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Table 1.1 All cycles: Type of cycles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of cycle</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=13620, Missing=0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>12611/13620 (92.59%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-IUI</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>1009/13620 (7.41%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section 2: IUI cycles

#### Table 2.1 IUI: Overview of cycles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiated IUI</td>
<td>12611 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancelled IUI</td>
<td>1020 (8.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social security</td>
<td>All Centres (N=12556, Missing=55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9786/12556 (77.94%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2770/12556 (22.06%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2.3 IUI: Cycle rank

All Centres (N=12138, Missing=473)

- rank 1: 3008, 24.78%
- rank 2: 2449, 19.96%
- rank 3: 2045, 16.85%
- rank 4: 1351, 11.13%
- rank 5: 1042, 8.58%
- rank 6: 852, 7.02%
- rank >=7: 1391, 11.46%

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Figure 2.4 IUI: Indications of medically assisted conception

All Centres (N=12611)

- Unknown: 2163 (17.15%)
- Female: 1871 (14.84%)
- Mixed: 1618 (12.83%)
- Idiopathic: 4314 (34.21%)
- Male: 2645 (20.97%)

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Table 2.5 IUI: Indications of medically assisted conception: female and male causes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female pathology</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection (HIV or HBC)</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>67/3379 (1.98%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endometriosis</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>696/2940 (23.67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovulatory</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>1829/3473 (52.66%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cervical</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>238/3396 (7.01%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male pathology</strong></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate oligo-astheno-terato-spermia</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>4192/4263 (98.33%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunologic</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>95/3771 (2.52%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection (HIV or HBC)</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>59/3972 (1.49%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some patients have more than one cause identified per cycle.
Figure 2.6 IUI: Female age distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>12611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>4.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Min,Max)</td>
<td>(18,49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q1,Q3)</td>
<td>(29,36)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.7 IUI: Pituitary inhibition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=12580, Missing=31)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pituitary inhibition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/N (%) 1200/12580 (9.54%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/N (%) 11380/12580 (90.46%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 2.8 IUI: Ovarian stimulation protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ovarian stimulation</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=12569, Missing=42)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clomiphene</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>5994/12569 (47.69%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhibitor</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>2/12569 (0.02%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonadotrophins</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>2634/12569 (20.96%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>202/12569 (1.61%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>3090/12569 (24.58%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>620/12569 (4.93%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>27/12569 (0.21%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2.9 IUI: Total dose of Gonadotrophins (percentiles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>35</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>45</th>
<th>Median</th>
<th>55</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>65</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>75</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>85</th>
<th>90</th>
<th>95</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| All Centres |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| N           | 2745  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Missing     | 66    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Mean        | 909.9 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| SD          | 753.94|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Median      | 713.0 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| (Min,Max)   | (0,9000) |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| (Q1,Q3)     | (450,1120) | |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
Figure 2.10 IUI: Total dose of Gonadotrophins (boxplot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All Centres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>2745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>909.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>753.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>713.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Min,Max)</td>
<td>(0,9000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Q1,Q3)</td>
<td>(450,1120)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. +-sign indicates mean value.

Box plot shows median and interquartile range. Whiskers are drawn at (Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origin of sperm</th>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=12384, Missing=227)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From partner</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>7678/12384 (62.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From donor</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>4706/12384 (38.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor: reason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No male partner</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>3078/4585 (67.13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetic</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>88/4585 (1.92%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male factor</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>1419/4585 (30.95%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frozen sperm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>4841/12110 (39.98%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/N (%)</td>
<td>7269/12110 (60.02%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.12 IUI: Number of follicles >= 15 mm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=10629, Missing=1982)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of follicles &gt;= 15 mm</td>
<td>10629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>(0.0; 22.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(1.0; 2.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.13 IUI: E2 level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=9260, Missing=3351)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2 (pg/ml)</td>
<td>N 9260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Median 341.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Range (11.0; 10000.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IQR (227.0; 546.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2.14 IUI: Ovulation induction

Ovulation induction

None: n (%) = 2369 (19.35%)
Agonist: n (%) = 17 (0.14%)
HCG: n (%) = 9602 (78.43%)
Recombinant LH: n (%) = 1 (0.01%)
Other: n (%) = 254 (2.07%)
Table 2.15 IUI: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=12611, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>9131</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>12611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>8420</td>
<td>2163</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>11591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>1218/8683 (14.0%)</td>
<td>261/2180 (12.0%)</td>
<td>76/739 (10.3%)</td>
<td>9/289 (3.1%)</td>
<td>1564/11891 (13.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(13.3% - 18.2%)</td>
<td>(11.1% - 18.3%)</td>
<td>(9.3% - 18.7%)</td>
<td>(2.8% - 11.4%)</td>
<td>(12.4% - 18.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per IUI</td>
<td>1218/7972 (15.3%)</td>
<td>261/1994 (13.1%)</td>
<td>76/660 (11.5%)</td>
<td>9/245 (3.7%)</td>
<td>1564/10871 (14.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14.5% - 19.8%)</td>
<td>(12.1% - 19.9%)</td>
<td>(10.3% - 20.7%)</td>
<td>(3.3% - 13.2%)</td>
<td>(13.5% - 19.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.16 IUI: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=12611, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>9131</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>12611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>8420</td>
<td>2163</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>11591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle</td>
<td>946/8486 (11.1%)</td>
<td>178/2116 (8.4%)</td>
<td>42/711 (5.9%)</td>
<td>4/285 (1.4%)</td>
<td>1170/11598 (10.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI</td>
<td>946/7775 (12.2%)</td>
<td>178/1930 (9.2%)</td>
<td>42/632 (6.6%)</td>
<td>4/241 (1.7%)</td>
<td>1170/10578 (11.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available. *:Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.17 IUI: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=12611, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>9131</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>12611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>8420</td>
<td>2163</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>11591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3/4</td>
<td>834/61/5/1</td>
<td>154/11/0/0</td>
<td>39/0/0/0</td>
<td>2/0/0/0</td>
<td>1029/72/5/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>902/8459 (10.7%)</td>
<td>165/2112 (7.8%)</td>
<td>39/709 (5.5%)</td>
<td>2/285 (0.7%)</td>
<td>1108/11565 (9.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9.9% - 17.2%)</td>
<td>(7.0% - 17.1%)</td>
<td>(4.8% - 17.8%)</td>
<td>(0.6% - 10.4%)</td>
<td>(8.8% - 17.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI</td>
<td>902/7748 (11.6%)</td>
<td>165/1926 (8.6%)</td>
<td>39/630 (6.2%)</td>
<td>2/241 (0.8%)</td>
<td>1108/10545 (10.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(10.7% - 18.7%)</td>
<td>(7.6% - 18.6%)</td>
<td>(5.3% - 19.7%)</td>
<td>(0.7% - 12.1%)</td>
<td>(9.6% - 18.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.18 IUI: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=12611, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>9131</td>
<td>2349</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>12611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>8420</td>
<td>2163</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>11591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>767/8463 (9.1%)</td>
<td>129/2125 (6.1%)</td>
<td>26/716 (3.6%)</td>
<td>1/285 (0.4%)</td>
<td>923/11589 (8.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8.4% -15.7%)</td>
<td>(5.5% -15.0%)</td>
<td>(3.2% -15.3%)</td>
<td>(0.3% -10.1%)</td>
<td>(7.3% -15.4%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per IUI</td>
<td>767/7752 (9.9%)</td>
<td>129/1939 (6.7%)</td>
<td>26/637 (4.1%)</td>
<td>1/241 (0.4%)</td>
<td>923/10569 (8.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9.1% -17.0%)</td>
<td>(6.0% -16.3%)</td>
<td>(3.5% -17.0%)</td>
<td>(0.4% -11.8%)</td>
<td>(8.0% -16.8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.19 IUI with gonadotrophins: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=2811, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>348/1879 (18.5%)</td>
<td>60/461 (13.0%)</td>
<td>20/221 (9.0%)</td>
<td>3/95 (3.2%)</td>
<td>431/2656 (16.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per IUI</td>
<td>348/1707 (20.4%)</td>
<td>60/436 (13.8%)</td>
<td>20/201 (10.0%)</td>
<td>3/87 (3.4%)</td>
<td>431/2431 (17.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
### Table 2.20 IUI with gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initiated cycles</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Pregnancy</strong>* per initiated cycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>285/1833 (15.5%)</td>
<td>43/448 (9.6%)</td>
<td>10/214 (4.7%)</td>
<td>2/94 (2.1%)</td>
<td>340/2589 (13.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(14.4% - 21.5%)</td>
<td>(8.7% - 18.0%)</td>
<td>(4.1% - 16.7%)</td>
<td>(2.0% - 7.1%)</td>
<td>(12.1% - 20.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clinical Pregnancy</strong>* per IUI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>285/1661 (17.2%)</td>
<td>43/423 (10.2%)</td>
<td>10/194 (5.2%)</td>
<td>2/86 (2.3%)</td>
<td>340/2364 (14.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(15.8% - 23.6%)</td>
<td>(9.2% - 19.0%)</td>
<td>(4.4% - 18.2%)</td>
<td>(2.2% - 7.7%)</td>
<td>(13.1% - 21.7%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*NA=no cycles with data available. *Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.21 IUI with gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=2811, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3/4</td>
<td>234/35/3/1</td>
<td>35/3/0/0</td>
<td>10/0/0/0</td>
<td>1/0/0/0</td>
<td>280/38/3/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>273/1826 (15.0%) (13.8% - 21.3%)</td>
<td>38/446 (8.5%) (7.7% - 17.4%)</td>
<td>10/214 (4.7%) (4.1% - 16.7%)</td>
<td>1/94 (1.1%) (1.0% - 6.1%)</td>
<td>322/2580 (12.5%) (11.5% - 19.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI</td>
<td>273/1654 (16.5%) (15.2% - 23.3%)</td>
<td>38/421 (9.0%) (8.1% - 18.3%)</td>
<td>10/194 (5.2%) (4.4% - 18.2%)</td>
<td>1/86 (1.2%) (1.1% - 6.6%)</td>
<td>322/2355 (13.7%) (12.5% - 21.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
* : Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.22 IUI with gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=2811, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>2811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>1801</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>2586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>235/1824 (12.9%)</td>
<td>33/449 (7.3%)</td>
<td>5/216 (2.3%)</td>
<td>0/94</td>
<td>273/2583 (10.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11.9% - 19.5%)</td>
<td>(6.7% - 15.8%)</td>
<td>(2.0% - 13.9%)</td>
<td>(0.0% - 5.1%)</td>
<td>(9.7% - 17.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per IUI</td>
<td>235/1652 (14.2%)</td>
<td>33/424 (7.8%)</td>
<td>5/196 (2.6%)</td>
<td>0/86</td>
<td>273/2358 (11.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(13.0% - 21.3%)</td>
<td>(7.0% - 16.6%)</td>
<td>(2.2% - 15.1%)</td>
<td>(0.0% - 5.5%)</td>
<td>(10.6% - 19.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.23 IUI without gonadotrophins: Number of HCG+ pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=9800, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>7158</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>9800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>6619</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>9005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per initiated cycle</td>
<td>870/6804 (12.8%)</td>
<td>201/1719 (11.7%)</td>
<td>56/518 (10.8%)</td>
<td>6/194 (3.1%)</td>
<td>1133/9235 (12.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12.2% - 17.1%)</td>
<td>(10.8% - 18.2%)</td>
<td>(9.8% - 18.9%)</td>
<td>(2.8% - 13.4%)</td>
<td>(11.6% - 17.3%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCG + per IUI</td>
<td>870/6265 (13.9%)</td>
<td>201/1558 (12.9%)</td>
<td>56/459 (12.2%)</td>
<td>6/158 (3.8%)</td>
<td>1133/8440 (13.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(13.1% - 18.5%)</td>
<td>(11.9% - 19.9%)</td>
<td>(11.0% - 21.1%)</td>
<td>(3.3% - 16.0%)</td>
<td>(12.6% - 18.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.
In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing HCG results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.24 IUI without gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>7158</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>9800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>6619</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>9005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per initiated cycle</td>
<td>661/6653 (9.9%)</td>
<td>135/1668 (8.1%)</td>
<td>32/497 (6.4%)</td>
<td>2/191 (1.0%)</td>
<td>830/9009 (9.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9.2% - 16.3%)</td>
<td>(7.3% - 17.4%)</td>
<td>(5.6% - 18.4%)</td>
<td>(0.9% - 12.9%)</td>
<td>(8.5% - 16.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* per IUI</td>
<td>661/6114 (10.8%)</td>
<td>135/1507 (9.0%)</td>
<td>32/438 (7.3%)</td>
<td>2/155 (1.3%)</td>
<td>830/8214 (10.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10.0% - 17.6%)</td>
<td>(8.0% - 19.0%)</td>
<td>(6.3% - 20.5%)</td>
<td>(1.1% - 15.5%)</td>
<td>(9.2% - 18.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available. *:Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.25 IUI without gonadotrophins: Number of clinical pregnancies including FHB according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40[</th>
<th>[40-43[</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=9800, Missing=0)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>7158</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>9005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>6619</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>749/34/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHB: 1/2/3/4</td>
<td>600/26/2</td>
<td>119/8/0</td>
<td>29/0/0</td>
<td>1/0/0</td>
<td>786/8985 (8.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per initiated cycle</td>
<td>629/6633 (9.5%)</td>
<td>127/1666 (7.6%)</td>
<td>29/495 (5.9%)</td>
<td>1/191 (0.5%)</td>
<td>786/8985 (8.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pregnancy* + FHB per IUI</td>
<td>629/6094 (10.3%)</td>
<td>127/1505 (8.4%)</td>
<td>29/436 (6.7%)</td>
<td>1/155 (0.6%)</td>
<td>786/8190 (9.6%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

*: Clinical pregnancy is defined as the presence of intrauterine sacs on an ultrasound scan or an ectopic pregnancy.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing clinical pregnancy and FHB results as negative and positive, respectively.
Table 2.26 IUI without gonadotrophins: Number of deliveries according to age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age (yrs.)</th>
<th>&lt; 36</th>
<th>[36-40]</th>
<th>[40-43]</th>
<th>&gt;=43</th>
<th>All ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiated cycles</td>
<td>7158</td>
<td>1855</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>9800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUI</td>
<td>6619</td>
<td>1694</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>9005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per initiated cycle</td>
<td>532/6639 (8.0%)</td>
<td>96/1676 (5.7%)</td>
<td>21/500 (4.2%)</td>
<td>1/191 (0.5%)</td>
<td>650/9006 (7.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7.4% - 14.7%)</td>
<td>(5.2% - 14.8%)</td>
<td>(3.7% - 16.0%)</td>
<td>(0.5% - 12.4%)</td>
<td>(6.6% - 14.7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliveries per IUI</td>
<td>532/6100 (8.7%)</td>
<td>96/1515 (6.3%)</td>
<td>21/441 (4.8%)</td>
<td>1/155 (0.6%)</td>
<td>650/8211 (7.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8.0% - 15.9%)</td>
<td>(5.7% - 16.2%)</td>
<td>(4.1% - 17.8%)</td>
<td>(0.6% - 14.9%)</td>
<td>(7.2% - 16.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA=no cycles with data available.

In the calculation of the ratios, only cycles with available data are considered. In the line underneath, the range expresses the minimum and maximum possible rates when accounting for missing data by considering missing deliveries results as negative and positive, respectively.
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.

Figure 2.27 IUI: Number of deliveries

- Singleton: 859 (92.97%)
- Twins: 62 (6.71%)
- Triplets: 3 (0.32%)

All Centres (N=924, Missing=1)
Deliveries of twins or triplets are only counted once.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of baby</th>
<th>All Centres (N=913, Missing=80)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>445/913 (48.74%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>436/913 (47.75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>32/913 (3.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All Centres (N=847, Missing=146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth weight (g)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>3289.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>537.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>3320.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(2970.0; 3620.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>2536.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>561.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>2447.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(2185.0; 2800.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>1771.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>268.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>1780.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(1540.0; 1980.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2.31 IUI: Gestational age at delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>All Centres (N=888, Missing=37)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gestational age at delivery (weeks)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(38.6; 40.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>2.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(35.4; 38.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triplets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Std</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IQR</td>
<td>(33.0; 33.7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.
Box plot shows median and interquartile range. Whiskers are drawn at (Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR).
Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. +-sign indicates mean value.
Box plot shows median and interquartile range. Whiskers are drawn at (Q3+1.5*IQR, Q1-1.5*IQR).
Q1, Q3 = 1st and 3rd quartile, IQR = Q3 - Q1. + sign indicates mean value.
Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.
Table 2.34 IUI: Prevalence of preterm birth according to type of delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gestational age at delivery (weeks)</th>
<th>Type of delivery</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Single birth event</td>
<td>Twin birth event</td>
<td>Triplet birth event</td>
<td>Total birth events</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=888, Missing=37)</td>
<td>5 (0.6%)</td>
<td>4 (6.5%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>9 (1.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 32</td>
<td>58 (7.0%)</td>
<td>23 (37.1%)</td>
<td>3 (100.0%)</td>
<td>84 (9.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[32-37]</td>
<td>760 (92.3%)</td>
<td>35 (56.5%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>795 (89.5%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=37</td>
<td>823 (100.0%)</td>
<td>62 (100.0%)</td>
<td>3 (100.0%)</td>
<td>888 (100.0%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Twin or triplet birth is counted as one birth event.
NA: no data available
Table 2.35 IUI: Prevalence of low birth weight according to type of delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth weight (g)</th>
<th>Singletons</th>
<th>Twins</th>
<th>Triplets</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Centres (N=847, Missing=146)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1500</td>
<td>7 (0.9%)</td>
<td>3 (3.0%)</td>
<td>1 (11.1%)</td>
<td>11 (1.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1500-2500]</td>
<td>37 (5.0%)</td>
<td>53 (53.0%)</td>
<td>8 (88.9%)</td>
<td>98 (11.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;= 2500</td>
<td>694 (94.0%)</td>
<td>44 (44.0%)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>738 (87.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>738 (100.0%)</td>
<td>100 (100.0%)</td>
<td>9 (100.0%)</td>
<td>847 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA: no data available
### Table 3.1 : List of A and B-centres having supplied data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antwerpen</td>
<td>Dienst Fertiliteit, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Middelheim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonheiden</td>
<td>I.V.F. Centrum, Imeldaziekenhuis Bonheide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braine L’alleud</td>
<td>Centre de Fécondation ,C.H. Interrégional Edith Cavell (CHIREC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brugge</td>
<td>BIRTH - Fertiliteitskliniek, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Sint-Jan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussel</td>
<td>Centrum voor Reproductieve Geneeskunde, UZ-Brussel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruxelles</td>
<td>Clinique de Procréation Médicalement Assistée, Hôpital Universitaire Saint- Pierre – U.L.B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruxelles</td>
<td>Service de Gynécologie, Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc – U.C.L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bruxelles</td>
<td>Centre de FIV de l’ULB- Hôpital Erasme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleroi</td>
<td>Service Gyn/Obst,Clinique Notre Dame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleroi</td>
<td>Consultation de Gynécologie, CHU de Charleroi, Polyclinique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edegem</td>
<td>Centrum voor Reproductieve Geneeskunde, Universitair Ziekenhuis Antwerpen - U.I.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genk</td>
<td>Centre for Reproductive Medicine, Ziekenhuis Oost-Limburg - St. Jan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent</td>
<td>Vrouwenkliniek - Infertilitieitscentrum, U.Z. – Gent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent</td>
<td>Centrum voor Fertiliteitstherapie, A.Z. Jan Palfijn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gent</td>
<td>Fertiliteitscentrum A.Z. Sint-Lucas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasselt</td>
<td>Fertiliteitscentrum, Virga Jesse Ziekenhuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kortrijk</td>
<td>Fertiliteit, IVF en ET, Algemeen Ziekenhuis Groeninge - St. Niklaas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leuven</td>
<td>Dienst Gynaecologie, Universitaire Ziekenhuizen K.U.Leuven Gasthuisberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libramont</td>
<td>Centre d’Infertilité, Centre Hospitalier de l’Ardenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liège</td>
<td>Centre de FIV, Centre Hospitalier Régional de la Citadelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocourt</td>
<td>Centre Liégeois pour l’Etude et le Traitement de la Stérilité, Clinique Saint Vincent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roeselare</td>
<td>Fertiliteitscentrum, Heilig Hart Ziekenhuis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tournai</td>
<td>Dienst Gynaecologie, Clinique Notre Dame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilrijk</td>
<td>Dienst Infertiliteit, Algemeen Ziekenhuis St. Augustinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yvoir</td>
<td>Service Gynéco, Cliniques Universitaires U.C.L. de Mont-Godinne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colophon

College van Geneesheren "Reproductieve Geneeskunde"
Collège de Médecins "Médecine de la Reproduction"
B. Lejeune, President
M. Camus, Vice-President
F. Vandekerckhove, Secretary
C. Wyns, Secretary
A. Delbaere, Member
T. D'Hooghe, Member
M. Dubois, Member
W. Ombelet, Member

Data handling and analysis
Interuniversity Institute for Biostatistics and statistical Bioinformatics
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven & Universiteit Hasselt
A. Belmans, K. Bogaerts, S. Cecere, E. Lesaffre

Ecole de Santé Publique
Université de Liège
A. Albert, N. Gillain, E. Husson

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