5	8.2
Percentage of cycles resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	30.9	19.4	13.6	9.6	0.0
(Confidence Interval)	(23.2–39.4)	(12.8–27.4)	(8.1–20.9)	(4.3–18.1)	(0.0–5.9)
Percentage of retrievals resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	32.1	20.0	14.8	11.4	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	33.9	21.2	16.2	12.3	0.0
Percentage of transfers resulting in singleton live births <sup>b</sup>	22.6	14.2	12.4	12.3	0.0
Percentage of cancellations <sup>b</sup>	3.7	3.2	8.0	15.7	13.1
Average number of embryos transferred	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.6	3.0
Percentage of pregnancies with twins <sup>b</sup>	30.4	27.3	13.0	1 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of pregnancies with triplets or more <sup>b</sup>	0.0	6.1	8.7	0 / 17	0 / 5
Percentage of live births having multiple infants <sup>b,c</sup>	33.3	33.3	4 / 17	0 / 8	
<b>Frozen Embryos from Nondonor Eggs</b>					
Number of transfers	84	60	24	22	6
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	23.8	20.0	25.0	18.2	1 / 6
Average number of embryos transferred	1.5	1.7	1.8	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	42		17		
Percentage of transfers resulting in live births <sup>b,c</sup>	35.7		7 / 17		
Average number of embryos transferred	2.0		1.4		

**CURRENT CLINIC SERVICES AND PROFILE**

**Current Name:** Stanford Fertility and Reproductive Medicine Center, Stanford University Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics

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 2010 using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos.

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

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

<sup>d</sup> Clinic-specific outcome rates for women older than 44 undergoing ART cycles using fresh or frozen embryos with nondonor eggs are not included because of small numbers.

<sup>e</sup> All ages (including ages >44) are reported together because previous data show that patient age does not materially affect success with donor eggs.