

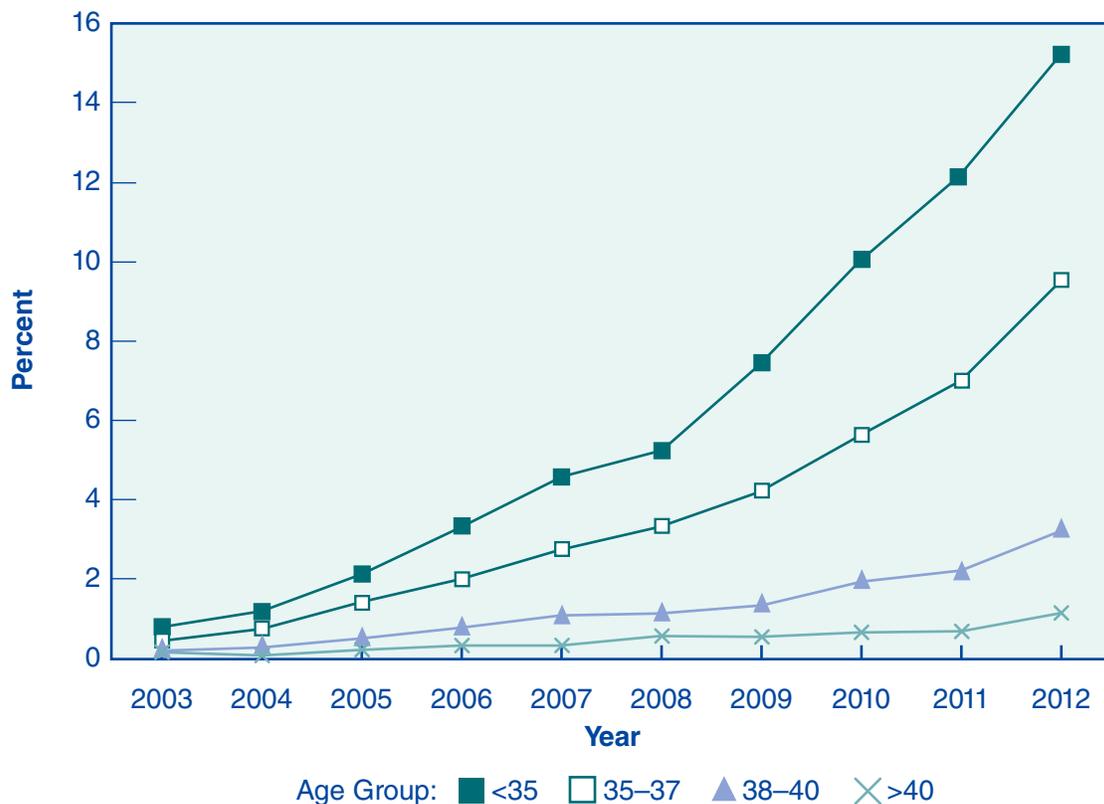
Has the percentage of elective single embryo transfers changed?

Elective single embryo transfer (eSET) refers to cycles in which only one embryo is transferred, even when additional, high-quality embryos are available for transfer. It does not include cycles in which only one embryo was available. When more than one embryo is available, the use of eSET is the most effective way to avoid a multiple gestation pregnancy and to reduce the risks for adverse infant health outcomes such as prematurity and low birth weight. Figure 52 presents percentages of ART transfers using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos that used eSET, by the age of the woman.

From 2003 through 2012, the percentage of transfers using eSET for women younger than age 35 increased from 1% in 2003 to 15% in 2012. During the same period, the percentage of transfers using eSET for women aged 35–37 increased from <1% in 2003 to 10% in 2012. For women aged 38–40, the percentage of transfers using eSET increased from <1% in 2003 to 3% in 2012, and, for women older than age 40, the percentage of transfers using eSET increased from <1% to 1%.

Figure 52

Percentages of Elective Single Embryo Transfer (eSET) Among All Transfers Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos, by Age Group,* 2003–2012



* All ages >40 years are reported together due to the small number of transfers performed with eSET.