College van Geneesheren Reproductieve Geneeskunde
Collège de Médecins Médecine de la Reproduction
College of Physicians of Reproductive Medicine
Non-IVF Report

Belgium 2020

15 November 2022

Version 1.0

Table of Contents

Section 1: General overview

Table 1.1 All cycles: Type of cycles

	Statistic	All Centres (N=20238, Missing=0)
Type of cycle		
IUI	n/N (%)	18837/20238 (93.08%)
With sperm from partner	n/N (%)	10141/18837 (53.84%)
+ Gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	2142/9307 (23.01%)
+ Clomiphene citrate only	n/N (%)	2811/9307 (30.20%)
+ Other	n/N (%)	123/9307 (1.32%)
+ None	n/N (%)	4231/9307 (45.46%)
With sperm from donor	n/N (%)	7626/18837 (40.48%)
+ Gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	1399/6985 (20.03%)
+ Clomiphene citrate only	n/N (%)	1256/6985 (17.98%)
+ Other	n/N (%)	19/6985 (0.27%)
+ None	n/N (%)	4311/6985 (61.72%)
With origin of sperm unknown	n/N (%)	1070/18837 (5.68%)
Ovulation Induction	n/N (%)	1401/20238 (6.92%)

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	10141	(100.0%)
Cancelled IUI	731	(7.2%)

Table 2.2 IUI with partner sperm: Social security

	Statistic	All Centres (N=10141, Missing=0)
Social security		
Yes	n/N (%)	9576/10141 (94.43%)
No without E112/S2	n/N (%)	553/10141 (5.45%)
No but with E112/S2	n/N (%)	12/10141 (0.12%)

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

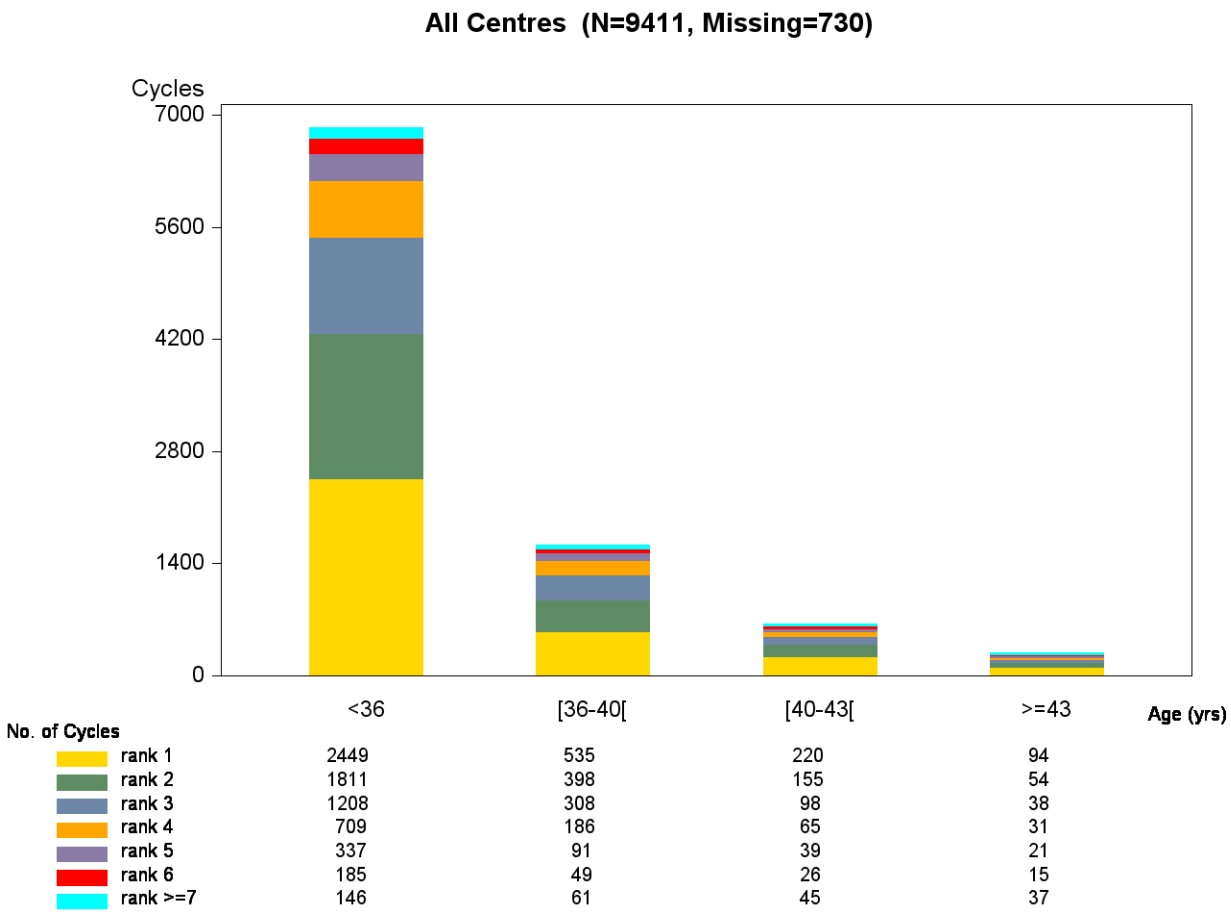
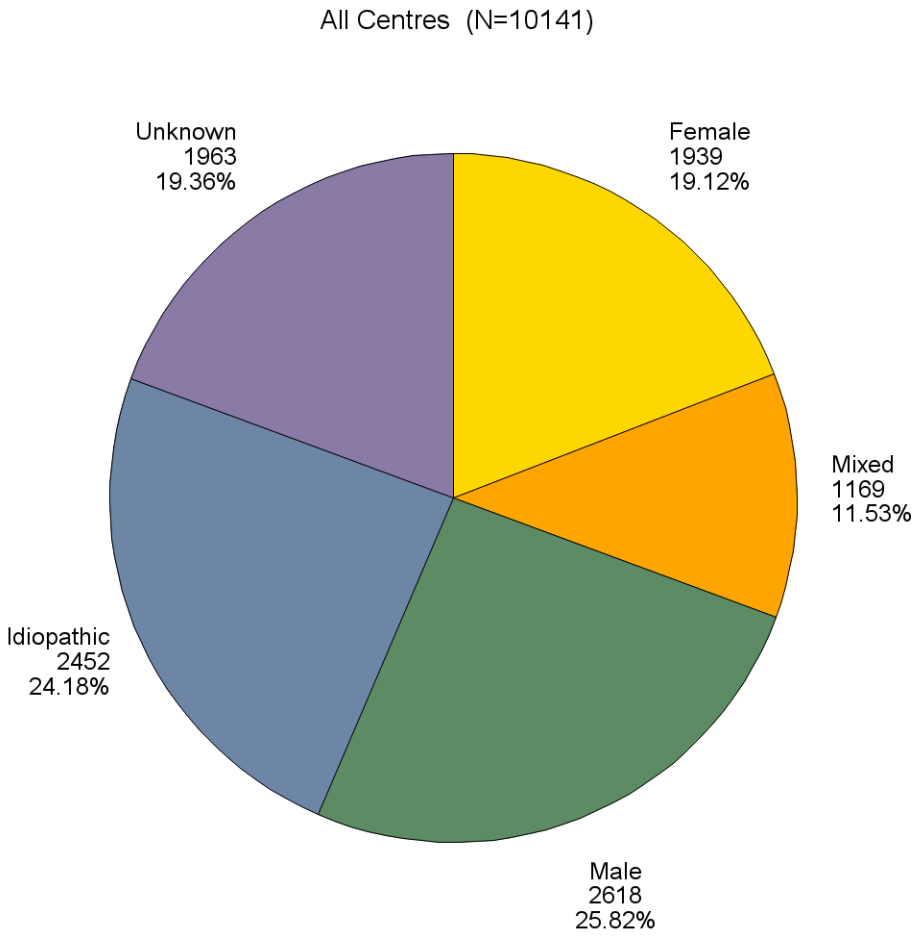


Figure 2.4 IUI with partner sperm: Indications of medically assisted conception



25 cycles are counted as No male pathology due to non-applicability (lesbian=7, single=18 and other=0)

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

	Statistic	All Centres
Female pathology	N	3108
Endometriosis	n/N (%)	605/3106 (19.48%)
Ovulatory	n/N (%)	2355/3108 (75.77%)
Tubal factor	n/N (%)	351/2897 (12.12%)
Male pathology	N	3787

Some patients have more than one cause identified per cycle.

Figure 2.6 IUI with partner sperm: Female age distribution

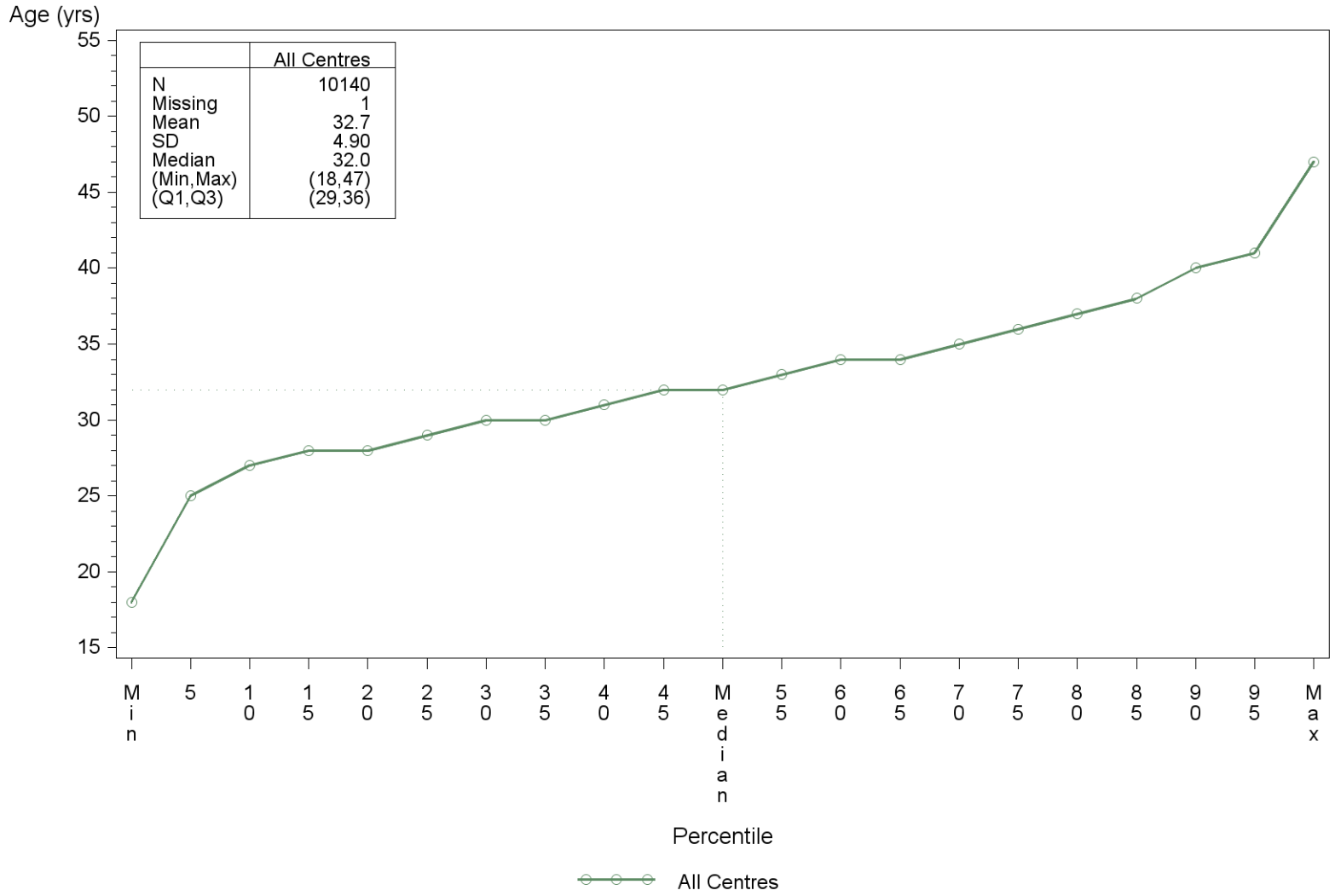


Table 2.7 IUI with partner sperm: Pituitary inhibition

	Statistic	All Centres (N=9908, Missing=233)
Pituitary inhibition		
Yes	n/N (%)	119/9908 (1.20%)
No	n/N (%)	9789/9908 (98.80%)

Table 2.8 IUI with partner sperm: Ovarian stimulation protocol

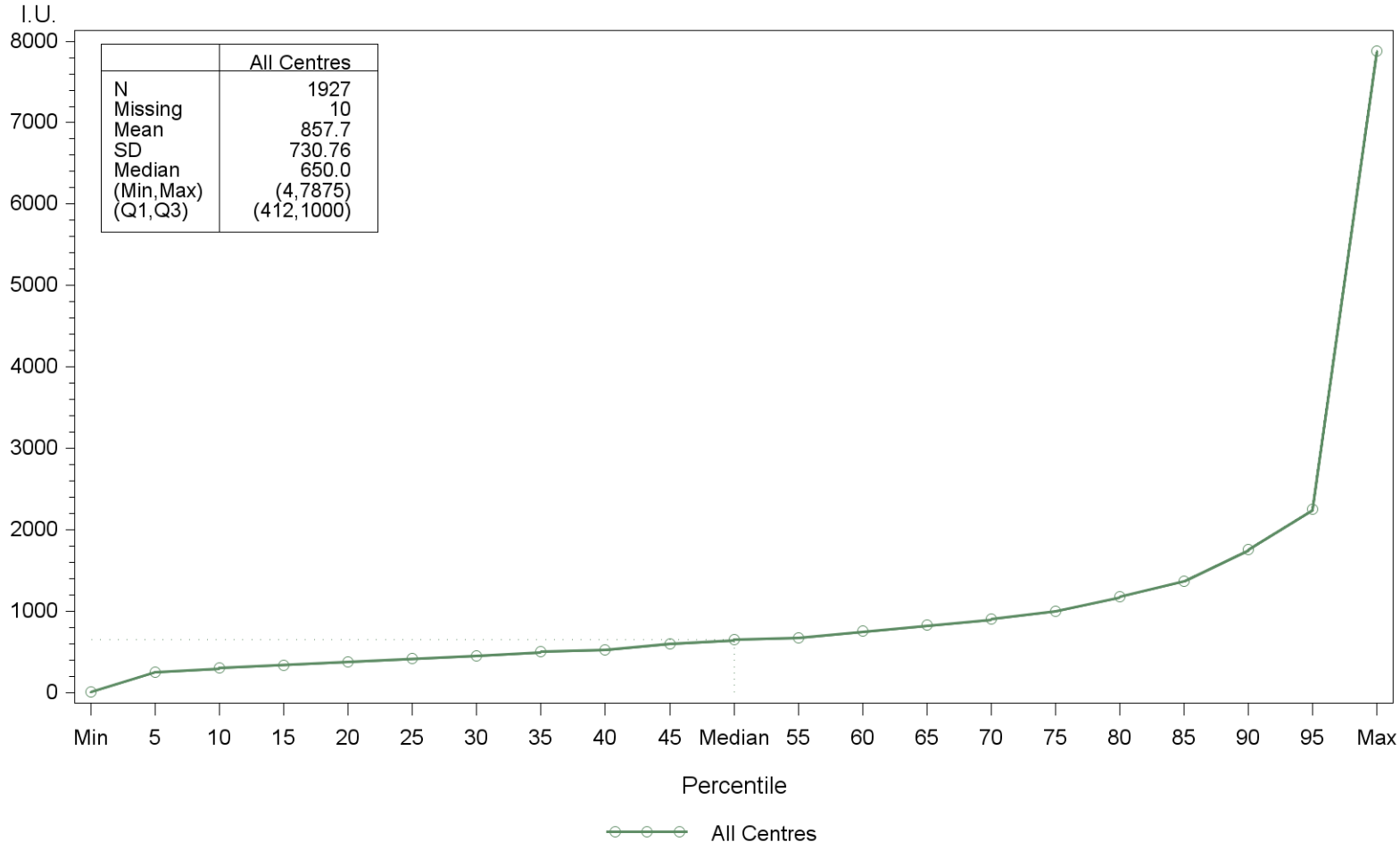
	Statistic	All Centres (N=10141)
Stimulation with clomiphene	n/N (%)	2870/8703 (32.98%)
Stimulation with gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	2142/8955 (23.92%)
Spontaneous cycle	n/N (%)	4252/9194 (46.25%)
Other stimulation	n/N (%)	228/9521 (2.39%)

Patients can receive different medications.

Table 2.9 IUI with partner sperm: Ovulation trigger

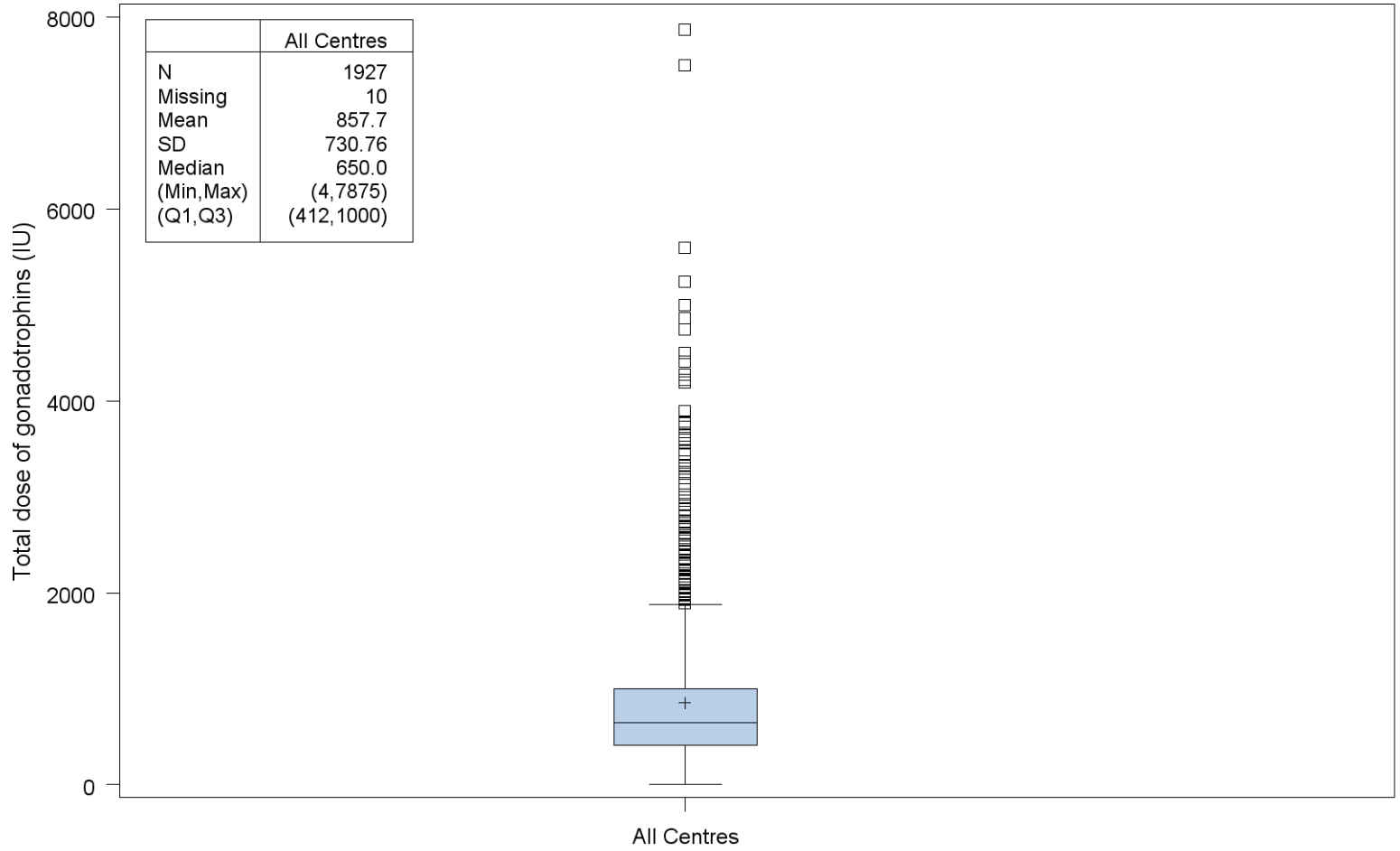
	Statistic	All Centres (N=9908, Missing=233)
Ovulation trigger		
Yes	n/N (%)	6086/10018 (60.75%)
No	n/N (%)	3932/10018 (39.25%)

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=10006, Missing=135)
Sperm of partner specified		
Fresh	n/N (%)	9896/10006 (98.90%)
Thawed	n/N (%)	110/10006 (1.10%)

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=10140, Missing=1)					
Initiated cycles	7366	1730	708	336	10140
IUI	6843	1628	648	290	9409
HCG + per initiated cycle	867/6941 (12.5%) (11.8% - 17.5%)	168/1645 (10.2%) (9.7% - 14.6%)	42/671 (6.3%) (5.9% - 11.2%)	10/313 (3.2%) (3.0% - 9.8%)	1087/9570 (11.4%) (10.7% - 16.3%)
HCG + per IUI	867/6418 (13.5%) (12.7% - 18.9%)	168/1543 (10.9%) (10.3% - 15.5%)	42/611 (6.9%) (6.5% - 12.2%)	10/267 (3.7%) (3.4% - 11.4%)	1087/8839 (12.3%) (11.6% - 17.6%)

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 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=10140, Missing=1)					
Initiated cycles	7366	1730	708	336	10140
IUI	6843	1628	648	290	9409
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	676/7208 (9.4%) (9.2% - 11.3%)	121/1691 (7.2%) (7.0% - 9.2%)	34/701 (4.9%) (4.8% - 5.8%)	7/334 (2.1%) (2.1% - 2.7%)	838/9934 (8.4%) (8.3% - 10.3%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	676/6685 (10.1%) (9.9% - 12.2%)	121/1589 (7.6%) (7.4% - 9.8%)	34/641 (5.3%) (5.2% - 6.3%)	7/288 (2.4%) (2.4% - 3.1%)	838/9203 (9.1%) (8.9% - 11.1%)

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 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=10140, Missing=1)					
Initiated cycles	7366	1730	708	336	10140
IUI	6843	1628	648	290	9409
FHB: 1/2/3+	592/21/1	106/4/0	28/1/0	4/0/0	730/26/1
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	614/7287 (8.4%) (8.3% - 9.4%)	110/1713 (6.4%) (6.4% - 7.3%)	29/706 (4.1%) (4.1% - 4.4%)	4/336 (1.2%) (1.2% - 1.2%)	757/10042 (7.5%) (7.5% - 8.4%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	614/6764 (9.1%) (9.0% - 10.1%)	110/1611 (6.8%) (6.8% - 7.8%)	29/646 (4.5%) (4.5% - 4.8%)	4/290 (1.4%) (1.4% - 1.4%)	757/9311 (8.1%) (8.0% - 9.1%)

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 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=10140, Missing=1)					
Initiated cycles	7366	1730	708	336	10140
IUI	6843	1628	648	290	9409
Deliveries per initiated cycle	525/6820 (7.7%) (7.1% - 14.5%)	86/1614 (5.3%) (5.0% - 11.7%)	20/668 (3.0%) (2.8% - 8.5%)	3/311 (1.0%) (0.9% - 8.3%)	634/9413 (6.7%) (6.3% - 13.4%)
Deliveries per IUI	525/6297 (8.3%) (7.7% - 15.7%)	86/1512 (5.7%) (5.3% - 12.4%)	20/608 (3.3%) (3.1% - 9.3%)	3/265 (1.1%) (1.0% - 9.7%)	634/8682 (7.3%) (6.7% - 14.5%)

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 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=2142, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1696	253	142	51	2142
IUI	1559	241	132	41	1973
HCG + per initiated cycle	264/1608 (16.4%) (15.6% - 20.8%)	34/235 (14.5%) (13.4% - 20.6%)	7/129 (5.4%) (4.9% - 14.1%)	2/45 (4.4%) (3.9% - 15.7%)	307/2017 (15.2%) (14.3% - 20.2%)
HCG + per IUI	264/1471 (17.9%) (16.9% - 22.6%)	34/223 (15.2%) (14.1% - 21.6%)	7/119 (5.9%) (5.3% - 15.2%)	2/35 (5.7%) (4.9% - 19.5%)	307/1848 (16.6%) (15.6% - 21.9%)

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=2142, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1696	253	142	51	2142
IUI	1559	241	132	41	1973
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	214/1656 (12.9%) (12.6% - 15.0%)	26/247 (10.5%) (10.3% - 12.6%)	6/141 (4.3%) (4.2% - 4.9%)	2/51 (3.9%) (3.9% - 3.9%)	248/2095 (11.8%) (11.6% - 13.8%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	214/1519 (14.1%) (13.7% - 16.3%)	26/235 (11.1%) (10.8% - 13.3%)	6/131 (4.6%) (4.5% - 5.3%)	2/41 (4.9%) (4.9% - 4.9%)	248/1926 (12.9%) (12.6% - 15.0%)

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 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=2142, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1696	253	142	51	2142
IUI	1559	241	132	41	1973
FHB: 1/2/3+	177/14/1	21/1/0	3/1/0	1/0/0	202/16/1
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	192/1681 (11.4%) (11.3% - 12.2%)	22/253 (8.7%) (8.7% - 8.7%)	4/142 (2.8%) (2.8% - 2.8%)	1/51 (2.0%) (2.0% - 2.0%)	219/2127 (10.3%) (10.2% - 10.9%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	192/1544 (12.4%) (12.3% - 13.3%)	22/241 (9.1%) (9.1% - 9.1%)	4/132 (3.0%) (3.0% - 3.0%)	1/41 (2.4%) (2.4% - 2.4%)	219/1958 (11.2%) (11.1% - 11.9%)

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 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=2142, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1696	253	142	51	2142
IUI	1559	241	132	41	1973
Deliveries per initiated cycle	162/1577 (10.3%) (9.6% - 16.6%)	15/230 (6.5%) (5.9% - 15.0%)	3/129 (2.3%) (2.1% - 11.3%)	1/45 (2.2%) (2.0% - 13.7%)	181/1981 (9.1%) (8.5% - 16.0%)
Deliveries per IUI	162/1440 (11.3%) (10.4% - 18.0%)	15/218 (6.9%) (6.2% - 15.8%)	3/119 (2.5%) (2.3% - 12.1%)	1/35 (2.9%) (2.4% - 17.1%)	181/1812 (10.0%) (9.2% - 17.3%)

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.

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=6812, Missing=1)					
Initiated cycles	4874	1236	487	215	6812
IUI	4562	1167	448	190	6367
HCG + per initiated cycle	516/4600 (11.2%) (10.6% - 16.2%)	106/1179 (9.0%) (8.6% - 13.2%)	31/469 (6.6%) (6.4% - 10.1%)	5/200 (2.5%) (2.3% - 9.3%)	658/6448 (10.2%) (9.7% - 15.0%)
HCG + per IUI	516/4288 (12.0%) (11.3% - 17.3%)	106/1110 (9.5%) (9.1% - 14.0%)	31/430 (7.2%) (6.9% - 10.9%)	5/175 (2.9%) (2.6% - 10.5%)	658/6003 (11.0%) (10.3% - 16.1%)

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 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=6812, Missing=1)					
Initiated cycles	4874	1236	487	215	6812
IUI	4562	1167	448	190	6367
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	395/4771 (8.3%) (8.1% - 10.2%)	73/1208 (6.0%) (5.9% - 8.2%)	25/481 (5.2%) (5.1% - 6.4%)	3/214 (1.4%) (1.4% - 1.9%)	496/6674 (7.4%) (7.3% - 9.3%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	395/4459 (8.9%) (8.7% - 10.9%)	73/1139 (6.4%) (6.3% - 8.7%)	25/442 (5.7%) (5.6% - 6.9%)	3/189 (1.6%) (1.6% - 2.1%)	496/6229 (8.0%) (7.8% - 10.0%)

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 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=6812, Missing=1)					
Initiated cycles	4874	1236	487	215	6812
IUI	4562	1167	448	190	6367
FHB: 1/2/3+	354/7	66/2	22/0	2/0	444/9
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	361/4814 (7.5%) (7.4% - 8.6%)	68/1221 (5.6%) (5.5% - 6.7%)	22/485 (4.5%) (4.5% - 4.9%)	2/215 (0.9%) (0.9% - 0.9%)	453/6735 (6.7%) (6.7% - 7.8%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	361/4502 (8.0%) (7.9% - 9.2%)	68/1152 (5.9%) (5.8% - 7.1%)	22/446 (4.9%) (4.9% - 5.4%)	2/190 (1.1%) (1.1% - 1.1%)	453/6290 (7.2%) (7.1% - 8.3%)

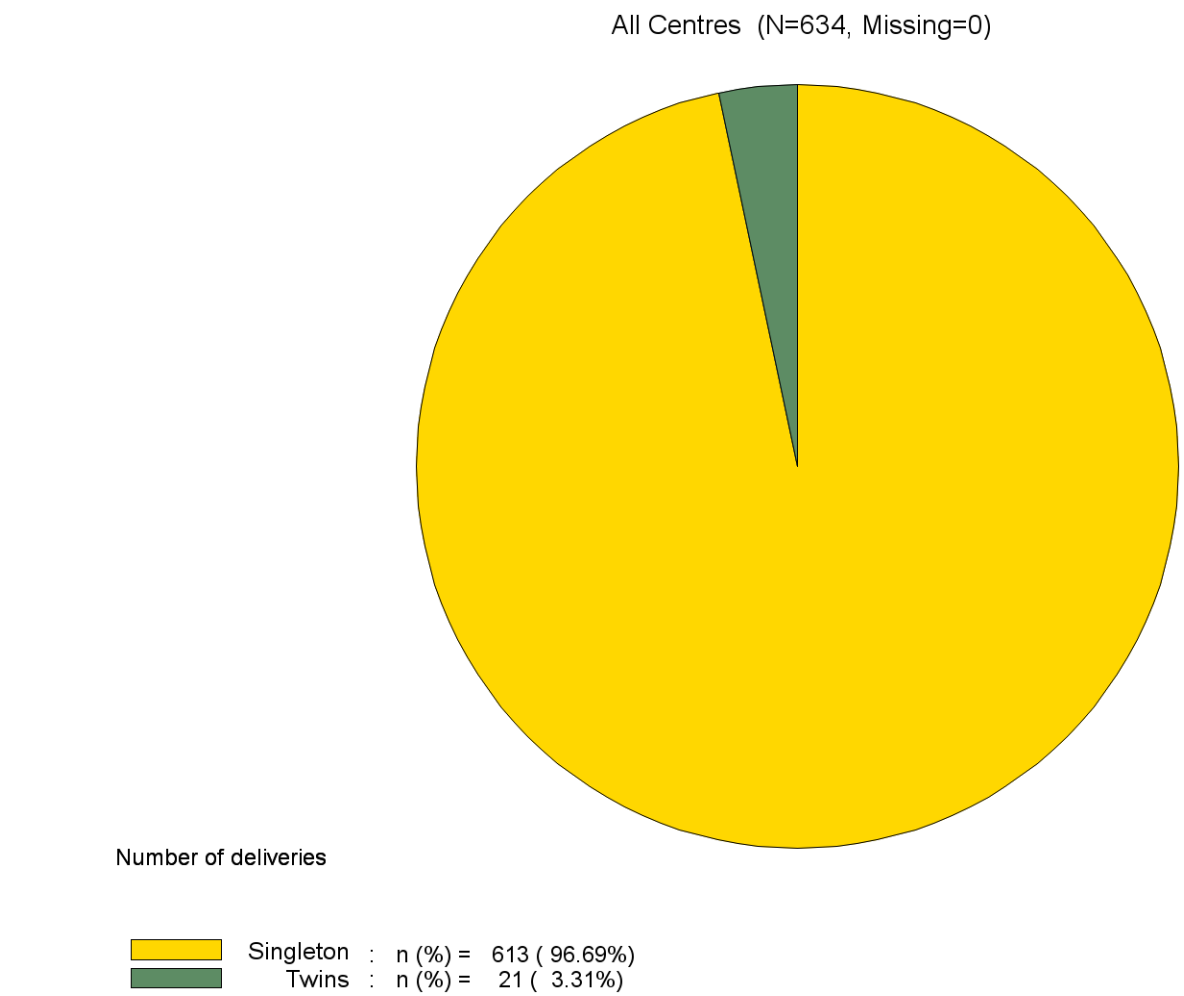
NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum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

Table 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=6812, Missing=1)					
Initiated cycles	4874	1236	487	215	6812
IUI	4562	1167	448	190	6367
Deliveries per initiated cycle	313/4533 (6.9%) (6.4% - 13.4%)	56/1160 (4.8%) (4.5% - 10.7%)	16/468 (3.4%) (3.3% - 7.2%)	1/199 (0.5%) (0.5% - 7.9%)	386/6360 (6.1%) (5.7% - 12.3%)
Deliveries per IUI	313/4221 (7.4%) (6.9% - 14.3%)	56/1091 (5.1%) (4.8% - 11.3%)	16/429 (3.7%) (3.6% - 7.8%)	1/174 (0.6%) (0.5% - 8.9%)	386/5915 (6.5%) (6.1% - 13.2%)

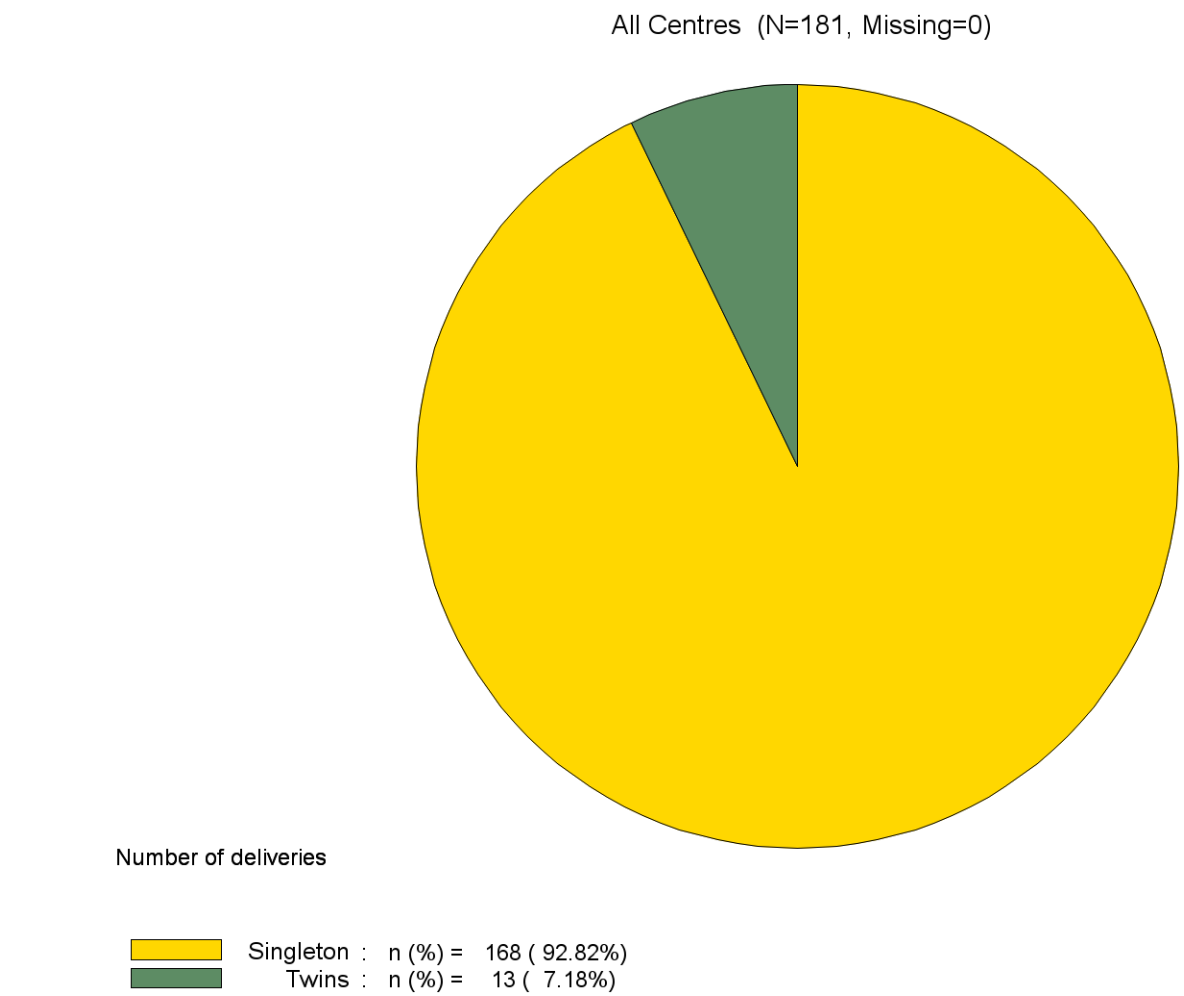
NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.

Figure 2.25 IUI with partner sperm: Number of deliveries



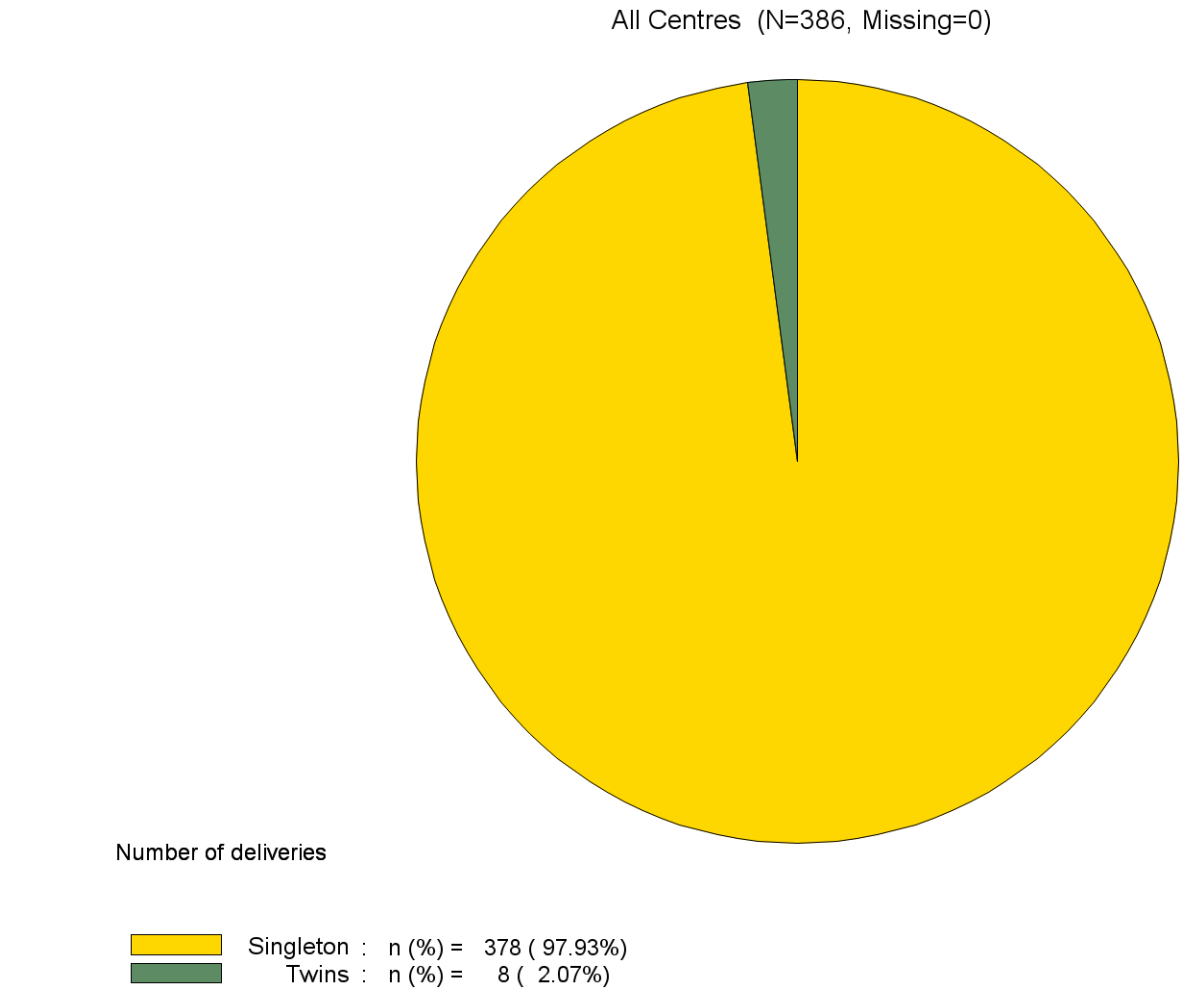
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

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



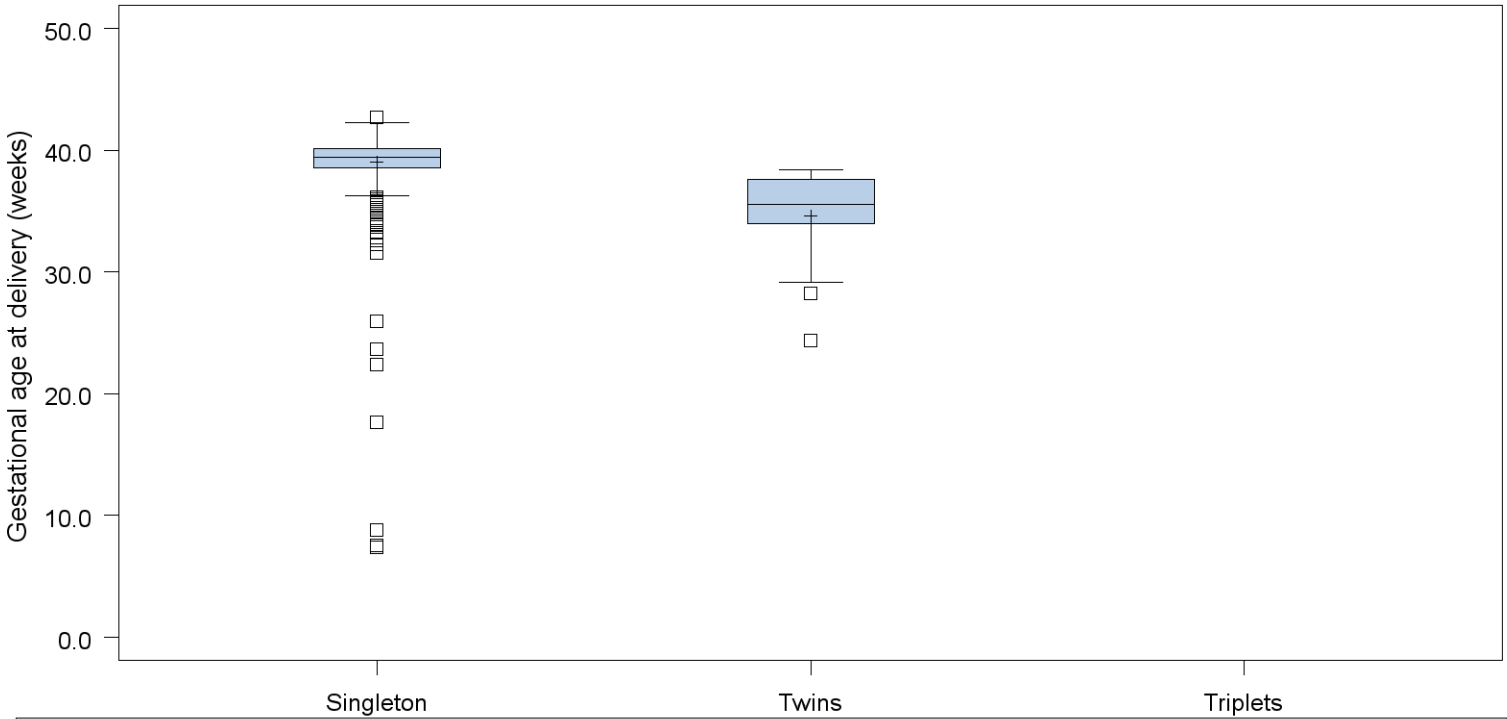
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

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	587	21	
Missing	26	0	
Mean	39.0	34.6	
SD	3.02	3.71	
Median	39.4	35.6	
(Min,Max)	(7,43)	(24,38)	
(Q1,Q3)	(39,40)	(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 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=608, Missing=26)							
< 32	8	(1.4%)	4	(19.0%)	0	12	(2.0%)
[32-37[	32	(5.5%)	11	(52.4%)	0	43	(7.1%)
>=37	547	(93.2%)	6	(28.6%)	0	553	(91.0%)
Total	587	(100.0%)	21	(100.0%)	0	608	(100.0%)

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.

Section 3: IUI cycles with donor sperm

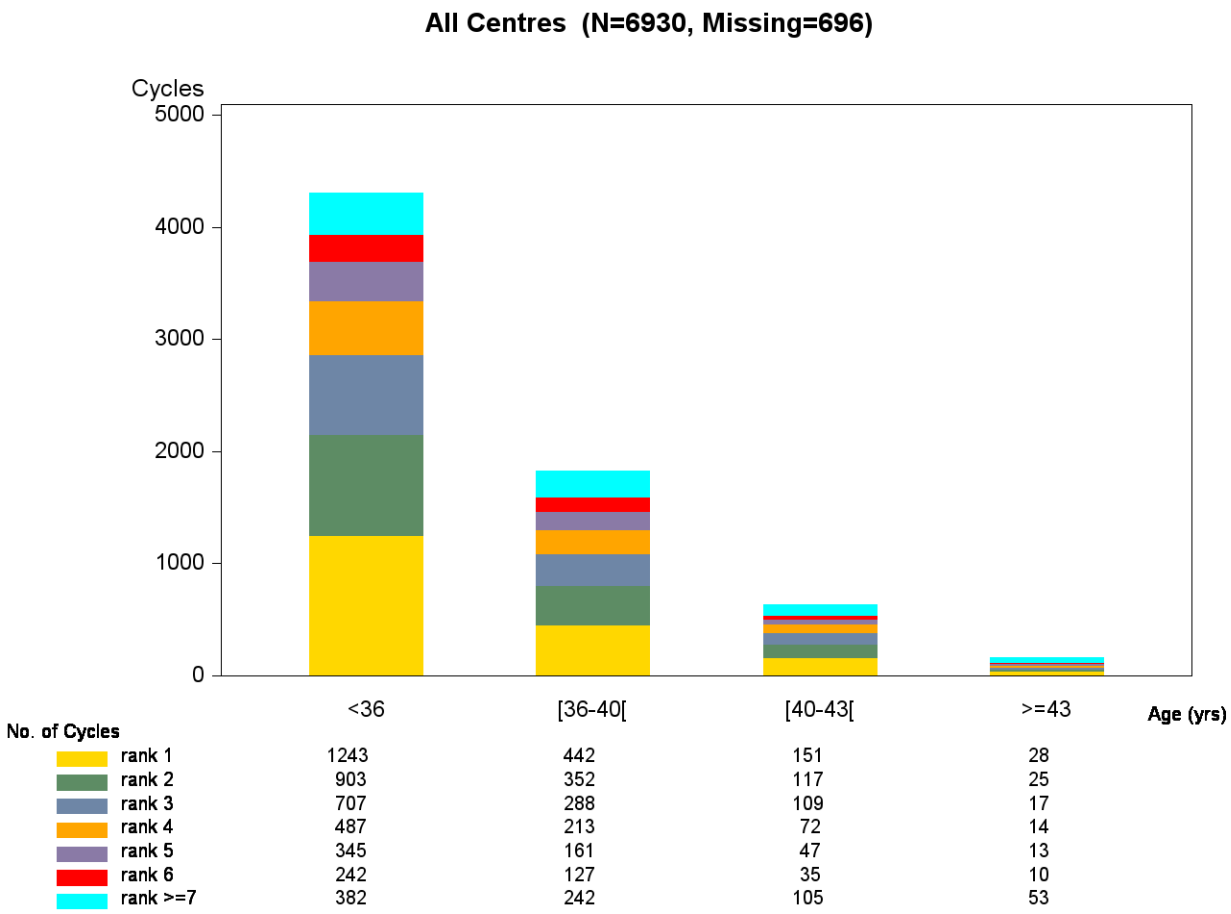
Table 3.1 IUI with donor sperm: Overview of cycles

Cycle	All Centres	
Initiated IUI	7626	(100.0%)
Cancelled IUI	696	(9.1%)

Table 3.2 IUI with donor sperm: Social security

	Statistic	All Centres (N=7626, Missing=0)
Social security		
Yes	n/N (%)	4580/7626 (60.06%)
No without E112/S2	n/N (%)	2658/7626 (34.85%)
No but with E112/S2	n/N (%)	388/7626 (5.09%)

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



No. of Cycles	<36	[36-40[	[40-43[	>=43
rank 1	1243	442	151	28
rank 2	903	352	117	25
rank 3	707	288	109	17
rank 4	487	213	72	14
rank 5	345	161	47	13
rank 6	242	127	35	10
rank >=7	382	242	105	53

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

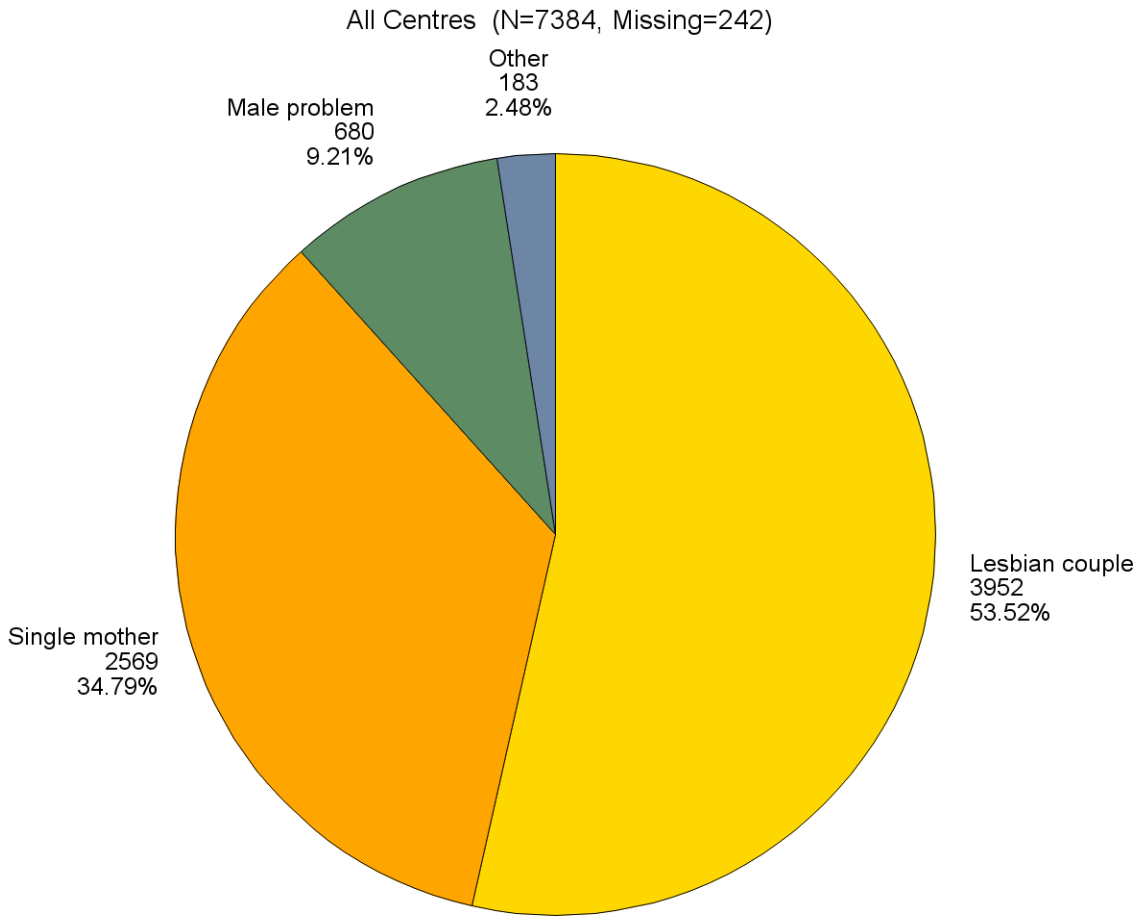


Table 3.5 IUI with donor sperm: Indications of medically assisted conception: female and male causes

	Statistic	All Centres
Female pathology	N	466
Endometriosis	n/N (%)	144/466 (30.90%)
Ovulatory	n/N (%)	277/466 (59.44%)
Tubal factor	n/N (%)	71/407 (17.44%)
Male pathology	N	680

Some patients have more than one cause identified per cycle.

Figure 3.6 IUI with donor sperm: Female age distribution

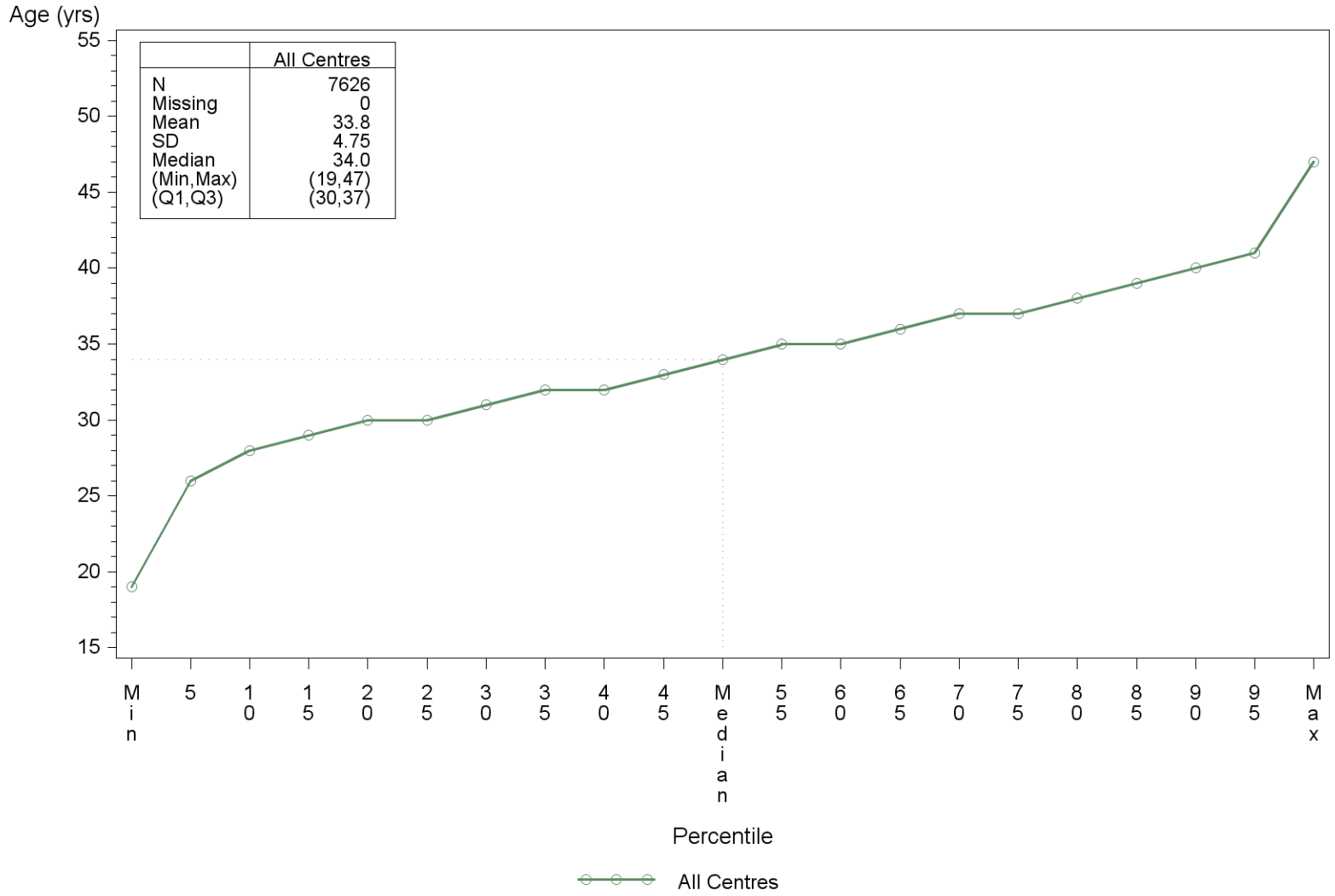


Table 3.7 IUI with donor sperm: Pituitary inhibition

	Statistic	All Centres (N=7618, Missing=8)
Pituitary inhibition		
Yes	n/N (%)	39/7618 (0.51%)
No	n/N (%)	7579/7618 (99.49%)

Table 3.8 IUI with donor sperm: Ovarian stimulation protocol

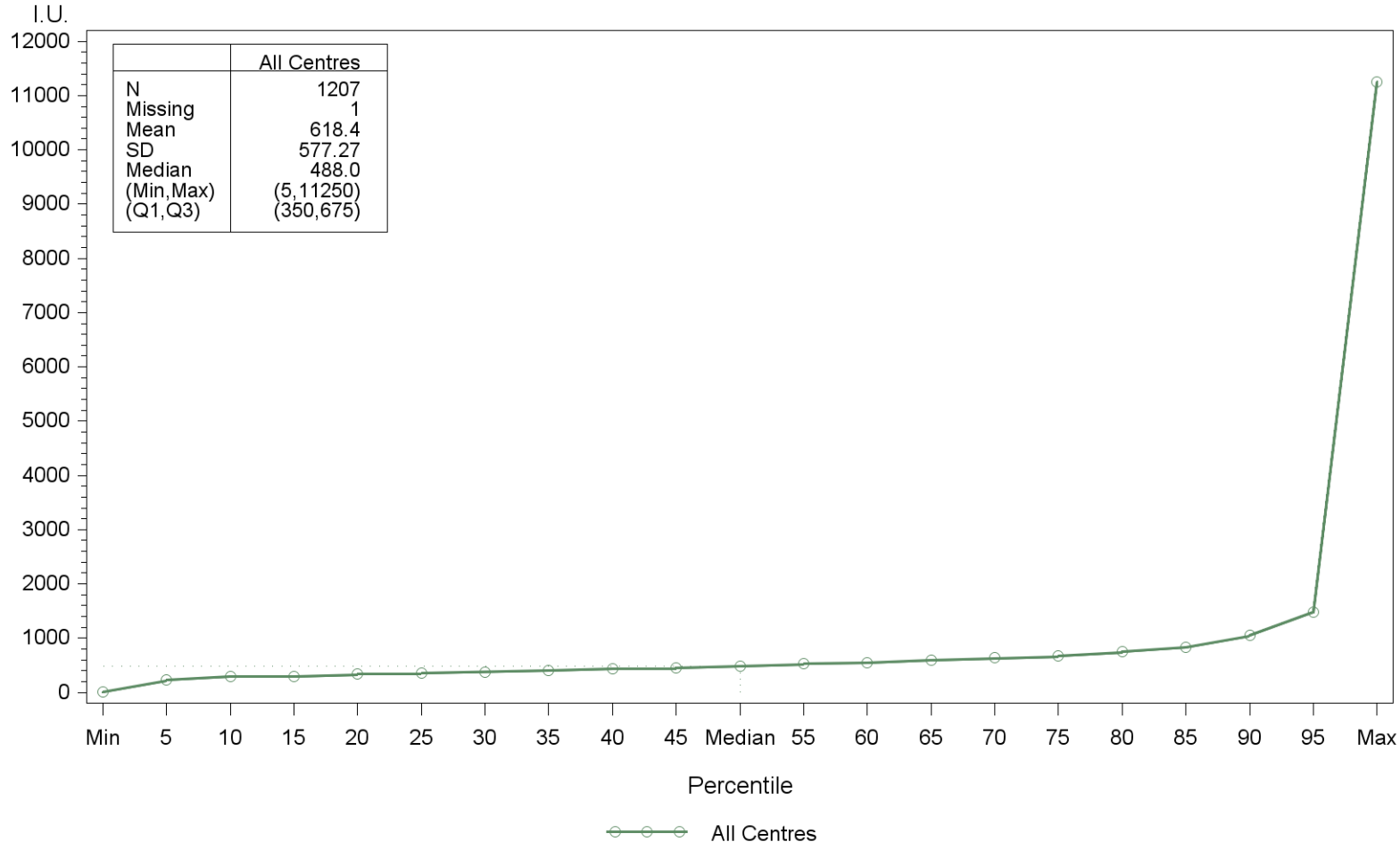
	Statistic	All Centres (N=7626)
Stimulation with clomiphene	n/N (%)	1284/5944 (21.60%)
Stimulation with gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	1399/6549 (21.36%)
Spontaneous cycle	n/N (%)	4320/6296 (68.61%)
Other stimulation	n/N (%)	161/7209 (2.23%)

Patients can receive different medications.

Table 3.9 IUI with donor sperm: Ovulation trigger

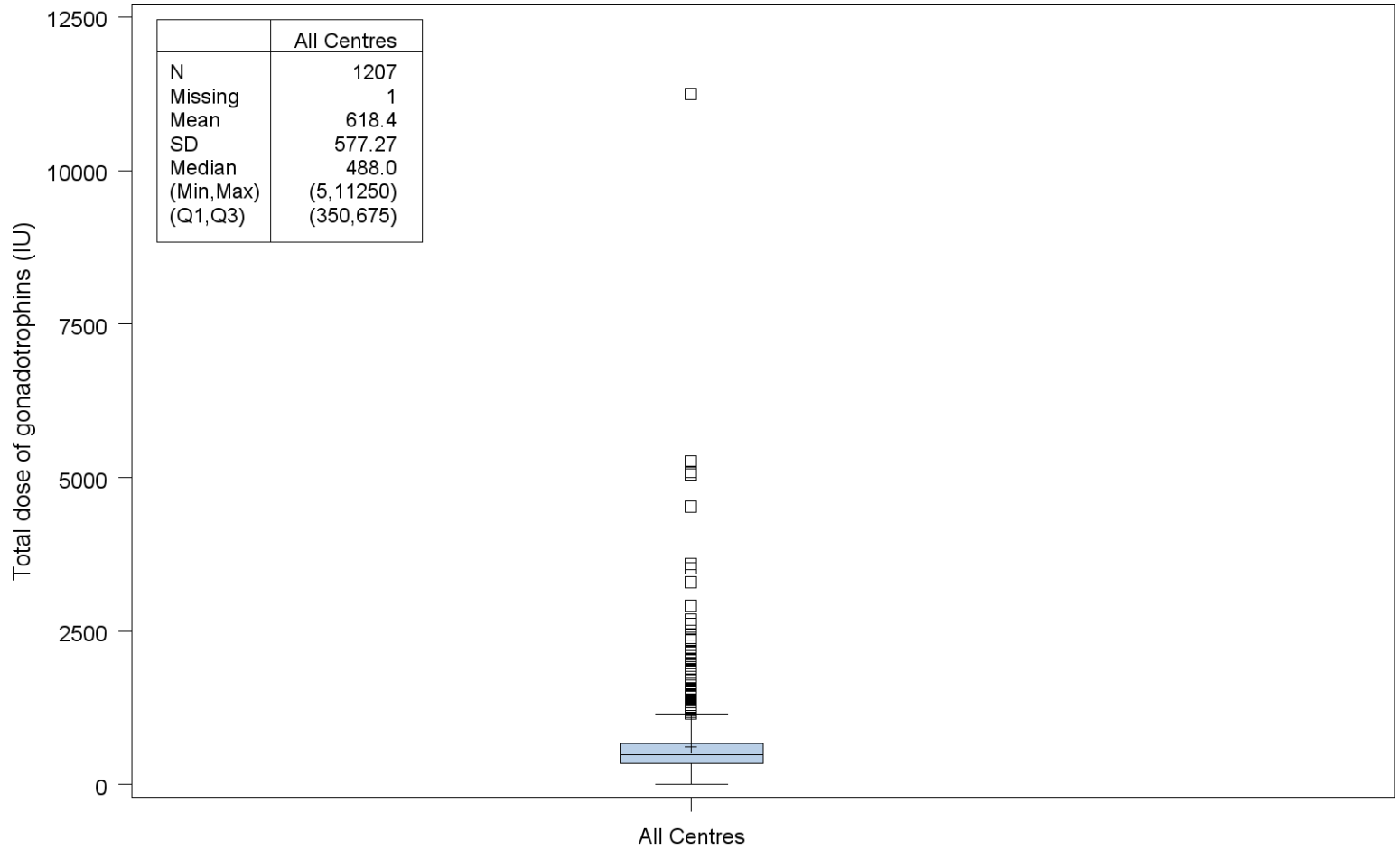
	Statistic	All Centres (N=7618, Missing=8)
Ovulation trigger		
Yes	n/N (%)	4403/7599 (57.94%)
No	n/N (%)	3196/7599 (42.06%)

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=6957, Missing=669)
Type of sperm from donor		
Anonymous	n/N (%)	6193/6957 (89.02%)
Known	n/N (%)	764/6957 (10.98%)

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=7626, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	4681	2044	716	185	7626
IUI	4309	1825	636	160	6930
HCG + per initiated cycle	1009/4260 (23.7%) (21.6% - 30.5%)	317/1895 (16.7%) (15.5% - 22.8%)	92/677 (13.6%) (12.8% - 18.3%)	6/158 (3.8%) (3.2% - 17.8%)	1424/6990 (20.4%) (18.7% - 27.0%)
HCG + per IUI	1009/3888 (26.0%) (23.4% - 33.2%)	317/1676 (18.9%) (17.4% - 25.5%)	92/597 (15.4%) (14.5% - 20.6%)	6/133 (4.5%) (3.8% - 20.6%)	1424/6294 (22.6%) (20.5% - 29.7%)

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 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=7626, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	4681	2044	716	185	7626
IUI	4309	1825	636	160	6930
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	782/4482 (17.4%) (16.7% - 21.0%)	224/1952 (11.5%) (11.0% - 15.5%)	65/692 (9.4%) (9.1% - 12.4%)	4/183 (2.2%) (2.2% - 3.2%)	1075/7309 (14.7%) (14.1% - 18.3%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	782/4110 (19.0%) (18.1% - 22.8%)	224/1733 (12.9%) (12.3% - 17.3%)	65/612 (10.6%) (10.2% - 14.0%)	4/158 (2.5%) (2.5% - 3.8%)	1075/6613 (16.3%) (15.5% - 20.1%)

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 3.15 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=7626, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	4681	2044	716	185	7626
IUI	4309	1825	636	160	6930
FHB: 1/2/3+	683/19/3	179/5/1	44/1/0	1/0/0	907/25/4
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	705/4563 (15.5%) (15.1% - 17.6%)	185/1989 (9.3%) (9.1% - 11.7%)	45/698 (6.4%) (6.3% - 8.8%)	1/182 (0.5%) (0.5% - 2.2%)	936/7432 (12.6%) (12.3% - 14.8%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	705/4191 (16.8%) (16.4% - 19.1%)	185/1770 (10.5%) (10.1% - 13.2%)	45/618 (7.3%) (7.1% - 9.9%)	1/157 (0.6%) (0.6% - 2.5%)	936/6736 (13.9%) (13.5% - 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 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=7626, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	4681	2044	716	185	7626
IUI	4309	1825	636	160	6930
Deliveries per initiated cycle	613/4070 (15.1%) (13.1% - 26.1%)	156/1833 (8.5%) (7.6% - 18.0%)	35/666 (5.3%) (4.9% - 11.9%)	1/158 (0.6%) (0.5% - 15.1%)	805/6727 (12.0%) (10.6% - 22.3%)
Deliveries per IUI	613/3698 (16.6%) (14.2% - 28.4%)	156/1614 (9.7%) (8.5% - 20.1%)	35/586 (6.0%) (5.5% - 13.4%)	1/133 (0.8%) (0.6% - 17.5%)	805/6031 (13.3%) (11.6% - 24.6%)

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 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=1399, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	748	395	194	62	1399
IUI	664	340	168	50	1222
HCG + per initiated cycle	193/708 (27.3%) (25.8% - 31.1%)	59/377 (15.6%) (14.9% - 19.5%)	28/189 (14.8%) (14.4% - 17.0%)	3/58 (5.2%) (4.8% - 11.3%)	283/1332 (21.2%) (20.2% - 25.0%)
HCG + per IUI	193/624 (30.9%) (29.1% - 35.1%)	59/322 (18.3%) (17.4% - 22.6%)	28/163 (17.2%) (16.7% - 19.6%)	3/46 (6.5%) (6.0% - 14.0%)	283/1155 (24.5%) (23.2% - 28.6%)

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 3.18 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=1399, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	748	395	194	62	1399
IUI	664	340	168	50	1222
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	134/700 (19.1%) (17.9% - 24.3%)	40/376 (10.6%) (10.1% - 14.9%)	19/187 (10.2%) (9.8% - 13.4%)	2/61 (3.3%) (3.2% - 4.8%)	195/1324 (14.7%) (13.9% - 19.3%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	134/616 (21.8%) (20.2% - 27.4%)	40/321 (12.5%) (11.8% - 17.4%)	19/161 (11.8%) (11.3% - 15.5%)	2/49 (4.1%) (4.0% - 6.0%)	195/1147 (17.0%) (16.0% - 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 3.19 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=1399, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	748	395	194	62	1399
IUI	664	340	168	50	1222
FHB: 1/2/3+	111/6/2	30/4/1	12/1/0	0/0/0	153/11/3
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	119/737 (16.1%) (15.9% - 17.4%)	35/393 (8.9%) (8.9% - 9.4%)	13/190 (6.8%) (6.7% - 8.8%)	0/60 (0.0%) (0.0% - 3.2%)	167/1380 (12.1%) (11.9% - 13.3%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	119/653 (18.2%) (17.9% - 19.6%)	35/338 (10.4%) (10.3% - 10.9%)	13/164 (7.9%) (7.7% - 10.1%)	0/48 (0.0%) (0.0% - 4.0%)	167/1203 (13.9%) (13.7% - 15.2%)

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 3.20 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=1399, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	748	395	194	62	1399
IUI	664	340	168	50	1222
Deliveries per initiated cycle	99/653 (15.2%) (13.2% - 25.9%)	28/360 (7.8%) (7.1% - 15.9%)	12/186 (6.5%) (6.2% - 10.3%)	0/58 (0.0%) (0.0% - 6.5%)	139/1257 (11.1%) (9.9% - 20.1%)
Deliveries per IUI	99/569 (17.4%) (14.9% - 29.2%)	28/305 (9.2%) (8.2% - 18.5%)	12/160 (7.5%) (7.1% - 11.9%)	0/46 (0.0%) (0.0% - 8.0%)	139/1080 (12.9%) (11.4% - 23.0%)

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 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=5150, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	3242	1374	434	100	5150
IUI	3035	1256	389	90	4770
HCG + per initiated cycle	684/2906 (23.5%) (21.1% - 31.5%)	212/1261 (16.8%) (15.4% - 23.7%)	51/403 (12.7%) (11.8% - 18.9%)	3/81 (3.7%) (3.0% - 22.0%)	950/4651 (20.4%) (18.4% - 28.1%)
HCG + per IUI	684/2699 (25.3%) (22.5% - 33.6%)	212/1143 (18.5%) (16.9% - 25.9%)	51/358 (14.2%) (13.1% - 21.1%)	3/71 (4.2%) (3.3% - 24.4%)	950/4271 (22.2%) (19.9% - 30.4%)

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=5150, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	3242	1374	434	100	5150
IUI	3035	1256	389	90	4770
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	540/3113 (17.3%) (16.7% - 20.6%)	149/1312 (11.4%) (10.8% - 15.4%)	38/422 (9.0%) (8.8% - 11.5%)	2/99 (2.0%) (2.0% - 3.0%)	729/4946 (14.7%) (14.2% - 18.1%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	540/2906 (18.6%) (17.8% - 22.0%)	149/1194 (12.5%) (11.9% - 16.8%)	38/377 (10.1%) (9.8% - 12.9%)	2/89 (2.2%) (2.2% - 3.3%)	729/4566 (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 3.23 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=5150, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	3242	1374	434	100	5150
IUI	3035	1256	389	90	4770
FHB: 1/2/3+	475/12/1	121/1/0	25/0/0	1/0/0	622/13/1
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	488/3142 (15.5%) (15.1% - 18.1%)	122/1326 (9.2%) (8.9% - 12.4%)	25/421 (5.9%) (5.8% - 8.8%)	1/99 (1.0%) (1.0% - 2.0%)	636/4988 (12.8%) (12.3% - 15.5%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	488/2935 (16.6%) (16.1% - 19.4%)	122/1208 (10.1%) (9.7% - 13.5%)	25/376 (6.6%) (6.4% - 9.8%)	1/89 (1.1%) (1.1% - 2.2%)	636/4608 (13.8%) (13.3% - 16.7%)

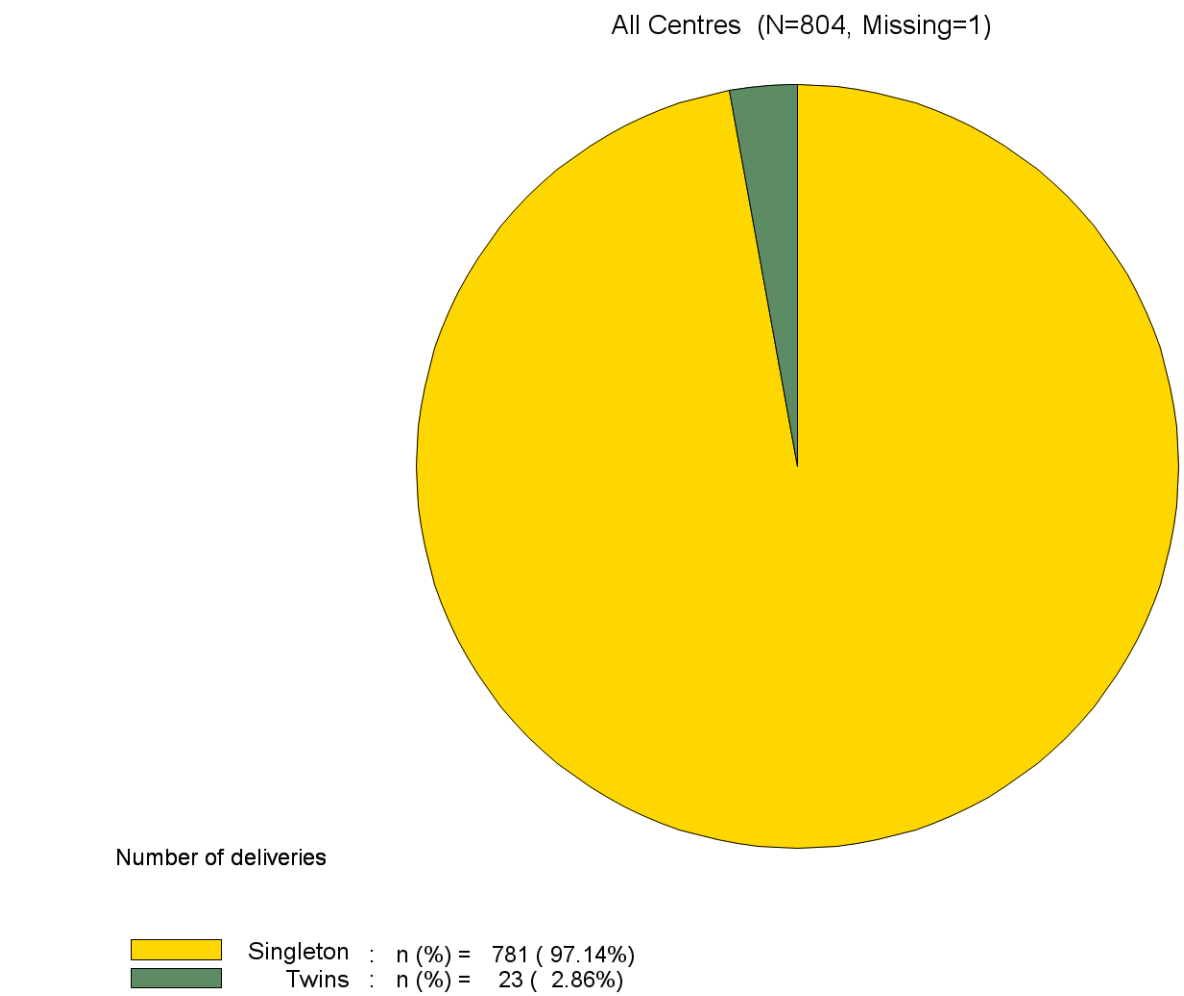
NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum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

Table 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=5150, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	3242	1374	434	100	5150
IUI	3035	1256	389	90	4770
Deliveries per initiated cycle	434/2805 (15.5%) (13.4% - 26.9%)	105/1229 (8.5%) (7.6% - 18.2%)	20/399 (5.0%) (4.6% - 12.7%)	1/81 (1.2%) (1.0% - 20.0%)	560/4514 (12.4%) (10.9% - 23.2%)
Deliveries per IUI	434/2598 (16.7%) (14.3% - 28.7%)	105/1111 (9.5%) (8.4% - 19.9%)	20/354 (5.6%) (5.1% - 14.1%)	1/71 (1.4%) (1.1% - 22.2%)	560/4134 (13.5%) (11.7% - 25.1%)

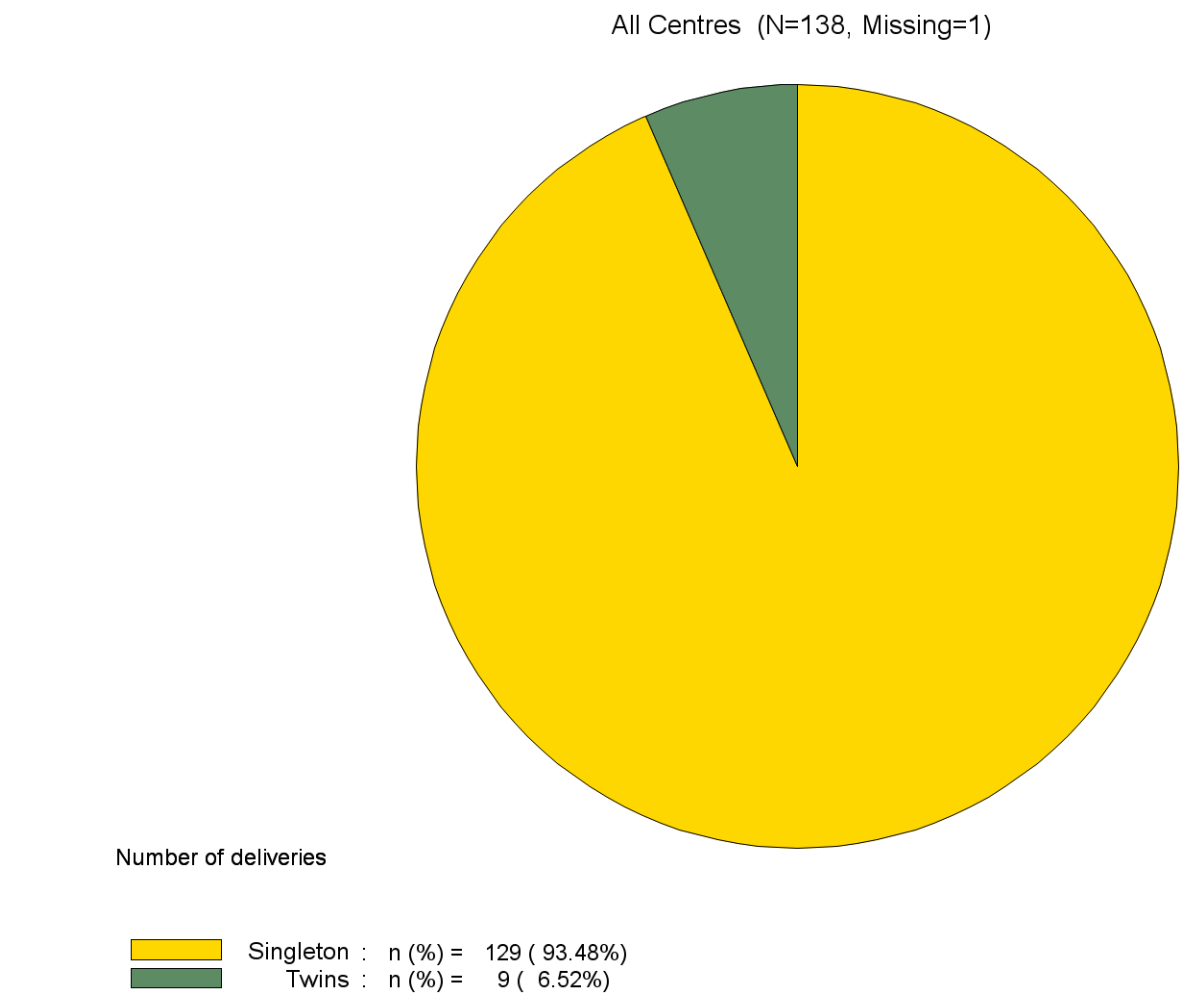
NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.

Figure 3.25 IUI with donor sperm: Number of deliveries



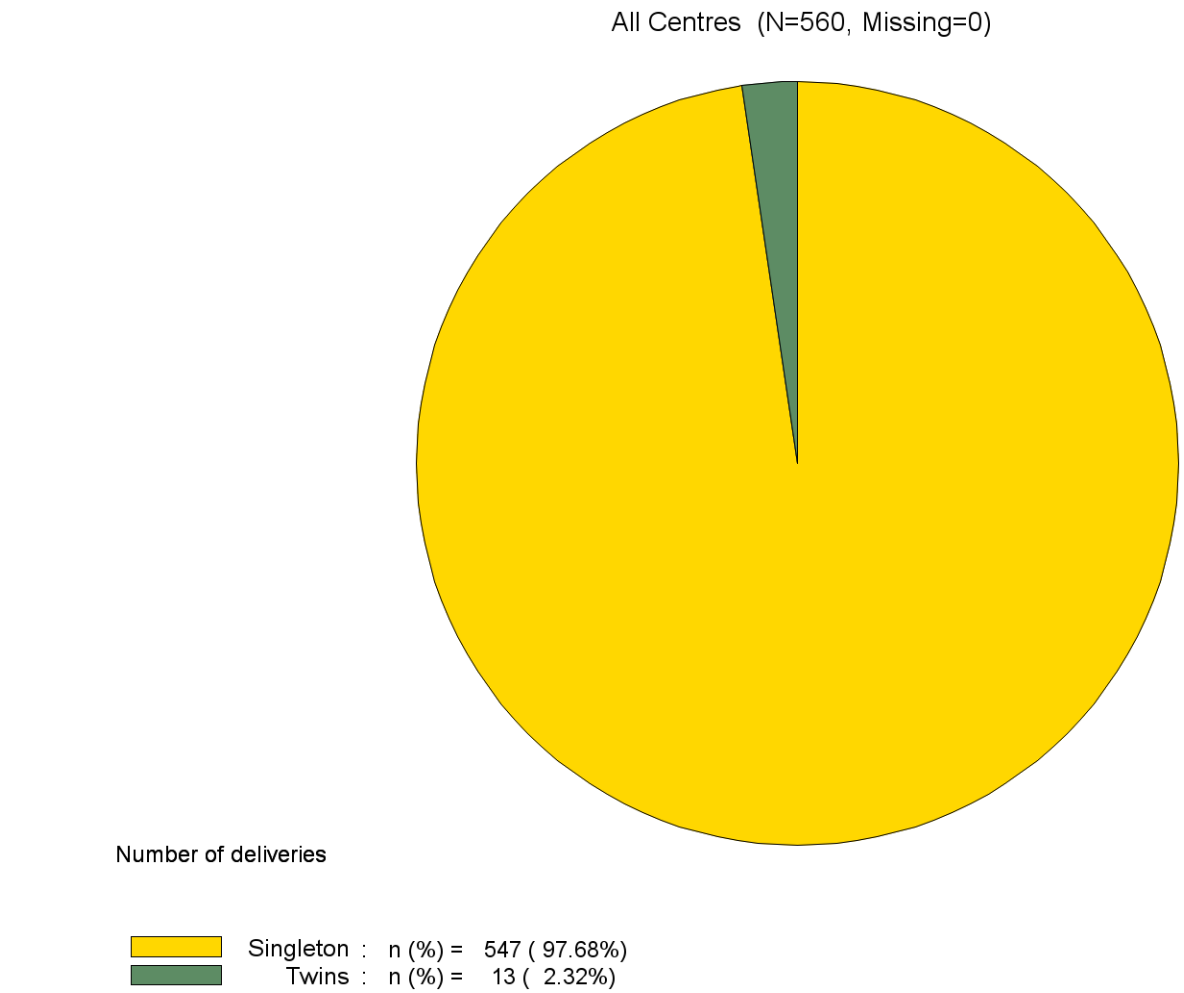
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

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=2113, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1382	560	150	21	2113
IUI	1291	520	133	20	1964
HCG + per initiated cycle	328/1325 (24.8%) (23.7% - 27.9%)	110/541 (20.3%) (19.6% - 23.0%)	25/148 (16.9%) (16.7% - 18.0%)	1/15 (6.7%) (4.8% - 33.3%)	464/2029 (22.9%) (22.0% - 25.9%)
HCG + per IUI	328/1234 (26.6%) (25.4% - 29.8%)	110/501 (22.0%) (21.2% - 24.8%)	25/131 (19.1%) (18.8% - 20.3%)	1/14 (7.1%) (5.0% - 35.0%)	464/1880 (24.7%) (23.6% - 27.9%)

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=2113, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1382	560	150	21	2113
IUI	1291	520	133	20	1964
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	245/1306 (18.8%) (17.7% - 23.2%)	73/523 (14.0%) (13.0% - 19.6%)	16/142 (11.3%) (10.7% - 16.0%)	0/20 (0.0%) (0.0% - 4.8%)	334/1991 (16.8%) (15.8% - 21.6%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	245/1215 (20.2%) (19.0% - 24.9%)	73/483 (15.1%) (14.0% - 21.2%)	16/125 (12.8%) (12.0% - 18.0%)	0/19 (0.0%) (0.0% - 5.0%)	334/1842 (18.1%) (17.0% - 23.2%)

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 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=2113, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1382	560	150	21	2113
IUI	1291	520	133	20	1964
FHB: 1/2/3+	212/5	56/0	13/0	0/0	281/5
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	217/1329 (16.3%) (15.7% - 19.5%)	56/533 (10.5%) (10.0% - 14.8%)	13/145 (9.0%) (8.7% - 12.0%)	0/21 (0.0%) (0.0% - 0.0%)	286/2028 (14.1%) (13.5% - 17.6%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	217/1238 (17.5%) (16.8% - 20.9%)	56/493 (11.4%) (10.8% - 16.0%)	13/128 (10.2%) (9.8% - 13.5%)	0/20 (0.0%) (0.0% - 0.0%)	286/1879 (15.2%) (14.6% - 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 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=2113, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1382	560	150	21	2113
IUI	1291	520	133	20	1964
Deliveries per initiated cycle	190/1260 (15.1%) (13.7% - 22.6%)	50/519 (9.6%) (8.9% - 16.3%)	8/143 (5.6%) (5.3% - 10.0%)	0/15 (0.0%) (0.0% - 28.6%)	248/1937 (12.8%) (11.7% - 20.1%)
Deliveries per IUI	190/1169 (16.3%) (14.7% - 24.2%)	50/479 (10.4%) (9.6% - 17.5%)	8/126 (6.3%) (6.0% - 11.3%)	0/14 (0.0%) (0.0% - 30.0%)	248/1788 (13.9%) (12.6% - 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 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=2192, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1351	595	207	39	2192
IUI	1249	526	182	33	1990
HCG + per initiated cycle	305/1262 (24.2%) (22.6% - 29.2%)	87/566 (15.4%) (14.6% - 19.5%)	18/194 (9.3%) (8.7% - 15.0%)	1/32 (3.1%) (2.6% - 20.5%)	411/2054 (20.0%) (18.8% - 25.0%)
HCG + per IUI	305/1160 (26.3%) (24.4% - 31.5%)	87/497 (17.5%) (16.5% - 22.1%)	18/169 (10.7%) (9.9% - 17.0%)	1/26 (3.8%) (3.0% - 24.2%)	411/1852 (22.2%) (20.7% - 27.6%)

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=2192, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1351	595	207	39	2192
IUI	1249	526	182	33	1990
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	261/1306 (20.0%) (19.3% - 22.6%)	73/580 (12.6%) (12.3% - 14.8%)	15/204 (7.4%) (7.2% - 8.7%)	1/39 (2.6%) (2.6% - 2.6%)	350/2129 (16.4%) (16.0% - 18.8%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI	261/1204 (21.7%) (20.9% - 24.5%)	73/511 (14.3%) (13.9% - 16.7%)	15/179 (8.4%) (8.2% - 9.9%)	1/33 (3.0%) (3.0% - 3.0%)	350/1927 (18.2%) (17.6% - 20.8%)

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 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=2192, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1351	595	207	39	2192
IUI	1249	526	182	33	1990
FHB: 1/2/3+	238/5	60/1	9/0	1/0	308/6
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	243/1323 (18.4%) (18.0% - 20.1%)	61/583 (10.5%) (10.3% - 12.3%)	9/204 (4.4%) (4.3% - 5.8%)	1/39 (2.6%) (2.6% - 2.6%)	314/2149 (14.6%) (14.3% - 16.3%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI	243/1221 (19.9%) (19.5% - 21.7%)	61/514 (11.9%) (11.6% - 13.9%)	9/179 (5.0%) (4.9% - 6.6%)	1/33 (3.0%) (3.0% - 3.0%)	314/1947 (16.1%) (15.8% - 17.9%)

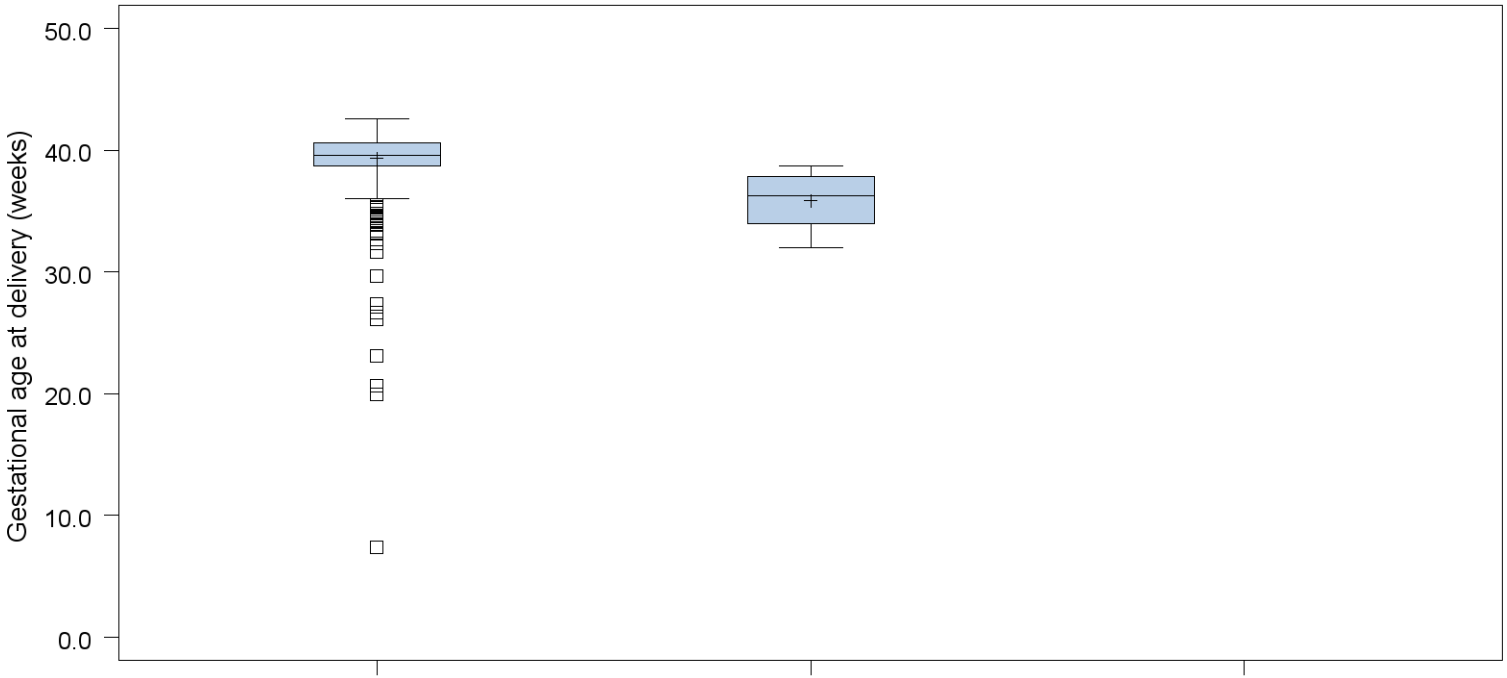
NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum 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=2192, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1351	595	207	39	2192
IUI	1249	526	182	33	1990
Deliveries per initiated cycle	220/1236 (17.8%) (16.3% - 24.8%)	52/561 (9.3%) (8.7% - 14.5%)	8/194 (4.1%) (3.9% - 10.1%)	1/32 (3.1%) (2.6% - 20.5%)	281/2023 (13.9%) (12.8% - 20.5%)
Deliveries per IUI	220/1134 (19.4%) (17.6% - 26.8%)	52/492 (10.6%) (9.9% - 16.3%)	8/169 (4.7%) (4.4% - 11.5%)	1/26 (3.8%) (3.0% - 24.2%)	281/1821 (15.4%) (14.1% - 22.6%)

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.

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



	All Centres	
N	778	23
Missing	3	0
Mean	39.3	35.8
SD	2.32	2.12
Median	39.6	36.3
(Min,Max)	(7,43)	(32,39)
(Q1,Q3)	(39,41)	(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 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=801, Missing=4)							
< 32	9	(1.2%)	0		0	9	(1.1%)
[32-37[	33	(4.2%)	16	(69.6%)	0	49	(6.1%)
>=37	736	(94.6%)	7	(30.4%)	0	743	(92.8%)
Total	778	(100.0%)	23	(100.0%)	0	801	(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	1401	(100.0%)
Cancelled non-IUI	248	(17.7%)

Table 4.2 Ovulation induction without IUI: Ovarian stimulation protocol

	Statistic	All Centres (N=1401)
Stimulation with clomiphene	n/N (%)	322/1328 (24.25%)
Stimulation with gonadotrophins	n/N (%)	845/1349 (62.64%)
Other stimulation	n/N (%)	159/1236 (12.86%)

Only cycles with gonadotrophins are mandatory to be registered.

Table 4.3 Ovulation induction without IUI: Social security

	Statistic	All Centres (N=1401, Missing=0)
Social security		
Yes	n/N (%)	1354/1401 (96.65%)
No without E112/S2	n/N (%)	44/1401 (3.14%)
No but with E112/S2	n/N (%)	3/1401 (0.21%)

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

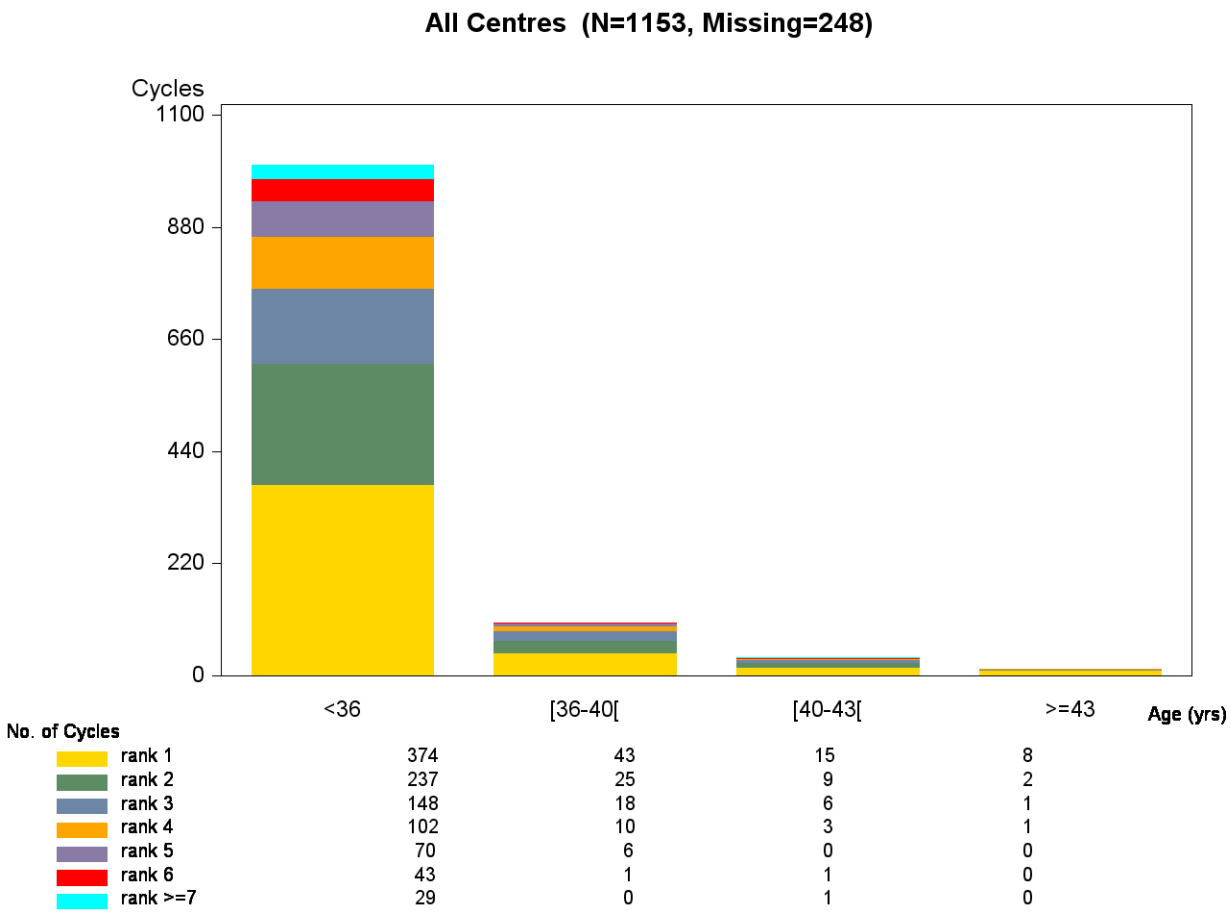


Figure 4.5 Ovulation induction without IUI: Female age distribution

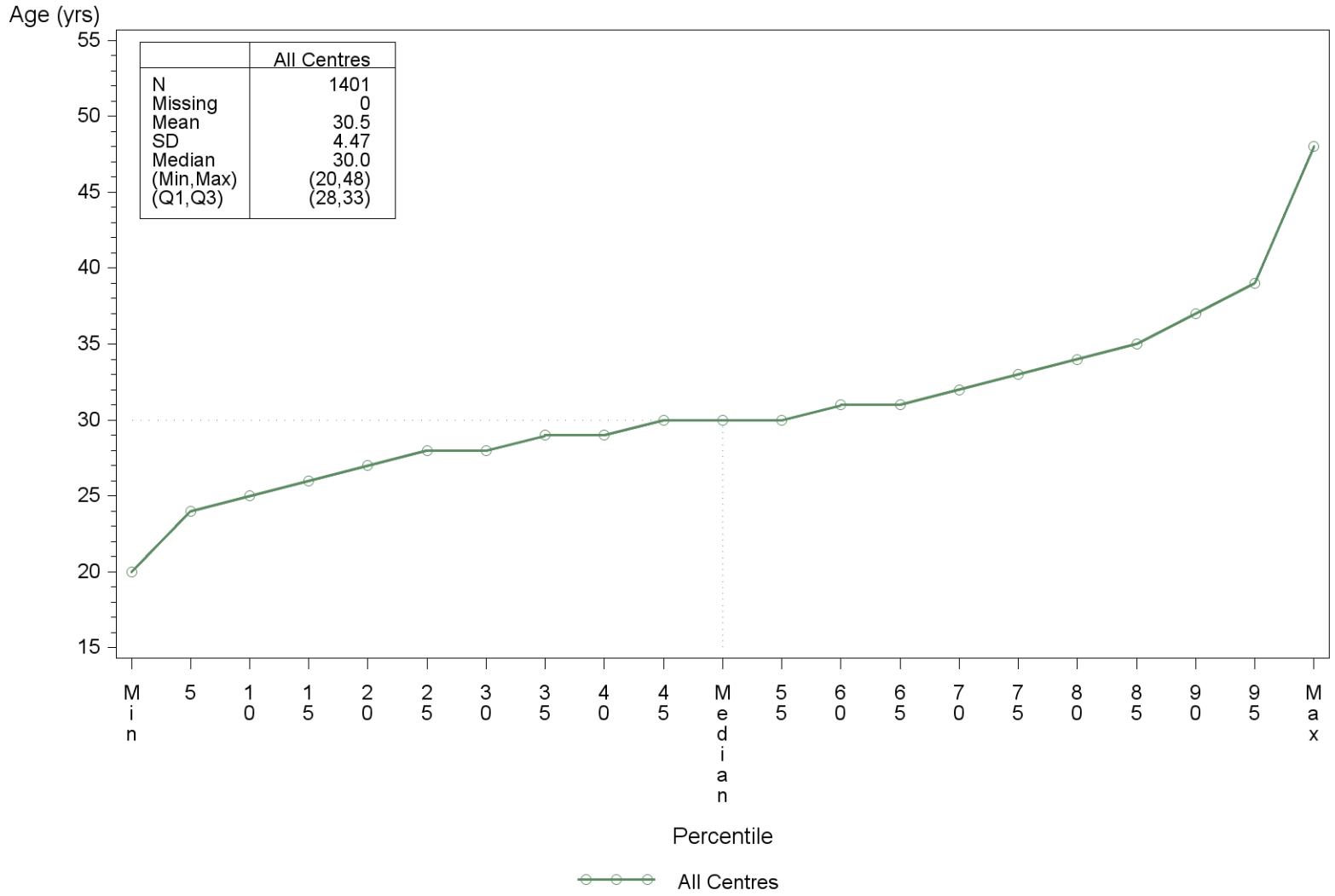
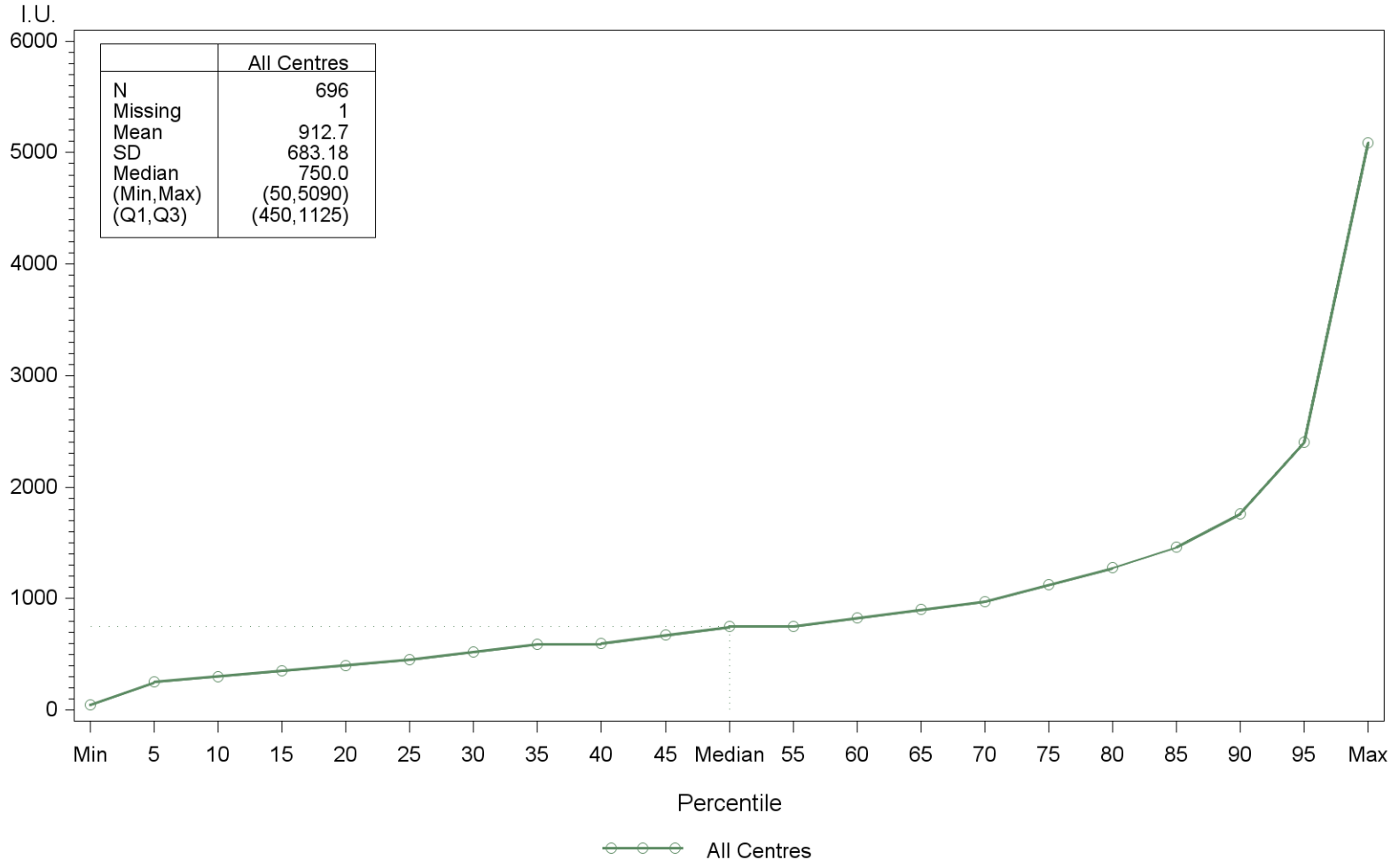
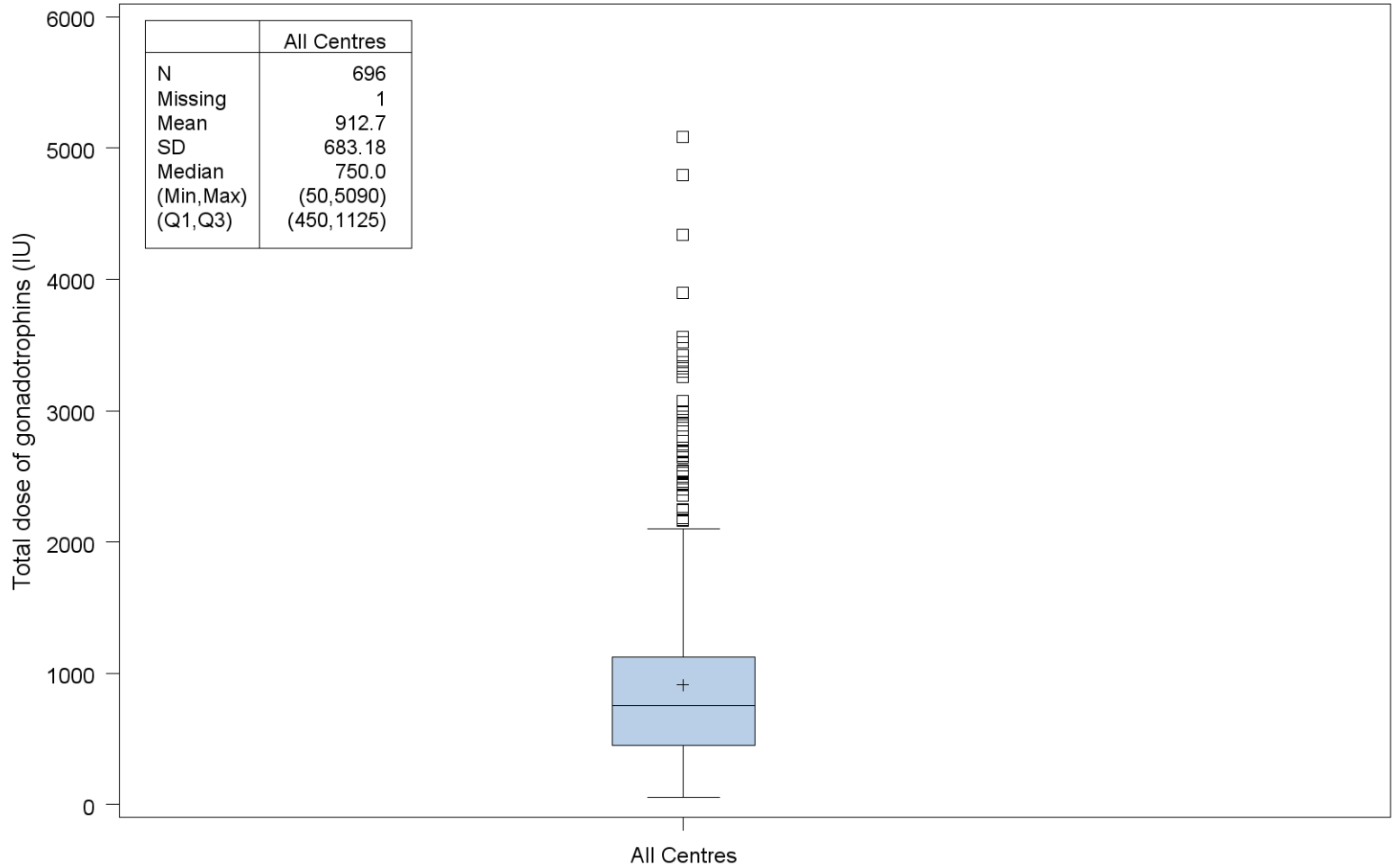


Figure 4.6 Ovulation induction without IUI: Total dose of gonadotrophins administered (percentiles)



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=1371, Missing=30)
Ovulation trigger		
Yes	n/N (%)	929/1371 (67.76%)
No	n/N (%)	442/1371 (32.24%)

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=1401, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1221	117	42	21	1401
Timed intercourse	1003	103	35	12	1153
HCG + per initiated cycle	229/1204 (19.0%) (18.8% - 20.1%)	13/112 (11.6%) (11.1% - 15.4%)	4/41 (9.8%) (9.5% - 11.9%)	0/20 (0.0%) (0.0% - 4.8%)	246/1377 (17.9%) (17.6% - 19.3%)
HCG + per timed intercourse	229/986 (23.2%) (22.8% - 24.5%)	13/98 (13.3%) (12.6% - 17.5%)	4/34 (11.8%) (11.4% - 14.3%)	0/11 (0.0%) (0.0% - 8.3%)	246/1129 (21.8%) (21.3% - 23.4%)

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=1401, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1221	117	42	21	1401
Timed intercourse	1003	103	35	12	1153
Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle	186/1188 (15.7%) (15.2% - 17.9%)	9/113 (8.0%) (7.7% - 11.1%)	2/40 (5.0%) (4.8% - 9.5%)	0/21 (0.0%) (0.0% - 0.0%)	197/1362 (14.5%) (14.1% - 16.8%)
Clinical Pregnancy* per timed intercourse	186/970 (19.2%) (18.5% - 21.8%)	9/99 (9.1%) (8.7% - 12.6%)	2/33 (6.1%) (5.7% - 11.4%)	0/12 (0.0%) (0.0% - 0.0%)	197/1114 (17.7%) (17.1% - 20.5%)

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 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=1401, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1221	117	42	21	1401
Timed intercourse	1003	103	35	12	1153
FHB: 1/2/3+	165/9/1	9/0/0	2/0/0	0/0/0	176/9/1
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle	175/1200 (14.6%) (14.3% - 16.1%)	9/114 (7.9%) (7.7% - 10.3%)	2/42 (4.8%) (4.8% - 4.8%)	0/21 (0.0%) (0.0% - 0.0%)	186/1377 (13.5%) (13.3% - 15.0%)
Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per timed intercourse	175/982 (17.8%) (17.4% - 19.5%)	9/100 (9.0%) (8.7% - 11.7%)	2/35 (5.7%) (5.7% - 5.7%)	0/12 (0.0%) (0.0% - 0.0%)	186/1129 (16.5%) (16.1% - 18.2%)

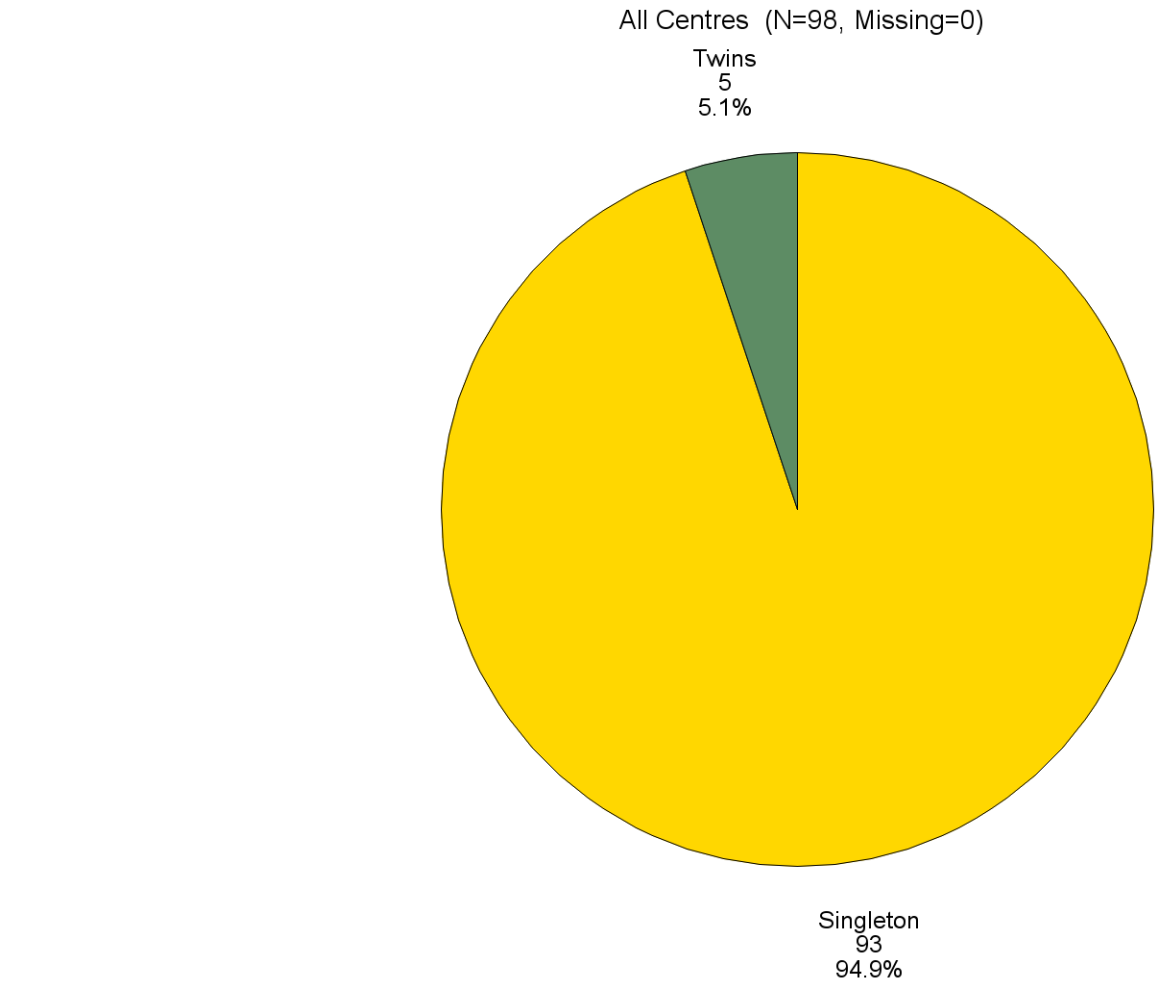
NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum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

Table 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=1401, Missing=0)					
Initiated cycles	1221	117	42	21	1401
Timed intercourse	1003	103	35	12	1153
Deliveries per initiated cycle	143/1159 (12.3%) (11.7% - 16.8%)	8/109 (7.3%) (6.8% - 13.7%)	1/41 (2.4%) (2.4% - 4.8%)	0/20 (0.0%) (0.0% - 4.8%)	152/1329 (11.4%) (10.8% - 16.0%)
Deliveries per timed intercourse	143/941 (15.2%) (14.3% - 20.4%)	8/95 (8.4%) (7.8% - 15.5%)	1/34 (2.9%) (2.9% - 5.7%)	0/11 (0.0%) (0.0% - 8.3%)	152/1081 (14.1%) (13.2% - 19.4%)

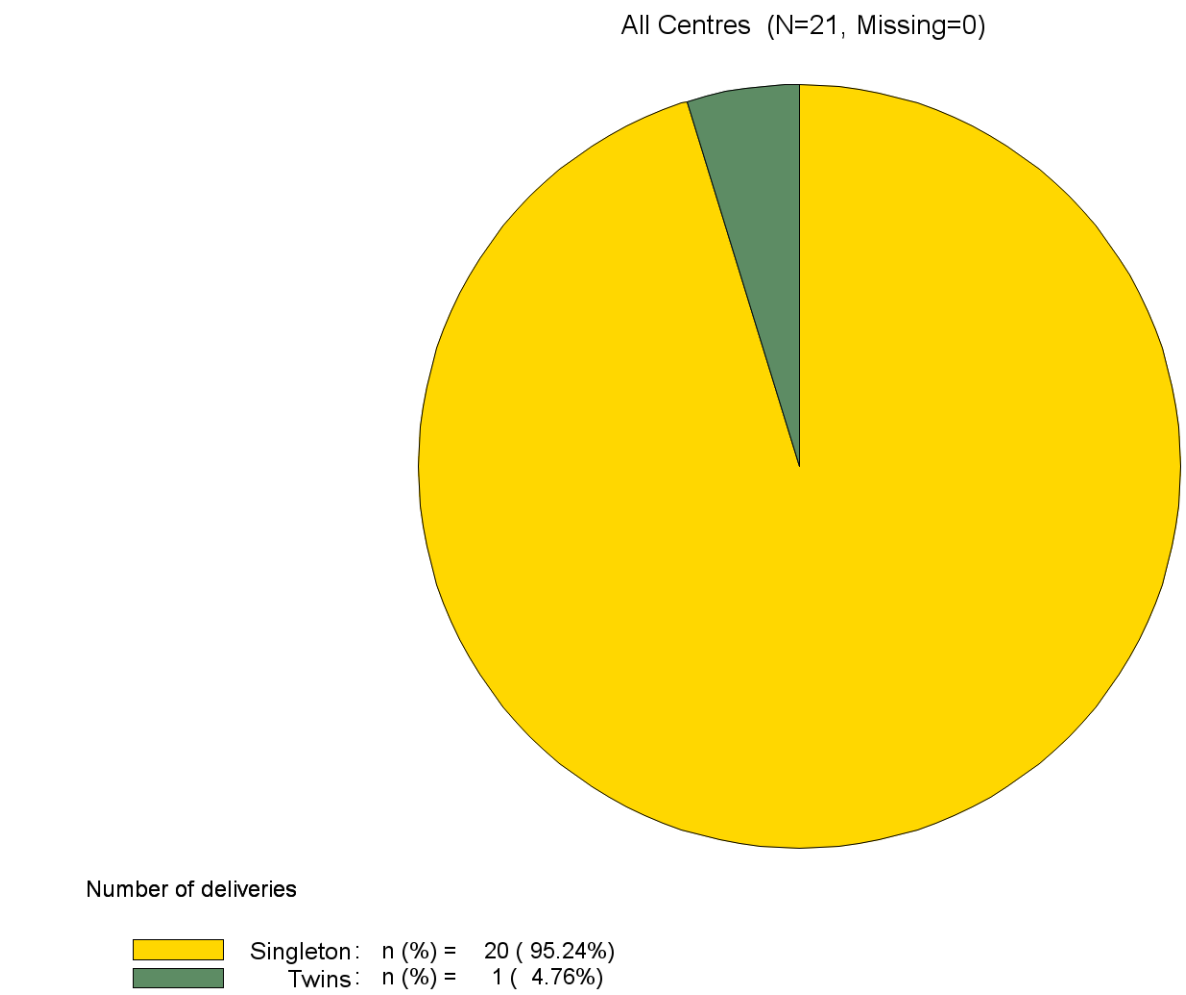
NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.

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



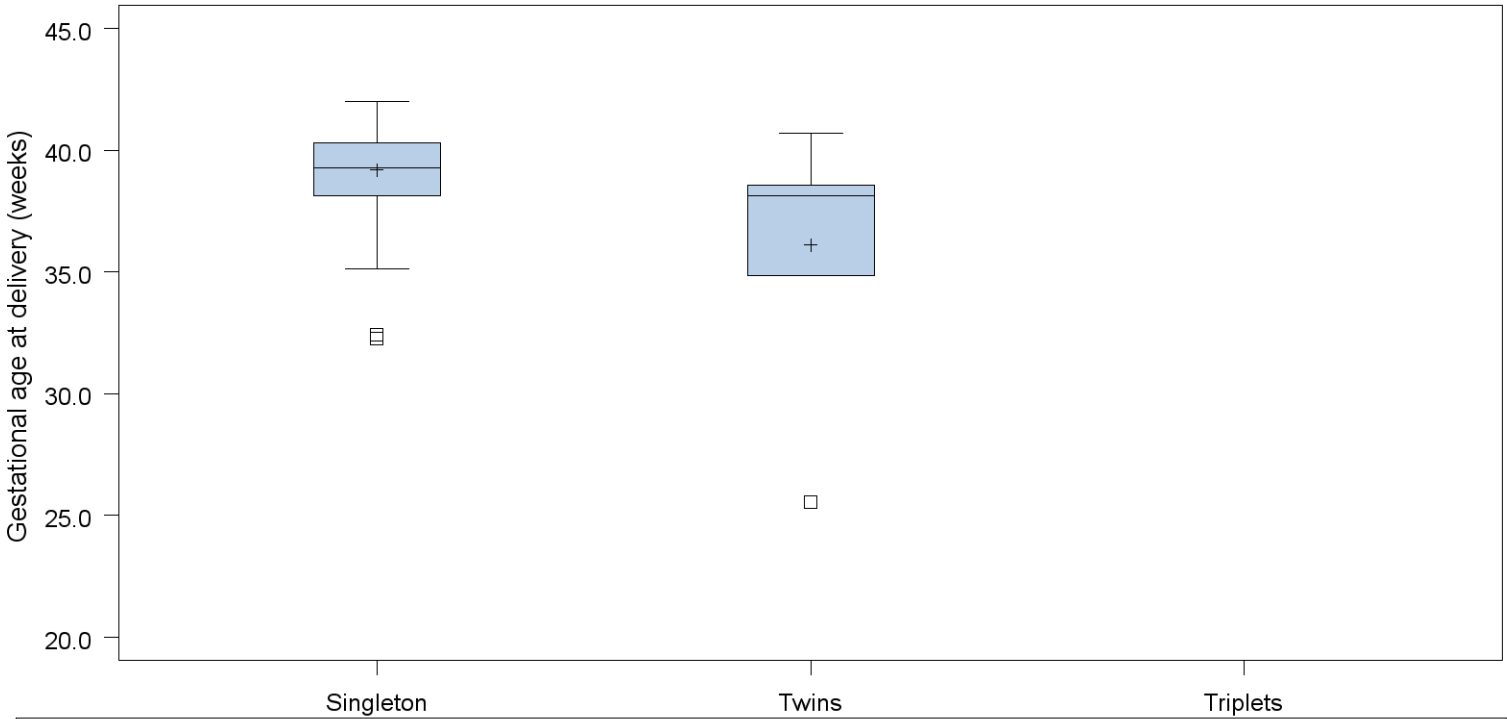
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

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	125	7
Missing	19	1
Mean	39.2	36.1
SD	1.55	4.98
Median	39.3	38.1
(Min,Max)	(32,42)	(26,41)
(Q1,Q3)	(38,40)	(35,39)

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=132, Missing=20)				
< 32	0	1 (14.3%)	0	1 (0.8%)
[32-37[	6 (4.8%)	2 (28.6%)	0	8 (6.1%)
>=37	119 (95.2%)	4 (57.1%)	0	123 (93.2%)
Total	125 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	0	132 (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"

D. Stoop, President

A. Delbaere, Vice-President

L. Henry, Secretary

M. De Vos, Secretary

E. Anagnostou, Member

C. Autin, Member

S. Lie Fong, Member

A. van de Vijver, Member

Data handling and analysis

Interuniversity Institute for Biostatistics and statistical Bioinformatics, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven & Universiteit Hasselt

A. Belmans, K. Bogaerts

Ecole de Santé Publique, Université de Liège

A. Albert, N. Gillain, M. Guillaume, E. Husson

This report is electronically available at www.belrap.be.