

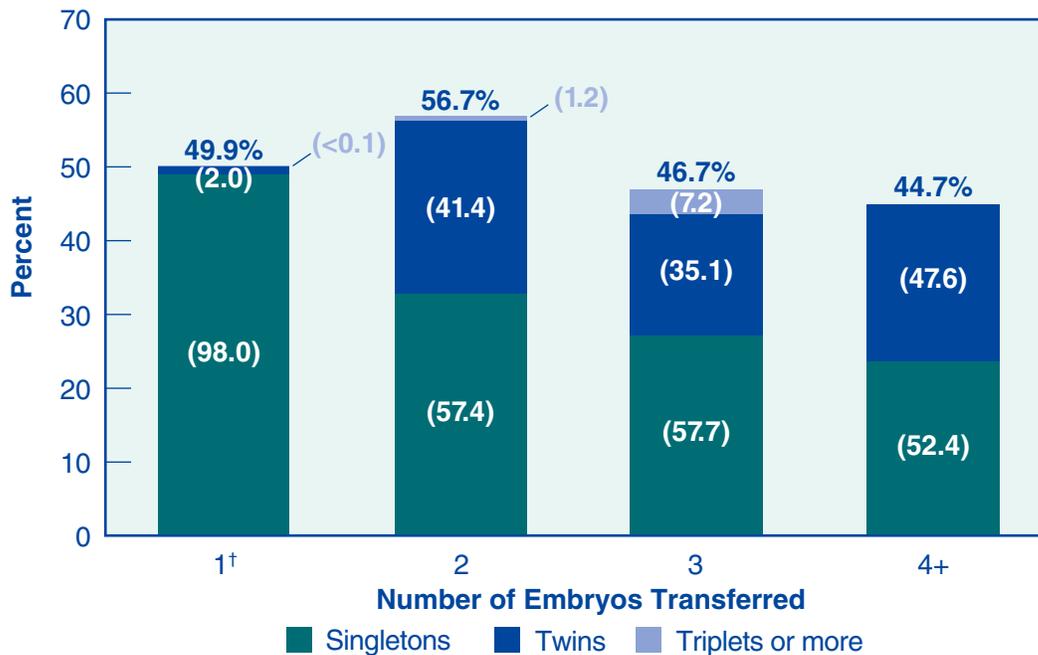
Are percentages of transfers that result in live births affected by the number of embryos transferred for women who have more embryos available than they choose to transfer?

Figure 28 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 births for ART procedures in which the woman was younger than age 35 and chose to set aside extra embryos for future cycles rather than transfer all available embryos at one time.

In 2012, the percentage of transfers that resulted in live births was the highest (57%) when two embryos were transferred; however, the highest percentage of singleton live births was observed with the transfer of one embryo.

Figure 28

Percentages of Transfers Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births and Distribution of Number of Infants Born Among Women Younger Than Age 35 Who Set Aside Extra Embryos for Future Use, 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.

† Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.