

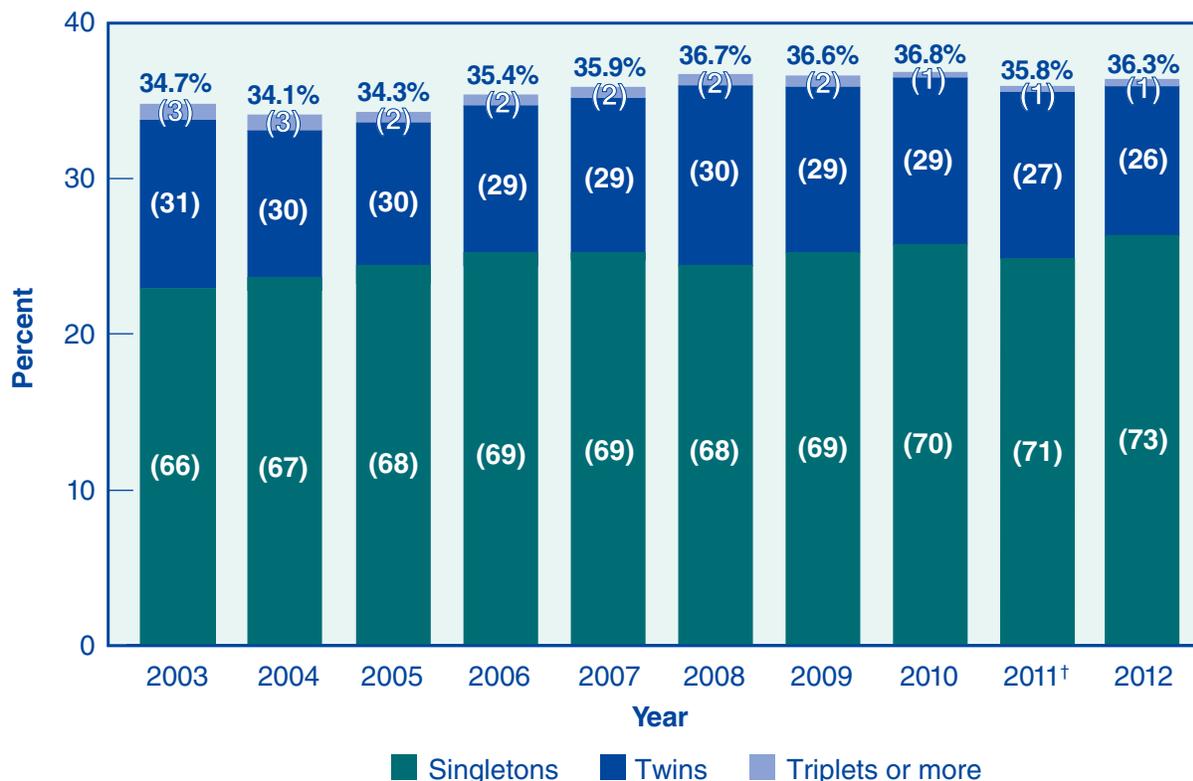
Have percentages of singletons, twins, and triplets or more changed for transfers using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos?

Figure 56 presents trends in percentages of transfers using fresh nondonor eggs or embryos that resulted in live births and percentages of multiple-infant live births. Overall, the percentage of transfers that resulted in live births increased slightly during the past 10 years. From 2003 through 2012, the percentage of singleton live births increased from 66% to 73%; the percentage of twin births declined from 31% to 26%; and the percentage of triplet or higher order births decreased from 3% in 2003 to 1% in 2012.

It is important to note that twins, albeit to a lesser extent than triplets or more, are still at substantially greater risk of illness and death than singletons. These risks include low birth weight, preterm birth, and neurological impairments such as cerebral palsy.

Figure 56

Percentages of Transfers Using Fresh Nondonor Eggs or Embryos That Resulted in Live Births and Distribution of Number of Infants Born,* 2003–2012



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

† Total does not equal 100% due to rounding.