

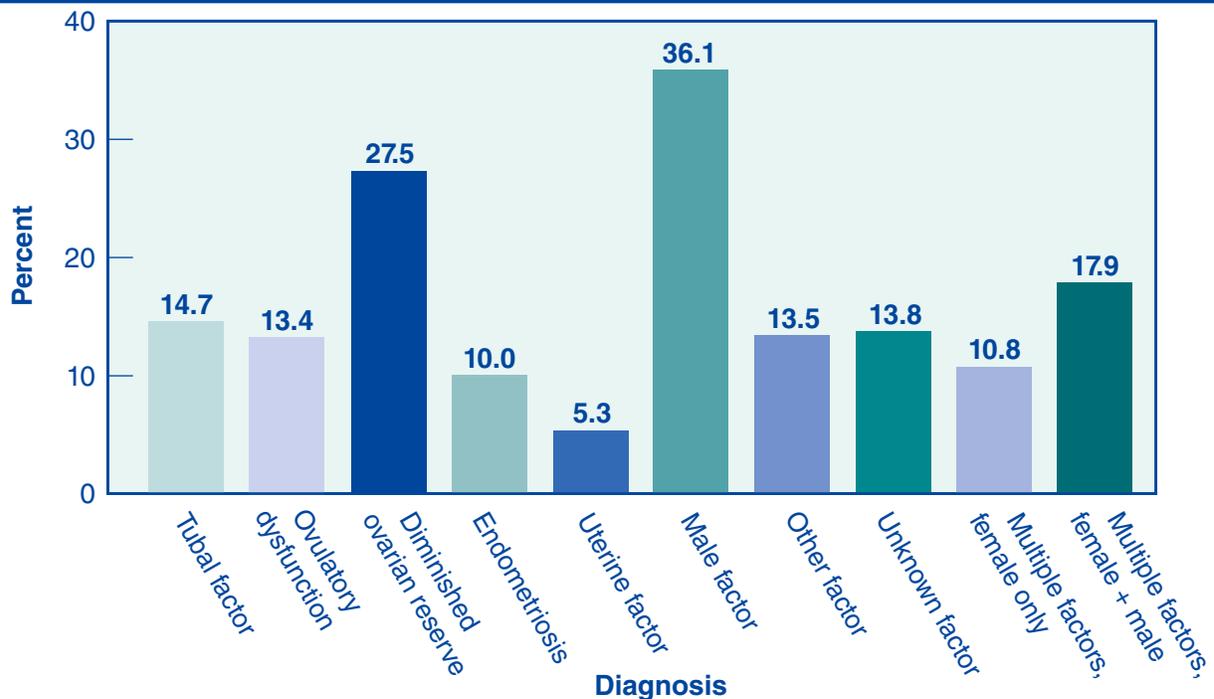
## What are the causes of infertility among users of ART?

Figure 18 shows infertility diagnoses reported among patients who had ART using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos in 2012. Diagnoses range from one infertility factor in the patient or partner to multiple infertility factors in either one or both. However, diagnostic procedures may vary among clinics, so the categorizations also may vary.

- **Tubal factor**—fallopian tubes are blocked or damaged, making it difficult for the egg to be fertilized or for an embryo to travel to the uterus.
- **Ovulatory dysfunction**—ovaries are not producing eggs normally. Reasons include polycystic ovary syndrome and multiple ovarian cysts.
- **Diminished ovarian reserve**—the ability of the ovary to produce eggs is reduced. Reasons include congenital, medical, or surgical causes or advanced age.
- **Endometriosis**—the presence of tissue similar to the uterine lining in abnormal locations. This condition can affect both fertilization of the egg and embryo implantation.
- **Uterine factor**—a structural or functional disorder of the uterus that results in reduced fertility.
- **Male factor**—a low sperm count or problems with sperm function that make it difficult for a sperm to fertilize an egg under normal conditions.
- **Other factor**—includes immunological problems, chromosomal abnormalities, cancer chemotherapy, and serious illnesses.
- **Unknown factor**—no cause of infertility is found in either the woman or the man.
- **Multiple factors, female only**—more than one female cause of infertility.
- **Multiple factors, female and male**—one or more female causes and male factor infertility.

**Figure 18**

Percentages of ART Cycles Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Infertility Diagnosis,\* 2012



\* Total percentages are greater than 100% because more than one diagnosis can be reported for each cycle.