

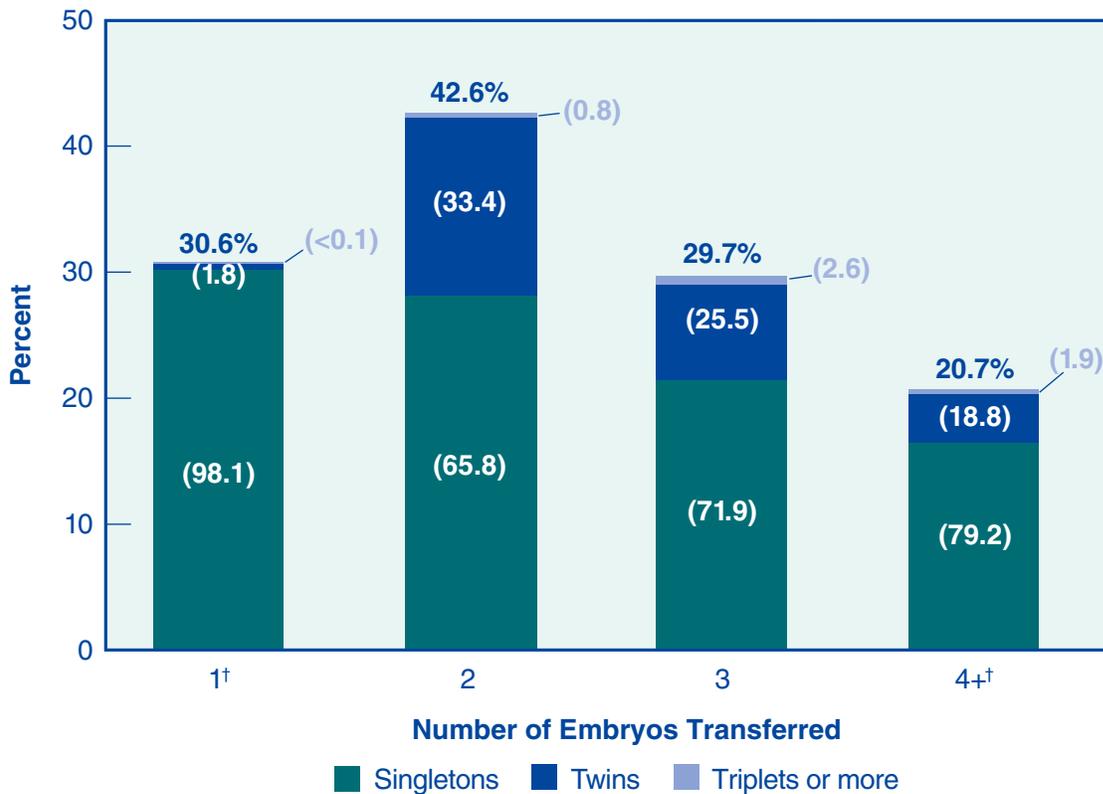
## Is an ART transfer more likely to be successful if more embryos are transferred?

Figure 27 shows the relationship between the number of fresh nondonor eggs or embryos transferred, the percentage of transfers resulting in live births, and the percentage of multiple-infant live births for these cycles. In 2012, the percentage of transfers that resulted in live births increased when two embryos were transferred; however, transferring multiple embryos also poses a risk of having a multiple-infant birth. Multiple-infant births cause concern because of the additional health risks they create for both mothers and infants.

Interpretation of the relationship between the number of embryos transferred, the percentage of transfers resulting in live births, and the percentage of multiple-infant births is complicated by several factors, such as the woman's age and embryo quality. See Figures 28 and 32 (pages 34 and 38) for more details on women using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos who are most at risk of multiple births.

**Figure 27**

Percentages of Transfers Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births and Distribution of Number of Infants Born, by Number of Embryos Transferred, \* 2012



\* Percentages of live births that were singletons, twins, and triplets or more are in parentheses.

Note: In rare cases a single embryo may divide and thus produce multiple-infant births. For this reason, small percentages of twins and triplets or more resulted from a single embryo transfer, and a small percentage of triplets or more resulted when two embryos were transferred.

† Totals do not equal 100% due to rounding.