



Fig. 1. Location of certified ART clinics in Korea, 1998

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1998	1	1	1998	12	31
			2000	4	
					92
		49			
	1				

Table 1

Table 1. Number of IVF centers according to size (total number of treatment cycles in the year)

Number of treatment cycles started in year*	Number of IVF centers
Less than 100	35
100-199	2
200-499	4
500-999	4
1,000 or more	4
Total number of IVF centers	92
Number of IVF centers providing data for this report	49

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(p. 1885 - p. 1895)

1998

REGISTRATION FORM OF ASSISTED REPRODUCTION : 1998

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS AND FOOTNOTES CAREFULLY BEFORE
COMPLETING THE FORMS

Name of IVF centre () :

Contact person : Name

()

Address

Tel

Fax

All data relate to treatment cycles that were started during the calendar year, 1998, and to any clinical pregnancies resulting from those treatment cycles. Please complete as many data items as possible (n = number). If data are not available for some items, write NA. Gestational age (duration of pregnancy) should be calculated by adding 14 days (2 weeks) to the number of completed weeks between the date of fertilization (conception) and the date of completion of the pregnancy.

In the following tables :

. IVF includes those treatment cycles and pregnancies in which fertilization occurred, or was intended to occur, in the laboratory and fresh embryos were transferred to the uterus or fallopian tubes. This heading excludes : (1) frozen/thawed embryo transfer cycles ; and (2) microinsemination techniques.

. ICSI includes those treatment cycles and pregnancies that follow transfer of fresh embryos after intracytoplasmic sperm injection. Transfer cycles after both ICSI and embryo freezing are recorded separately.

. GIFT includes only those cycles and pregnancies in which gametes (oocytes and sperm) were transferred to the fallopian tubes (excluding combined IVF and GIFT in the same cycle, which should be recorded in IVF category).

. Any cycles in which frozen/thawed embryos were transferred should be excluded from Tables, 1, 2 and 3. Pregnancy outcomes after transfer of thawed embryos should be excluded from Tables 4, 5, 8 and 9.

. Oocyte donation cycles and pregnancies should be included in Tables 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9, and in Table 10 if frozen/thawed embryos were transferred.

. Maternal age refers to age at the start of the treatment cycle.

If you did not perform IVF practice in 1998, check here. Not done

If you performed IVF practice in 1998 please fill out tables below.

Table 1. Treatment cycles and pregnancies, 1998

Treatment cycles/pregnancies*	IVF	ICSI	GIFT
	n	n	n
Cycles initiated (started)	_____	_____	_____
Cycles with attempted oocyte retrieval (aspiration)	_____	_____	_____
Cycles with embryo transfer	_____	_____	_____
Clinical pregnancies	_____	_____	_____
Pregnancies with one or more live births	_____	_____	_____

This table excludes cycles in which frozen/thawed embryos were transferred.

* The number of cycles started should include both stimulated and natural cycles. Clinical pregnancies include those with clinical signs of pregnancy, sonographic visualization of a gestational sac, or products of conception from curettage. Biochemical pregnancies in which there are only elevated levels of β -hCG should not be counted.

Table 2. Number of oocyte retrieval cycles and clinical pregnancies by maternal age, cause of infertility, and type of ovulation induction, 1998

Characteristics	IVF		ICSI		GIFT	
	Oocyte retrieval cycles attempted	Clinical Pregnancies	Oocyte retrieval cycles attempted	Clinical pregnancies	Oocyte retrieval cycles attempted	Clinical pregnancies
	n	n	n	n	n	n
Maternal age at start of treatment						
. less than 25 years	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. 25 - 29	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. 30 - 34	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. 35 - 39	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. 40 and over	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Cause(s) of infertility						
. tubal only	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. other female only	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. male factors only	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. multiple causes	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. unexplained	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Ovulation induction						
. GnRH analogues+other	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. No GnRH analogues						
. clomiphene + any other	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. other drugs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
. natural cycles	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

This table excludes cycles using frozen/thawed embryos or microinsemination.

* The groups in the sections on cause of infertility and ovulation induction are mutually exclusive so each treatment cycle or pregnancy should be included in only one group.

Table 3. Embryos or oocytes transferred, 1998

Number of embryos/ oocytes transferred	IVF		ICSI		GIFT	
	Transfer cycles	Clinical Pregnancies	Transfer cycles	Clinical pregnancies	Transfer cycles	Clinical pregnancies
. One	n	n	n	n	n	n
. Two						
. Three						
. Four						
. Five						
. Six or more						

This table excludes cycles in which frozen/thawed embryos were transferred and also those cycles for other types of microinsemination (eg SUZI)

Table 4. Outcome of clinical pregnancies, 1998

Outcome of clinical pregnancies *	IVF	ICSI	GIFT
	n	n	n
Spontaneous abortion (less than 20 completed weeks' gestation)			
Ectopic pregnancy			
Induced abortion (less than 20 completed weeks' gestation)			
Stillbirth : 20-27 weeks			
Stillbirth : 28 or more weeks			
Live birth			
Total			

* Include each multiple pregnancy of 20 or more weeks' gestation only once in the table. If both live births and stillbirths occur in the same pregnancy, include it in the figures for live birth. For combined intrauterine and extrauterine pregnancies, count as ectopic pregnancy if intrauterine pregnancy terminates at less than 20 weeks and as stillbirth or live birth if pregnancy is completed at 20 or more weeks. The total number of pregnancies should be the same as in Table 1.

This table excludes pregnancies resulting from transfer of thawed embryos or other microinsemination techniques.

Table 5. Live births, stillbirths, and early neonatal deaths* by plurality, 1998

Plurality/Births	IVF	ICSI	GIFT
	n	n	n
Singletons			
. live births	_____	_____	_____
. stillbirths: 20-27 weeks' gestation	_____	_____	_____
. stillbirths: 28 weeks or more	_____	_____	_____
. early neonatal deaths	_____	_____	_____
Twins			
. live births	_____	_____	_____
. stillbirths: 20-27 weeks' gestation	_____	_____	_____
. stillbirths: 28 weeks or more	_____	_____	_____
. early neonatal deaths	_____	_____	_____
Triplets			
. live births	_____	_____	_____
. stillbirths: 20-27 weeks' gestation	_____	_____	_____
. stillbirths: 28 weeks or more	_____	_____	_____
. early neonatal deaths	_____	_____	_____
Quadruplets and higher order multiple births			
. live births	_____	_____	_____
. stillbirths: 20-27 weeks gestation	_____	_____	_____
. stillbirths: 28 weeks or more	_____	_____	_____
. early neonatal deaths	_____	_____	_____

This table excludes pregnancies resulting from transfer of thawed embryos or from other microinsemination techniques.

In this table, n=number of babies, not the number of pregnancies.

* Early neonatal deaths are liveborn infants dying in the first 7 days. They should be included in the numbers both of live births and of early neonatal deaths.