

Assisted Reproductive Technology in Australia and New Zealand 2016



The
Fertility Society
of Australia

Assisted Reproductive Technology in Australia and New Zealand 2016, published September 2018, provides a detailed picture of ART treatment undertaken in all fertility clinics in Australia and New Zealand in 2016.

The report describes the numbers and types of treatment undertaken, treatment success rates and treatment outcomes. The report also provides trends in success rates from 2012 to 2016.

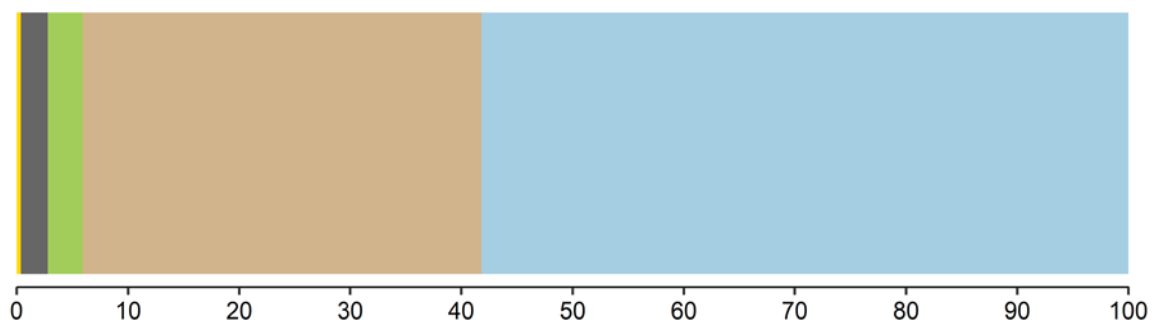
To find out more read on, or click [here](#) for the full report.

How many cycles were performed in 2016?

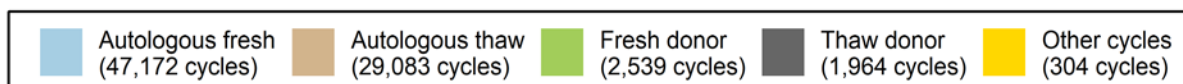
There were 81,062 ART treatment cycles reported from Australian and New Zealand clinics in 2016 (74,357 and 6,705 respectively) representing a 4.0% increase in Australia and 7.4% increase in New Zealand on 2015.

Nearly 95% of cycles in 2016 were autologous cycles. Of the 76,255 autologous cycles, 61.9% were fresh cycles and 38.1% were thaw cycles.

Types of ART treatment cycles, Australia and New Zealand, 2016

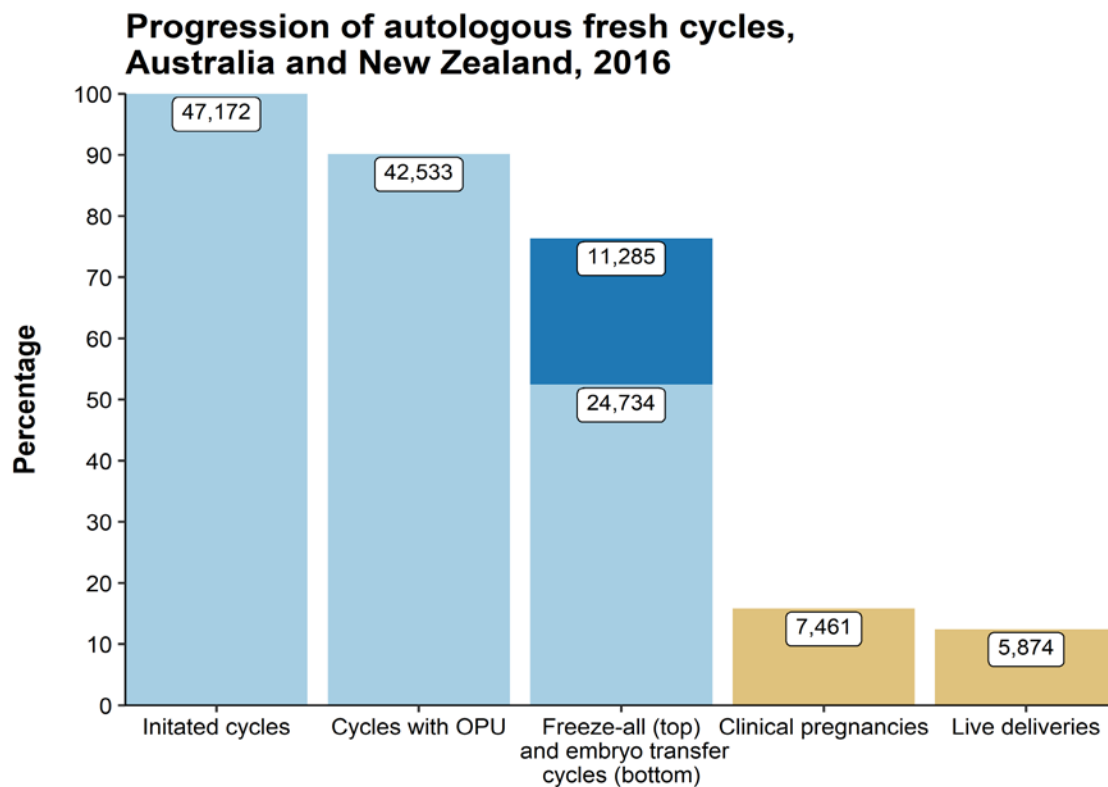


Percentage

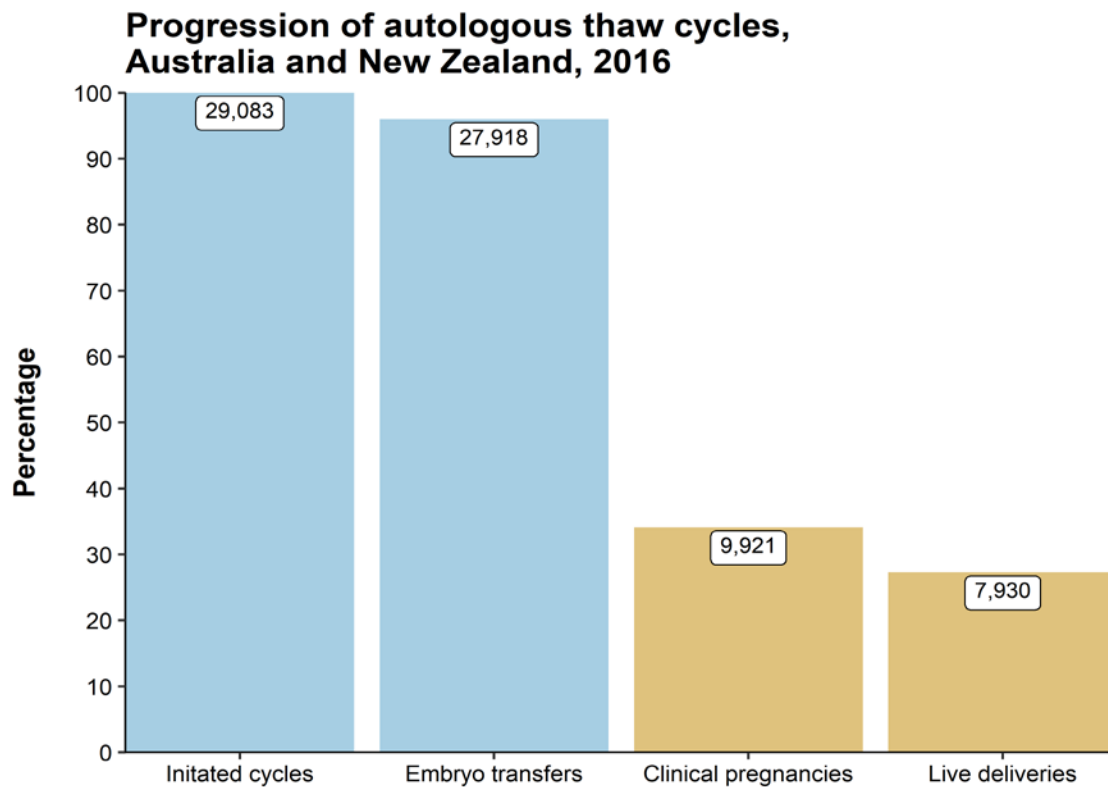


What were the success rates?

For fresh embryos, the clinical pregnancy rate per embryo transfer cycle was 30.2%, and the live delivery rate per initiated (non *freeze-all*) cycle was 16.4%.

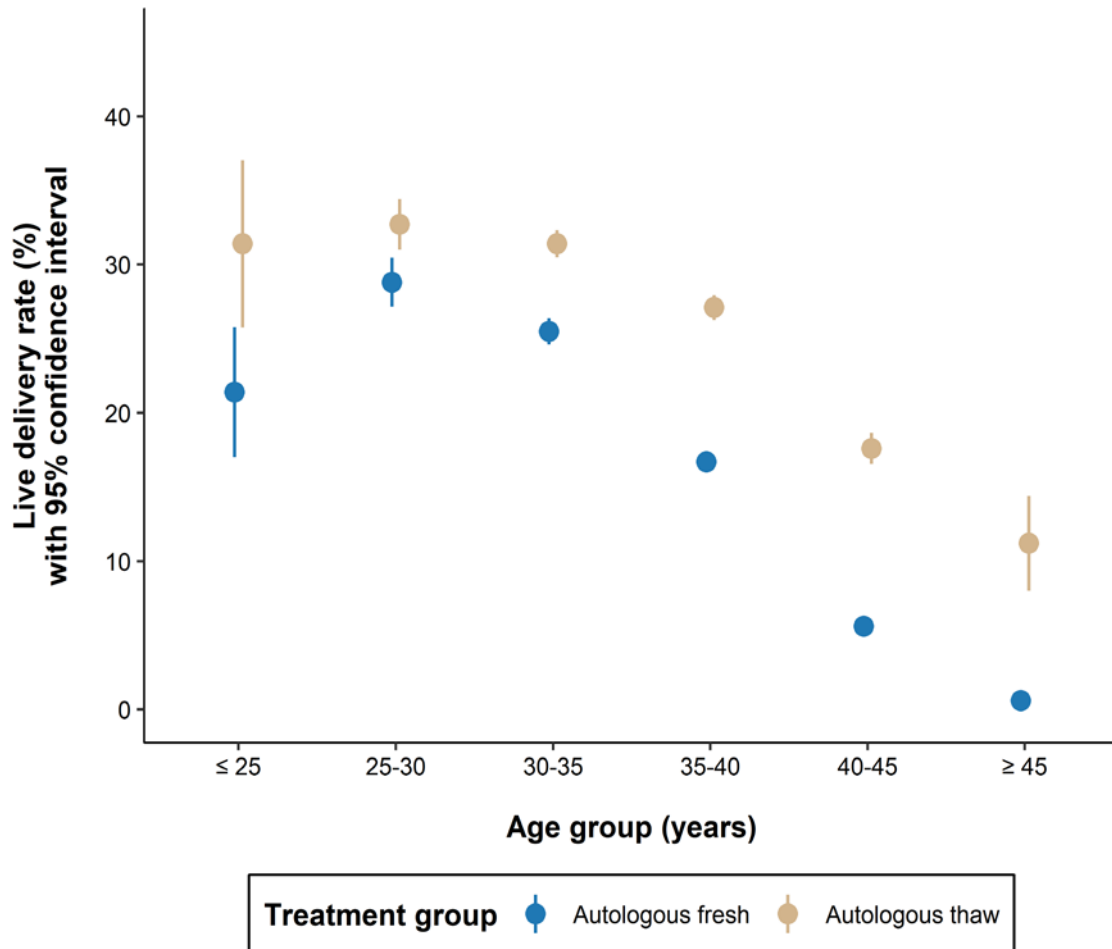


For frozen/thaw embryos, the clinical pregnancy rate per embryo transfer cycle was 35.5%, and the live birth rate per initiated cycle was 27.3%.



There was a higher live delivery rate in younger women and in thaw cycles compared to fresh cycles for women of the same age. Thawed embryos originate from a previous fresh cycle and therefore the age of a thaw embryo is younger than the chronological age of a woman at the time of transfer.

Live deliveries per initiated autologous cycle by women's age at start of treatment cycle, Australia and New Zealand, 2016

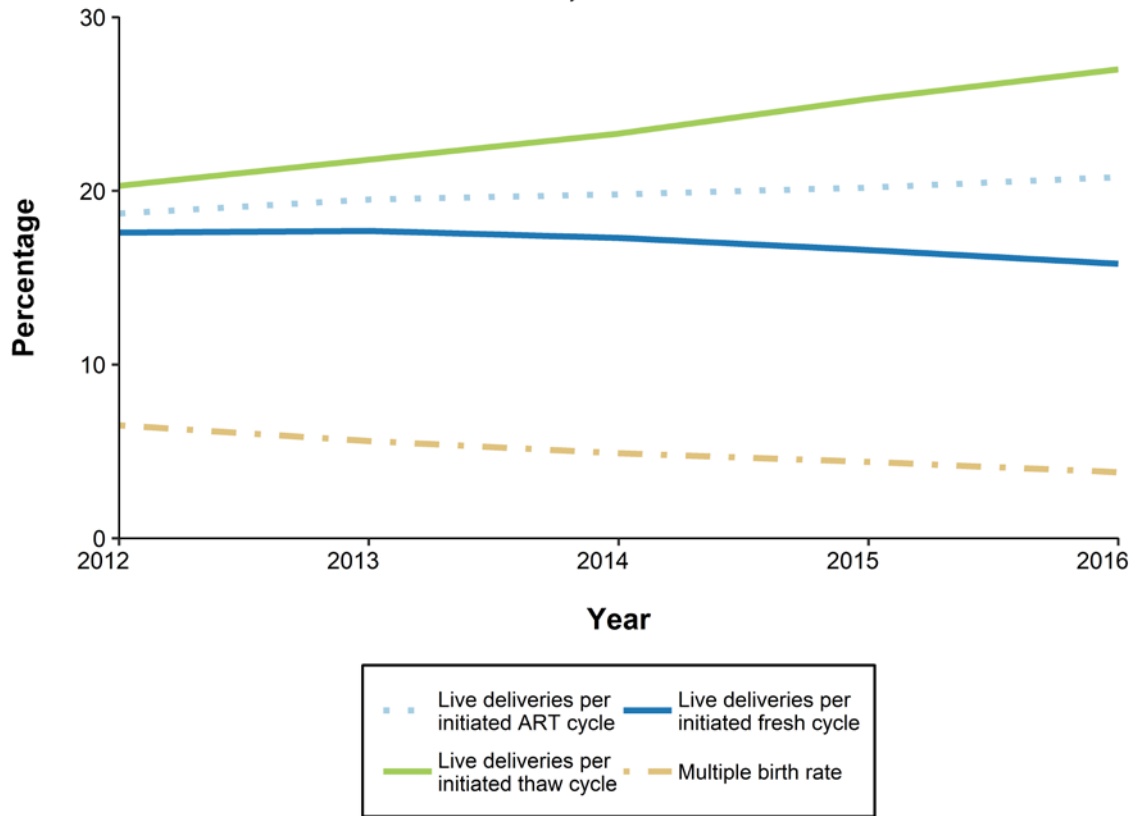


Trends in ART

There was 15.7% increase in the number of treatment cycles in the five years between 2012 and 2016. During this time the live delivery rate per fresh embryo transfer increased marginally to around 24%, while the live delivery rate per frozen/thaw embryo transfer cycle increased from 22.0% to 28.2%. There was a continued decline in the multiple birth rate from 4.4% in 2015 to 3.8% in 2016.

Over the last five years there been an increasing trend in the proportion of cycles where all oocytes or embryos are cryopreserved (*freeze-all* cycles) from 7.2% of initiated fresh cycles in 2012 to 22.6% of fresh initiated cycles in 2016.

Live delivery and multiple birth rate trends in ART treatment, Australia and New Zealand, 2012 to 2016



Percentage of embryo transfer cycles by freezing method and stage of embryo development, Australia and New Zealand, 2012 to 2016

