

What is the percentage of transfers using frozen nondonor embryos that result in pregnancies, live births, and singleton live births?

Frozen nondonor embryos were used in 38,150 ART cycles performed in 2012. Figure 36 shows different measures of success for transfers using frozen nondonor embryos compared with transfers using fresh nondonor embryos. In 2012, percentages of transfers using frozen nondonor embryos that resulted in pregnancies, live births, and singleton live births were similar to those for fresh nondonor embryos.

The average number of embryos transferred was lower for transfers using frozen nondonor embryos than for those using fresh nondonor embryos in all age groups. (See the National Summary table on page 5 for information on the average number of embryos transferred by age group and cycle type.) Cycles using frozen nondonor embryos are both less expensive and less invasive than those using fresh nondonor embryos because the woman does not have to go through the fertility drug stimulation and egg retrieval steps again.

Figure 36

Percentages of Transfers Using Frozen or Fresh Nondonor Embryos That Resulted in Pregnancies, Live Births, and Singleton Live Births, 2012

