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Section 1: General overview

Table 1.1 All cycles: Type of cycles

	Statistic	All Centres (N=24128, Missing=0)
Type of cycle		
IUI	n/N (%)	22424/24128 (92.94%)
With sperm from partner	n/N (%)	12293/22424 (54.82%)
+ Gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	2564/11528 (22.24%)
+ Clomiphene citrate only	n/N (%)	4053/11528 (35.16%)
+ Other	n/N (%)	63/11528 (0.55%)
+ None	n/N (%)	4848/11528 (42.05%)
With sperm from donor	n/N (%)	9140/22424 (40.76%)
+ Gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	2039/8615 (23.67%)
+ Clomiphene citrate only	n/N (%)	1655/8615 (19.21%)
+ Other	n/N (%)	7/8615 (0.08%)
+ None	n/N (%)	4914/8615 (57.04%)
With origin of sperm unknown	n/N (%)	991/22424 (4.42%)
Ovulation Induction	n/N (%)	1704/24128 (7.06%)

Cycles in which the patient received gonadotrophins in combination with something else are counted in the group gonadotrophins.

Section 2: IUI cycles with partner sperm

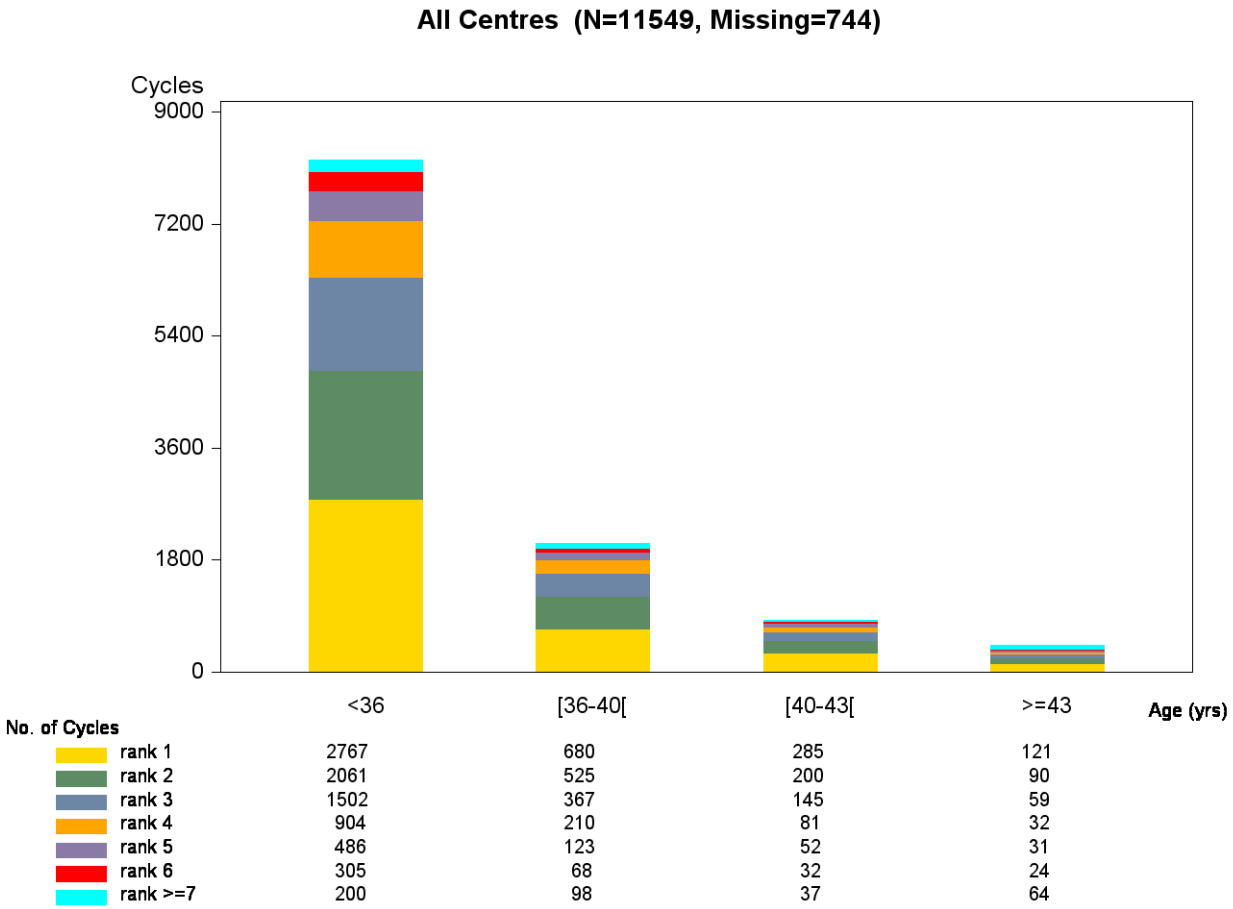
Table 2.1 IUI with partner sperm: Overview of cycles

Cycle	All Centres	
Initiated IUI	12293	(100.0%)
Cancelled IUI	740	(6.0%)

Table 2.2 IUI with partner sperm: Social security

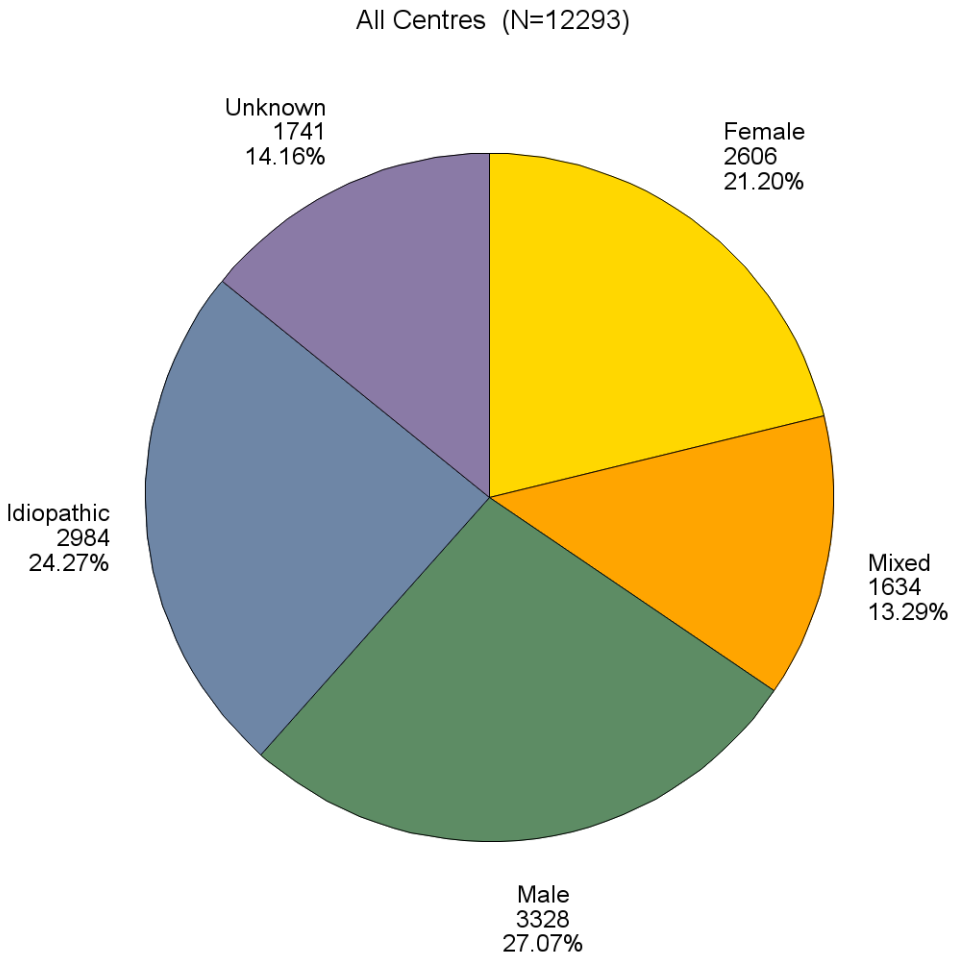
	Statistic	All Centres (N=12293, Missing=0)
Social security		
Yes	n/N (%)	11602/12293 (94.38%)
No without E112/S2	n/N (%)	676/12293 (5.50%)
No but with E112/S2	n/N (%)	15/12293 (0.12%)

Figure 2.3 IUI with partner sperm: Female age and cycle rank



No. of Cycles	<36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43
rank 1	2767	680	285	121
rank 2	2061	525	200	90
rank 3	1502	367	145	59
rank 4	904	210	81	32
rank 5	486	123	52	31
rank 6	305	68	32	24
rank >=7	200	98	37	64

Figure 2.4 IUI with partner sperm: Indications of medically assisted conception



21 cycles are counted as No male pathology due to non-applicability (lesbian=14, single=3 and other=4)

Table 2.5 IUI with partner sperm: Indications of medically assisted conception: female and male causes

	Statistic	All Centres
Female pathology	N	4240
Endometriosis	n/N (%)	945/4239 (22.29%)
Ovulatory	n/N (%)	3247/4240 (76.58%)
Tubal factor	n/N (%)	701/3895 (18.00%)
Male pathology	N	4962

Some patients have more than one cause identified per cycle.

Figure 2.6 IUI with partner sperm: Female age distribution

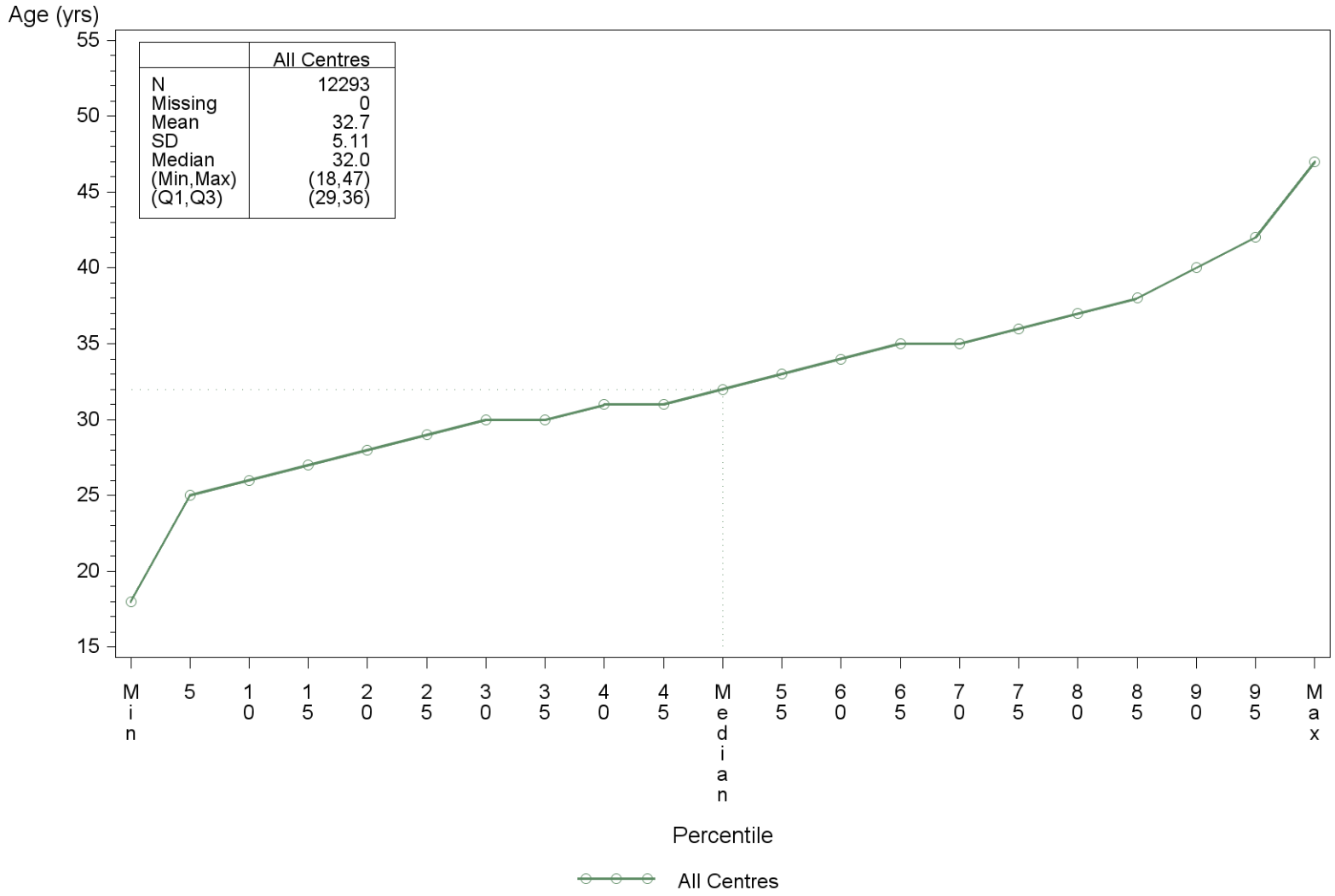


Table 2.7 IUI with partner sperm: Pituitary inhibition

	Statistic	All Centres (N=11986, Missing=307)
Pituitary inhibition		
Yes	n/N (%)	113/11986 (0.94%)
No	n/N (%)	11873/11986 (99.06%)

Table 2.8 IUI with partner sperm: Ovarian stimulation protocol

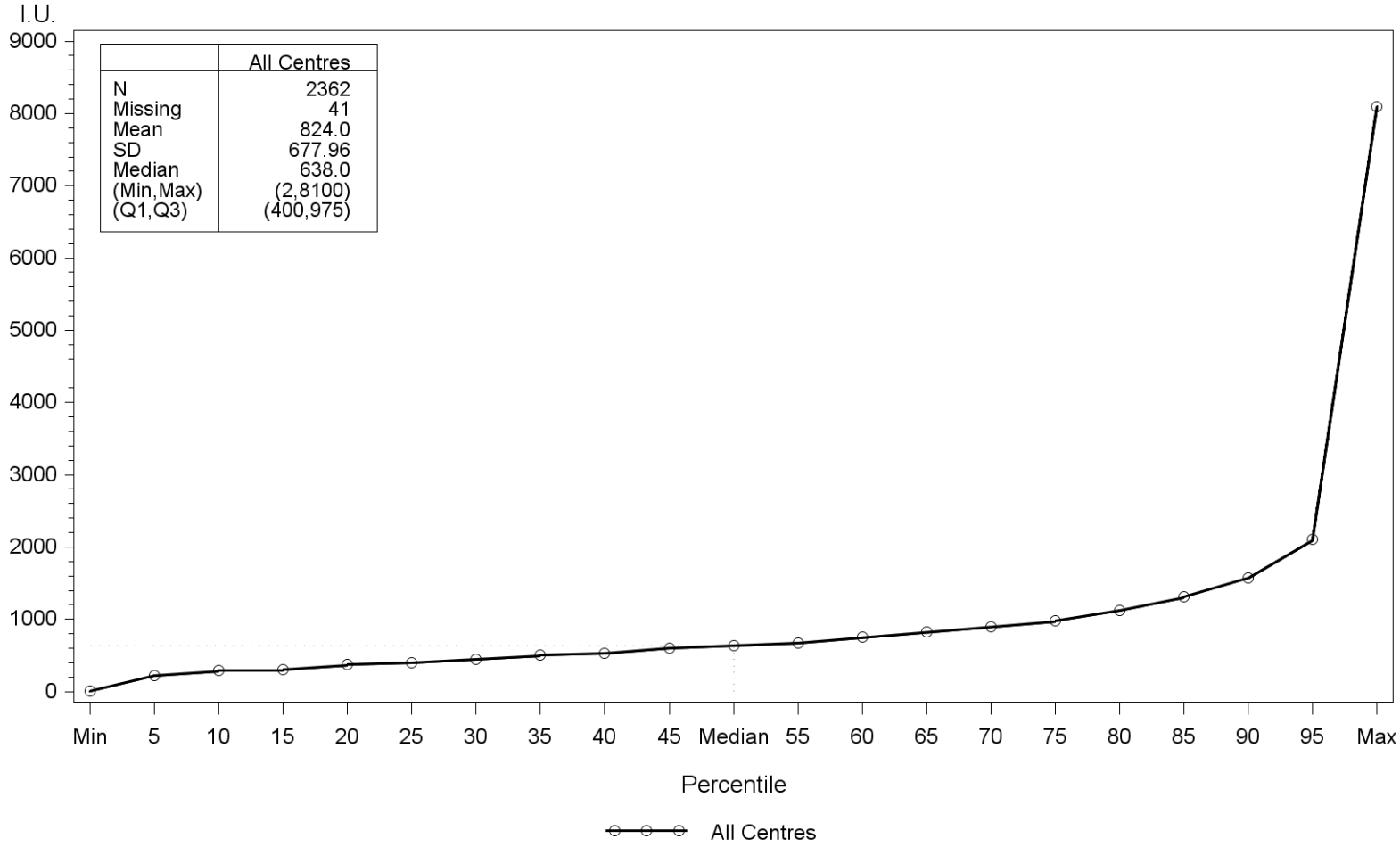
	Statistic	All Centres (N=12293)
Stimulation with clomiphene	n/N (%)	4112/11254 (36.54%)
Stimulation with gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	2564/11275 (22.74%)
Spontaneous cycle	n/N (%)	4861/11579 (41.98%)
Other stimulation	n/N (%)	177/11715 (1.51%)

Patients can receive different medications.

Table 2.9 IUI with partner sperm: Ovulation trigger

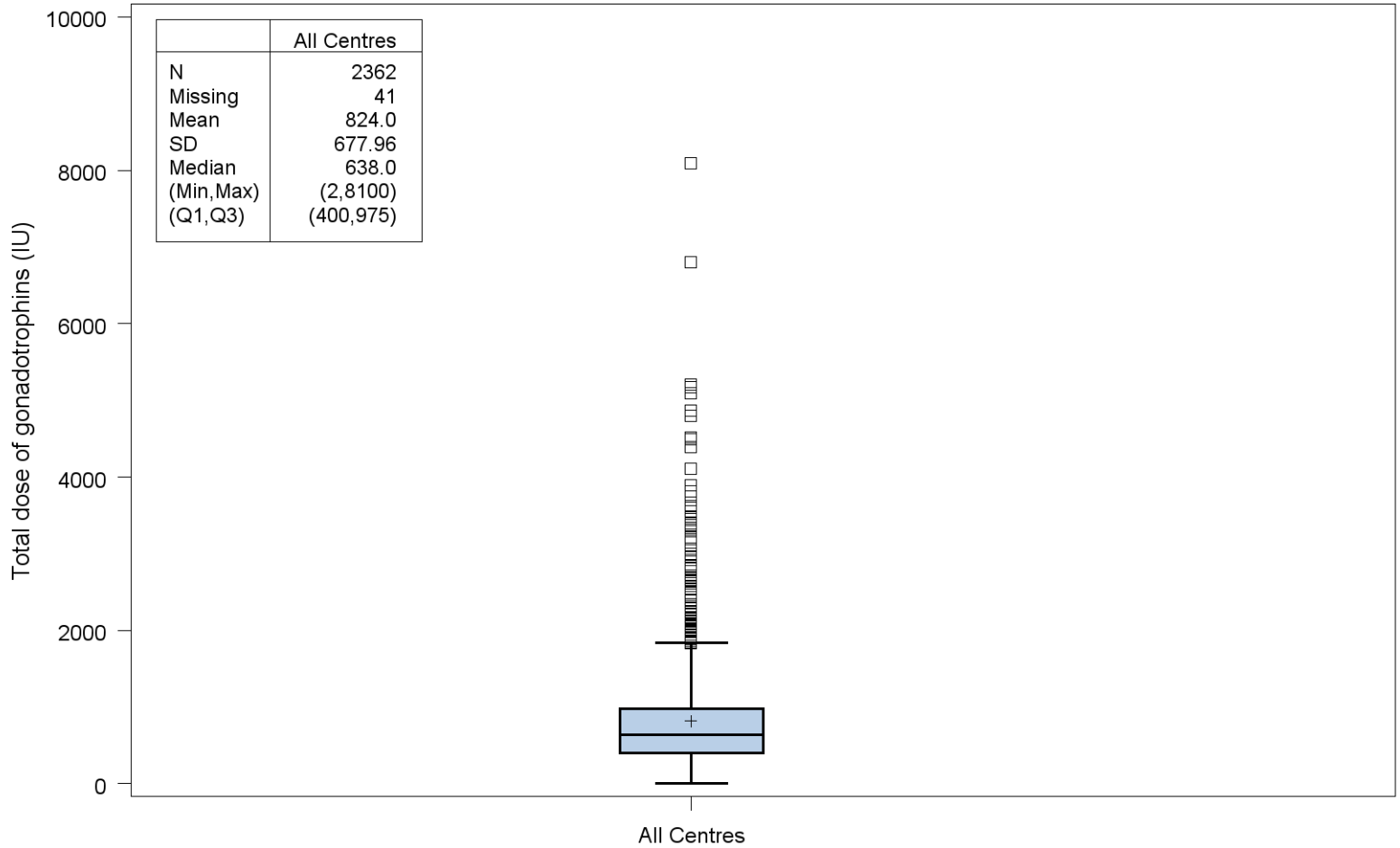
	Statistic	All Centres (N=11986, Missing=307)
Ovulation trigger		
Yes	n/N (%)	8240/12111 (68.04%)
No	n/N (%)	3871/12111 (31.96%)

Figure 2.10 IUI with partner sperm: Total dose of gonadotrophins administered (percentiles)



Long acting FSH is counted as a gonadotrophins dose of 1540 I.U.
For Rekovelle, dose in mcg was mulitplied with 25 to get the dose in I.U.

Figure 2.11 IUI with partner sperm: Total dose of gonadotrophins administered (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.
Long acting FSH is counted as a gonadotrophins dose of 1540 I.U.
For Rekovelle, dose in mcg was mulitplied with 25 to get the dose in I.U.

Table 2.12 IUI with partner sperm: Origin of sperm

	Statistic	All Centres (N=12107, Missing=186)
Sperm of partner specified		
Fresh	n/N (%)	11941/12107 (98.63%)
Thawed	n/N (%)	166/12107 (1.37%)

Table 2.13 IUI with partner sperm: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=12293, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	8714	2204	909	466	12293
IUI	8227	2073	832	421	11553
HCG + per initiated cycle	1176/8486 (13.9%) (13.5% - 16.1%)	237/2148 (11.0%) (10.8% - 13.3%)	62/884 (7.0%) (6.8% - 9.6%)	22/444 (5.0%) (4.7% - 9.4%)	1497/11962 (12.5%) (12.2% - 14.9%)
HCG + per IUI	1176/7999 (14.7%) (14.3% - 17.1%)	237/2017 (11.8%) (11.4% - 14.1%)	62/807 (7.7%) (7.5% - 10.5%)	22/399 (5.5%) (5.2% - 10.5%)	1497/11222 (13.3%) (13.0% - 15.8%)

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 2.14 IUI with partner sperm: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=12293, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	8714	2204	909	466	12293
IUI	8227	2073	832	421	11553
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	816/8463 (9.6%) (9.4% - 12.2%)	164/2151 (7.6%) (7.4% - 9.8%)	39/894 (4.4%) (4.3% - 5.9%)	12/458 (2.6%) (2.6% - 4.3%)	1031/11966 (8.6%) (8.4% - 11.0%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	816/7976 (10.2%) (9.9% - 13.0%)	164/2020 (8.1%) (7.9% - 10.5%)	39/817 (4.8%) (4.7% - 6.5%)	12/413 (2.9%) (2.9% - 4.8%)	1031/11226 (9.2%) (8.9% - 11.8%)

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 2.15 IUI with partner sperm: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=12293, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	8714	2204	909	466	12293
IUI	8227	2073	832	421	11553
FHB: 1/2/3+	692/45/2	136/9/1	33/0/0	9/0/0	870/54/3
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	739/8559 (8.6%) (8.5% - 10.3%)	146/2177 (6.7%) (6.6% - 7.8%)	33/903 (3.7%) (3.6% - 4.3%)	9/465 (1.9%) (1.9% - 2.1%)	927/12104 (7.7%) (7.5% - 9.1%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	739/8072 (9.2%) (9.0% - 10.9%)	146/2046 (7.1%) (7.0% - 8.3%)	33/826 (4.0%) (4.0% - 4.7%)	9/420 (2.1%) (2.1% - 2.4%)	927/11364 (8.2%) (8.0% - 9.7%)

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 2.16 IUI with partner sperm: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=12293, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	8714	2204	909	466	12293
IUI	8227	2073	832	421	11553
Deliveries per initiated cycle	643/8217 (7.8%) (7.4% - 13.1%)	116/2099 (5.5%) (5.3% - 10.0%)	23/870 (2.6%) (2.5% - 6.8%)	7/442 (1.6%) (1.5% - 6.7%)	789/11628 (6.8%) (6.4% - 11.8%)
Deliveries per IUI	643/7730 (8.3%) (7.8% - 13.9%)	116/1968 (5.9%) (5.6% - 10.7%)	23/793 (2.9%) (2.8% - 7.5%)	7/397 (1.8%) (1.7% - 7.4%)	789/10888 (7.2%) (6.8% - 12.6%)

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 2.17 IUI with partner sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2564, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1945	401	165	53	2564
IUI	1855	379	156	46	2436
HCG + per initiated cycle	332/1906 (17.4%) (17.1% - 19.1%)	43/395 (10.9%) (10.7% - 12.2%)	10/159 (6.3%) (6.1% - 9.7%)	3/53 (5.7%) (5.7% - 5.7%)	388/2513 (15.4%) (15.1% - 17.1%)
HCG + per IUI	332/1816 (18.3%) (17.9% - 20.0%)	43/373 (11.5%) (11.3% - 12.9%)	10/150 (6.7%) (6.4% - 10.3%)	3/46 (6.5%) (6.5% - 6.5%)	388/2385 (16.3%) (15.9% - 18.0%)

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 2.18 IUI with partner sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2564, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1945	401	165	53	2564
IUI	1855	379	156	46	2436
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	250/1894 (13.2%) (12.9% - 15.5%)	30/391 (7.7%) (7.5% - 10.0%)	9/164 (5.5%) (5.5% - 6.1%)	2/52 (3.8%) (3.8% - 5.7%)	291/2501 (11.6%) (11.3% - 13.8%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	250/1804 (13.9%) (13.5% - 16.2%)	30/369 (8.1%) (7.9% - 10.6%)	9/155 (5.8%) (5.8% - 6.4%)	2/45 (4.4%) (4.3% - 6.5%)	291/2373 (12.3%) (11.9% - 14.5%)

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 2.19 IUI with partner sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2564, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1945	401	165	53	2564
IUI	1855	379	156	46	2436
FHB: 1/2/3+	208/24/1	24/3/0	8/0/0	1/0/0	241/27/1
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	233/1923 (12.1%) (12.0% - 13.1%)	27/396 (6.8%) (6.7% - 8.0%)	8/165 (4.8%) (4.8% - 4.8%)	1/53 (1.9%) (1.9% - 1.9%)	269/2537 (10.6%) (10.5% - 11.5%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	233/1833 (12.7%) (12.6% - 13.7%)	27/374 (7.2%) (7.1% - 8.4%)	8/156 (5.1%) (5.1% - 5.1%)	1/46 (2.2%) (2.2% - 2.2%)	269/2409 (11.2%) (11.0% - 12.2%)

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 2.20 IUI with partner sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2564, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1945	401	165	53	2564
IUI	1855	379	156	46	2436
Deliveries per initiated cycle	204/1842 (11.1%) (10.5% - 15.8%)	22/385 (5.7%) (5.5% - 9.5%)	5/159 (3.1%) (3.0% - 6.7%)	1/53 (1.9%) (1.9% - 1.9%)	232/2439 (9.5%) (9.0% - 13.9%)
Deliveries per IUI	204/1752 (11.6%) (11.0% - 16.5%)	22/363 (6.1%) (5.8% - 10.0%)	5/150 (3.3%) (3.2% - 7.1%)	1/46 (2.2%) (2.2% - 2.2%)	232/2311 (10.0%) (9.5% - 14.7%)

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 2.21 IUI with partner sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=8711, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	6190	1537	650	334	8711
IUI	5840	1443	598	306	8187
HCG + per initiated cycle	768/6015 (12.8%) (12.4% - 15.2%)	166/1497 (11.1%) (10.8% - 13.4%)	46/633 (7.3%) (7.1% - 9.7%)	13/314 (4.1%) (3.9% - 9.9%)	993/8459 (11.7%) (11.4% - 14.3%)
HCG + per IUI	768/5665 (13.6%) (13.2% - 16.1%)	166/1403 (11.8%) (11.5% - 14.3%)	46/581 (7.9%) (7.7% - 10.5%)	13/286 (4.5%) (4.2% - 10.8%)	993/7935 (12.5%) (12.1% - 15.2%)

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 2.22 IUI with partner sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=8711, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	6190	1537	650	334	8711
IUI	5840	1443	598	306	8187
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	510/6007 (8.5%) (8.2% - 11.2%)	116/1503 (7.7%) (7.5% - 9.8%)	25/637 (3.9%) (3.8% - 5.8%)	7/330 (2.1%) (2.1% - 3.3%)	658/8477 (7.8%) (7.6% - 10.2%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	510/5657 (9.0%) (8.7% - 11.9%)	116/1409 (8.2%) (8.0% - 10.4%)	25/585 (4.3%) (4.2% - 6.4%)	7/302 (2.3%) (2.3% - 3.6%)	658/7953 (8.3%) (8.0% - 10.9%)

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 2.23 IUI with partner sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=8711, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	6190	1537	650	334	8711
IUI	5840	1443	598	306	8187
FHB: 1/2/3+	435/21/1	99/6/1	21/0/0	5/0/0	560/27/2
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	457/6066 (7.5%) (7.4% - 9.4%)	106/1517 (7.0%) (6.9% - 8.2%)	21/645 (3.3%) (3.2% - 4.0%)	5/333 (1.5%) (1.5% - 1.8%)	589/8561 (6.9%) (6.8% - 8.5%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	457/5716 (8.0%) (7.8% - 9.9%)	106/1423 (7.4%) (7.3% - 8.7%)	21/593 (3.5%) (3.5% - 4.3%)	5/305 (1.6%) (1.6% - 2.0%)	589/8037 (7.3%) (7.2% - 9.0%)

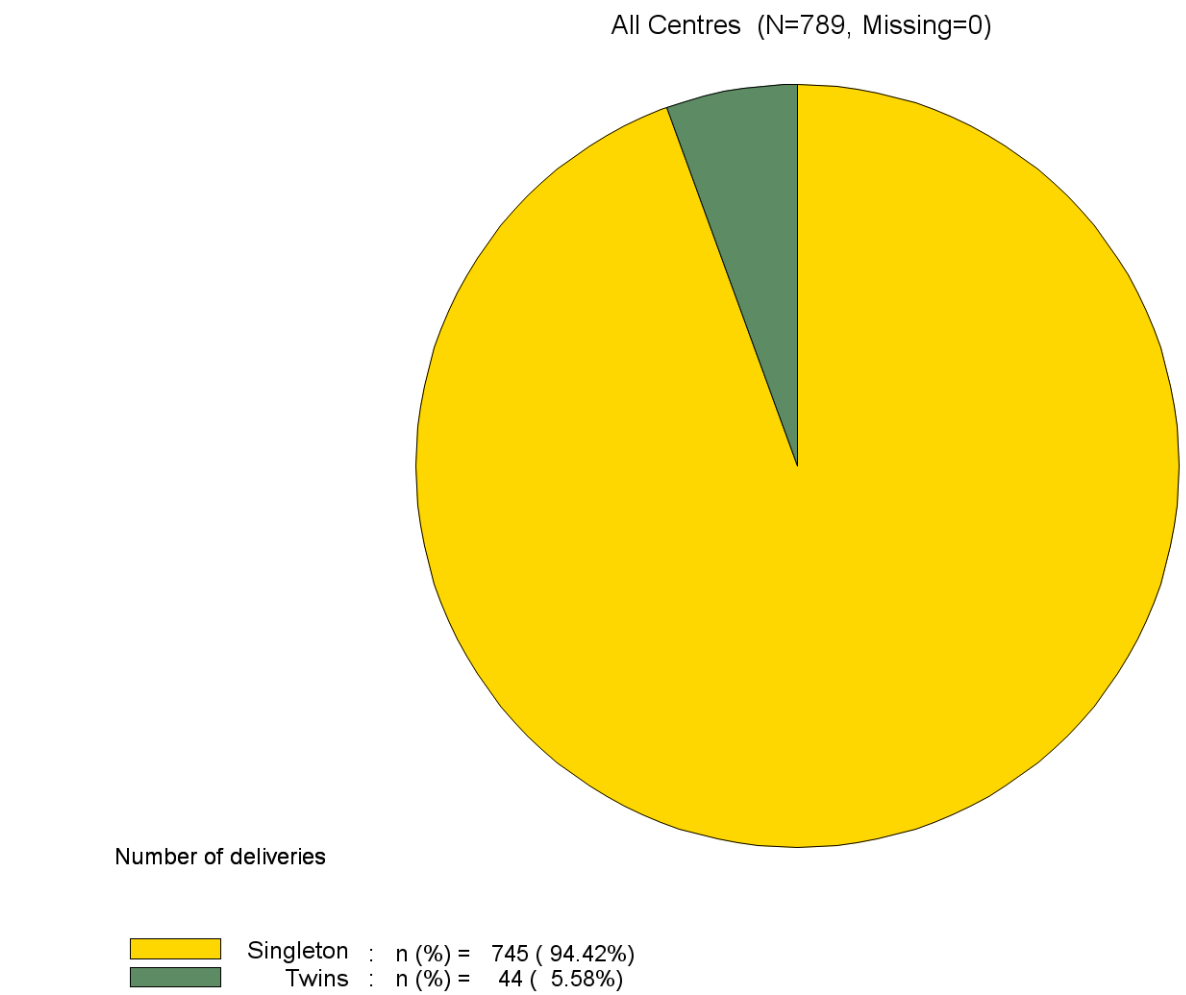
NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum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

Table 2.24 IUI with partner sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=8711, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	6190	1537	650	334	8711
IUI	5840	1443	598	306	8187
Deliveries per initiated cycle	398/5824 (6.8%) (6.4% - 12.3%)	84/1465 (5.7%) (5.5% - 10.1%)	15/620 (2.4%) (2.3% - 6.9%)	4/312 (1.3%) (1.2% - 7.8%)	501/8221 (6.1%) (5.8% - 11.4%)
Deliveries per IUI	398/5474 (7.3%) (6.8% - 13.1%)	84/1371 (6.1%) (5.8% - 10.8%)	15/568 (2.6%) (2.5% - 7.5%)	4/284 (1.4%) (1.3% - 8.5%)	501/7697 (6.5%) (6.1% - 12.1%)

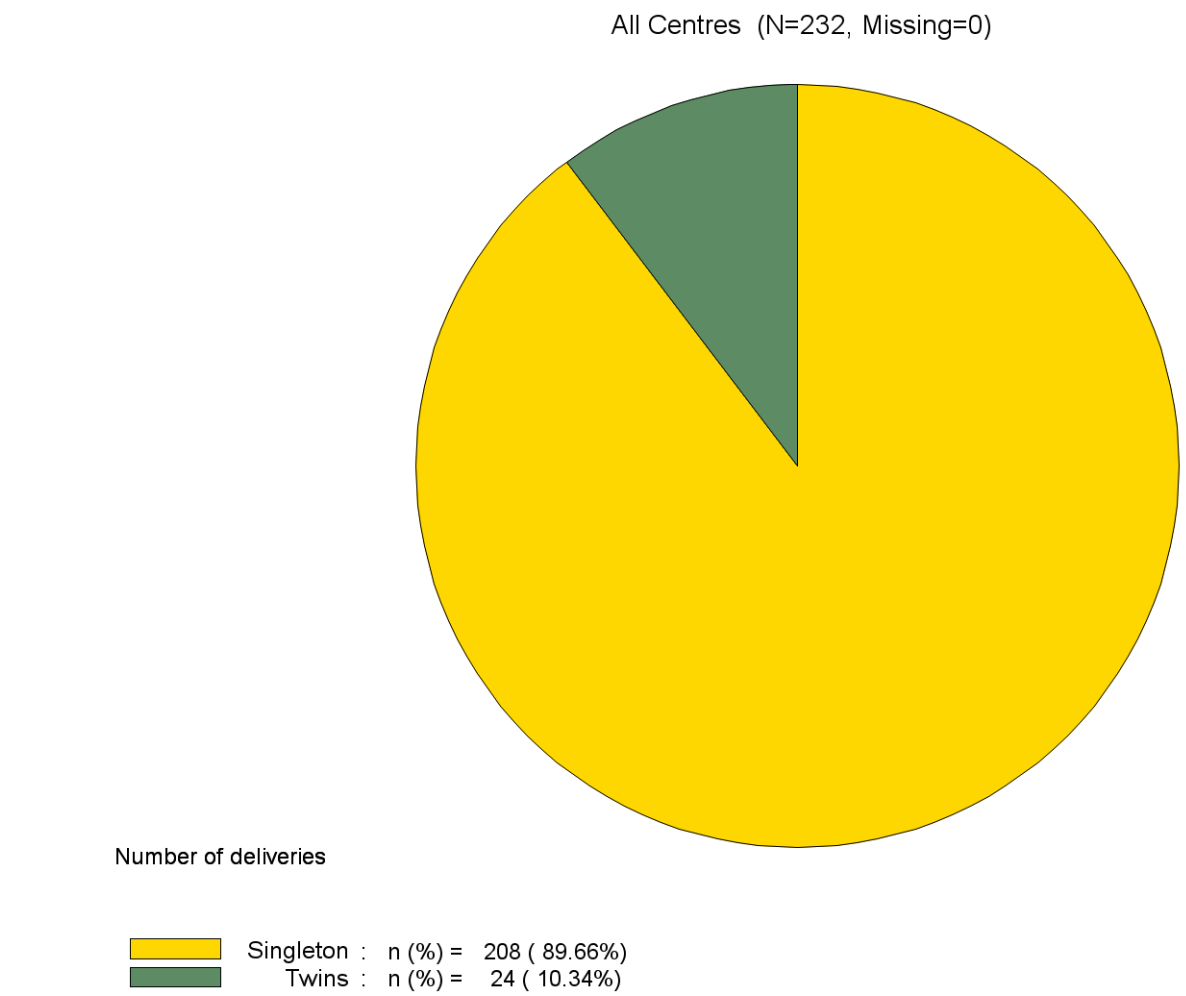
NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.

Figure 2.25 IUI with partner sperm: Number of deliveries



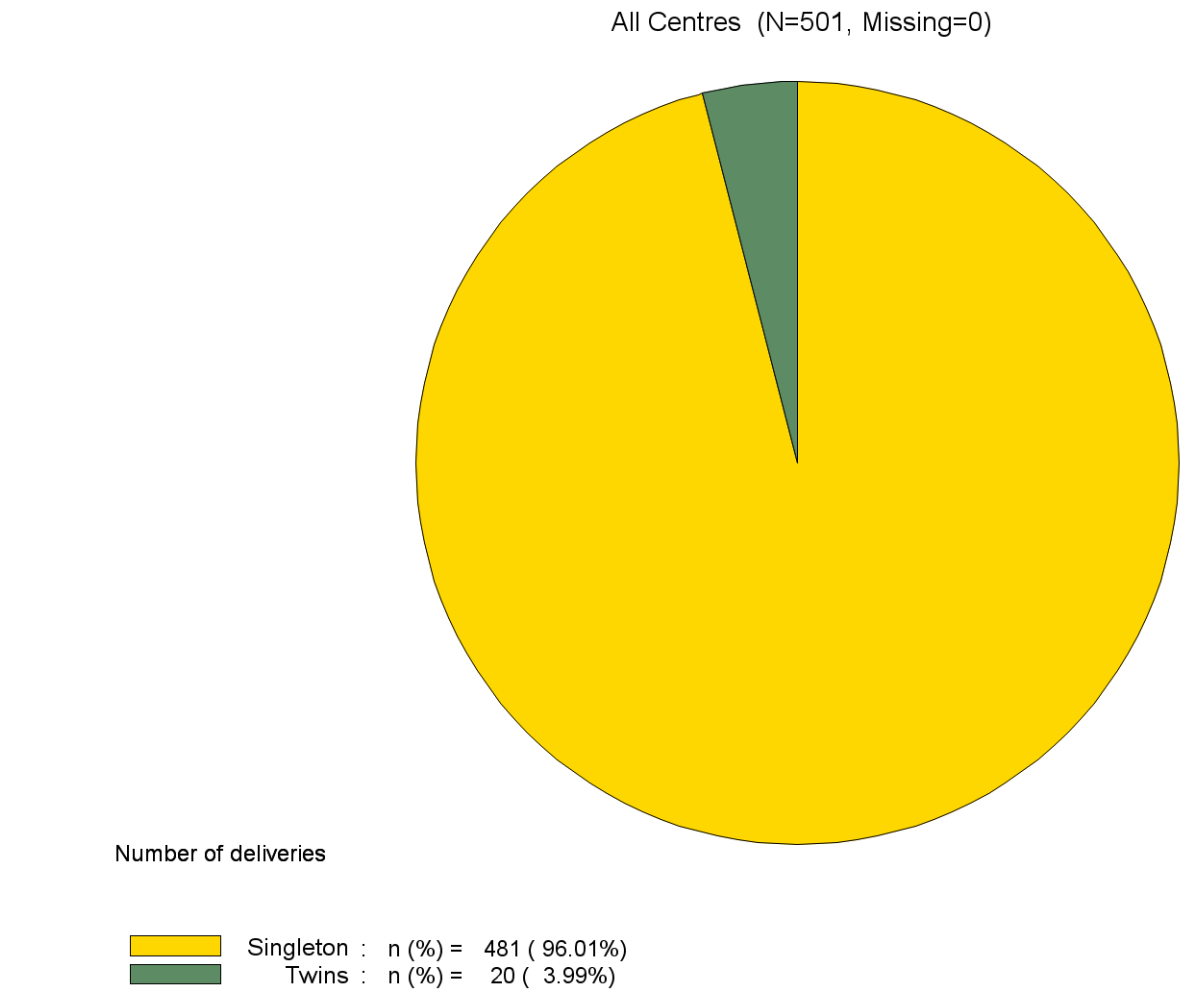
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Figure 2.26 IUI with partner sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries



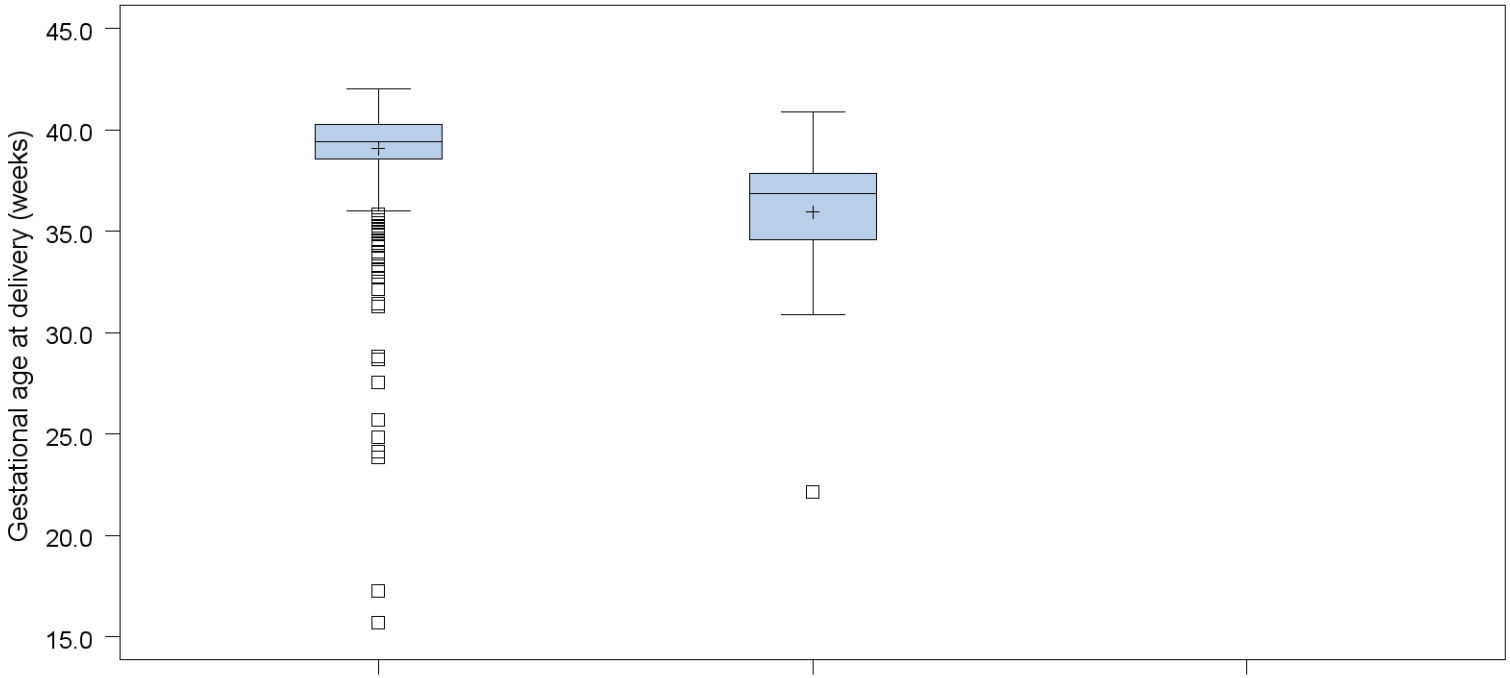
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Figure 2.27 IUI with partner sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries



Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Figure 2.28 IUI with partner sperm: Gestational age at delivery (boxplot)



	All Centres	
N	727	42
Missing	18	2
Mean	39.1	36.0
SD	2.31	3.21
Median	39.4	36.9
(Min,Max)	(16,42)	(22,41)
(Q1,Q3)	(39,40)	(35,38)

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 2.29 IUI with partner sperm: Prevalence of preterm birth according to type of pregnancy

Gestational age at delivery (weeks)	Type of pregnancy: Single birth event		Twin birth event		Triplet birth event	Total birth events	
All Centres (N=769, Missing=20)							
< 32	11	(1.5%)	5	(11.9%)	0	16	(2.1%)
[32-37[	44	(6.1%)	18	(42.9%)	0	62	(8.1%)
>=37	672	(92.4%)	19	(45.2%)	0	691	(89.9%)
Total	727	(100.0%)	42	(100.0%)	0	769	(100.0%)

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.

Section 3: IUI cycles with donor sperm

Table 3.1 IUI with donor sperm: Overview of cycles

Cycle	All Centres	
Initiated IUI	9140	(100.0%)
Cancelled IUI	679	(7.4%)

Table 3.2 IUI with donor sperm: Social security

	Statistic	All Centres (N=9140, Missing=0)
Social security		
Yes	n/N (%)	4845/9140 (53.01%)
No without E112/S2	n/N (%)	3794/9140 (41.51%)
No but with E112/S2	n/N (%)	501/9140 (5.48%)

Figure 3.3 IUI with donor sperm: Female age and cycle rank

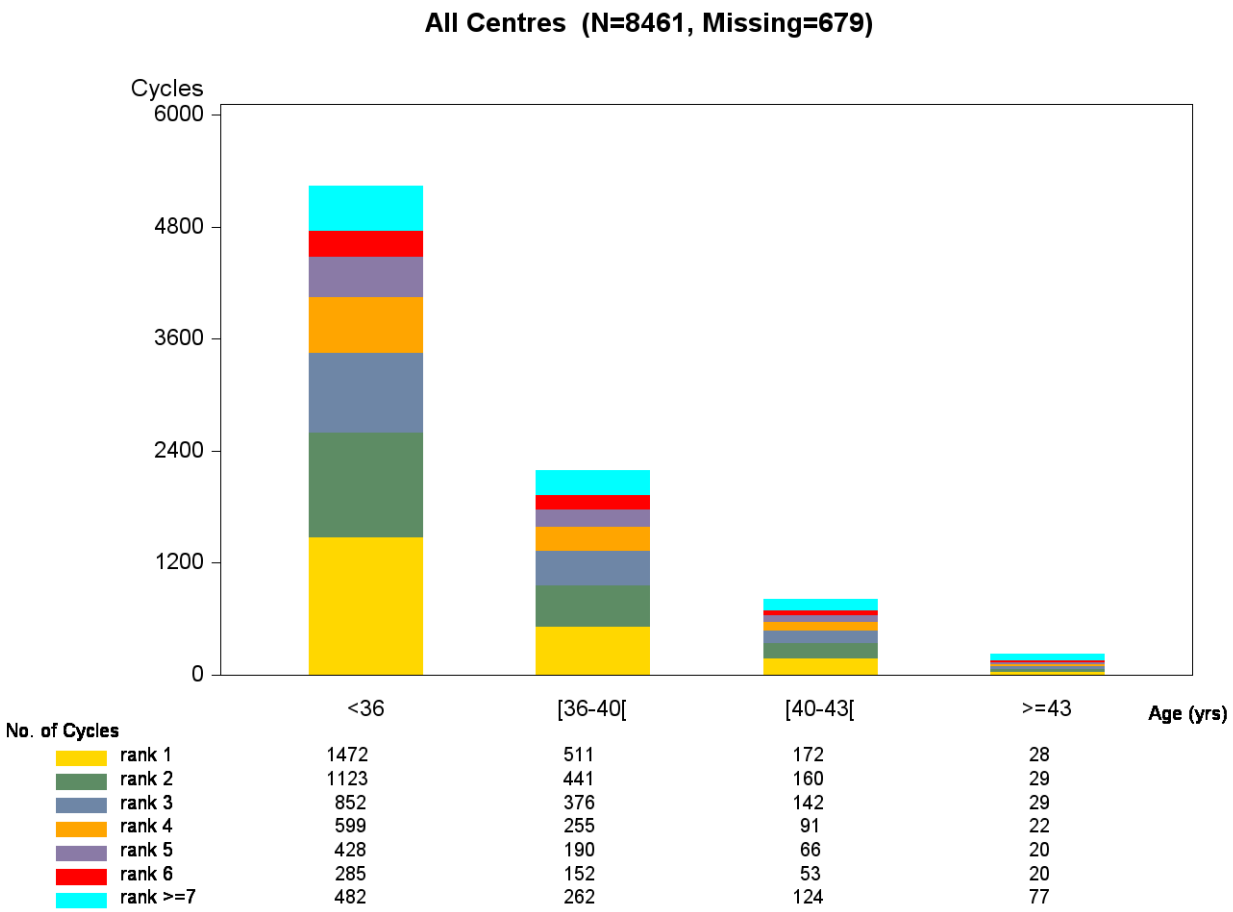


Figure 3.4 IUI with donor sperm: Indications of donor sperm use

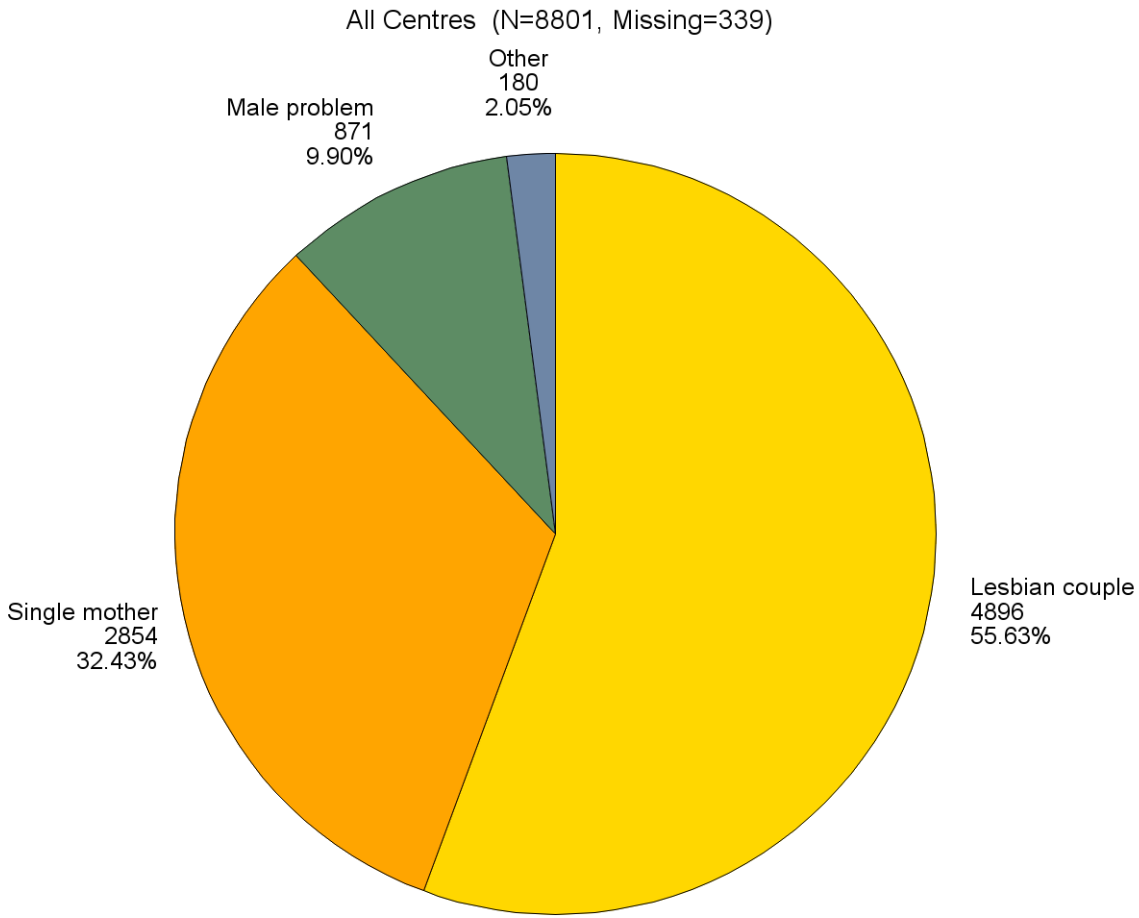


Table 3.5 IUI with donor sperm: Indications of medically assisted conception: female and male causes

	Statistic	All Centres
Female pathology	N	748
Endometriosis	n/N (%)	223/748 (29.81%)
Ovulatory	n/N (%)	426/748 (56.95%)
Tubal factor	n/N (%)	188/667 (28.19%)
Male pathology	N	871

Some patients have more than one cause identified per cycle.

Figure 3.6 IUI with donor sperm: Female age distribution

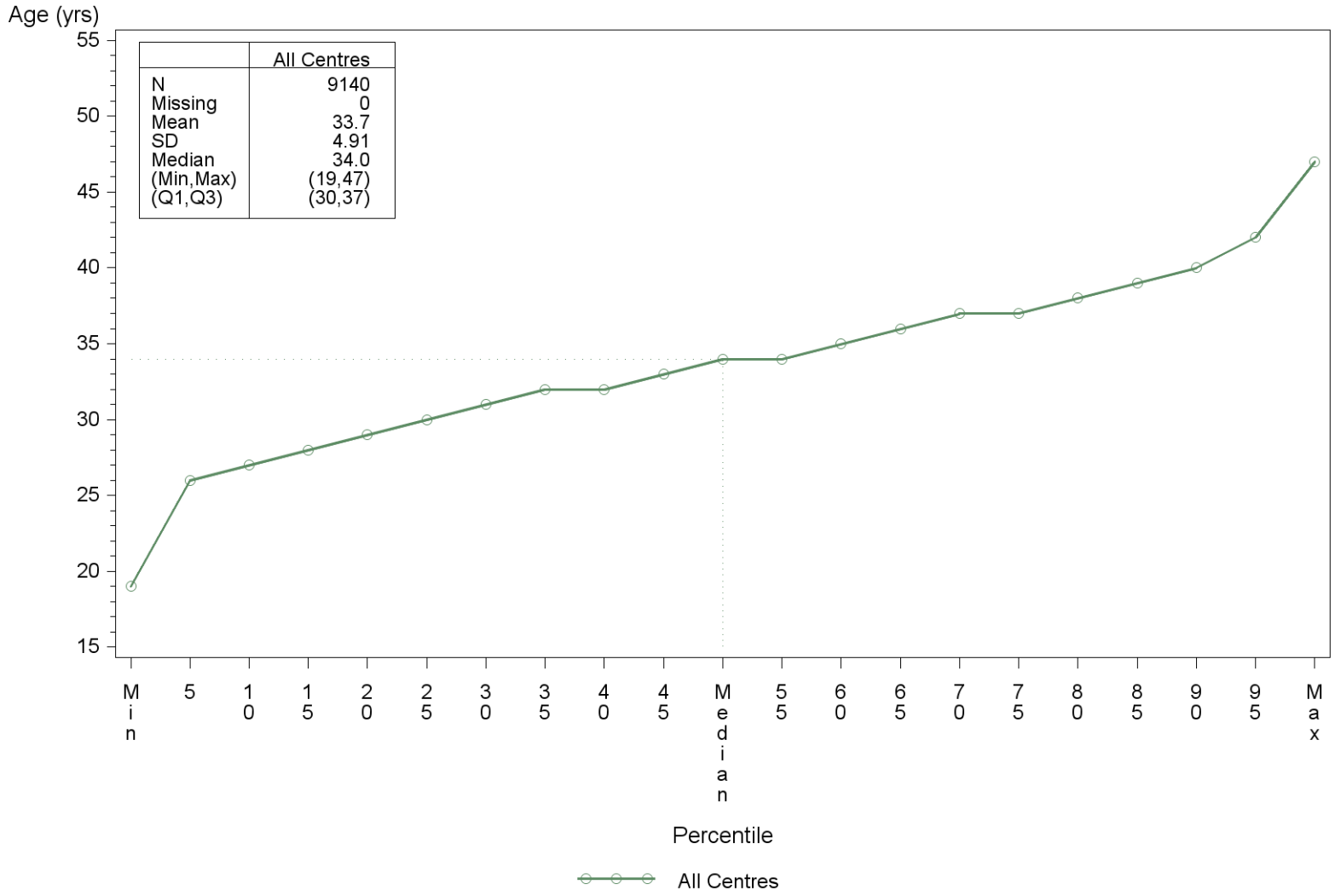


Table 3.7 IUI with donor sperm: Pituitary inhibition

	Statistic	All Centres (N=9062, Missing=78)
Pituitary inhibition		
Yes	n/N (%)	26/9062 (0.29%)
No	n/N (%)	9036/9062 (99.71%)

Table 3.8 IUI with donor sperm: Ovarian stimulation protocol

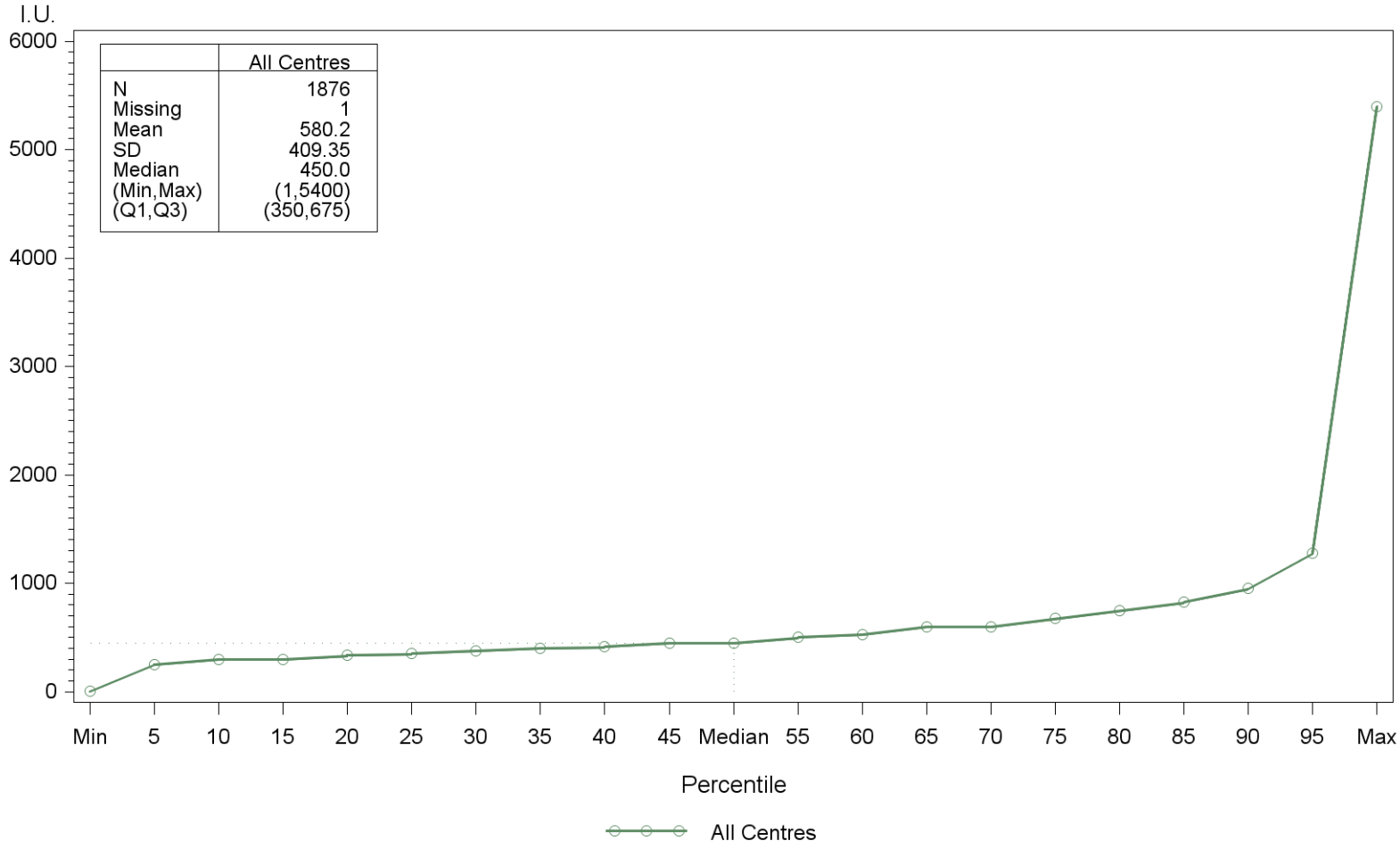
	Statistic	All Centres (N=9140)
Stimulation with clomiphene	n/N (%)	1679/8188 (20.51%)
Stimulation with gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	2039/8415 (24.23%)
Spontaneous cycle	n/N (%)	4920/8439 (58.30%)
Other stimulation	n/N (%)	175/8781 (1.99%)

Patients can receive different medications.

Table 3.9 IUI with donor sperm: Ovulation trigger

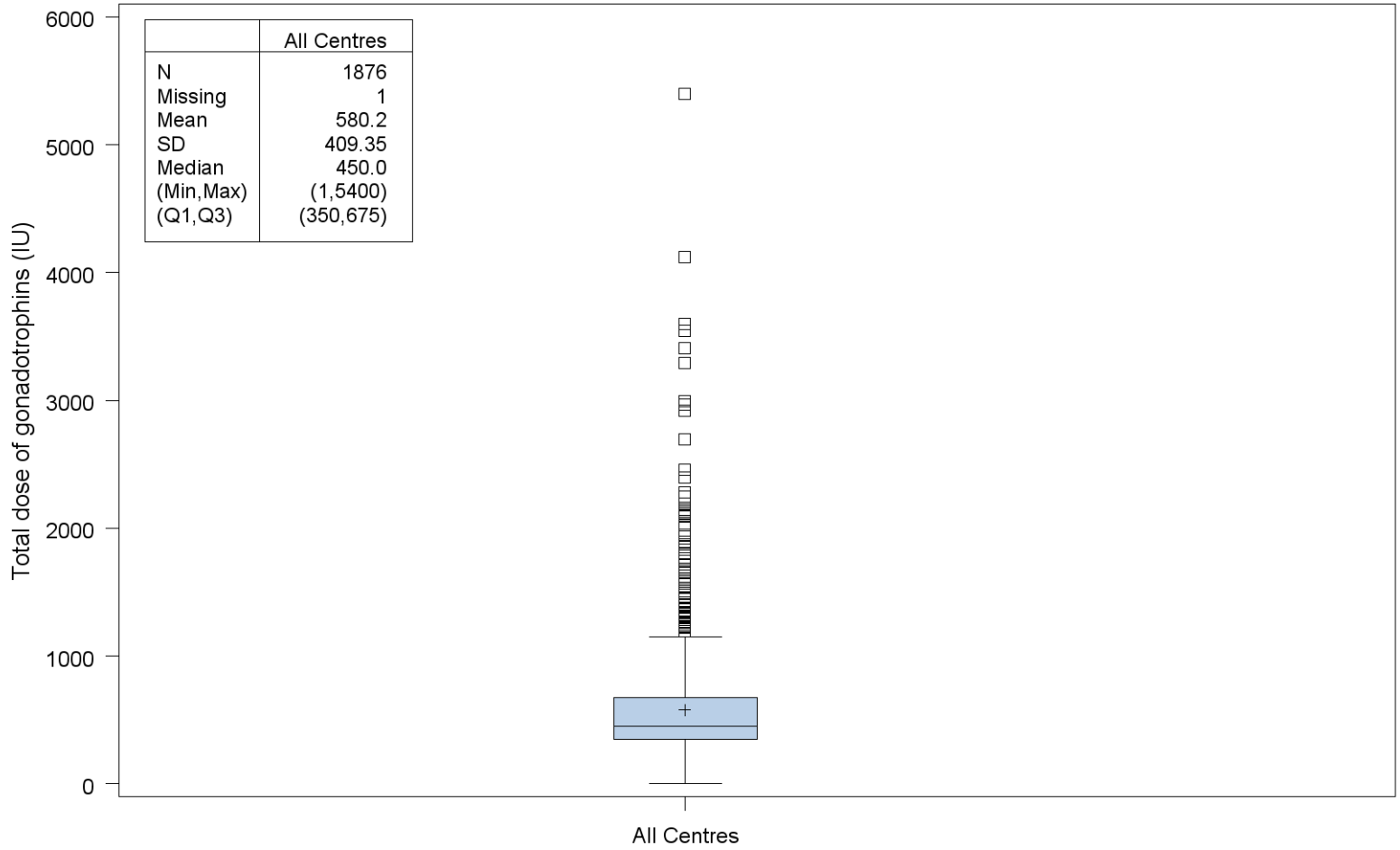
	Statistic	All Centres (N=9062, Missing=78)
Ovulation trigger		
Yes	n/N (%)	5834/9031 (64.60%)
No	n/N (%)	3197/9031 (35.40%)

Figure 3.10 IUI with donor sperm: Total dose of gonadotrophins administered (percentiles)



Long acting FSH is counted as a gonadotrophins dose of 1540 I.U.
For Rekovelle, dose in mcg was mulitplied with 25 to get the dose in I.U.

Figure 3.11 IUI with donor sperm: Total dose of gonadotrophins administered (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.
Long acting FSH is counted as a gonadotrophins dose of 1540 I.U.
For Rekovelle, dose in mcg was mulitplied with 25 to get the dose in I.U.

Table 3.12 IUI with donor sperm: Origin of sperm

	Statistic	All Centres (N=8324, Missing=816)
Type of sperm from donor		
Anonymous	n/N (%)	8267/8324 (99.32%)
Known	n/N (%)	57/8324 (0.68%)

Table 3.13 IUI with donor sperm: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=9140, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	5642	2369	883	246	9140
IUI	5241	2187	808	225	8461
HCG + per initiated cycle	1231/5483 (22.5%) (21.8% - 24.6%)	367/2325 (15.8%) (15.5% - 17.3%)	102/872 (11.7%) (11.6% - 12.8%)	12/241 (5.0%) (4.9% - 6.9%)	1712/8921 (19.2%) (18.7% - 21.1%)
HCG + per IUI	1231/5082 (24.2%) (23.5% - 26.5%)	367/2143 (17.1%) (16.8% - 18.8%)	102/797 (12.8%) (12.6% - 14.0%)	12/220 (5.5%) (5.3% - 7.6%)	1712/8242 (20.8%) (20.2% - 22.8%)

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 3.14 IUI with donor sperm: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=9140, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	5642	2369	883	246	9140
IUI	5241	2187	808	225	8461
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	882/5363 (16.4%) (15.6% - 20.6%)	270/2279 (11.8%) (11.4% - 15.2%)	62/844 (7.3%) (7.0% - 11.4%)	7/242 (2.9%) (2.8% - 4.5%)	1221/8728 (14.0%) (13.4% - 17.9%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	882/4962 (17.8%) (16.8% - 22.2%)	270/2097 (12.9%) (12.3% - 16.5%)	62/769 (8.1%) (7.7% - 12.5%)	7/221 (3.2%) (3.1% - 4.9%)	1221/8049 (15.2%) (14.4% - 19.3%)

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 3.15 IUI with donor sperm: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=9140, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	5642	2369	883	246	9140
IUI	5241	2187	808	225	8461
FHB: 1/2/3+	741/36/0	205/11/3	37/5/0	7/0/0	990/52/3
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	777/5447 (14.3%) (13.8% - 17.2%)	219/2300 (9.5%) (9.2% - 12.2%)	42/858 (4.9%) (4.8% - 7.6%)	7/246 (2.8%) (2.8% - 2.8%)	1045/8851 (11.8%) (11.4% - 14.6%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	777/5046 (15.4%) (14.8% - 18.5%)	219/2118 (10.3%) (10.0% - 13.2%)	42/783 (5.4%) (5.2% - 8.3%)	7/225 (3.1%) (3.1% - 3.1%)	1045/8172 (12.8%) (12.4% - 15.8%)

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 3.16 IUI with donor sperm: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=9140, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	5642	2369	883	246	9140
IUI	5241	2187	808	225	8461
Deliveries per initiated cycle	674/5171 (13.0%) (11.9% - 20.3%)	176/2259 (7.8%) (7.4% - 12.1%)	32/857 (3.7%) (3.6% - 6.6%)	5/240 (2.1%) (2.0% - 4.5%)	887/8527 (10.4%) (9.7% - 16.4%)
Deliveries per IUI	674/4770 (14.1%) (12.9% - 21.8%)	176/2077 (8.5%) (8.0% - 13.1%)	32/782 (4.1%) (4.0% - 7.2%)	5/219 (2.3%) (2.2% - 4.9%)	887/7848 (11.3%) (10.5% - 17.7%)

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 3.17 IUI with donor sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2039, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1100	623	247	69	2039
IUI	1020	576	233	66	1895
HCG + per initiated cycle	259/1040 (24.9%) (23.5% - 29.0%)	100/599 (16.7%) (16.1% - 19.9%)	33/242 (13.6%) (13.4% - 15.4%)	2/69 (2.9%) (2.9% - 2.9%)	394/1950 (20.2%) (19.3% - 23.7%)
HCG + per IUI	259/960 (27.0%) (25.4% - 31.3%)	100/552 (18.1%) (17.4% - 21.5%)	33/228 (14.5%) (14.2% - 16.3%)	2/66 (3.0%) (3.0% - 3.0%)	394/1806 (21.8%) (20.8% - 25.5%)

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 3.18 IUI with donor sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2039, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1100	623	247	69	2039
IUI	1020	576	233	66	1895
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	167/1032 (16.2%) (15.2% - 21.4%)	74/598 (12.4%) (11.9% - 15.9%)	19/234 (8.1%) (7.7% - 13.0%)	1/68 (1.5%) (1.4% - 2.9%)	261/1932 (13.5%) (12.8% - 18.0%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	167/952 (17.5%) (16.4% - 23.0%)	74/551 (13.4%) (12.8% - 17.2%)	19/220 (8.6%) (8.2% - 13.7%)	1/65 (1.5%) (1.5% - 3.0%)	261/1788 (14.6%) (13.8% - 19.4%)

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 3.19 IUI with donor sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2039, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1100	623	247	69	2039
IUI	1020	576	233	66	1895
FHB: 1/2/3+	127/12/0	52/6/2	12/4/0	1/0/0	192/22/2
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	139/1089 (12.8%) (12.6% - 13.6%)	60/609 (9.9%) (9.6% - 11.9%)	16/243 (6.6%) (6.5% - 8.1%)	1/69 (1.4%) (1.4% - 1.4%)	216/2010 (10.7%) (10.6% - 12.0%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	139/1009 (13.8%) (13.6% - 14.7%)	60/562 (10.7%) (10.4% - 12.8%)	16/229 (7.0%) (6.9% - 8.6%)	1/66 (1.5%) (1.5% - 1.5%)	216/1866 (11.6%) (11.4% - 12.9%)

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 3.20 IUI with donor sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2039, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1100	623	247	69	2039
IUI	1020	576	233	66	1895
Deliveries per initiated cycle	102/945 (10.8%) (9.3% - 23.4%)	44/579 (7.6%) (7.1% - 14.1%)	13/236 (5.5%) (5.3% - 9.7%)	0/69 (0.0%) (0.0% - 0.0%)	159/1829 (8.7%) (7.8% - 18.1%)
Deliveries per IUI	102/865 (11.8%) (10.0% - 25.2%)	44/532 (8.3%) (7.6% - 15.3%)	13/222 (5.9%) (5.6% - 10.3%)	0/66 (0.0%) (0.0% - 0.0%)	159/1685 (9.4%) (8.4% - 19.5%)

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 3.21 IUI with donor sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=6376, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	4108	1559	556	153	6376
IUI	3833	1437	501	136	5907
HCG + per initiated cycle	875/4014 (21.8%) (21.3% - 23.6%)	227/1540 (14.7%) (14.6% - 15.8%)	58/553 (10.5%) (10.4% - 11.0%)	10/149 (6.7%) (6.5% - 9.2%)	1170/6256 (18.7%) (18.4% - 20.2%)
HCG + per IUI	875/3739 (23.4%) (22.8% - 25.3%)	227/1418 (16.0%) (15.8% - 17.1%)	58/498 (11.6%) (11.6% - 12.2%)	10/132 (7.6%) (7.4% - 10.3%)	1170/5787 (20.2%) (19.8% - 21.8%)

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 3.22 IUI with donor sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=6376, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	4108	1559	556	153	6376
IUI	3833	1437	501	136	5907
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	642/3921 (16.4%) (15.6% - 20.2%)	163/1501 (10.9%) (10.5% - 14.2%)	38/536 (7.1%) (6.8% - 10.4%)	6/150 (4.0%) (3.9% - 5.9%)	849/6108 (13.9%) (13.3% - 17.5%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	642/3646 (17.6%) (16.7% - 21.6%)	163/1379 (11.8%) (11.3% - 15.4%)	38/481 (7.9%) (7.6% - 11.6%)	6/133 (4.5%) (4.4% - 6.6%)	849/5639 (15.1%) (14.4% - 18.9%)

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 3.23 IUI with donor sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=6376, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	4108	1559	556	153	6376
IUI	3833	1437	501	136	5907
FHB: 1/2/3+	552/22/0	126/3/1	21/1/0	6/0/0	705/26/1
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	574/3935 (14.6%) (14.0% - 18.2%)	130/1506 (8.6%) (8.3% - 11.7%)	22/536 (4.1%) (4.0% - 7.6%)	6/153 (3.9%) (3.9% - 3.9%)	732/6130 (11.9%) (11.5% - 15.3%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	574/3660 (15.7%) (15.0% - 19.5%)	130/1384 (9.4%) (9.0% - 12.7%)	22/481 (4.6%) (4.4% - 8.4%)	6/136 (4.4%) (4.4% - 4.4%)	732/5661 (12.9%) (12.4% - 16.6%)

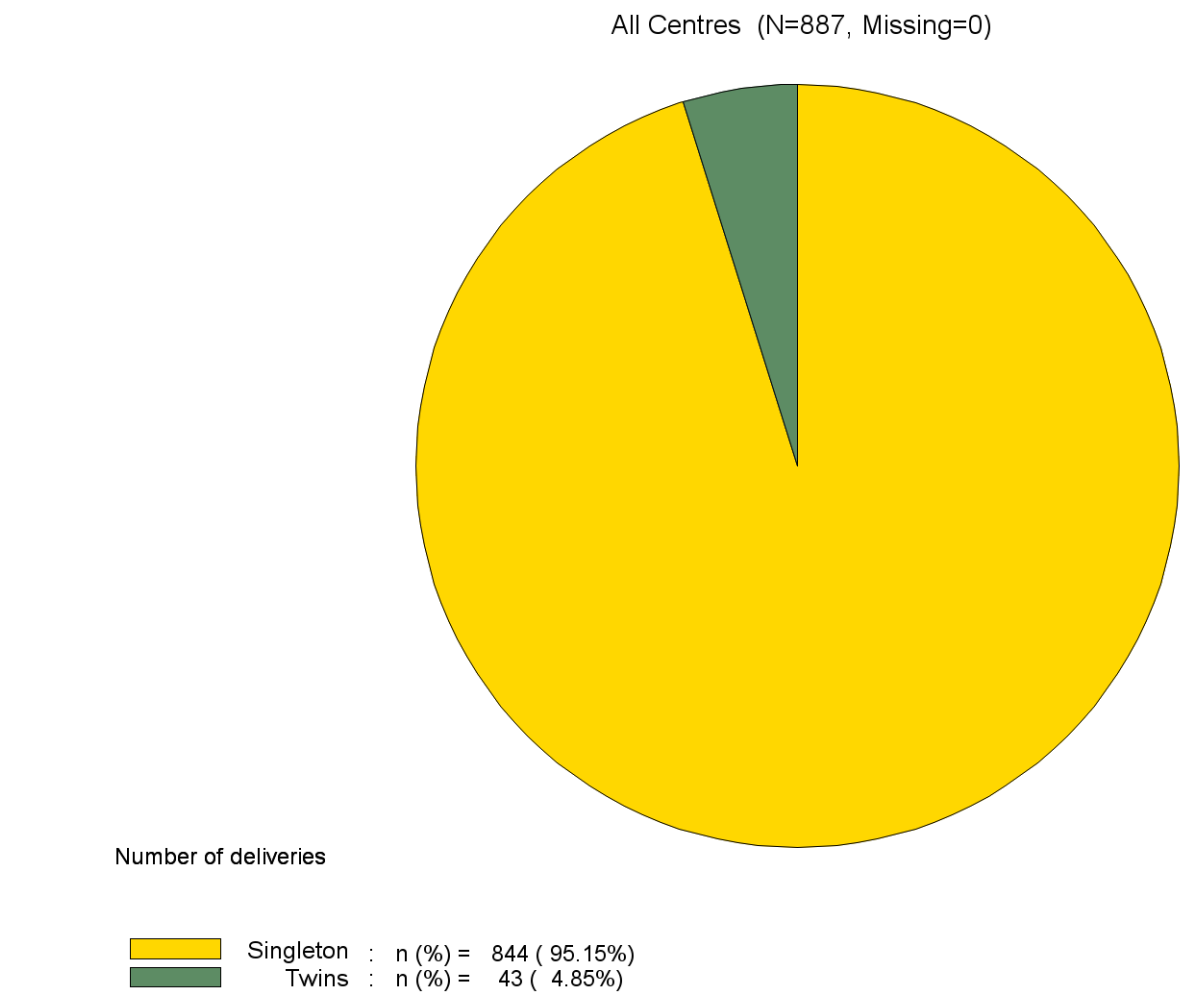
NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum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

Table 3.24 IUI with donor sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=6376, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	4108	1559	556	153	6376
IUI	3833	1437	501	136	5907
Deliveries per initiated cycle	515/3812 (13.5%) (12.5% - 19.7%)	111/1501 (7.4%) (7.1% - 10.8%)	16/545 (2.9%) (2.9% - 4.9%)	5/148 (3.4%) (3.3% - 6.5%)	647/6006 (10.8%) (10.1% - 16.0%)
Deliveries per IUI	515/3537 (14.6%) (13.4% - 21.2%)	111/1379 (8.0%) (7.7% - 11.8%)	16/490 (3.3%) (3.2% - 5.4%)	5/131 (3.8%) (3.7% - 7.4%)	647/5537 (11.7%) (11.0% - 17.2%)

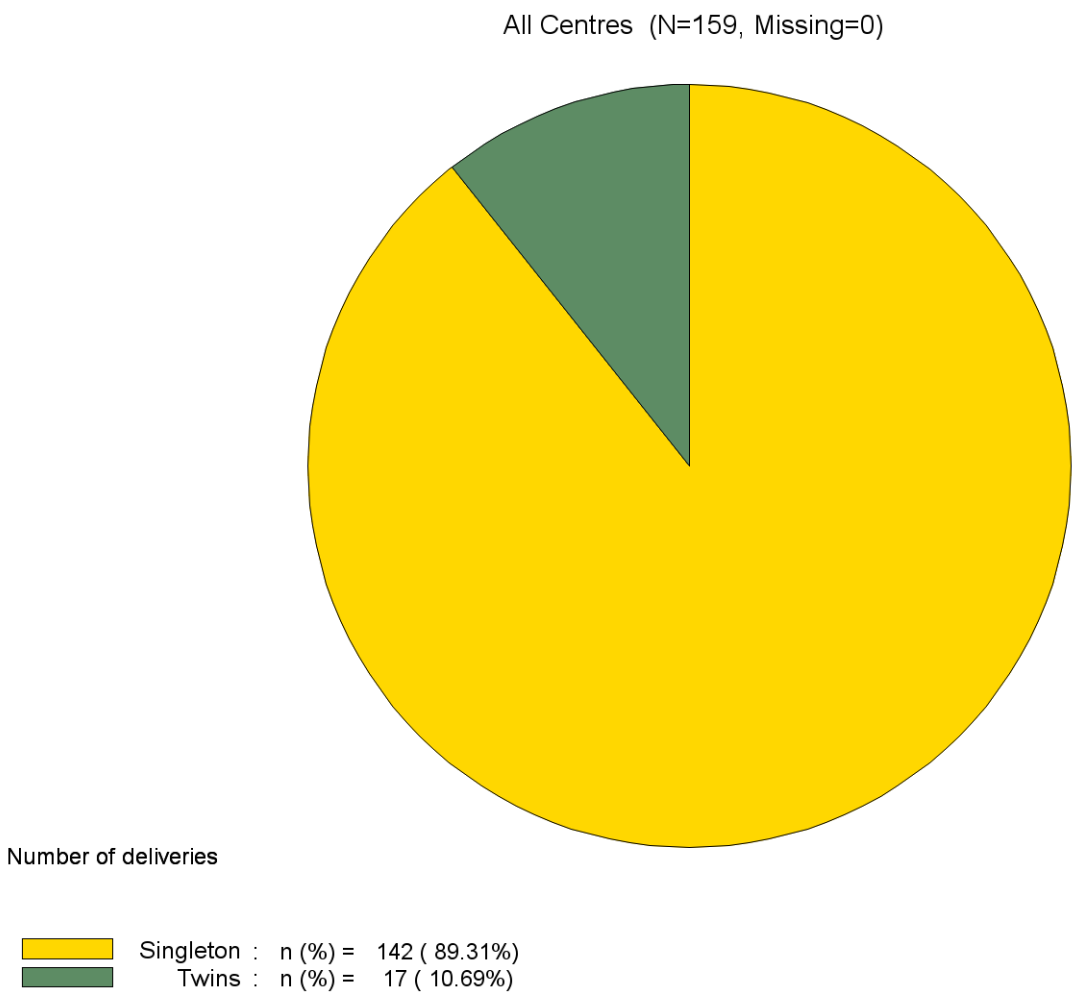
NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.

Figure 3.25 IUI with donor sperm: Number of deliveries



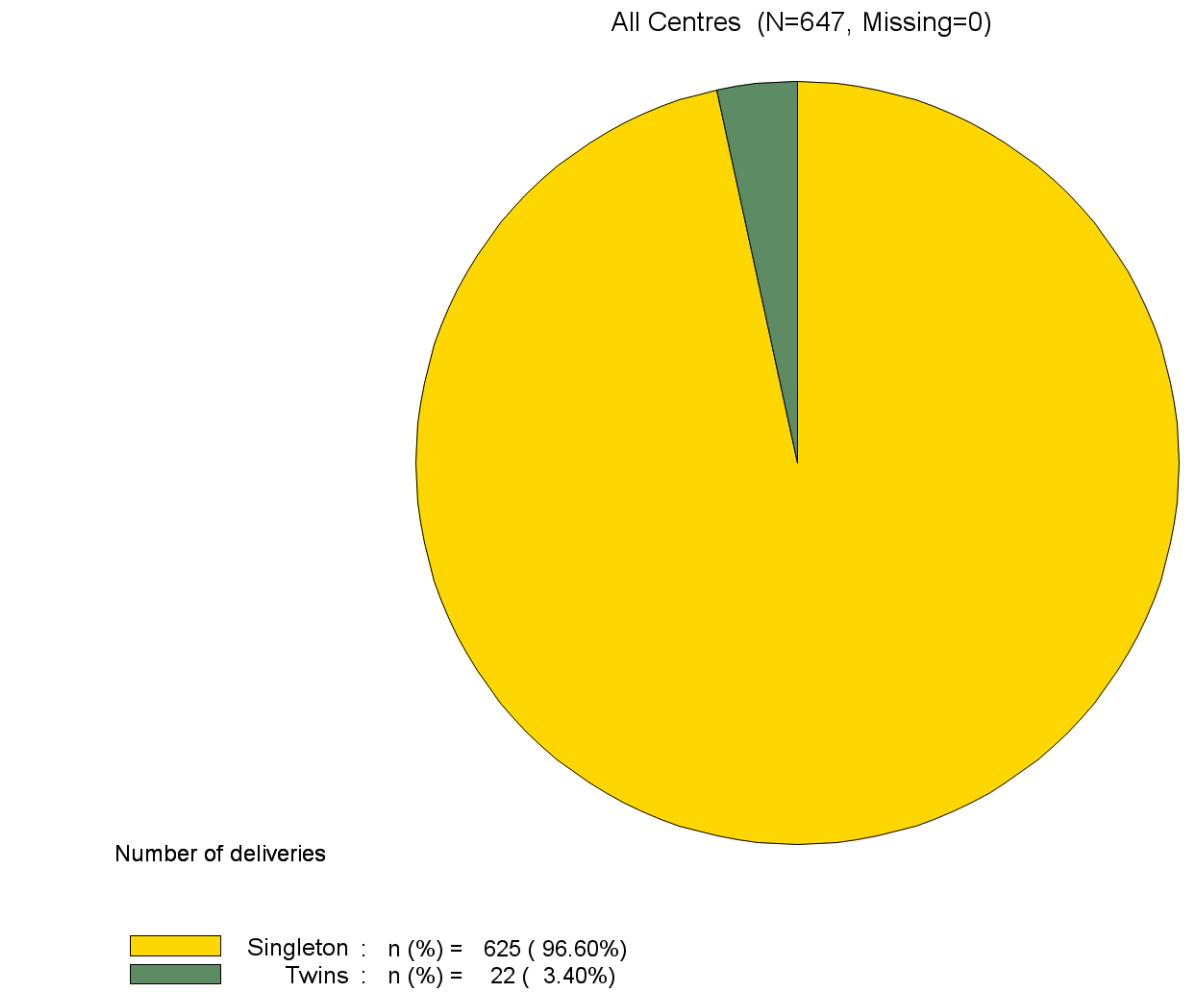
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Figure 3.26 IUI with donor sperm and with gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries



Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Figure 3.27 IUI with donor sperm and without gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries



Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Table 3.28 IUI spontaneous cycle with donor sperm and with ovulation trigger: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2561, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1707	618	202	34	2561
IUI	1659	597	192	33	2481
HCG + per initiated cycle	432/1667 (25.9%) (25.3% - 27.7%)	108/613 (17.6%) (17.5% - 18.3%)	24/199 (12.1%) (11.9% - 13.4%)	2/33 (6.1%) (5.9% - 8.8%)	566/2512 (22.5%) (22.1% - 24.0%)
HCG + per IUI	432/1619 (26.7%) (26.0% - 28.5%)	108/592 (18.2%) (18.1% - 18.9%)	24/189 (12.7%) (12.5% - 14.1%)	2/32 (6.3%) (6.1% - 9.1%)	566/2432 (23.3%) (22.8% - 24.8%)

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 3.29 IUI spontaneous cycle with donor sperm and with ovulation trigger: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2561, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1707	618	202	34	2561
IUI	1659	597	192	33	2481
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	310/1602 (19.4%) (18.2% - 24.3%)	79/590 (13.4%) (12.8% - 17.3%)	14/192 (7.3%) (6.9% - 11.9%)	1/33 (3.0%) (2.9% - 5.9%)	404/2417 (16.7%) (15.8% - 21.4%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	310/1554 (19.9%) (18.7% - 25.0%)	79/569 (13.9%) (13.2% - 17.9%)	14/182 (7.7%) (7.3% - 12.5%)	1/32 (3.1%) (3.0% - 6.1%)	404/2337 (17.3%) (16.3% - 22.1%)

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 3.30 IUI spontaneous cycle with donor sperm and with ovulation trigger: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2561, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1707	618	202	34	2561
IUI	1659	597	192	33	2481
FHB: 1/2/3+	265/8	60/1	8/0	1/0	334/9
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	273/1610 (17.0%) (16.0% - 21.7%)	61/591 (10.3%) (9.9% - 14.2%)	8/193 (4.1%) (4.0% - 8.4%)	1/34 (2.9%) (2.9% - 2.9%)	343/2428 (14.1%) (13.4% - 18.6%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	273/1562 (17.5%) (16.5% - 22.3%)	61/570 (10.7%) (10.2% - 14.7%)	8/183 (4.4%) (4.2% - 8.9%)	1/33 (3.0%) (3.0% - 3.0%)	343/2348 (14.6%) (13.8% - 19.2%)

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 3.31 IUI spontaneous cycle with donor sperm and with ovulation trigger: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2561, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1707	618	202	34	2561
IUI	1659	597	192	33	2481
Deliveries per initiated cycle	252/1563 (16.1%) (14.8% - 23.2%)	52/595 (8.7%) (8.4% - 12.1%)	3/193 (1.6%) (1.5% - 5.9%)	1/33 (3.0%) (2.9% - 5.9%)	308/2384 (12.9%) (12.0% - 18.9%)
Deliveries per IUI	252/1515 (16.6%) (15.2% - 23.9%)	52/574 (9.1%) (8.7% - 12.6%)	3/183 (1.6%) (1.6% - 6.3%)	1/32 (3.1%) (3.0% - 6.1%)	308/2304 (13.4%) (12.4% - 19.5%)

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 3.32 IUI spontaneous cycle with donor sperm and without ovulation trigger: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2344, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1467	605	223	49	2344
IUI	1326	533	198	38	2095
HCG + per initiated cycle	300/1435 (20.9%) (20.4% - 22.6%)	87/598 (14.5%) (14.4% - 15.5%)	22/223 (9.9%) (9.9% - 9.9%)	3/48 (6.3%) (6.1% - 8.2%)	412/2304 (17.9%) (17.6% - 19.3%)
HCG + per IUI	300/1294 (23.2%) (22.6% - 25.0%)	87/526 (16.5%) (16.3% - 17.6%)	22/198 (11.1%) (11.1% - 11.1%)	3/37 (8.1%) (7.9% - 10.5%)	412/2055 (20.0%) (19.7% - 21.6%)

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 3.33 IUI spontaneous cycle with donor sperm and without ovulation trigger: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2344, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1467	605	223	49	2344
IUI	1326	533	198	38	2095
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	241/1408 (17.1%) (16.4% - 20.4%)	62/582 (10.7%) (10.2% - 14.0%)	15/216 (6.9%) (6.7% - 9.9%)	3/49 (6.1%) (6.1% - 6.1%)	321/2255 (14.2%) (13.7% - 17.5%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	241/1267 (19.0%) (18.2% - 22.6%)	62/510 (12.2%) (11.6% - 15.9%)	15/191 (7.9%) (7.6% - 11.1%)	3/38 (7.9%) (7.9% - 7.9%)	321/2006 (16.0%) (15.3% - 19.6%)

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 3.34 IUI spontaneous cycle with donor sperm and without ovulation trigger: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2344, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1467	605	223	49	2344
IUI	1326	533	198	38	2095
FHB: 1/2/3+	216/8	54/1	8/1	3/0	281/10
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	224/1422 (15.8%) (15.3% - 18.3%)	55/592 (9.3%) (9.1% - 11.2%)	9/218 (4.1%) (4.0% - 6.3%)	3/49 (6.1%) (6.1% - 6.1%)	291/2281 (12.8%) (12.4% - 15.1%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	224/1281 (17.5%) (16.9% - 20.3%)	55/520 (10.6%) (10.3% - 12.8%)	9/193 (4.7%) (4.5% - 7.1%)	3/38 (7.9%) (7.9% - 7.9%)	291/2032 (14.3%) (13.9% - 16.9%)

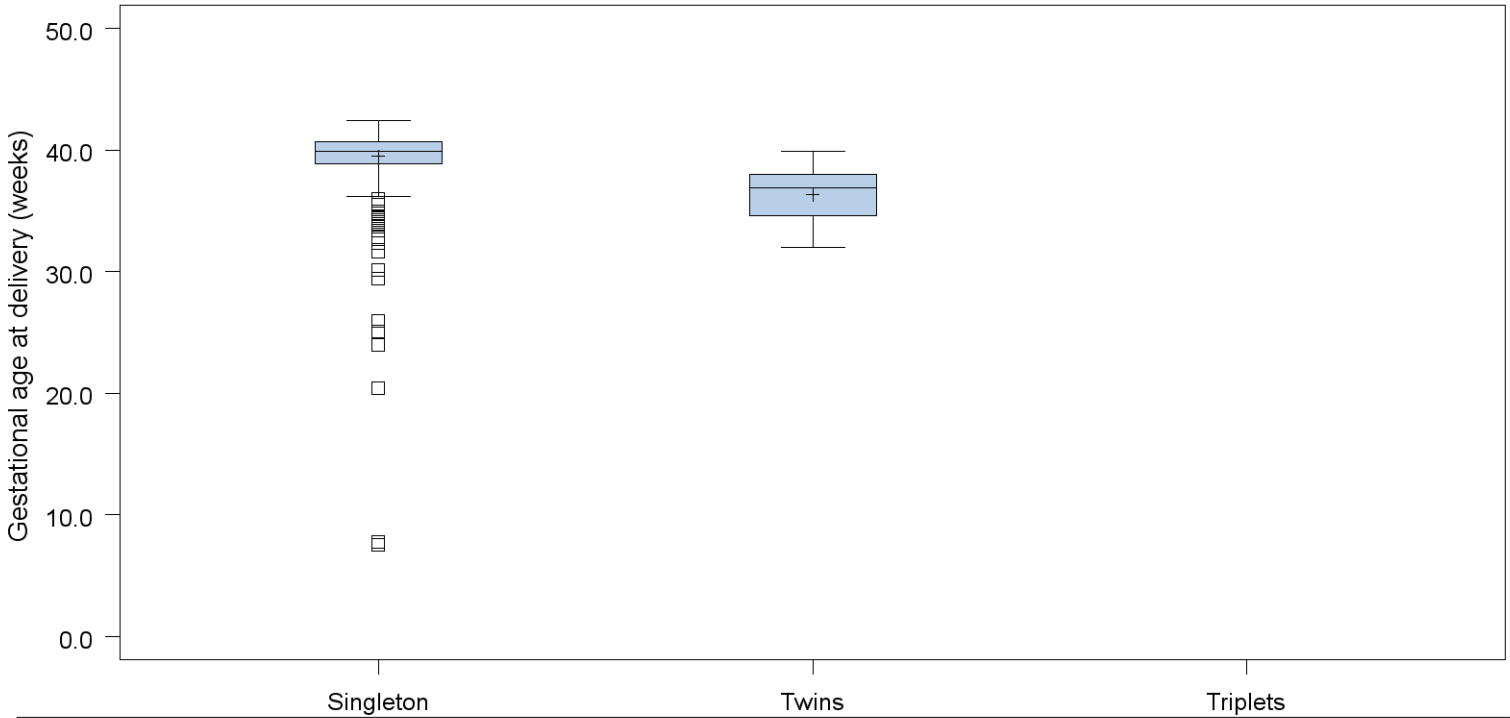
NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum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

Table 3.35 IUI spontaneous cycle with donor sperm and without ovulation trigger: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=2344, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1467	605	223	49	2344
IUI	1326	533	198	38	2095
Deliveries per initiated cycle	206/1399 (14.7%) (14.0% - 18.7%)	47/589 (8.0%) (7.8% - 10.4%)	8/222 (3.6%) (3.6% - 4.0%)	3/48 (6.3%) (6.1% - 8.2%)	264/2258 (11.7%) (11.3% - 14.9%)
Deliveries per IUI	206/1258 (16.4%) (15.5% - 20.7%)	47/517 (9.1%) (8.8% - 11.8%)	8/197 (4.1%) (4.0% - 4.5%)	3/37 (8.1%) (7.9% - 10.5%)	264/2009 (13.1%) (12.6% - 16.7%)

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 3.36 IUI with donor sperm: Gestational age at delivery (boxplot)



	All Centres		
N	834	43	
Missing	10	0	
Mean	39.5	36.4	
SD	2.46	2.08	
Median	39.9	36.9	
(Min,Max)	(8,42)	(32,40)	
(Q1,Q3)	(39,41)	(35,38)	

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 3.37 IUI with donor sperm: Prevalence of preterm birth according to type of pregnancy

Gestational age at delivery (weeks)	Type of pregnancy: Single birth event	Twin birth event	Triplet birth event	Total birth events
All Centres (N=877, Missing=10)				
< 32	9 (1.1%)	0	0	9 (1.0%)
[32-37[	39 (4.7%)	23 (53.5%)	0	62 (7.1%)
>=37	786 (94.2%)	20 (46.5%)	0	806 (91.9%)
Total	834 (100.0%)	43 (100.0%)	0	877 (100.0%)

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.

Section 4: Ovarian stimulation cycles

Table 4.1 Ovulation induction without IUI: Overview of cycles

Cycle	All Centres	
Initiated non-IUI	1704	(100.0%)
Cancelled non-IUI	232	(13.6%)

Table 4.2 Ovulation induction without IUI: Ovarian stimulation protocol

	Statistic	All Centres (N=1704)
Stimulation with clomiphene	n/N (%)	445/1647 (27.02%)
Stimulation with gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	1024/1657 (61.80%)
Other stimulation	n/N (%)	72/1540 (4.68%)

Only cycles with gonadotrophins are mandatory to be registered.

Table 4.3 Ovulation induction without IUI: Social security

	Statistic	All Centres (N=1704, Missing=0)
Social security		
Yes	n/N (%)	1657/1704 (97.24%)
No without E112/S2	n/N (%)	47/1704 (2.76%)

Figure 4.4 Ovulation induction without IUI: Female age and cycle rank

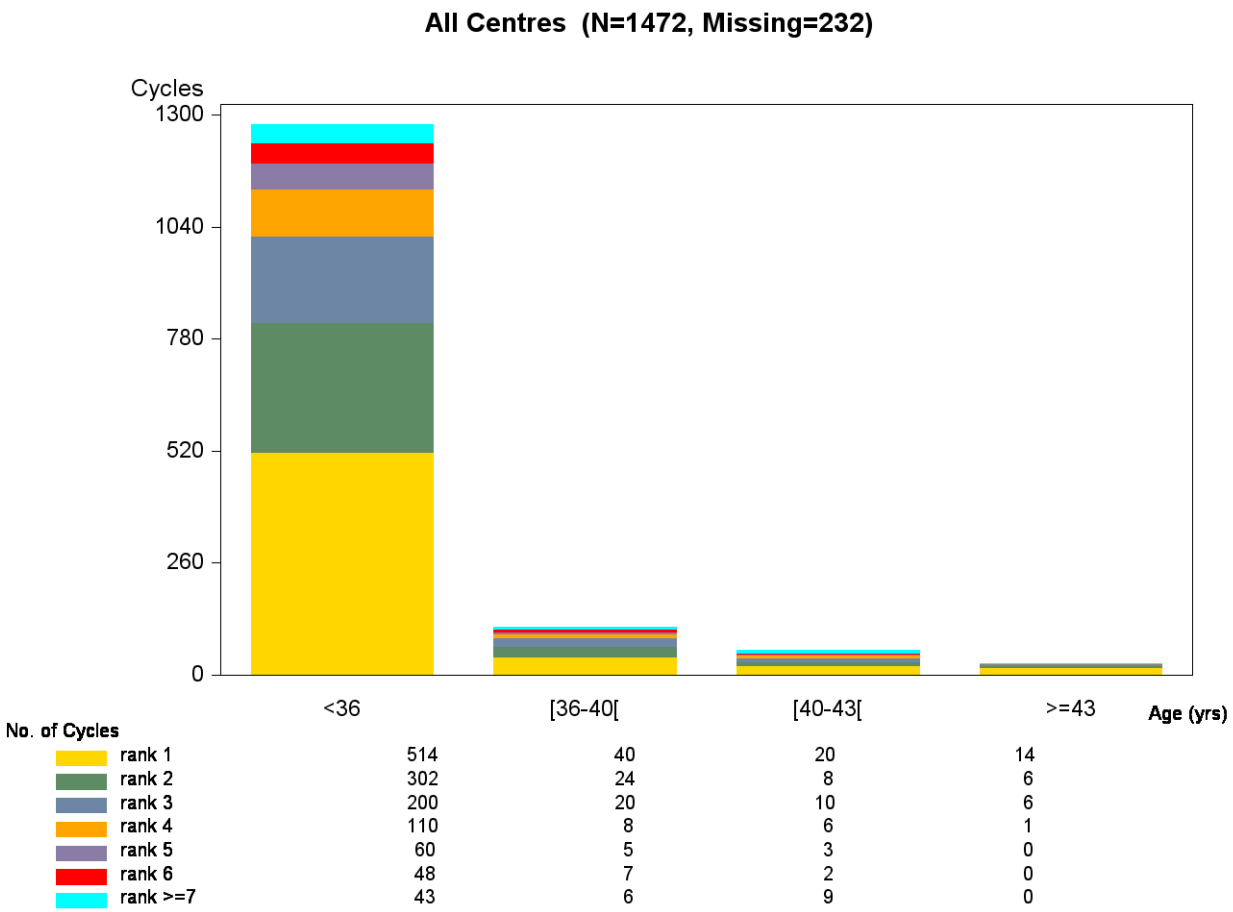


Figure 4.5 Ovulation induction without IUI: Female age distribution

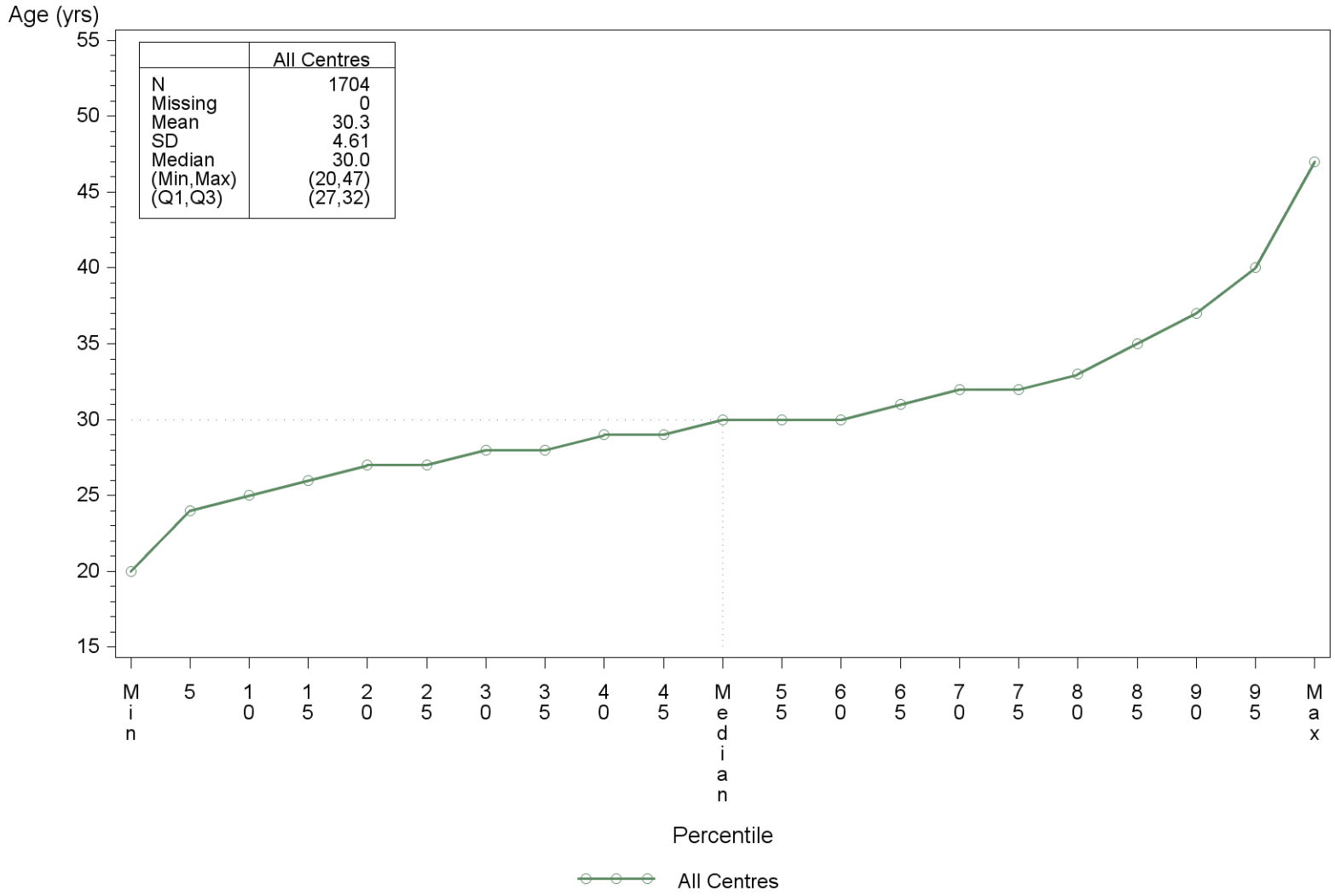
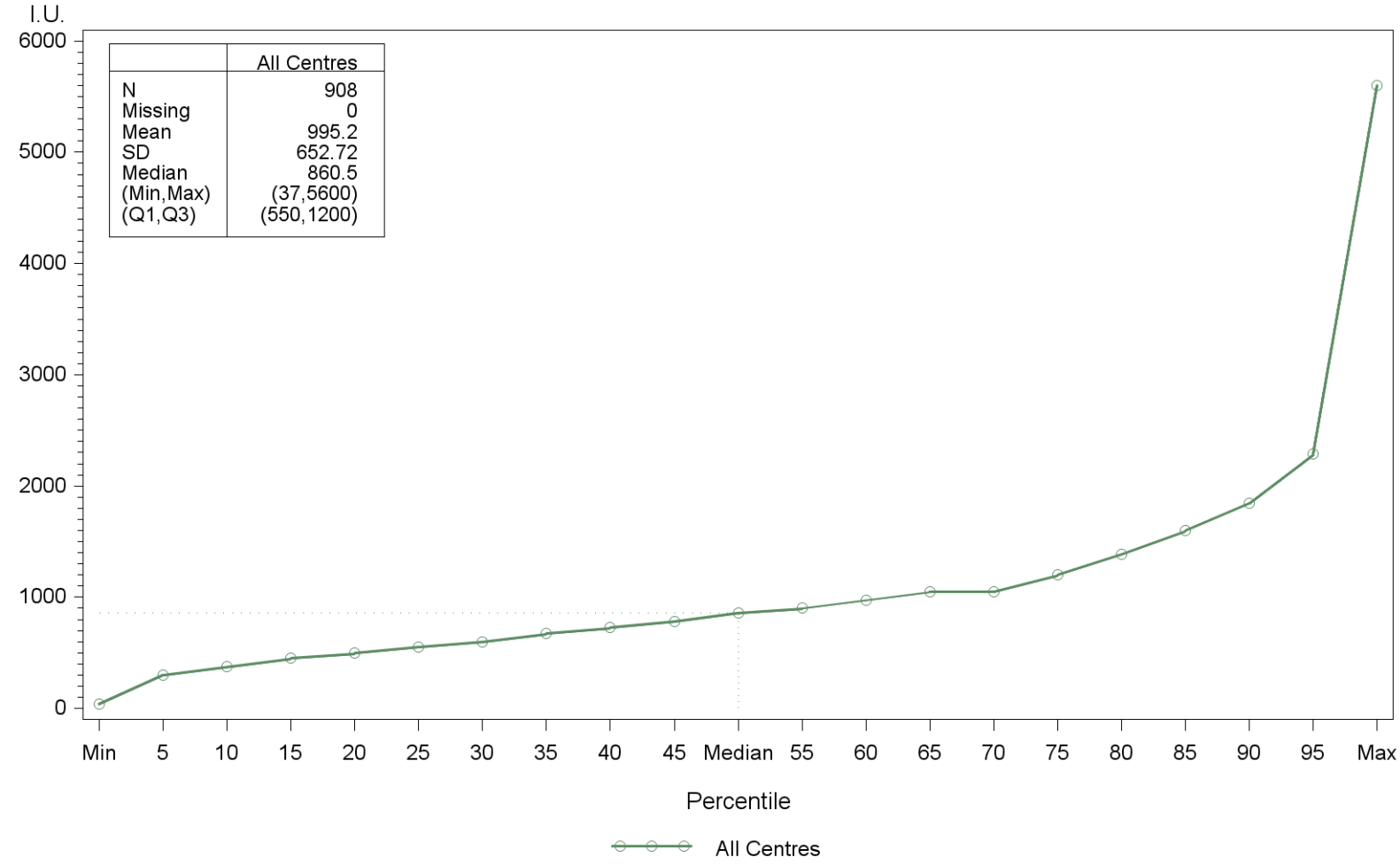
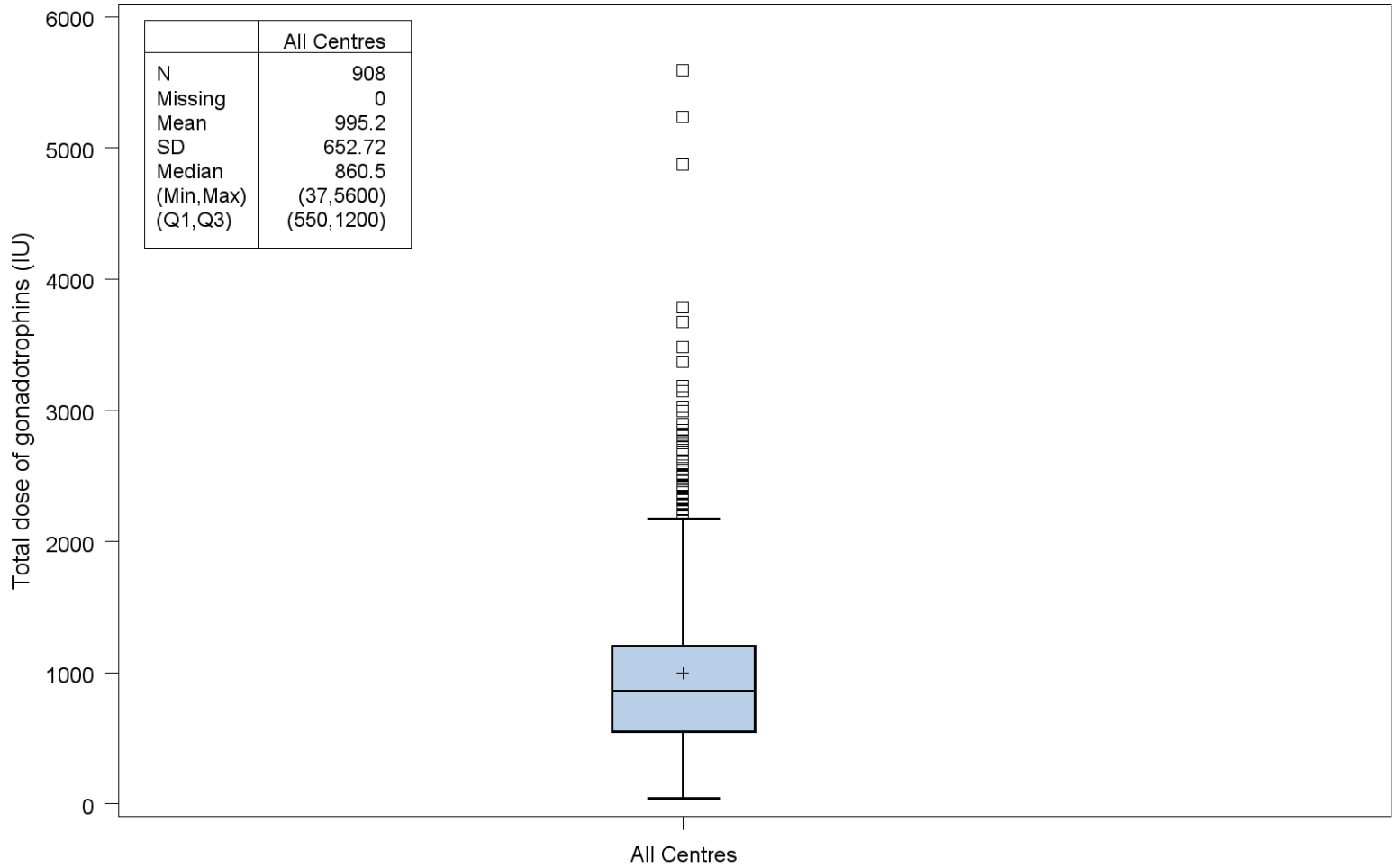


Figure 4.6 Ovulation induction without IUI: Total dose of gonadotrophins administered (percentiles)



For Rekovelle, dose in mcg was mulitplied with 25 to get the dose in I.U.

Figure 4.7 Ovulation induction without IUI: Total dose of gonadotrophins administered (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.
For Rekovelle, dose in mcg was mulitplied with 25 to get the dose in I.U.

Table 4.8 Ovulation induction without IUI: Ovulation trigger

	Statistic	All Centres (N=1645, Missing=59)
Ovulation trigger		
Yes	n/N (%)	1140/1645 (69.30%)
No	n/N (%)	505/1645 (30.70%)

Table 4.9 Ovulation induction without IUI: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=1704, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1482	127	62	33	1704
Timed intercourse	1277	110	58	27	1472
HCG + per initiated cycle	291/1405 (20.7%) (19.6% - 24.8%)	14/116 (12.1%) (11.0% - 19.7%)	4/58 (6.9%) (6.5% - 12.9%)	1/30 (3.3%) (3.0% - 12.1%)	310/1609 (19.3%) (18.2% - 23.8%)
HCG + per timed intercourse	291/1200 (24.3%) (22.8% - 28.8%)	14/99 (14.1%) (12.7% - 22.7%)	4/54 (7.4%) (6.9% - 13.8%)	1/24 (4.2%) (3.7% - 14.8%)	310/1377 (22.5%) (21.1% - 27.5%)

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 4.10 Ovulation induction without IUI: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=1704, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1482	127	62	33	1704
Timed intercourse	1277	110	58	27	1472
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	191/1422 (13.4%) (12.9% - 16.9%)	10/123 (8.1%) (7.9% - 11.0%)	2/60 (3.3%) (3.2% - 6.5%)	1/33 (3.0%) (3.0% - 3.0%)	204/1638 (12.5%) (12.0% - 15.8%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per timed intercourse	191/1217 (15.7%) (15.0% - 19.7%)	10/106 (9.4%) (9.1% - 12.7%)	2/56 (3.6%) (3.4% - 6.9%)	1/27 (3.7%) (3.7% - 3.7%)	204/1406 (14.5%) (13.9% - 18.3%)

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 4.11 Ovulation induction without IUI: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=1704, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1482	127	62	33	1704
Timed intercourse	1277	110	58	27	1472
FHB: 1/2/3+	167/12/2	9/1/0	1/0/0	1/0/0	178/13/2
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	181/1438 (12.6%) (12.2% - 15.2%)	10/125 (8.0%) (7.9% - 9.4%)	1/61 (1.6%) (1.6% - 3.2%)	1/33 (3.0%) (3.0% - 3.0%)	193/1657 (11.6%) (11.3% - 14.1%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per timed intercourse	181/1233 (14.7%) (14.2% - 17.6%)	10/108 (9.3%) (9.1% - 10.9%)	1/57 (1.8%) (1.7% - 3.4%)	1/27 (3.7%) (3.7% - 3.7%)	193/1425 (13.5%) (13.1% - 16.3%)

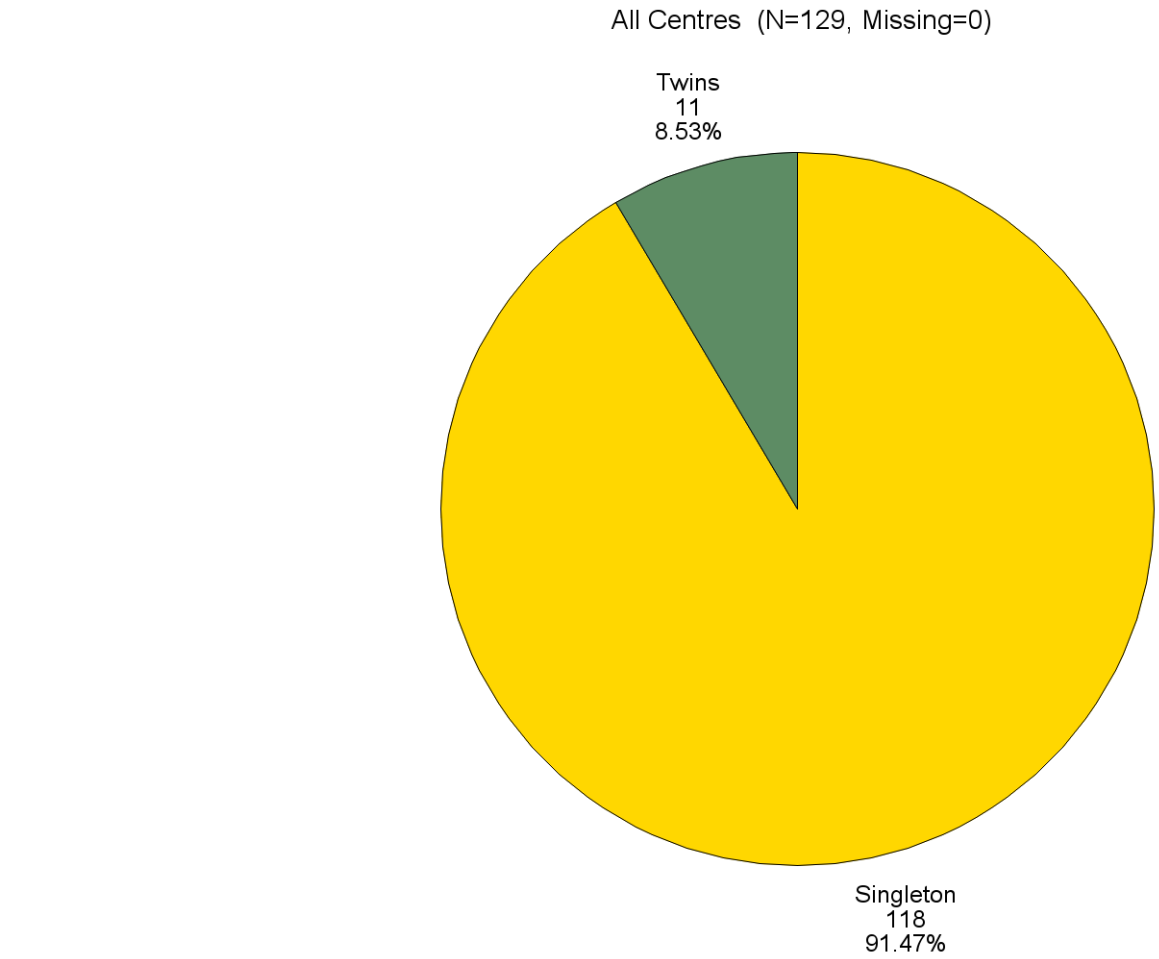
NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum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

Table 4.12 Ovulation induction without IUI: Number of deliveries according to age

Age (yrs)	< 36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43	All ages
All Centres (N=1704, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1482	127	62	33	1704
Timed intercourse	1277	110	58	27	1472
Deliveries per initiated cycle	151/1307 (11.6%) (10.2% - 22.0%)	9/114 (7.9%) (7.1% - 17.3%)	1/57 (1.8%) (1.6% - 9.7%)	0/30 (0.0%) (0.0% - 9.1%)	161/1508 (10.7%) (9.4% - 21.0%)
Deliveries per timed intercourse	151/1102 (13.7%) (11.8% - 25.5%)	9/97 (9.3%) (8.2% - 20.0%)	1/53 (1.9%) (1.7% - 10.3%)	0/24 (0.0%) (0.0% - 11.1%)	161/1276 (12.6%) (10.9% - 24.3%)

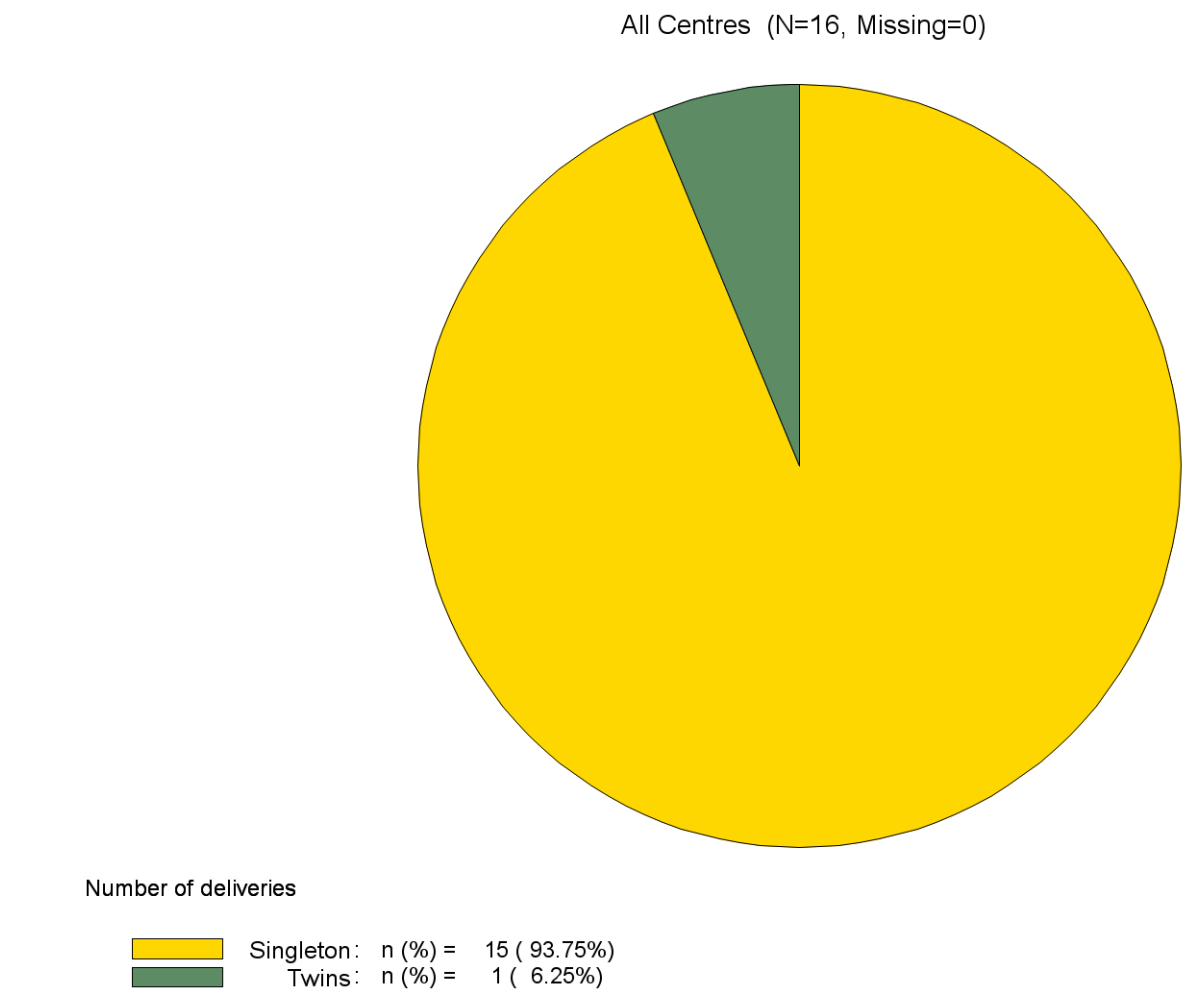
NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.

Figure 4.13 Ovulation induction without IUI: Number of deliveries for cycles with gonadothrophins



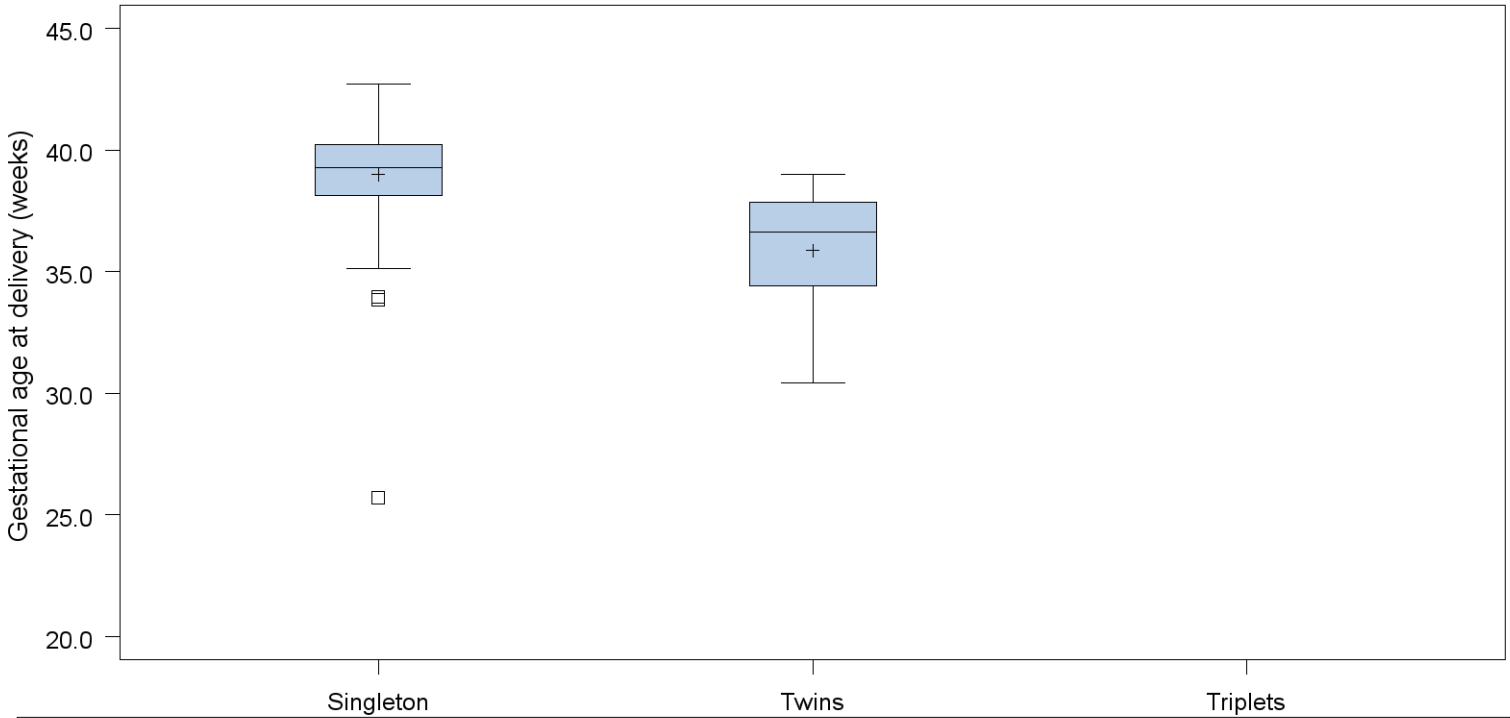
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Figure 4.14 Ovulation induction without IUI: Number of deliveries for cycles with clomiphene only



Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Figure 4.15 Ovulation induction without IUI: Gestational age at delivery (boxplot)



	All Centres	
N	124	12
Missing	25	1
Mean	39.0	35.9
SD	2.02	2.59
Median	39.3	36.6
(Min,Max)	(26,43)	(30,39)
(Q1,Q3)	(38,40)	(34,38)

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 4.16 Ovulation induction without IUI: Prevalence of preterm birth according to type of pregnancy

Gestational age at delivery (weeks)	Type of pregnancy: Single birth event	Twin birth event	Triplet birth event	Total birth events
All Centres (N=136, Missing=25)				
< 32	1 (0.8%)	1 (8.3%)	0	2 (1.5%)
[32-37[	12 (9.7%)	5 (41.7%)	0	17 (12.5%)
>=37	111 (89.5%)	6 (50.0%)	0	117 (86.0%)
Total	124 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	0	136 (100.0%)

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.

Section 5: Appendix

5.1: Definitions

Term	Definition
Clinical pregnancy	The presence of intra- or extra-uterine sacs on an ultrasound scan.
Delivery	Birth of a child, death or alive, of >= 500g or >= 22 weeks if birth weight is unknown.
Gestational age	Age of an embryo or fetus calculated by adding 14 days (2 weeks) to the number of completed weeks since fertilization.

5.2: List of A and B-centres having supplied data

City	Centre
Antwerpen	Centrum voor Reproductieve Geneeskunde, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Middelheim
Bonheiden	I.V.F. Centrum, Imeldaziekenhuis Bonheide
Braine L'alleud	Centre de Fécondation In Vitro,C.H. Interrégional Edith Cavell (CHIREC)
Brasschaat	Centrum Reproductieve Geneeskunde KLINA, Algemeen Ziekenhuis KLINA v.z.w.
Brugge	CRG Brugge-Kortrijk, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Sint-Jan
Brussel	Centrum voor Reproduktieve Geneeskunde, UZ Brussel
Bruxelles	Clinique de Procréation Médicalement Assistée, Hôpital Universitaire Saint-Pierre – U.L.B.
Bruxelles	Service de Gynécologie-Andrologie, Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc – U.C.L.
Bruxelles	Centre de FIV de l'ULB- Hôpital Erasme
Charleroi	Service Gyn/Obst, GHdC, Clinique Notre Dame
Charleroi	Consultation de Gynécologie, CHU de Charleroi, Polyclinique
Edegem	Centrum voor Reproductieve Geneeskunde, Universitair Ziekenhuis Antwerpen - U.A.
Genk	Genk Institute for Fertility Technology - GIFT, Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg - St. Jan
Gent	Vrouwenkliniek - afdeling reproductieve geneeskunde, U.Z. – Gent
Gent	Centrum voor Fertiliteitstherapie, A.Z. Jan Palfijn
Gent	Fertiliteitscentrum, A.Z. Sint-Lucas
Hasselt	Fertiliteitscentrum, Virga Jesse Ziekenhuis
Kortrijk	Centrum Reproductieve Geneeskunde, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Groeninge - Kortrijk
Leuven	Dienst Gynaecologie, Universitaire Ziekenhuizen KU Leuven Gasthuisberg
Leuven	Unit Reproductieve Geneeskunde, Regionaal Ziekenhuis Heilig Hart
Libramont	Centre d'Infertilité, Centre Hospitalier de l'Ardenne
Liège	CPMA-ULiège, Centre Hospitalier Régional de Liège

City	Centre
Namur	Service PMA, Centre Hospitalier Régional de Namur
Ottignies	Service de Gynécologie, Clinique Saint Pierre
Rocourt	Centre Liégeois pour l'Etude et le Traitement de la Stérilité, Clinique Saint Vincent
Roeselare	Fertiliteitscentrum, AZ Delta
Sint-Niklaas	Fertiliteitscentrum A.Z. Nikolaas, A.Z. Nikolaas
Tournai	Centre de Procréation Médicalement Assistée et de Préservation de la Fertilité, CHwapi - site Notre-
Yvoir	Service Gynéco, CHU Dinant - Godinne UCL Namur (site Godinne)

Colophon

College van Geneesheren "Reproductieve Geneeskunde"/

Collège de Médecins "Médecine de la Reproduction"

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S. Lie Fong, New member

L. Henry, New member

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