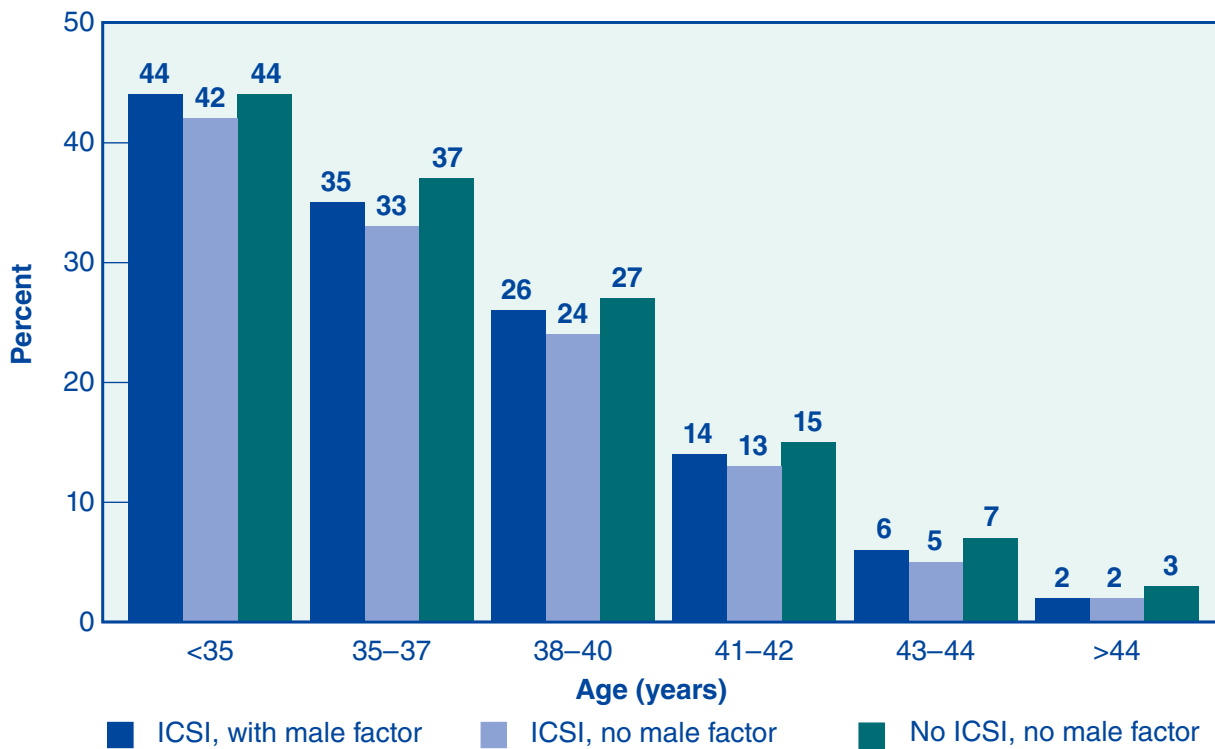


Do percentages of retrievals that result in live births differ among patients who do or do not use ICSI with or without diagnosed male factor infertility?

Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) was developed to overcome problems with fertilization that sometimes occur with a diagnosis of male factor infertility. In 2012, a total of 86% of cycles with a diagnosis of male factor infertility used IVF with ICSI, but slightly more than half (55%) of all ICSI procedures were performed without a diagnosis of male factor infertility. Figure 23 presents percentages of retrievals that resulted in live births using ICSI with or without a diagnosis of male factor infertility compared with not using ICSI and no diagnosis of male factor infertility. For all age groups, when ICSI was used for patients with male factor infertility, percentages of retrievals that resulted in live births were similar to those without ICSI and no diagnosis of male factor infertility. In most age groups, for retrievals where ICSI was used, procedures were less successful if there was no diagnosis of male factor infertility. Please note, however, that the definitions of infertility diagnoses may vary among clinics, and no information was available to determine whether this finding was a direct effect of the ICSI procedure or whether the patients' characteristics were different among those who used ICSI compared with those who used IVF without ICSI. Therefore, differences in success rates should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 23

Percentages of Retrievals That Resulted in Live Births Among Patients with or Without Diagnosed Male Factor Infertility by Age Group and Use of ICSI,* 2012



* Cycles using donor sperm and cycles using GIFT or ZIFT are excluded.