Report of the College of Physicians for Assisted Reproduction Therapy Non-IVF

Belgium 2010-2011

15 January 2014

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Version 2 (15 January 2014)
- corrected Figure 2.3

Version 1 (24 October 2013)
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BELRAP Non-IVF 2010-2011
Section 1: General overview

Table 1.1 All cycles: Type of cycles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of cycle</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=38789, Missing=0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>36148/38789 (93.19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovarian stimulation</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>2641/38789 (6.81%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 2010-2011, 36,354 IUI cycles were recorded by RIZIV/INAMI and 21,929 non-cancelled IUI cycles with social security (60%) are included in this report.
### Section 2: IUI cycles

#### Table 2.1 IUI: Overview of cycles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiated IUI</td>
<td>36148 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancelled IUI</td>
<td>3342 (9.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.2 IUI: Social security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social security</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=36148, Missing=0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>24201/36148 (66.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>11947/36148 (33.05%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2.3 IUI: Female age and cycle rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>No. of Cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rank 1</td>
<td>7218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 2</td>
<td>5586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 3-6</td>
<td>10515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank &gt;=7</td>
<td>667</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>No. of Cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rank 1</td>
<td>1711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 2</td>
<td>1380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 3-6</td>
<td>2734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank &gt;=7</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>No. of Cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rank 1</td>
<td>677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 2</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 3-6</td>
<td>1073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank &gt;=7</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>No. of Cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rank 1</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 2</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 3-6</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank &gt;=7</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All Centres  (N=33297, Missing=2851)
Figure 2.4 IUI: Indications of medically assisted conception

All Centres (N=36148)

- Unknown: 5900 (16.32%)
- Female: 4505 (12.46%)
- Mixed: 4632 (12.81%)
- Idiopathic: 10225 (28.29%)
- Male: 10886 (30.12%)

Figure 2.5 IUI: Indications of medically assisted conception for cycles with gonadotrophins only

All Centres (N=4989)

- Mixed: 1211 (24.27%)
- Male: 1024 (20.53%)
- Unknown: 456 (9.14%)
- Female: 1062 (21.29%)
- Idiopathic: 1236 (24.77%)

BELRAP Non-IVF 2010-2011
Table 2.6 IUI: Indications of medically assisted conception: female and male causes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Female pathology</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infection (HIV or HBC)</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>247/8405 (2.94%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endometriosis</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>1656/7511 (22.05%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovulatory</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>5264/9087 (57.93%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>484/8035 (6.02%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubal factor</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>2934/9104 (32.23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal uterine cavity</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>881/7807 (11.28%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male pathology</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate oligo-astheno-terato-spermia</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>4251/4630 (91.81%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunologic</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>43/4609 (0.93%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection (HIV or HBC)</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>94/4473 (2.10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other male pathology</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>1596/4594 (34.74%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some patients have more than one cause identified per cycle.
Figure 2.7 IUI: Female age distribution

| Percentile | Min | 5  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | Median | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | Max |
|------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| All Centres|     | 36148 | 0  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|            |     | Mean  | 32.6|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|            |     | SD    | 5.10|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|            |     | Median | 32.0|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|            |     | Min.&Max | (18,47) |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|            |     | Q1,Q3  | (29,36) |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
Table 2.8 IUI: Pituitary inhibition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pituitary inhibition</th>
<th>All Centres (N=35613, Missing=535)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statistic n/N (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5726/35613 (16.08%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>29887/35613 (83.92%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2.9 IUI: Ovarian stimulation protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ovarian stimulation</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=35181, Missing=967)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clomiphene (CC)</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>13632/35181 (38.75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonadotrophins urinary only</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>4989/35181 (14.18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>13696/35181 (38.93%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>804/35181 (2.29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>29/35181 (0.08%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aromatase Inhibitor (AI)</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>10/35181 (0.03%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC+Gonadotrophins combined recombinant and urinary</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>3/35181 (0.01%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC+Gonadotrophins recombinant only</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>42/35181 (0.12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC+Gonadotrophins urinary only</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>254/35181 (0.72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonadotrophins recombinant only</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>1708/35181 (4.85%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonadotrophins combined recombinant and urinary</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>1/35181 (0.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI+Gonadotrophins recombinant</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>4/35181 (0.01%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI+Gonadotrophins urinary</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>9/35181 (0.03%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2.10 IUI: Total dose of Gonadotrophins (percentiles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>Min, Max</th>
<th>Q1, Q3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0, 8400)</td>
<td>(413, 1012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Min, Max)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q1, Q3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2.11 IUI: Total dose of Gonadotrophins (boxplot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>6104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>845.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>750.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>675.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Min,Max)</td>
<td>(0, 8400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q1,Q3)</td>
<td>(413, 1012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Box plot shows median and interquartile range. Whiskers are drawn at (Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR).

Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. +-sign indicates mean value.
Table 2.12 IUI: Origin of Sperm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of sperm</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=35687, Missing=461)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From partner</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>22639/35687 (63.44%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From donor</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>13048/35687 (36.56%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor: reason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No male partner</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>9357/12342 (75.81%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetic</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>122/12342 (0.99%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male factor</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>2863/12342 (23.20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen sperm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>13572/34698 (39.11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>21126/34698 (60.89%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.13 IUI: Number of follicles >= 14 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=29542, Missing=6606)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of follicles &gt;= 14 mm</td>
<td>N 29542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range (0.0; 39.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR (1.0; 2.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.14 IUI: E2 level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=23988, Missing=12160)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2 (pg/ml)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>23988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>318.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>(9.0; 14440.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(211.0; 510.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2.15 IUI: Ovulation induction

All Centres (N=32978, Missing=3170)

Ovulation induction

- None: $n = 7496$ (22.73%)
- Agonist: $n = 13$ (0.04%)
- HCG: $n = 24670$ (74.81%)
- Recombinant LH: $n = 529$ (1.60%)
- Other: $n = 270$ (0.82%)
Table 2.16 IUI: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=36148, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>25602</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td>2745</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>36148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>23285</td>
<td>6118</td>
<td>2482</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>32806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>3409/24755 (13.8%) (13.3% - 16.6%)</td>
<td>761/6613 (11.5%) (11.2% - 13.7%)</td>
<td>221/2660 (8.3%) (8.1% - 11.1%)</td>
<td>29/979 (3.0%) (2.8% - 7.1%)</td>
<td>4420/35007 (12.6%) (12.2% - 15.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per IUI</td>
<td>3409/22438 (15.2%) (14.6% - 18.3%)</td>
<td>761/5953 (12.8%) (12.4% - 15.1%)</td>
<td>221/2397 (9.2%) (8.9% - 12.3%)</td>
<td>29/877 (3.3%) (3.1% - 7.9%)</td>
<td>4420/31665 (14.0%) (13.5% - 17.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.17 IUI: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=36148, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>25602</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td>2745</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>36148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>23285</td>
<td>6118</td>
<td>2482</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>32806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle</td>
<td>300/24607 (12.2%)</td>
<td>628/6564 (9.6%)</td>
<td>187/2655 (7.0%)</td>
<td>25/978 (2.6%)</td>
<td>3845/34804 (11.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11.7% - 15.6%)</td>
<td>(9.3% - 12.4%)</td>
<td>(6.8% - 10.1%)</td>
<td>(2.4% - 6.8%)</td>
<td>(10.6% - 14.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI</td>
<td>3005/22290 (13.5%)</td>
<td>628/5904 (10.6%)</td>
<td>187/2392 (7.8%)</td>
<td>25/876 (2.9%)</td>
<td>3845/31462 (12.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12.9% - 17.2%)</td>
<td>(10.3% - 13.8%)</td>
<td>(7.5% - 11.2%)</td>
<td>(2.7% - 7.6%)</td>
<td>(11.7% - 15.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

* Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
### Table 2.18 IUI: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=36148, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>25602</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td>2745</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>36148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>23285</td>
<td>6118</td>
<td>2482</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>32806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3+</td>
<td>2663/113/18</td>
<td>518/29/2</td>
<td>157/2/0</td>
<td>18/0/0</td>
<td>3356/144/20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>2794/24538 (11.4%) (10.9% - 15.1%)</td>
<td>549/6531 (8.4%) (8.1% - 11.7%)</td>
<td>159/2647 (6.0%) (5.8% - 9.4%)</td>
<td>18/973 (1.8%) (1.8% - 6.6%)</td>
<td>3520/34689 (10.1%) (9.7% - 13.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI</td>
<td>2794/22221 (12.6%) (12.0% - 16.6%)</td>
<td>549/5871 (9.4%) (9.0% - 13.0%)</td>
<td>159/2384 (6.7%) (6.4% - 10.4%)</td>
<td>18/871 (2.1%) (2.0% - 7.4%)</td>
<td>3520/31347 (11.2%) (10.7% - 15.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.19 IUI: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=36148, Missing=0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>25602</td>
<td>6778</td>
<td>2745</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>36148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>23285</td>
<td>6118</td>
<td>2482</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>32806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1887/24006 (7.9%)</td>
<td>315/6421 (4.9%)</td>
<td>69/2621 (2.6%)</td>
<td>5/967 (0.5%)</td>
<td>2276/34015 (6.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7.4% - 13.6%)</td>
<td>(4.6% - 9.9%)</td>
<td>(2.5% - 7.0%)</td>
<td>(0.5% - 6.0%)</td>
<td>(6.3% - 12.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per IUI</td>
<td>1887/21689 (8.7%)</td>
<td>315/5761 (5.5%)</td>
<td>69/2358 (2.9%)</td>
<td>5/865 (0.6%)</td>
<td>2276/30673 (7.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(8.1% - 15.0%)</td>
<td>(5.1% - 11.0%)</td>
<td>(2.8% - 7.8%)</td>
<td>(0.5% - 6.6%)</td>
<td>(6.9% - 13.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.20 IUI with gonadotrophins: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>All Centres (N=6922, Missing=0)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>4856</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>6922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>4408</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>6309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>809/4735 (17.1%)</td>
<td>171/1222 (14.0%)</td>
<td>50/611 (8.2%)</td>
<td>4/179 (2.2%)</td>
<td>1034/6747 (15.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(16.7% - 19.2%)</td>
<td>(13.6% - 16.3%)</td>
<td>(8.0% - 10.4%)</td>
<td>(2.2% - 5.4%)</td>
<td>(14.9% - 17.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per IUI</td>
<td>809/4287 (18.9%)</td>
<td>171/1114 (15.4%)</td>
<td>50/565 (8.8%)</td>
<td>4/168 (2.4%)</td>
<td>1034/6134 (16.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18.4% - 21.1%)</td>
<td>(14.9% - 17.8%)</td>
<td>(8.6% - 11.2%)</td>
<td>(2.3% - 5.7%)</td>
<td>(16.4% - 19.2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.21 IUI with gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt;36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>4856</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>6922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>4408</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>6309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle</td>
<td>679/4668 (14.5%)</td>
<td>133/1201 (11.1%)</td>
<td>41/608 (6.7%)</td>
<td>4/179 (2.2%)</td>
<td>857/6656 (12.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14.0% - 17.9%)</td>
<td>(10.6% - 14.9%)</td>
<td>(6.5% - 9.4%)</td>
<td>(2.2% - 5.4%)</td>
<td>(12.4% - 16.2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI</td>
<td>679/4220 (16.1%)</td>
<td>133/1093 (12.2%)</td>
<td>41/562 (7.3%)</td>
<td>4/168 (2.4%)</td>
<td>857/6043 (14.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15.4% - 19.7%)</td>
<td>(11.6% - 16.3%)</td>
<td>(7.1% - 10.2%)</td>
<td>(2.3% - 5.7%)</td>
<td>(13.6% - 17.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
*Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.22 IUI with gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>All Centres (N=6922, Missing=0)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>4856</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>6922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>4408</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>6309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3+</td>
<td>588/46/10</td>
<td>108/8/2</td>
<td>33/2/0</td>
<td>3/0/0</td>
<td>732/56/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>644/4658 (13.8%)</td>
<td>118/1194 (9.9%)</td>
<td>35/606 (5.8%)</td>
<td>3/179 (1.7%)</td>
<td>800/6637 (12.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13.3% - 17.3%)</td>
<td>(9.4% - 14.3%)</td>
<td>(5.6% - 8.8%)</td>
<td>(1.6% - 4.9%)</td>
<td>(11.6% - 15.7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI</td>
<td>644/4210 (15.3%)</td>
<td>118/1086 (10.9%)</td>
<td>35/560 (6.3%)</td>
<td>3/168 (1.8%)</td>
<td>800/6024 (13.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14.6% - 19.1%)</td>
<td>(10.3% - 15.6%)</td>
<td>(6.0% - 9.5%)</td>
<td>(1.7% - 5.2%)</td>
<td>(12.7% - 17.2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.23 IUI with gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>4856</td>
<td>1255</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>6922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>4408</td>
<td>1147</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>6309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>432/4537 (9.5%)</td>
<td>66/1171 (5.6%)</td>
<td>23/602 (3.8%)</td>
<td>1/177 (0.6%)</td>
<td>522/6487 (8.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8.9% - 15.5%)</td>
<td>(5.3% - 12.0%)</td>
<td>(3.7% - 7.5%)</td>
<td>(0.5% - 4.9%)</td>
<td>(7.5% - 13.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per IUI</td>
<td>432/4089 (10.6%)</td>
<td>66/1063 (6.2%)</td>
<td>23/556 (4.1%)</td>
<td>1/166 (0.6%)</td>
<td>522/5874 (8.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9.8% - 17.0%)</td>
<td>(5.8% - 13.1%)</td>
<td>(4.0% - 8.1%)</td>
<td>(0.6% - 5.2%)</td>
<td>(8.3% - 15.2%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.24 IUI without gonadotrophins: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Age (yrs)</th>
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<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>20746</td>
<td>5523</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>29226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>18877</td>
<td>4971</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>26497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>2600/20020 (13.0%)</td>
<td>590/5391 (10.9%)</td>
<td>171/2049 (8.3%)</td>
<td>25/800 (3.1%)</td>
<td>3386/28260 (12.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12.5% - 16.0%)</td>
<td>(10.7% - 13.1%)</td>
<td>(8.1% - 11.4%)</td>
<td>(3.0% - 7.5%)</td>
<td>(11.6% - 14.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per IUI</td>
<td>2600/18151 (14.3%)</td>
<td>590/4839 (12.2%)</td>
<td>171/1832 (9.3%)</td>
<td>25/709 (3.5%)</td>
<td>3386/25531 (13.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13.8% - 17.6%)</td>
<td>(11.9% - 14.5%)</td>
<td>(9.0% - 12.7%)</td>
<td>(3.3% - 8.4%)</td>
<td>(12.8% - 16.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.25 IUI without gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>20746</td>
<td>5523</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>29226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>18877</td>
<td>4971</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>26497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle</td>
<td>2326/19939 (11.7%) (11.2% - 15.1%)</td>
<td>495/5363 (9.2%) (9.0% - 11.9%)</td>
<td>146/2047 (7.1%) (6.9% - 10.3%)</td>
<td>21/799 (2.6%) (2.5% - 7.2%)</td>
<td>2988/28148 (10.6%) (10.2% - 13.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI</td>
<td>2326/18070 (12.9%) (12.3% - 16.6%)</td>
<td>495/4811 (10.3%) (10.0% - 13.2%)</td>
<td>146/1830 (8.0%) (7.7% - 11.5%)</td>
<td>21/708 (3.0%) (2.8% - 8.0%)</td>
<td>2988/25419 (11.8%) (11.3% - 15.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
*Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>20746</td>
<td>5523</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>29226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>18877</td>
<td>4971</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>26497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3+</td>
<td>2075/67/8</td>
<td>410/21/0</td>
<td>124/0/0</td>
<td>15/0/0</td>
<td>2624/88/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>2150/19880 (10.8%)</td>
<td>431/5337 (8.1%)</td>
<td>124/2041 (6.1%)</td>
<td>15/794 (1.9%)</td>
<td>2720/28052 (9.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10.4% - 14.5%)</td>
<td>(7.8% - 11.2%)</td>
<td>(5.9% - 9.5%)</td>
<td>(1.8% - 7.0%)</td>
<td>(9.3% - 13.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI</td>
<td>2150/18011 (11.9%)</td>
<td>431/4785 (9.0%)</td>
<td>124/1824 (6.8%)</td>
<td>15/703 (2.1%)</td>
<td>2720/25323 (10.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11.4% - 16.0%)</td>
<td>(8.7% - 12.4%)</td>
<td>(6.5% - 10.6%)</td>
<td>(2.0% - 7.9%)</td>
<td>(10.3% - 14.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.27 IUI without gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
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</thead>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>20746</td>
<td>5523</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>29226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>18877</td>
<td>4971</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>26497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1455/19469 (7.5%)</td>
<td>249/5250 (4.7%)</td>
<td>46/2019 (2.3%)</td>
<td>4/790 (0.5%)</td>
<td>1754/27528 (6.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7.0% - 13.2%)</td>
<td>(4.5% - 9.5%)</td>
<td>(2.2% - 6.9%)</td>
<td>(0.5% - 6.2%)</td>
<td>(6.0% - 11.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per IUI</td>
<td>1455/17600 (8.3%)</td>
<td>249/4698 (5.3%)</td>
<td>46/1802 (2.6%)</td>
<td>4/699 (0.6%)</td>
<td>1754/24799 (7.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7.7% - 14.5%)</td>
<td>(5.0% - 10.5%)</td>
<td>(2.4% - 7.7%)</td>
<td>(0.5% - 7.0%)</td>
<td>(6.6% - 13.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.28 IUI with donor sperm: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=13048, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>8594</td>
<td>2989</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>13048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>7886</td>
<td>2697</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>11927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1496/8383 (17.8%)</td>
<td>419/2933 (14.3%)</td>
<td>117/1183 (9.9%)</td>
<td>5/252 (2.0%)</td>
<td>2037/12751 (16.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17.4% - 19.9%)</td>
<td>(14.0% - 15.9%)</td>
<td>(9.7% - 11.3%)</td>
<td>(1.9% - 6.1%)</td>
<td>(15.6% - 17.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per IUI</td>
<td>1496/7675 (19.5%)</td>
<td>419/2641 (15.9%)</td>
<td>117/1086 (10.8%)</td>
<td>5/228 (2.2%)</td>
<td>2037/11630 (17.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(19.0% - 21.6%)</td>
<td>(15.5% - 17.6%)</td>
<td>(10.6% - 12.3%)</td>
<td>(2.1% - 6.7%)</td>
<td>(17.1% - 19.6%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.29 IUI with donor sperm: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=13048, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>8594</td>
<td>2989</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>13048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>7886</td>
<td>2697</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>11927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1303/8268 (15.8%)</td>
<td>335/2892 (11.6%)</td>
<td>103/1179 (8.7%)</td>
<td>5/252 (2.0%)</td>
<td>1746/12591 (13.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15.2% - 19.0%)</td>
<td>(11.2% - 14.5%)</td>
<td>(8.6% - 10.5%)</td>
<td>(1.9% - 6.1%)</td>
<td>(13.4% - 16.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI</td>
<td>1303/7560 (17.2%)</td>
<td>335/2600 (12.9%)</td>
<td>103/1082 (9.5%)</td>
<td>5/228 (2.2%)</td>
<td>1746/11470 (15.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(16.5% - 20.7%)</td>
<td>(12.4% - 16.0%)</td>
<td>(9.3% - 11.4%)</td>
<td>(2.1% - 6.7%)</td>
<td>(14.6% - 18.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

*:Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.30 IUI with donor sperm: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=13048, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>8594</td>
<td>2989</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>13048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>7886</td>
<td>2697</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>11927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3+</td>
<td>1166/39/5</td>
<td>279/15/2</td>
<td>86/0/0</td>
<td>4/0/0</td>
<td>1535/54/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1210/8240 (14.7%)</td>
<td>296/2880 (10.3%)</td>
<td>86/1176 (7.3%)</td>
<td>4/252 (1.6%)</td>
<td>1596/12548 (12.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(14.1% - 18.2%)</td>
<td>(9.9% - 13.5%)</td>
<td>(7.2% - 9.3%)</td>
<td>(1.5% - 5.7%)</td>
<td>(12.2% - 16.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI</td>
<td>1210/7532 (16.1%)</td>
<td>296/2588 (11.4%)</td>
<td>86/1079 (8.0%)</td>
<td>4/228 (1.8%)</td>
<td>1596/11427 (14.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15.3% - 19.8%)</td>
<td>(11.0% - 15.0%)</td>
<td>(7.8% - 10.1%)</td>
<td>(1.7% - 6.3%)</td>
<td>(13.4% - 17.6%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
### Table 2.31 IUI with donor sperm: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=13048, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>8594</td>
<td>2989</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>13048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>7886</td>
<td>2697</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>11927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>759/7939 (9.6%)</td>
<td>157/2803 (5.6%)</td>
<td>31/1160 (2.7%)</td>
<td>1/250 (0.4%)</td>
<td>948/12152 (7.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8.8% - 16.5%)</td>
<td>(5.3% - 11.5%)</td>
<td>(2.6% - 6.1%)</td>
<td>(0.4% - 5.3%)</td>
<td>(7.3% - 14.1%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per IUI</td>
<td>759/7231 (10.5%)</td>
<td>157/2511 (6.3%)</td>
<td>31/1063 (2.9%)</td>
<td>1/226 (0.4%)</td>
<td>948/11031 (8.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9.6% - 17.9%)</td>
<td>(5.8% - 12.7%)</td>
<td>(2.8% - 6.6%)</td>
<td>(0.4% - 5.9%)</td>
<td>(7.9% - 15.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.32 IUI with partner sperm: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=22639, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>16648</td>
<td>3738</td>
<td>1505</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>22639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>15167</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>20592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1901/16098 (11.8%) (11.4% - 14.7%)</td>
<td>342/3638 (9.4%) (9.1% - 11.8%)</td>
<td>104/1447 (7.2%) (6.9% - 10.8%)</td>
<td>23/718 (3.2%) (3.1% - 7.1%)</td>
<td>2370/21901 (10.8%) (10.5% - 13.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per IUI</td>
<td>1901/14617 (13.0%) (12.5% - 16.2%)</td>
<td>342/3300 (10.4%) (10.1% - 13.0%)</td>
<td>104/1295 (8.0%) (7.7% - 12.0%)</td>
<td>23/642 (3.6%) (3.4% - 7.9%)</td>
<td>2370/19854 (11.9%) (11.5% - 15.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.33 IUI with partner sperm: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=22639, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>16648</td>
<td>3738</td>
<td>1505</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>22639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>15167</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>20592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1691/16065 (10.5%)</td>
<td>293/3630 (8.1%)</td>
<td>84/1446 (5.8%)</td>
<td>19/717 (2.6%)</td>
<td>2087/21858 (9.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10.2% - 13.7%)</td>
<td>(7.8% - 10.7%)</td>
<td>(5.6% - 9.5%)</td>
<td>(2.5% - 6.7%)</td>
<td>(9.2% - 12.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI</td>
<td>1691/14584 (11.6%)</td>
<td>293/3292 (8.9%)</td>
<td>84/1294 (6.5%)</td>
<td>19/641 (3.0%)</td>
<td>2087/19811 (10.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11.1% - 15.0%)</td>
<td>(8.6% - 11.8%)</td>
<td>(6.2% - 10.6%)</td>
<td>(2.8% - 7.4%)</td>
<td>(10.1% - 13.9%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.34 IUI with partner sperm: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=22639, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>16648</td>
<td>3738</td>
<td>1505</td>
<td>748</td>
<td>22639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>15167</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>20592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3+</td>
<td>1487</td>
<td>73/13</td>
<td>239/14/0</td>
<td>71/2/0</td>
<td>13/0/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1573/16024 (9.8%) (9.4% - 13.2%)</td>
<td>253/3609 (7.0%) (6.8% - 10.2%)</td>
<td>73/1441 (5.1%) (4.9% - 9.1%)</td>
<td>13/712 (1.8%) (1.7% - 6.6%)</td>
<td>1912/21786 (8.8%) (8.4% - 12.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI</td>
<td>1573/14543 (10.8%) (10.4% - 14.5%)</td>
<td>253/3271 (7.7%) (7.4% - 11.2%)</td>
<td>73/1289 (5.7%) (5.4% - 10.1%)</td>
<td>13/636 (2.0%) (1.9% - 7.3%)</td>
<td>1912/19739 (9.7%) (9.3% - 13.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.35 IUI with partner sperm: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Must have completed cycles</td>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>16648</td>
<td>3738</td>
<td>1505</td>
<td>748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>15167</td>
<td>3400</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1121/15795 (7.1%)</td>
<td>158/3576 (4.4%)</td>
<td>38/1431 (2.7%)</td>
<td>4/708 (0.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6.7% - 11.9%)</td>
<td>(4.2% - 8.6%)</td>
<td>(2.5% - 7.4%)</td>
<td>(0.5% - 5.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must have completed cycles</td>
<td>Deliveries per IUI</td>
<td>1121/14314 (7.8%)</td>
<td>158/3238 (4.9%)</td>
<td>38/1279 (3.0%)</td>
<td>4/632 (0.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(7.4% - 13.0%)</td>
<td>(4.6% - 9.4%)</td>
<td>(2.8% - 8.3%)</td>
<td>(0.6% - 6.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Figure 2.36 IUI: Number of deliveries

All Centres (N=2177, Missing=99)

- Singleton: n (%) = 2103 (96.60%)
- Twins: n (%) = 72 (3.31%)
- Triplets: n (%) = 2 (0.09%)

Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.
Figure 2.37 IUI: Type of deliveries

Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.
### Table 2.38 IUI: Sex of babies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of baby</th>
<th>All Centres (N=1631, Missing=751)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>772/1631 (47.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>769/1631 (47.15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>90/1631 (5.52%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2.39 IUI: Birth weight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth weight (g)</th>
<th>All Centres Statistic (N=1508, Missing=874)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletons</td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.40 IUI: Gestational age at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=2041, Missing=235)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age at delivery (weeks)</td>
<td>N=1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletons</td>
<td>Mean 39.3, Std 1.93, Median 39.6, IQR (38.6; 40.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td>N=71, Mean 35.7, Std 3.25, Median 36.7, IQR (35.0; 37.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>N=2, Mean 33.8, Std 0.71, Median 33.8, IQR (33.3; 34.3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.
Box plot shows median and interquartile range. Whiskers are drawn at (Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR). Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. +-sign indicates mean value.
Figure 2.42 IUI: Gestational age at delivery (boxplot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Missing</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Median(Min,Max)</th>
<th>(Q1,Q3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singleton</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>39.6(25,43)</td>
<td>(39,40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>36.7(25,40)</td>
<td>(35,38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>33.8(33,34)</td>
<td>(33,34)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.

Box plot shows median and interquartile range. Whiskers are drawn at (Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR).

Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. + sign indicates mean value.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gestational age at delivery (weeks)</th>
<th>Type of delivery</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single birth event</td>
<td>Twin birth event</td>
<td>Triplet birth event</td>
<td>Total birth events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=2041, Missing=235)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 32</td>
<td>25 (1.3%)</td>
<td>7 (9.9%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>32 (1.6%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[32-37]</td>
<td>116 (5.9%)</td>
<td>34 (47.9%)</td>
<td>2 (100.0%)</td>
<td>152 (7.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=37</td>
<td>1827 (92.8%)</td>
<td>30 (42.3%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1857 (91.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1968 (100.0%)</td>
<td>71 (100.0%)</td>
<td>2 (100.0%)</td>
<td>2041 (100.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.
NA: no data available
### Table 2.44 IUI: Prevalence of low birth weight according to type of delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth weight (g)</th>
<th>Singletons</th>
<th>Twins</th>
<th>Triplets</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Centres</strong></td>
<td>(N=1508, Missing=874)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1500</td>
<td>17 (1.3%)</td>
<td>18 (12.5%)</td>
<td>1 (16.7%)</td>
<td>36 (2.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1500-2500]</td>
<td>55 (4.1%)</td>
<td>68 (47.2%)</td>
<td>5 (83.3%)</td>
<td>128 (8.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;= 2500</td>
<td>1286 (94.7%)</td>
<td>58 (40.3%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1344 (89.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1358 (100.0%)</td>
<td>144 (100.0%)</td>
<td>6 (100.0%)</td>
<td>1508 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA: no data available
Section 3: Ovarian stimulation cycles

Table 3.1 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Overview of cycles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>All Centres</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiated non-IUI</td>
<td>2641 (100.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancelled non-IUI</td>
<td>476 (18.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.2 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Social security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social security</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=2641, Missing=0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>2210/2641 (83.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>431/2641 (16.32%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.3 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Female age and cycle rank

All Centres (N=2451, Missing=190)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>No. of Cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;36</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[36-40]</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[40-43]</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=43</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>No. of Cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rank 1</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 2</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank 3-6</td>
<td>742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank &gt;=7</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.4 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Indications of medically assisted conception

All Centres (N=2641)

- Female 1128 (42.71%)
- Male 202 (7.65%)
- Mixed 372 (14.09%)
- Idiopathic 726 (27.49%)
- Unknown 213 (8.07%)
Figure 3.5 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Indications of medically assisted conception for cycles with gonadotrophins only

All Centres (N=1358)

- Female: 773 (56.92%)
- Mixed: 232 (17.08%)
- Male: 43 (3.17%)
- Idiopathic: 213 (15.68%)
- Unknown: 97 (7.14%)
Table 3.6 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Indications of medically assisted conception: female and male causes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Centres</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female pathology</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection (HIV or HBC)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>10/1261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endometriosis</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>58/1119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovulatory</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1355/1499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10/1096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubal factor</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>371/1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal uterine cavity</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>49/1347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male pathology</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate oligo-astheno-terato-spermia</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>347/372</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection (HIV or HBC)</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>7/347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other male pathology</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>89/368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some patients have more than one cause identified per cycle.
Figure 3.7 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Female age distribution

| Percentile | Min  | 5   | 10  | 15  | 20  | 25  | 30  | 35  | 40  | 45  | Median | 55  | 60  | 65  | 70  | 75  | 80  | 85  | 90  | 95  | Max |
|------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| All Centres| 2641 | 0   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Mean       | 30.4 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| SD         | 4.92 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Median     | 30.0 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| (Min,Max)  | (18,45) |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| (Q1,Q3)    | (27,33) |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
### Table 3.8 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Pituitary inhibition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pituitary inhibition</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres ((N=2512, Missing=129))</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>356/2512 (14.17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>2156/2512 (85.83%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.9 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Ovarian stimulation protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ovarian stimulation</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=2555, Missing=86)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clomiphene (CC)</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>533/2555 (20.86%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonadotrophins urinary only</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>1358/2555 (53.15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>349/2555 (13.66%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>67/2555 (2.62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC+Gonadotrophins combined recombinant and urinary</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>2/2555 (0.08%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC+Gonadotrophins recombinant only</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>19/2555 (0.74%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC+Gonadotrophins urinary only</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>97/2555 (3.80%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonadotrophins recombinant only</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>130/2555 (5.09%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.10 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Total dose of Gonadotrophins (percentiles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1104.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>953.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>894.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Min,Max)</td>
<td>(0,9212)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q1,Q3)</td>
<td>(525,1387)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.11 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Total dose of Gonadotrophins (boxplot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1104.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>953.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>894.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Min,Max)</td>
<td>(0,9212)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q1,Q3)</td>
<td>(525,1387)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. +-sign indicates mean value.
Table 3.12 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Number of follicles >= 14 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=1824, Missing=817)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of follicles &gt;= 14 mm</td>
<td>N: 1824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median: 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range: (0.0; 29.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR: (1.0; 2.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.13 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: E2 level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=1716, Missing=925)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.14 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Ovulation induction

Ovulation induction

- None: n (%) = 910 (35.57%)
- Agonist: n (%) = 3 (0.12%)
- HCG: n (%) = 1637 (64.00%)
- Other: n (%) = 8 (0.31%)

All Centres (N=2558, Missing=83)
Table 3.15 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=2641, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>2242</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timed intercourse</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>397/2170 (18.3%)</td>
<td>23/250 (9.2%)</td>
<td>9/95 (9.5%)</td>
<td>1/41 (2.4%)</td>
<td>430/2556 (16.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(17.7% - 20.9%)</td>
<td>(8.9% - 12.4%)</td>
<td>(9.3% - 11.3%)</td>
<td>(2.3% - 7.0%)</td>
<td>(16.3% - 19.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per timed intercourse</td>
<td>397/1779 (22.3%)</td>
<td>23/201 (11.4%)</td>
<td>9/71 (12.7%)</td>
<td>1/29 (3.4%)</td>
<td>430/2080 (20.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21.4% - 25.3%)</td>
<td>(11.0% - 15.2%)</td>
<td>(12.3% - 15.1%)</td>
<td>(3.2% - 9.7%)</td>
<td>(19.9% - 23.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 3.16 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=2641, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>2242</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timed intercourse</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle</td>
<td>355/2155 (16.5%)</td>
<td>15/249 (6.0%)</td>
<td>9/95 (9.5%)</td>
<td>1/41 (2.4%)</td>
<td>380/2540 (15.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per initiated cycle</td>
<td>(15.8% - 19.7%)</td>
<td>(5.8% - 9.7%)</td>
<td>(9.3% - 11.3%)</td>
<td>(2.3% - 7.0%)</td>
<td>(14.4% - 18.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per timed intercourse</td>
<td>355/1764 (20.1%)</td>
<td>15/200 (7.5%)</td>
<td>9/71 (12.7%)</td>
<td>1/29 (3.4%)</td>
<td>380/2064 (18.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per timed intercourse</td>
<td>(19.2% - 23.9%)</td>
<td>(7.1% - 11.9%)</td>
<td>(12.3% - 15.1%)</td>
<td>(3.2% - 9.7%)</td>
<td>(17.6% - 22.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
*:Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 3.17 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Centres (N=2641, Missing=0)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>2242</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timed intercourse</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3+</td>
<td>296/27/7</td>
<td>12/1/0</td>
<td>8/0/0</td>
<td>1/0/0</td>
<td>317/28/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>330/2144 (15.4%) (14.7% - 19.1%)</td>
<td>13/248 (5.2%) (5.0% - 9.3%)</td>
<td>8/94 (8.5%) (8.2% - 11.3%)</td>
<td>1/41 (2.4%) (2.3% - 7.0%)</td>
<td>352/2527 (13.9%) (13.3% - 17.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per timed intercourse</td>
<td>330/1753 (18.8%) (17.8% - 23.1%)</td>
<td>13/199 (6.5%) (6.2% - 11.4%)</td>
<td>8/70 (11.4%) (11.0% - 15.1%)</td>
<td>1/29 (3.4%) (3.2% - 9.7%)</td>
<td>352/2051 (17.2%) (16.3% - 21.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 3.18 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>2242</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timed intercourse</td>
<td>1851</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>231/2074 (11.1%)</td>
<td>9/246 (3.7%)</td>
<td>5/92 (5.4%)</td>
<td>1/41 (2.4%)</td>
<td>246/2453 (10.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10.3% - 17.8%)</td>
<td>(3.5% - 8.5%)</td>
<td>(5.2% - 10.3%)</td>
<td>(2.3% - 7.0%)</td>
<td>(9.3% - 16.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per timed intercourse</td>
<td>231/1683 (13.7%)</td>
<td>9/197 (4.6%)</td>
<td>5/68 (7.4%)</td>
<td>1/29 (3.4%)</td>
<td>246/1977 (12.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12.5% - 21.6%)</td>
<td>(4.3% - 10.5%)</td>
<td>(6.8% - 13.7%)</td>
<td>(3.2% - 9.7%)</td>
<td>(11.4% - 20.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Figure 3.19 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Number of deliveries

 Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.
Figure 3.20 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Type of deliveries

Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.
Table 3.21 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Sex of babies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of baby</th>
<th>All Centres (N=217, Missing=53)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>100/217 (46.08%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>93/217 (42.86%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>24/217 (11.06%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.22 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Birth weight

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth weight (g)</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=193, Missing=77)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N=159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>3248.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
<td>583.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>3280.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(2945.0; 3600.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>2298.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
<td>566.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>2392.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(2012.5; 2680.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1743.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
<td>324.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1667.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(1565.0; 1890.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.23 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Gestational age at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gestational age at delivery (weeks)</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=198, Missing=48)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletons</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(38.4; 40.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>36.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
<td>2.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(34.3; 38.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Std</td>
<td>3.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(29.9; 34.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3.24 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Birth weight (boxplot)

Box plot shows median and interquartile range. Whiskers are drawn at (Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR). Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. +-sign indicates mean value.
Figure 3.25 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Gestational age at delivery (boxplot)

Box plot shows median and interquartile range. Whiskers are drawn at (Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR).
Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. + sign indicates mean value.
Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.
Table 3.26 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Prevalence of preterm birth according to type of delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gestational age at delivery (weeks)</th>
<th>Single birth event</th>
<th>Twin birth event</th>
<th>Triplet birth event</th>
<th>Total birth events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=198, Missing=48)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 32</td>
<td>5 (2.7%)</td>
<td>2 (16.7%)</td>
<td>1 (50.0%)</td>
<td>8 (4.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[32-37]</td>
<td>10 (5.4%)</td>
<td>6 (50.0%)</td>
<td>1 (50.0%)</td>
<td>17 (8.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=37</td>
<td>169 (91.8%)</td>
<td>4 (33.3%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>173 (87.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>184 (100.0%)</td>
<td>12 (100.0%)</td>
<td>2 (100.0%)</td>
<td>198 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.
NA: no data available
Table 3.27 Ovarian stimulation without IUI: Prevalence of low birth weight according to type of delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth weight (g)</th>
<th>Singletons</th>
<th>Twins</th>
<th>Triplets</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=193, Missing=77)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1500</td>
<td>2 (1.3%)</td>
<td>3 (10.7%)</td>
<td>1 (16.7%)</td>
<td>6 (3.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1500-2500]</td>
<td>10 (6.3%)</td>
<td>15 (53.6%)</td>
<td>5 (83.3%)</td>
<td>30 (15.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;= 2500</td>
<td>147 (92.5%)</td>
<td>10 (35.7%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>157 (81.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159 (100.0%)</td>
<td>28 (100.0%)</td>
<td>6 (100.0%)</td>
<td>193 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA: no data available
## Section 4: Appendix

### 4.1 Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical pregnancy</td>
<td>The presence of intra- or extra-uterine sacs on an ultrasound scan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivery</td>
<td>Birth of a child, death or alive, of &gt;= 500g or &gt;= 22 weeks if birth weight is unknown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational age</td>
<td>Age of an embryo or fetus calculated by adding 14 days (2 weeks) to the number of completed weeks since fertilization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.2 : List of A and B-centres having supplied data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Centre</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antwerpen</td>
<td>Dienst Fertiliteit, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Middelheim</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonheiden</td>
<td>I.V.F. Centrum, Imeldaziekenshuis Bonheide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasschaat</td>
<td>Algemeen Ziekenhuis KLINA v.z.w., Dienst Gynaecologie</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braine L'alleud</td>
<td>Centre de Fécondation ,C.H. Interrégional Edith Cavell (CHIREC)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brugge</td>
<td>BIRTH - Fertiliteitskliniek, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Sint-Jan</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussel</td>
<td>Centrum voor Reproductieve Geneeskunde, UZ-Brussel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruxelles</td>
<td>Clinique de Procréation Médicalement Assistée, Hôpital Universitaire Saint- Pierre – U.L.B.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruxelles</td>
<td>Service de Gynécologie, Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc – U.C.L.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruxelles</td>
<td>Centre de FIV de l'ULB- Hôpital Erasme</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruxelles</td>
<td>Cliniques de l'Europe, Service PMA - Clinique Ste Elisabeth</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleroi</td>
<td>Service Gyn/Obst,Clinique Notre Dame</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleroi</td>
<td>Consultation de Gynécologie, CHU de Charleroi, Polyclinique</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edegem</td>
<td>Centrum voor Reproductieve Geneeskunde, Universitair Ziekenhuis Antwerpen - U.Z.A.</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genk</td>
<td>Centre for Reproductive Medicine, Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg - St. Jan</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent</td>
<td>Vrouwenkliniek - Infertilitiecentrum, U.Z. – Gent</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent</td>
<td>Centrum voor Fertiliteitstherapie, A.Z. Jan Palfijn</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent</td>
<td>Fertiliteitscentrum A.Z. Sint-Lucas</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasselt</td>
<td>Fertiliteitscentrum, Virga Jesse Ziekenhuis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kortrijk</td>
<td>Centrum Reproductieve Geneeskunde, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Groeninge - Kortrijk</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leuven</td>
<td>Unit Reproductieve Geneeskunde, Regionaal Ziekenhuis Heilig Hart</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libramont</td>
<td>Centre d’Infertilité, Centre Hospitalier de l’Ardenne</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liège</td>
<td>Centre de FIV, Centre Hospitalier Régional de la Citadelle</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namur</td>
<td>Service PMA, Centre Hospitalier Régional de Namur</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mons</td>
<td>Clinique de Fertilité de Mons</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocourt</td>
<td>Centre Liégeois pour l’Etude et le Traitement de la Stérilité, Clinique Saint Vincent</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roeselare</td>
<td>Fertiliteitscentrum, Heilig Hart Ziekenhuis</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sint-Niklaas</td>
<td>A.Z. Waasland</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yvoir</td>
<td>Service Gynéco, Cliniques Universitaires U.C.L. de Mont-Godinne</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colophon

College van Geneesheren "Reproductieve Geneeskunde"
Collège de Médecins "Médecine de la Reproduction"
T. D'Hooghe, President
A. Delbaere, Vice-President
A. Delvigne, Secretary
W. Ombelet, Secretary
M. Camus, Member
P. De Sutter, Member
M. Dubois, Member
S. Gordts, Member
S. Perrier d'Hauterive, Member

Data handling and analysis
Interuniversity Institute for Biostatistics and statistical Bioinformatics
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven & Universiteit Hasselt
A. Belmans, K. Bogaerts, G. Kalema, E. Lesaffre

Ecole de Santé Publique
Université de Liège
A. Albert, N. Gillain, E. Husson

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