

# Assisted reproductive technology and intrauterine inseminations in Europe, 2005: results generated from European registers by ESHRE

## ESHRE. The European IVF Monitoring Programme (EIM), for the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE)

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**BACKGROUND:** Results of assisted reproductive techniques from treatments initiated in Europe during 2005 are presented in this ninth report. Data were mainly collected from existing national registers.

**METHODS:** From 30 countries, 923 clinics reported 418 111 treatment cycles including: IVF (118 074), ICSI (203 329), frozen embryo replacement (79 140), oocyte donation (ED, 11 475), preimplantation genetic diagnosis/screening (5846) and *in vitro* maturation (247). Overall, this represents a 13.6% increase since 2004, partly due to inclusion of 28 417 cycles from Turkey. European data on intrauterine insemination using husband/partner's semen (IUI-H) and donor semen (IUI-D) were reported from 21 countries and included 128 908 IUI-H and 20 568 IUI-D cycles.

**RESULTS:** In 16 countries where all clinics reported to the IVF register, 1115 cycles were performed per million inhabitants. For IVF, the clinical pregnancy rates per aspiration and per transfer were 26.9% and 30.3%, respectively. For ICSI, the corresponding rates were 28.5% and 30.9%. After IUI-H, the clinical pregnancy rate was 12.6% per insemination in women <40. After IVF and ICSI, the distribution of transfer of one, two, three and four or more embryos was 20.0%, 56.1%, 21.5% and 2.3%, respectively. Huge differences exist between countries. The distribution of singleton, twin and triplet deliveries after IVF and ICSI was 78.2%, 21.0% and 0.8%, respectively. This gives a total multiple delivery rate of 21.8% compared with 22.7% in 2004 and 23.1% in 2003. In women <40 years of age, IUI-H was associated with a twin and triplet pregnancy rate of 11.0% and 1.1%, respectively.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Compared with earlier years, there was an increase in the reported number of ART cycles in Europe. Although fewer embryos were transferred per treatment, there was a marginal increase in pregnancy rates and a reduction in multiple deliveries.

**Key words:** European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology / IVF / ICSI / IUI / European data registers

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## Introduction

This report is the ninth annual European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) publication on European data on assisted reproductive technology (ART). The eight previous reports, also published in *Hum Reprod* (ESHRE, 2001a, b, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008), covered treatment cycles from 1997 to 2004.

Data have been collected from 30 European countries on ART covering IVF, ICSI, frozen embryo replacement (FER), oocyte donation (ED), *in vitro* maturation (IVM) and pooled data on preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) and screening (PGS) during 2005. In addition to ART treatments, data on intrauterine inseminations using husband/partner's semen (IUI-H; 21 countries) and donor semen (IUI-D; 16 countries) were also included.

The annual meeting with the European IVF Monitoring (EIM) Consortium was held at the ESHRE meeting in Barcelona in July 2008 with representatives from the participating countries. The present and future reporting systems were discussed. Croatia and the Czech Republic were able to provide data for 2005, and the Turkish National ART Register provided data from 61 out of 93 clinics in the country.

The Consortium noted that the proportion of clinics reporting data had risen substantially in Italy and Spain, but needed to increase in Greece. In Eastern Europe, a number of countries do not yet participate in the EIM.

The reporting forms used for the 2005 data are similar to previous years, but the Consortium agreed on new forms, in order to gradually increase the quality and value of the data. One major change that will take effect from next year is stratification of results by female age.

The Consortium decided to continue to present annual reports and try to improve the quality of the reports.

## Materials and Methods

### Data collection

The present report summarizes data from ART treatments, including IVF, ICSI, ED, FER, PGD/PGS, IVM, IUI-H and IUI-D started between the 1 January 2005 and the 31 December 2005. Follow-up data on pregnancies and deliveries are based on those treatments carried out during the reporting period. For IUI, only pregnancies, and not deliveries, were recorded. The number of clinics reporting IUI data may differ from the number of clinics presenting data on the *in vitro* techniques.

The principles of reporting 2005 data are basically similar to those preceding years (ESHRE, 2001a, b, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).

As it is evident from the tables, registers from a number of countries have been unable to provide some of the data required. As the data presented here are incomplete and generated through different methods using partly different definitions in different countries, the data need to be interpreted with caution.

## Results

### Number of treatment cycles

Table I shows the number of all treatment cycles recorded in each country, the number of clinics in the country and the number of clinics reporting to the register. The cycles are subdivided into treatment modalities such as IVF, ICSI, FER, ED, IVM and PDG/PGS. In Belgium, Iceland, Lithuania and Portugal, the number of oocyte

recoveries were used, as the number of initiated cycles was not available. In total, 923 clinics out of 1134 from 30 countries reported 418 111 cycles.

Among the 321 403 fresh cycles, the distribution between IVF (118 074) and ICSI (203 329) was 36.7% and 63.3%, respectively. The proportion of FER cycles compared with 'fresh' cycles was 79 140/321 403 (24.6%).

Table II shows data from those 16 countries where all clinics have reported to the register. The number of cycles is associated with the total population in the country as well as with the number of females of reproductive age (15–49 years). Additionally, the number of infants born after ART is expressed as a percentage of the total number of live born in the country. Overall, 258 516 cycles were undertaken in a population of 274.2 million, giving a mean of 1115 cycles per million. On average, four cycles were performed per 1000 women of reproductive age. The proportion of infants born after ART in the 16 countries ranged from 0.1% to 3.9% of all live born children.

### Size of the clinics

Table III shows the size distribution of the reporting clinics. The size of a clinic (or unit) is based on all cycles performed per year.

The distribution of clinics according to the number of cycles provided varied considerably among the countries. Among the larger countries, it could be noted that in Italy, 44% of the clinics provided fewer than 100 cycles annually, whereas in Belgium, 44% of the clinics performed >1000 cycles a year. In the Netherlands (where satellite stimulated cycles are frequent), 77% of the clinics handling the gametes performed >1000 cycles annually.

### Age distribution

Table IV shows the age distribution of those women treated with IVF or ICSI in various countries.

### Number of embryos transferred

Table V shows the number of embryos transferred after IVF and ICSI combined. The total number of single embryo transfers (SETs) was 47 348 (20.0%). Double embryo transfers (DET) numbered 132 683 (56.1%), triple embryo transfers 50 841 (21.5%) and four or more embryo transfers occurred in 5436 (2.3%) cycles. As indicated in this table, major differences were seen between countries. In 2005, several countries reported a large number of SETs. The highest levels were found in Sweden (69.4%), Finland (49.7%), Belgium (48.0%), Denmark (32.6%) and Slovenia (30.0%). The proportion of triple embryo transfers ranged from zero in Sweden to 50.4% in Italy. Transfer of four or more embryos ranged from 0% in several countries to 35.8% in Lithuania.

### Pregnancies and deliveries after treatment

Tables VI–IX show the number of pregnancies and deliveries in relation to the number of initiated cycles, aspirations and transfers for IVF (Table VI), ICSI (Table VII), FER (Table VIII) and ED (Table IX).

Table VI shows that after IVF, 29 302 pregnancies resulted from 108 769 aspirations and 96 729 embryo transfers. Thus, the mean clinical pregnancy rate was 26.9% per aspiration and 30.3% per embryo transfer.

**Table I ART in European countries in 2005**

Country	IVF clinics in the country		Treatment cycles						
	Clinics	Clinics reporting	IVF	ICSI	FER	ED	IVM	PGD	All
Albania	2	1	61	85					146
Belgium	18	18	3796	11 389	5587	531		709	22 012
Bulgaria	15	4	427	363	72	24	0	0	886
Croatia	7	7	1295	852	660				2807
Czech Republic	22	10	1425	2365	1065	125		188	5168
Denmark	21	21	5322	4219	2323	67			11 931
Finland	18	18	2810	1921	2960	426	47	38	8202
France	102	102	23 237	32 289	15 338	168		246	71 278
Germany	118	117	11 410	26 970	14 998				53 378
Greece	49	16	3178	5122	747	249	9	805	10 110
Hungary	11	6	757	1972	805	29	0	0	3563
Iceland	1	1	182	204	168	29	0	0	583
Ireland	7	6	1429	901	524	6	0	0	2860
Italy	194	177	8994	24 209	1338				34 541
Lithuania	3	1	25	43					68
Macedonia	2	2	328	288	22	0	0	0	638
Montenegro	2	2	18	144	2				164
Norway	10	10	2724	2343	1581	0	24	0	6672
Poland	37	16	469	3513	1637	333	5	5	5962
Portugal	20	18	1181	2054	506	37		28	3806
Russia C.I.S.	46	40	9092	4750	2347	1053	76	235	17 553
Serbia	12	1	21	217		6	6		250
Slovenia	3	3	730	1495	584	13	71	14	2907
Spain	184	131	4431	22 308	7106	5875	9	1960	41 689
Sweden	15	15	5033	4382	4147	85			13 647
Switzerland	22	22	722	2744	2660	0	0	0	6126
The Netherlands	13	13	8896	6099	2379	44	0	44	17 462
Turkey	93	61	707	24 870	1420			1420	28 417
Ukraine	15	12	1864	870	557	226			3517
UK	72	72	17 510	14 348	7607	2149		154	41 768
All	1134	923	118 074	203 329	79 140	11 475	247	5846	418 111

For Belgium, Iceland, Lithuania and Portugal 'treatment cycles', IVF and ICSI refer to aspirations. FER refers to thawings, but for Finland, Macedonia, the Netherlands and Turkey, it refers to transfers. ED refers to cycles where oocytes were donated or to a cycle where donor oocytes resulted in embryo transfer in a recipient.

Table VII shows that after ICSI, 55 305 pregnancies resulted from 194 156 aspirations and 179 012 transfers. Thus the mean clinical pregnancy rate was 28.5% per aspiration and 30.9% per embryo transfer.

Table VIII shows that after FER, 13 719 pregnancies resulted from 70 151 transfers. Thus the mean clinical pregnancy rate per embryo transfer after FER was 19.0%.

Table IX shows that after ED, 4576 clinical pregnancies resulted from 10 920 embryo transfers, giving a clinical pregnancy rate per transfer of 41.9%.

In Tables VI–IX, the delivery rates per embryo transfer have not been summarized due to incompleteness or absence of follow-up of pregnancies in many countries.

### Singleton, twin, triplet and quadruplet deliveries

Table X shows the deliveries after IVF and ICSI in relation to singleton, twin and triplet deliveries. The distribution of the deliveries was as follows: singleton 37 487 (78.2%), twin 10 067 (21.0%) and triplet 396 (0.8%).

Table XI shows deliveries after FER in relation to singleton, twin and triplet deliveries. It is shown that the distribution of the deliveries was as follows: singleton 7303 (85.6%), twin 1191 (13.9%) and triplet 38 (0.4%).

### Preimplantation genetic diagnosis/screening

Data on PGD/PGS activity were available from 13 countries (Table I): in total PGD/PGS accounted for 5846 cycles, 4486 aspirations, 4355

**Table II ART in those countries where all clinics reported to the national register in 2005**

Country	Cycles	Population (mio)	Females of reproductive age (mio)	Cycles/million	Cycles/thousand females of reproductive age	ART deliveries	ART infants	National births	ART infants (%)
Albania	146	3.2	0.9	46	0	35	47	48 000	0.1
Belgium	21 303	10.5	2.4	2029	9	3416	4017	115 500	3.5
Croatia	2807	4.4	1.1	638	3	452	539	39 600	1.4
Denmark	11 931	5.4	1.2	2209	10	1877	2273	64 800	3.5
Finland	8164	5.2	1.2	1570	7	1501	1537	57 200	2.7
France	71 032	60.7	14.3	1170	5	11 122	13 322	789 100	1.7
Germany	53 378	82.5	19.4	647	3	8196	9959	742 500	1.3
Iceland	583	0.3	0.05	1943	12	116	148	4500	3.3
Macedonia	638	2.0	0.5	319	1	99	127	26 000	0.5
Montenegro	164	0.6	—	265	—	25	31	—	—
Norway	6672	4.6	1.1	1450	6	1300	1524	55 200	2.8
Slovenia	2893	2.0	0.5	1447	6	585	695	18 000	3.9
Sweden	13 647	9.0	2.0	1516	7	2729	2910	99 000	2.9
Switzerland	6126	7.4	1.6	828	4	946	1134	74 000	1.5
The Netherlands	17 418	16.3	3.9	1069	5	—	—	—	—
UK	41 614	60.1	14.3	692	3	9075	11 371	721 200	1.6
All	258 516	274.2	64.5	1115	4	—	—	—	—

Data refer to IVF, ICSI, FER and ED combined. Separate data from Montenegro and Serbia are partly not available.

embryo transfers, 1388 pregnancies (32% per transfer) and 780 deliveries.

### In vitro maturation

As shown in Table I, IVM was recorded in eight countries. A total of 247 aspirations were recorded, resulting in 23 pregnancies (9% per aspiration).

### Complications and fetal reductions

Table XII presents the incidence of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) recorded from registers in 26 of the 30 countries. It is seen that 3347 cases of OHSS were recorded. The number of IVF and ICSI cycles in those 26 countries were 287 452, corresponding to a risk of OHSS of 1.2% of all stimulated cycles. Other complications are also shown in the table.

Table XII also shows that a total of 436 fetal reductions were recorded.

### Intrauterine inseminations

Table XIII summarizes data on IUI-H stratified by female age groups <40 years (upper panel) and >40 years (lower panel). For France, no stratification for age was available, and the overall results are included in the group <40 years of age.

In women <40 years of age, 120 613 treatments resulted in 15 154 pregnancies, giving a pregnancy rate of 12.6% per procedure.

In women at >40 years, the corresponding figures were 8295, 617 and 7.4%.

In women <40, singleton, twin and triplet pregnancies accounted for 87.9%, 11.0% and 1.1% of the pregnancies, respectively, whereas in women >40, the corresponding figures were 94.4%, 4.9% and 0.7%.

Table XIV gives data on IUI-D stratified by female age groups <40 years (upper panel) and 40 years or more (lower panel). For France, no stratification for age was available, and the overall results are included in the group <40 years of age.

In women <40 years of age, 18 515 treatments resulted in 3498 pregnancies giving a pregnancy rate per insemination of 18.9%. In women at 40 years or above, the corresponding figures were 2053, 189 and 9.2%.

In women <40, singleton, twin and triplet pregnancies accounted for 88.0%, 10.8% and 1.2% of the pregnancies, respectively, whereas in women >40, the corresponding figures were 93.5%, 6.5% and 0%.

### Cumulative delivery and multiple delivery rates

Table XV gives an estimation of the cumulative delivery rates per initiated fresh stimulated cycle. This is not the real cumulative delivery rate per couple per cycle, but shows the number of deliveries obtained from the FER cycles added to the deliveries from the stimulated cycles during the same year. Additionally, the table shows the rate of multiple deliveries after the 'fresh' cycles and the FER combined.

**Table III** Size of the IVF clinics reporting to the register in 2005

Country	IVF clinics in the country		Size of clinics (cycles per year)									
	All	Reporting	<100	%	100–199	%	200–499	%	500–1000	%	>1000	%
Albania	2	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	18	18	0	0	1	6	2	11	7	39	8	44
Bulgaria	15	4	2	50	0	0	2	50	0	0	0	0
Croatia	7	7	3	43	0	0	2	29	2	29	0	0
Czech Republic	22	10	1	10	0	0	3	30	6	60	0	0
Denmark	21	21	2	10	3	14	4	19	9	43	3	14
Finland	18	18	0	0	5	28	5	28	8	44	0	0
France	102	102	4	4	11	11	33	32	34	33	20	20
Germany	118	117	15	13	24	21	38	32	22	19	18	15
Greece	49	16	1	7	4	27	5	33	3	20	2	13
Hungary	11	6	0	0	0	0	4	67	1	17	1	17
Iceland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Ireland	7	6	1	17	0	0	2	33	2	33	1	17
Italy	194	177	78	44	40	23	42	24	10	6	7	4
Lithuania	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	2	2	0	0	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	2	2	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	10	10	0	0	1	10	3	30	3	30	3	30
Poland	37	16	6	38	3	19	6	38	1	6	0	0
Portugal	20	18	2	11	8	44	7	39	1	6	0	0
Russia C.I.S.	46	40	6	15	6	15	15	38	10	25	3	8
Serbia	12	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	2	67
Spain	184	131	23	18	23	18	30	23	14	11	8	6
Sweden	15	15	2	13	0	0	2	13	6	40	5	33
Switzerland	22	22	5	23	5	23	8	36	3	14	1	5
The Netherlands	13	13	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	15	10	77
Turkey	93	61	7	11	11	18	29	48	10	16	4	7
Ukraine	15	12	5	42	3	25	2	17	1	8	1	8
UK	72	72	5	7	5	7	28	39	21	29	13	18
All	1134	923	169	18	157	17	276	30	177	19	110	12

Greece: the total number of 16 also includes centres with IUI only and IVF was performed in 15 centres.

Spain: the total number of 131 also includes centres with IUI only and IVF was performed in 98 centres.

## Comments

The present report is the ninth consecutive, annual European report on ART data. Together these reports cover treatment cycles from 1997 to 2005. It can be argued that as long as data are incomplete, generated through different methods of data collection and use partly different definitions, the results should not be summarized, as occurs in this report. Therefore, the focus should primarily be on specific country data rather than on summary data.

In 2005, the number of countries reporting to ESHRE's EIM Consortium increased to 30 covering the whole of Western Europe. For 2005, Turkey contributed almost 30 000 cycles covering the majority of centres in the country. In Eastern and South Eastern Europe, no

data were available from the following countries: Estonia, Latvia, Bosnia, Romania and Slovakia.

In the report from 2004, the number of cycles from Germany declined to only 57 000 cycles compared with above 102 000 cycles in 2003. The present data show that this decline, which was due to the introduction of a more restrictive re-imburement policy, in January 2004, is still present in 2005, with the number of treatments totalling 53 000. The German example provides good evidence that a public re-imburement policy of ART has a major impact on the number of treatments.

Overall, the number of reported ART cycles reached 418 111 in 2005, compared with 367 966 in 2004, equivalent to an increase of 13.6%. A part of this was due to inclusion of the data from the

**Table IV** Age distribution (years) of women treated with IVF and ICSI in 2005

Country	IVF (%)					ICSI (%)				
	≤29	30–34	35–39	40–44	≥45	≤29	30–34	35–39	40–44	≥45
Albania	29.5	34.4	26.2	9.8	0.0	22.4	28.2	29.4	20.0	0.0
Belgium	20.0	37.0	29.0	13.9	0.2	25.5	36.2	26.0	11.8	0.5
Bulgaria	19.2	37.9	34.4	8.0	0.5	20.4	33.6	36.4	9.6	0.0
Croatia	10.4	34.5	52.8	2.2	0.0	12.0	35.9	50.5	1.6	0.0
Czech Republic										
Denmark	19.3	35.1	32.1	12.4	1.2	23.0	38.1	29.6	8.7	0.6
Finland	21.4	34.3	31.7	12.6	0.0	25.3	34.0	30.7	10.1	0.0
France	14.3	36.3	33.9	15.2	0.3	22.0	39.5	27.9	10.4	0.2
Germany	13.8	30.6	43.4	11.4	0.8	17.5	32.9	38.8	10.2	0.5
Greece	11.4	25.9	38.9	20.1	3.6	13.2	27.6	39.3	16.6	3.2
Hungary	16.5	35.7	31.7	15.7	0.4	24.4	38.6	24.7	11.3	1.0
Iceland	22.0	40.1	24.7	13.2	0.0	24.0	37.7	30.4	7.8	0.0
Ireland	5.1	25.3	45.9	23.4	0.3	10.5	29.7	43.0	16.8	0.0
Italy	8.8	28.5	41.1	19.8	1.7	10.5	29.5	39.6	18.9	1.5
Lithuania	16.0	36.0	28.0	16.0	4.0	20.9	51.2	20.9	4.7	2.3
Macedonia	16.7	35.0	26.7	17.9	3.6	23.3	34.8	26.8	12.9	2.1
Montenegro	16.7	27.8	33.3	22.2	0.0	10.3	29.5	30.8	24.0	5.5
Norway	16.0	40.0	35.0	9.0	0.0	21.0	38.0	33.0	8.0	0.0
Poland	26.4	48.4	20.9	3.8	0.4	22.9	42.4	24.8	8.9	1.0
Portugal	16.4	39.6	37.1	6.9	0.0	17.7	40.8	31.9	9.0	0.0
Russia C.I.S.	27.9	38.9	22.6	9.2	1.3	26.3	34.7	26.8	10.2	1.9
Serbia	0.0	0.0	52.4	47.6	0.0	12.4	36.4	24.9	16.6	9.7
Slovenia	16.8	34.7	32.9	15.6	0.0	19.9	35.5	29.6	15.1	0.0
Spain	7.2	31.9	44.5	14.4	2.1	8.8	38.0	41.4	11.0	0.8
Sweden	10.0	30.9	33.1	9.6	0.0	15.1	30.3	31.1	9.0	0.0
Switzerland	6.9	28.1	44.5	19.5	1.0	10.7	31.4	41.7	15.7	0.4
The Netherlands										
Turkey										
Ukraine	25.8	38.6	28.0	7.5	0.2	33.9	36.3	23.4	5.9	0.5
UK	10.0	30.5	41.8	16.8	0.9	13.8	34.2	37.9	13.2	0.8
All	15.7	33.2	35.1	14.6	0.8	18.8	35.4	32.3	11.8	1.2

Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Turkey: no data available. For Finland, data for women aged 45 years or more are included in the age group of 40–44 years. For France, it was estimated from the FIVNAT Register. For Poland, the age was missing in one IVF cycle. For Russia, the age was missing in four IVF, three ICSI and two ED cycles. For Sweden, the numbers refer to the number of cycles and not the number of women and will therefore not reach 100%. For the UK, data were missing in 18 IVF cycles, 15 ICSI cycles and 11 ED cycle. The age distribution of women receiving ED was known in 6331 cases (<29 years 16%, 30–34 years 34%, 35–39 years 30%, 40–44 years 16% and >45 years 3%).

National ART register in Turkey in the present report. In addition, the present report includes data from almost 150 000 IUI cycles.

Within Europe, the largest number of ART cycles were reported from France (71 000), Germany (53 000), Spain (42 000) and the UK (42 000). This compares globally with 134 000 cycles from the USA (CDC, 2007) in 2005, and 51 000 cycles were reported from Australia and New Zealand in 2005 (AIHW, 2007).

We still do not have a complete European dataset, as the present report included data from 923 of 1134 (81%) of all centres in the reporting countries. Additionally, we believe that those clinics that do not report are likely to be smaller in size than those that do report. In Greece, only 16 of 49 clinics report, but efforts are being made to establish a statutory register. As shown in Table I, the

number of reporting clinics in Italy (177/194) and Spain (131/184) has increased considerably. Expansion of reporting in Italy can be explained by the fact that reporting became mandatory in 2004. It should be noted that the proportion of clinics reporting IUI may differ considerably from the number reporting on ART.

As shown in Table II, the average number of treatment cycles per million inhabitants was 1115 with a range from 46 in Albania to 2209 in Denmark. Another way to define the availability of ART is that four treatment cycles were done per 1000 women of reproductive age (15–49 years).

The proportion of ICSI versus standard IVF procedures continued to increase (49% in 2001; 52% in 2002; 55% in 2003; 59% in 2004 and 63% in 2005). A similar trend has been observed in the USA

**Table V** Number of embryos transferred after IVF and ICSI in 2005

Country	All transfers	1 embryo	%	2 embryos	%	3 embryos	%	4+ embryos	%
Albania	136	28	20.6	48	35.3	43	31.6	17	12.5
Belgium	13 853	6652	48.0	5992	43.3	1018	7.3	191	1.4
Bulgaria	716	61	8.5	161	22.5	245	34.2	249	34.8
Croatia	1983	185	9.3	1722	86.8	76	3.8	0	0
Czech Republic	3176								
Denmark	7977	2604	32.6	5013	62.8	360	4.5	0	0
Finland	4169	2072	49.7	2082	49.9	14	0.3	0	0
France	44 839	7868	17.5	26 503	59.1	8375	18.7	2093	4.7
Germany	35 660	4119	11.5	23 359	65.5	8182	22.9	0	0
Greece	7394	987	13.3	1620	21.9	3677	49.7	1110	15.0
Hungary	2466	280	11.3	1091	44.2	839	34.0	256	10.4
Iceland	330	81	24.5	216	65.5	33	10.0	0	0
Ireland	1859	161	8.7	1477	79.5	218	11.7	3	0.2
Italy	25 402	4743	18.7	7851	30.9	12 808	50.4		0
Lithuania	67	5	7.5	9	13.4	29	43.3	24	35.8
Macedonia	473	102	21.6	148	31.3	167	35.3	56	11.8
Montenegro	157	32	20.4	38	24.2	59	37.6	28	17.8
Norway	4415	1890	42.8	2504	56.7	21	0.5	0	0
Poland	3571	464	13.0	2213	62.0	848	23.7	46	1.3
Portugal	2910	455	15.6	1911	65.7	522	18.0	22	0.8
Russia C.I.S.	12 504	1773	14.2	7002	56.0	2882	23.0	742	5.9
Serbia	159	26	16.3	38	23.9	53	33.3	42	26.4
Slovenia	1901	571	30.0	1103	58.0	227	11.9	0	0
Spain	22 834	3283	14.4	12 306	53.9	7245	31.7	0	0
Sweden	8062	5596	69.4	2465	30.6	1	0.0	0	0
Switzerland	2967	369	12.4	1819	61.3	713	24	0	0
The Netherlands	12 348								
Turkey	23 737								
Ukraine	2488	244	9.7	809	32.3	878	35.0	557	22.2
UK	27 188	2697	9.9	23 183	85.3	1308	4.8	0	0
All	236 480	47 348	20.0	132 683	56.1	50 841	21.5	5436	2.3

Data restricted to those transfers where the number of embryos transferred are known. Finland: no data available for one ICSI cycle. Russia: no data available for 102 IVF cycles and 3 ICSI cycles. Switzerland: no data available for 66 cycles.

(Jain and Gupta, 2007). As recently reviewed, the trend towards increased use of ICSI has been observed throughout the world (Nyboe Andersen *et al.*, 2008). In Australia and New Zealand, 58.5% of all cycles used ICSI in 2005 and in the USA, the corresponding figure was 59.6%, so there is a very uniform development in those three regions. However, within Europe there is a marked regional variation in terms of the ratio between IVF and ICSI. As can be seen in Table I, certain countries, such as Belgium (75.0%), Germany (70.2%), Italy (72.9%), Spain (83.4%) and Turkey (97.2%), use ICSI very frequently. In the Nordic countries, the Netherlands, Russia and the UK, IVF remains the dominant technology. As recently analysed, the marked increase in the use of ICSI cannot be explained by a similar increase in male infertility but rather to a more frequent use of ICSI in cases with mixed causes of infertility, unexplained

infertility and mild male factor infertility. This is however unlikely to explain the striking differences between countries, which can only be explained by professional preference (Nyboe Andersen *et al.*, 2008).

This report also demonstrates that the number of embryos transferred in IVF and ICSI cycles differed substantially between countries, but there is a clear trend towards transfers with fewer embryos (Table V). The mean percentage of SETs increased from 12.0% in 2001 to 13.7% in 2002, 15.7% in 2003, 19.1% in 2004 and 20.0% in 2005. The proportion of DET increased by 1% since 2004, and the proportion of three (21.5%) and four (2.3%) embryo transfers continued to decrease in 2005. In conclusion, the trend towards reduction in the number of embryos transferred continued in 2005.



**Table VI Pregnancies and deliveries after IVF in 2005**

Country	Cycles	Aspirations	Transfers	Clinical Pregnancies	Deliveries	Pregnancies per cycle (%)	Pregnancies per aspiration (%)	Pregnancies per transfer (%)	Deliveries per cycle (%)	Deliveries per aspiration (%)	Deliveries per transfer (%)
Albania	61	58	57	14	12	23.0	24.1	24.6	19.7	20.7	21.1
Belgium		3796	3417	914	713		24.1	26.7		18.8	20.9
Bulgaria	427	407	386	85	52	19.9	20.9	22.0	12.2	12.8	13.5
Croatia	1295	1255	1188	295	215	22.8	23.5	24.8	16.6	17.1	18.1
Czech Republic	1425	1255	1097	416	299	29.2	33.1	37.9	21.0	23.8	27.3
Denmark	5322	5104	4387	1409	890	26.5	27.6	32.1	16.7	17.4	20.3
Finland	2810	2736	2433	678	519	24.1	24.8	27.9	18.5	19.0	21.3
France	23 237	21 516	18 086	4969	3752	21.4	23.1	27.5	16.1	17.4	20.7
Germany	11 410	10 592	10 247	3116	1924	27.3	29.4	30.4	16.9	18.2	18.8
Greece	3178	3019	2789	969	693	30.5	32.1	34.7	21.8	23.0	24.8
Hungary	757	712	655	228	169	30.1	32.0	34.8	22.3	23.7	25.8
Iceland		182	151	64	49		35.2	42.4		26.9	32.5
Ireland	1429	1186	1099	349	301	24.4	29.4	31.8	21.1	25.4	27.4
Italy	8994	7675	6521	1724	717	19.2	22.5	26.4	8.0	9.3	11.0
Lithuania		25	25	5	4		20.0	20.0		16.0	16.0
Macedonia	328	310	246	97	67	29.6	31.3	39.4	20.4	21.6	27.2
Montenegro	18	18	17	6	4	33.3	33.3	35.3	22.2	22.2	23.5
Norway	2724	2605	2340	758	619	27.8	29.1	32.4	22.7	23.8	26.5
Poland	469	436	400	140	83	29.9	32.1	35.0	17.7	19.0	20.8
Portugal		1181	1042	369	279		31.2	35.4		23.6	26.8
Russia C.I.S.	9092	8715	8104	2865	1715	31.5	32.9	35.4	18.9	19.7	21.2
Serbia	21	10	6	3	3	14.3	30.0	50.0	14.3	30.0	50.0
Slovenia	730	694	584	199	163	27.3	28.7	34.1	22.3	23.5	27.9
Spain	4431	4209	3608	1292	437	29.2	30.7	35.8	9.9	10.4	12.1
Sweden	5033	4695	4273	1458	1154	29.0	31.1	34.1	22.9	24.6	27.0
Switzerland	722	648	579	165	125	22.9	25.5	28.5	17.3	19.3	21.6
The Netherlands	8896	8146	7048	1729		19.4	21.2	24.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	707	561	532	249	68	35.2	44.4	46.8	9.6	12.1	12.8
Ukraine	1864	1815	1669	555	408	29.8	30.6	33.3	21.9	22.5	24.4
UK	17 510	15 208	13 743	4182	3698	23.9	27.5	30.4	21.1	24.3	26.9
All		108 769	96 729	29 302			26.9	30.3			

The recording of deliveries is incomplete, see Table X. Data on initiated cycles not available for Belgium, Iceland, Lithuania and Portugal. Data on deliveries are not available for the Netherlands. For Russia in 668 IVF cycles, no further data were available.



**Table VII Pregnancies and deliveries after ICSI in 2005**

Country	Cycles	Aspirations	Transfers	Clinical Pregnancies	Deliveries	Pregnancies per cycle (%)	Pregnancies per aspiration (%)	Pregnancies per transfer (%)	Deliveries per cycle (%)	Deliveries per aspiration (%)	Deliveries per transfer (%)
Albania	85	81	79	25	23	29.4	30.9	31.6	27.1	28.4	29.1
Belgium		11 389	10 436	2462	2062		21.6	23.6		18.1	19.8
Bulgaria	363	352	330	68	44	18.7	19.3	20.6	12.1	12.5	13.3
Croatia	852	788	795	219	155	25.7	27.8	27.5	18.2	19.7	19.5
Czech Republic	2365	2288	2079	866	676	36.6	37.8	41.7	28.6	29.5	32.5
Denmark	4219	4131	3590	1080	777	25.6	26.1	30.1	18.4	18.8	21.6
Finland	1921	1879	1736	487	368	25.4	25.9	28.1	19.2	19.6	21.2
France	32 289	29 897	26 753	7296	5639	22.6	24.4	27.3	17.5	18.9	21.1
Germany	26 970	26 143	25 413	7324	4655	27.2	28.0	28.8	17.3	17.8	18.3
Greece	5122	4941	4605	1628	1086	31.8	32.9	35.4	21.2	22.0	23.6
Hungary	1972	1912	1811	616	494	31.2	32.2	34.0	25.1	25.8	27.3
Iceland		204	179	65	45		31.9	36.3		22.1	25.1
Ireland	901	809	760	259	217	28.7	32.0	34.1	24.1	26.8	28.6
Italy	24 209	21 670	18 881	4511	1958	18.6	20.8	23.9	8.1	9.0	10.4
Lithuania		43	42	9	5		20.9	21.4		11.6	11.9
Macedonia	288	270	227	43	31	14.9	15.9	18.9	10.8	11.5	13.7
Montenegro	144	144	140	28	21	19.4	19.4	20.0	14.6	14.6	15.0
Norway	2343	2265	2075	569	470	24.3	25.1	27.4	20.1	20.8	22.7
Poland	3513	3450	3171	1250	977	35.6	36.2	39.4	27.8	28.3	30.8
Portugal		2054	1868	568	448		27.7	30.4		21.8	24.0
Russia C.I.S.	4750	4605	4400	1503	891	31.6	32.6	34.2	18.8	19.3	20.3
Serbia	217	183	153	39	36	18.0	21.3	25.5	16.6	19.7	23.5
Slovenia	1495	1426	1317	402	339	26.9	28.2	30.5	22.7	23.8	25.7
Spain	22 308	21 785	19 226	7206	3190	32.3	33.1	37.5	14.3	14.6	16.6
Sweden	4382	4178	3789	1174	902	26.8	28.1	31.0	20.6	21.6	23.8
Switzerland	2744	2554	2388	676	499	24.6	26.5	28.3	18.2	19.5	20.9
The Netherlands	6099	5731	5300	1921		31.5	33.5	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	24 870	23 807	23 205	8626	2111	34.7	36.2	37.2	8.5	8.9	9.1
Ukraine	870	854	819	309	247	35.5	36.2	37.7	28.4	28.9	30.2
UK	14 348	14 323	13 445	4076	3630	28.4	28.5	30.3	25.3	25.3	27.0
All		194 156	179 012	55 305			28.5	30.9			

The recording of deliveries is incomplete, see Table X. Data on initiated cycles not available for Belgium, Iceland, Lithuania and Portugal. Data on deliveries are not available for the Netherlands. For Russia in 370 ICSI cycles, no further data were available.

**Table VIII Pregnancies and deliveries after FER (IVF and ICSI combined) in 2005**

Country	Thawings	Transfers	Clinical pregnancies	Deliveries	Pregnancies per thawing (%)	Pregnancies per transfer (%)	Deliveries per thawing (%)	Deliveries per transfer (%)
Albania								
Belgium	5587	4450	678	562	12.1	15.2	10.1	12.6
Bulgaria	72	65	9	4	12.5	13.8	5.6	6.2
Croatia	660	569	112	82	17.0	19.7	12.4	14.4
Czech Republic	1065	922	231		21.7	25.1		
Denmark	2323	1902	367	198	15.8	19.3	8.5	10.4
Finland		2960	671	491		22.7		16.6
France	15 338	13 413	2276	1641	14.8	17.0	10.7	12.2
Germany	14 998	14 227	2641	1617	17.6	18.6	10.8	11.4
Greece	747	699	210	111	28.1	30.0	14.9	15.9
Hungary	805	453	131	82	16.3	28.9	10.2	18.1
Iceland	168	161	19	16	11.3	11.8	9.5	9.9
Ireland	524	418	94	59	17.9	22.5	11.3	14.1
Italy	1338	1190	194	106	14.5	16.3	7.9	8.9
Lithuania								
Macedonia		22	5	1		22.7		4.5
Montenegro	2	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	1581	1297	266	211	16.8	20.5	13.3	16.3
Poland	1637	1486	289	156	17.7	19.4	9.5	10.5
Portugal	506	395	89	59	17.6	22.5	11.7	14.9
Russia C.I.S.	2347	2100	438	284	18.7	20.9	12.1	13.5
Serbia			12					
Slovenia	584	553	110	81	18.8	19.9	13.9	14.6
Spain	7106	5844	1496	513	21.1	25.6	7.2	8.8
Sweden	4147	3458	859	640	20.7	24.8	15.4	18.5
Switzerland	2660	2416	468	324	17.6	19.4	12.2	13.4
The Netherlands		2379	545			22.9		0.0
Turkey		1420		459		0.0		32.3
Ukraine	557	526	118	92	21.2	22.3	16.5	17.4
UK	7595	6825	1391	1210	18.3	20.4	15.9	17.7
All	72 347	70 151	13 719		19.0	19.6		

The recording of deliveries is incomplete, see Table XI. No data available for Albania and Lithuania. Data on the number of thawings are not available for Finland, Macedonia, Serbia, the Netherlands and Turkey. Data on transfers are not available for Serbia. Data on pregnancies are not available for Turkey. Data on deliveries are not available for Czech Republic, Serbia and the Netherlands. For Russia in 82 pregnancies, no further data were available.

This report is unable to discriminate between the numbers of elective SET (eSET) versus SET, but the rise in the number of one embryo transfers is undoubtedly due to enhanced rate of eSET. As seen in Table V, there were six countries that reported transfer of a single embryo in >25% of all transfers: Sweden (69.4%), Finland (49.7%), Belgium (48.0%), Norway (42.8%), Denmark (32.6%) and Slovenia (30.0%). For comparison, SET was done in 48.2% of cycles in Australia and New Zealand (AIHW, 2007).

The consistent trend towards transfer of fewer embryos is also reflected in the overall occurrence of multiple deliveries after IVF and ICSI. In 2000, the average multiple delivery rate was 26.9%,

declining to 25.5% in 2001, 24.5% in 2002, 23.1% in 2003, 22.7% in 2004 and 21.8% in 2005. During the 9 year period of EIM reporting, the most remarkable finding regarding multiple births has been the reduction in triplet deliveries from 3.6% in 1997, to 2.3% in 1998, 2.3% in 1999, 1.9% in 2000, 1.5% in 2001, 1.3% in 2002, 1.1% in 2003, 1.0% in 2004 and 0.8% in 2005. As it is evident from Table X, however, huge differences in triplet rates are still found between countries.

Fetal reductions are only done in extraordinary cases in twin gestations, but when analysing the range of triplet delivery rates in different countries, the number of fetal reductions should also be

**Table IX** Pregnancies and deliveries after ED in 2005

Country	Donation	Transfers	Clinical pregnancies	Deliveries	Pregnancies per donation (%)	Pregnancies per transfer (%)	Deliveries per donation (%)	Deliveries per transfer (%)
Albania								
Belgium	552	463	104	79	18.8	22.5	14.3	17.1
Bulgaria	24	22	2	2	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.1
Croatia								
Czech Republic	125	216	77		61.6	35.6	0.0	0.0
Denmark	67	57	22	12	32.8	38.6	17.9	21.1
Finland	426	415	175	123	41.1	42.2	28.9	29.6
France	168	450	118	90	70.2	26.2	53.6	20.0
Germany								
Greece	249	238	108	70	43.4	45.4	28.1	29.4
Hungary	29	26	10	9	34.5	38.5	31.0	34.6
Iceland	29	23	9	6	31.0	39.1	20.7	26.1
Ireland	6	6	2	2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3
Italy								
Lithuania								
Macedonia	0	0	0	0				
Montenegro								
Norway	0	0	0	0				
Poland	333	267	98	80	29.4	36.7	24.0	30.0
Portugal	37	28	13	9	35.1	46.4	24.3	32.1
Russia C.I.S.	1053	1042	366	204	34.8	35.1	19.4	19.6
Serbia	6	6	2	1	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7
Slovenia	13	13	3	2	23.1	23.1	15.4	15.4
Spain	5875	5320	2736	1257	46.6	51.4	21.4	23.6
Sweden	85	120	42	33	49.4	35.0	38.8	27.5
Switzerland	0	0	0	0				
The Netherlands	44	42			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey								
Ukraine	226	195	87	69	38.5	44.6	30.5	35.4
UK	2144	1971	602	537	28.1	30.5	25.0	27.2
All	11 491	10 920	4576		39.8	41.9		

The recording of deliveries is incomplete. For Russia in 119 ED cycles, no further data were available.

considered. A total of 436 procedures were reported, the largest numbers coming from Spain (107), the UK (99), France (62) and Greece (46). It is worth noting that although a number of countries did not report on fetal reductions, the number reported was higher than the reported number of triplet deliveries. Without fetal reductions, the proportion of triplet deliveries would indeed have been higher.

Pregnancy rates for IVF, ICSI and FER were marginally increased compared with 2004. For IVF, the mean pregnancy rate per transfer was 30.3% compared with 30.1% in 2004. For ICSI, the mean pregnancy rate per transfer reached 30.9% compared with 28.9% in 2004. For FER, it was unchanged at 19.6%.

The pregnancy rates in Europe remain lower than in the USA where 42.0% of transfers from non-donor cycles resulted in a pregnancy. In thaw cycles, the live birth rate was as high as 27.3% (CDC, 2007). However, the pregnancy rates in Europe are very similar to what is achieved in Australia and New Zealand, where the clinical pregnancy rate per transfer was 30.6% after fresh cycles and 21.5% after FER transfers in 2005 (AIHW, 2007).

The data on pregnancy and delivery rates presented so far in the EIM reports represent overall results for women in all age groups. At the EIM Consortium meeting in Barcelona, July 2008, it was decided to collect European data in a way that would permit stratification of the pregnancy and delivery rates in relation to age groups.

**Table X Singleton, twin, triplet and quadruplet deliveries after IVF and ICSI in 2005**

Country	All deliveries	Clinical pregnancies	Documented pregnancy loss	Lost to follow-up	Singleton deliveries	%	Twin deliveries	%	Triplet deliveries	%
Albania	35	39	4	0	25	71.4	8	22.9	2	5.7
Belgium	2775	3376			2409	86.8	353	12.7	13	0.5
Bulgaria	96	153	52	5	77	80.2	19	19.8	0	0
Croatia	370	514	107	37	291	78.6	73	19.7	6	1.6
Czech Republic	975	1282	252	55						
Denmark	1667	2489	357	465	1315	78.9	345	20.7	7	0.4
Finland	887	1165	278	0	783	88.3	102	11.5	2	0.2
France	9391	12 265	2772	102	7402	78.8	1928	20.5	45	0.5
Germany	6576	10 440	2424	1437	5141	78.1	1378	20.9	57	0.9
Greece	1779	2597	336	482	1315	73.9	441	24.8	23	1.3
Hungary	663	844	131	50	478	72.1	169	25.5	16	2.4
Iceland	94	129	33	2	68	72.3	26	27.7	0	0
Ireland	518	608	85	5	388	74.9	128	24.7	2	0.4
Italy	2675	6235	923	2637	2025	75.7	577	21.6	73	2.7
Lithuania	9	14	5	0	6	66.7	3	33.3	0	0
Macedonia	98	140	36	6	72	73.5	24	24.5	2	2.0
Montenegro	25	34	3	6	19	76.0	6	24.0	0	0
Norway	1089	1327	235	3	901	82.7	183	16.8	5	0.5
Poland	1060	1390	145	185	820	77.4	231	21.8	9	0.8
Portugal	727	937	172	38	561	77.5	157	21.7	9	1.2
Russia C.I.S.	2606	4368	619	105	1978	75.9	589	22.6	39	1.5
Serbia	39	42	0	3	33	84.6	4	10.3	2	5.1
Slovenia	502	601	99	0	405	80.7	95	18.9	2	0.4
Spain	3627	8498	1447	3424	2627	72.4	965	26.6	35	1.0
Sweden	2056	2632	567	0	1929	93.8	126	6.1	1	0
Switzerland	622	841	188	29	494	79.4	122	19.6	6	1.0
The Netherlands										
Turkey	2179	8875								
Ukraine	653	864	170	39	500	76.3	146	22.3	7	1.1
UK	7327	8258	801	129	5425	74.0	1869	25.5	33	0.5
All	47 966 <sup>1</sup>	80 957			37 487	78.2	10 067	21.0	396	0.8

<sup>1</sup>Sum of deliveries exclude the Czech Republic and Turkey. A total of 8 quadruplet deliveries were recorded. These were not included in the table or in the total number of deliveries. Deliveries refer to those deliveries with documented number of infants. For the Netherlands, no data were available. For Belgium and Turkey, no numbers on pregnancy loss and loss for follow-up were reported. For France, for 12 IVF and 4 ICSI cycles, no details could be reported. For Turkey, for none of the 8875 clinical pregnancies, further details were available. For Sweden, for 10 stillborn deliveries, no details are reported, whereas three pregnancies have an unknown outcome. These are not counted in the total number of deliveries.

With a noticeable decline in the number of embryos transferred, the cumulative delivery rate per started cycle may be a most relevant end-point for ART. Table XV gives a calculation of cumulative delivery rates, but it should be stressed that this does not represent the true cumulative delivery rate per cycle and per couple, and only gives an estimate based on fresh and FER cycles done during the same year. In a steady state situation, this calculation will give a rather good estimate of the true cumulative delivery rate. In several countries, the addition of FER deliveries have resulted in a substantial increase in the delivery rates per cycle: Finland (21.3% to 31.6%), Sweden (24.7% to 31.5%) and Switzerland (24.7% to 32.5%).

PGD/PGS activity was recorded from 13 countries and included 5846 cycles resulting in 1388 pregnancies (32% per transfer). Detailed reporting of PGD/PGS in Europe is published separately by ESHRE's PGD Consortium. The last report deals with data from 2005 (Goossens et al., 2008).

With respect to direct risks of ART, OHSS was recorded in 1.2% of cycles. This was similar to figures in the preceding years and seems to argue against an increased use of mild stimulation protocols in Europe.

For the fourth consecutive year, the present report includes European data on treatments with IUI-H (129 000 cycles) and IUI-D (21 000 cycles). The coverage of IUI activities by the national registers is much less

**Table XI Singleton, twin, triplet and quadruplet deliveries after FER in 2005**

Country	All deliveries	Clinical pregnancies	Documented pregnancy loss	Lost to follow-up	Singleton deliveries	%	Twin deliveries	%	Triplet deliveries	%
Albania										
Belgium	562	678			483	85.9	78	13.9	1	0.2
Bulgaria	4	9	5	0	4	100.0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	82	112	22	8	80	97.6	2	2.4	0	0
Czech Republic		231								
Denmark	198	367	72	97	165	83.3	33	16.7	0	0
Finland	491	671	179	1	439	89.4	51	10.4	1	0.2
France	1641	2276	629	6	1445	88.1	182	11.1	6	0.4
Germany	1617	2641	685	339	1366	84.5	240	14.8	11	0.7
Greece	111	210	43	56	80	72.1	28	25.2	3	2.7
Hungary	82	131	46	3	57	69.5	24	29.3	1	1.2
Iceland	16	19	3	0	12	75.0	4	25.0	0	0
Ireland	59	94	35	0	53	89.8	6	10.2	0	0
Italy	106	194	37	51	93	87.7	13	12.3	0	0
Lithuania										
Macedonia	1	5	4	0	1	100.0	0	0	0	0
Montenegro										
Norway	211	266	55	0	180	85.3	31	14.7	0	0
Poland	156	289	46	87	127	81.4	27	17.3	2	1.3
Portugal	59	89	21	9	51	86.4	8	13.6	0	0
Russia C.I.S.	284	438	70	2	236	83.1	46	16.1	2	0.7
Serbia		12								
Slovenia	81	110	28	1	72	88.9	9	11.1	0	0
Spain	513	1496	412	571	415	80.9	92	17.9	6	1.2
Sweden	640	859	216	0	587	91.7	53	8.3	0	0
Switzerland	324	468	127	17	272	84.0	50	15.4	2	0.6
The Netherlands										
Turkey	459									
Ukraine	92	118	21	5	79	85.9	13	14.1	0	0
UK	1210	1391	161	20	1006	83.1	201	16.6	3	0.2
All	8540 <sup>1</sup>	13 174			7303	85.6	1191	13.9	38	0.4

<sup>1</sup>The sum of deliveries exclude data from Turkey. Deliveries refer to those deliveries with documented number of infants. For Czech Republic and Serbia, no data on deliveries were available. For Turkey, no data on clinical pregnancies were available. For Belgium, Czech Republic, Serbia and Turkey, no numbers on pregnancy loss and loss for follow-up were reported. For Czech Republic and Turkey, no data on the multiplicity were available. No data were available for Albania, Lithuania, Montenegro and the Netherlands. For France: for eight FER cycles, no details could be reported.

**Table XII** Complications and fetal reductions in 2005

Country	OHSS	All complications to oocyte retrieval	Bleeding	Infection	Maternal death	Fetal reduction
Albania	1	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	184	47	28	18	0	
Bulgaria	11	1	0	1	0	4
Croatia	185	11	10	1	0	
Czech Republic	40	2	2	0	0	
Denmark						
Finland	91	11	6	5	0	0
France	146	152	5	147	0	62
Germany	204	265	221	2	0	
Greece	36	3	3	0	0	46
Hungary	31	3	3	0	0	8
Iceland	8	1	1	0	0	0
Ireland	21	2	2	0	0	0
Italy	670	169	154	15	0	
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia	12	1	1	0	0	12
Montenegro	3					
Norway	43	5	2	0	0	0
Poland	75	14	14	0	0	0
Portugal	16	3	2	1		
Russia C.I.S.	502	15	12	1	0	48
Serbia	8					12
Slovenia	15	2	1	1	0	2
Spain	183	10	26	8	0	107
Sweden						
Switzerland	20	3	3	0	0	8
The Netherlands						
Turkey	203	255	23	7	0	
Ukraine	12	0	0	0	0	28
UK	627	73	4	0		99
All	3347	1048	523	207	0	436

**Table XIII** IUI-H in 2005

Country	Cycles	Pregnancies	Pregnant (%)	Singleton	%	Twin	%	Triplet	%
<b>Women &lt;40 years</b>									
Albania	24	3	12.5	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Belgium									
Bulgaria	501	46	9.2	41	89.1	4	8.7	0	0.0
Croatia	1054	119	11.3	115	88.2	4	3.4	0	0.0
Czech Republic									
Denmark	8223	1215	14.8	998	82.1	126	10.4	27	2.2
Finland	2572	317	12.3	216	68.1	12	3.8	1	0.3

Continued

**Table XIII** *Continued*

Country	Cycles	Pregnancies	Pregnant (%)	Singleton	%	Twin	%	Triplet	%
France	51 375	5973	11.6	3957	66.2	487	8.2	23	0.4
Germany									
Greece	1991	403	20.5	309	75.7	85	20.8	9	2.2
Hungary	1871	245	13.1	209	85.3	35	14.3	1	0.4
Iceland									
Ireland	1194	110	9.2	94	85.5	8	7.3	0	0.0
Italy	21 116	2499	11.8	2210	88.4	258	10.3	24	1.0
Lithuania	156	12	7.7	11	91.7	1	8.3	0	0.0
Macedonia	555	59	10.6	45	76.3	14	23.7	0	0.0
Montenegro									
Norway	498	58	11.6	43	74.1	5	8.6	0	0.0
Poland	3365	460	13.7	408	88.7	49	10.7	3	0.7
Portugal	1320	152	11.5	81	53.3	13	8.6	1	0.7
Russia C.I.S.	2634	470	17.8	429	91.3	37	7.9	4	0.9
Serbia	100	21	21.0	18	85.7	3	14.3		0.0
Slovenia	470	56	11.9	49	87.5	7	12.5	0	0.0
Spain	20 594	2783	13.5	2407	86.5	313	11.2	63	2.3
Sweden									
Switzerland									
The Netherlands									
Turkey	167	33	19.8	26	78.8	7	21.2	0	0.0
Ukraine	833	120	14.4	118	98.3	2	1.7		0.0
UK									
All	120 613	15 154	12.6	11 787	87.9	1470	11.0	156	1.1
<b>Women &gt;40 years</b>									
Albania	0	0		0		0		0	
Belgium									
Bulgaria	41	2	4.9	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	161	13	8.1	13	100.0		0.0		0.0
Czech Republic									
Denmark	619	47	7.6	41	87.2	1	2.1	0	0.0
Finland	161	8	5.0	6	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
France									
Germany									
Greece	581	56	9.6	50	89.3	6	10.7	0	0.0
Hungary	152	9	5.9	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Iceland									
Ireland	199	11	5.5	10	90.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy	4309	237	5.5	229	96.6	8	3.4	0	0.0
Lithuania	6	0	0.0	0					
Macedonia	31	2	6.5	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montenegro									
Norway									
Poland	291	21	7.2	20	95.2	1	4.8	0	0.0
Portugal	46	1	2.2	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Russia C.I.S.	175	22	12.6	22	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia	18	4	22.2	4	100.0		0.0		0.0

*Continued*



**Table XIII** *Continued*

Country	Cycles	Pregnancies	Pregnant (%)	Singleton	%	Twin	%	Triplet	%
Slovenia									
Spain	1484	183	12.3	165	90.2	14	7.7	4	2.2
Sweden									
Switzerland									
The Netherlands									
Turkey	5	1	20.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ukraine	16	0	0.0						
UK									
All	8295	617	7.4	574	94.4	30	4.9	4	0.7

For Denmark, Finland, Ireland and Norway: distribution of singleton versus multiple gestations is based on deliveries. For Bulgaria, in both categories <40 years and >40 years, there is each time one pregnancy with unknown multiplicity. For France, all treatments are classified as being in women <40 years, because of lack of age stratification. Distribution of singleton versus multiple gestations is based on deliveries. In 40 cycles, multiplicity is not known. For Italy, there are also seven quadruplets in the category <40 years. For Portugal, a large number of 'lost to follow-up' is noted.

**Table XIV** IUI-D in 2005

Country	Cycles	Pregnancies	Pregnant (%)	Singleton	%	Twin	%	Triplet	%
<b>Women &lt;40 years</b>									
Albania	0								
Belgium									
Bulgaria	201	24	11.9	18	75.0	3	12.5	1	4.2
Croatia	80	10	12.5	10	100.0		0.0		0.0
Czech Republic									
Denmark	1609	328	20.4	274	83.5	34	10.4	1	0.3
Finland	667	115	17.2	79	68.7	3	2.6	1	0.9
France	4227	758	17.9	507	66.9	93	12.3	5	0.7
Germany									
Greece	157	50	31.8	43	86.0	7	14.0	0	0.0
Hungary	117	22	18.8	20	90.9	2	9.1	0	0.0
Iceland									
Ireland	68	30	44.1	25	83.3	2	6.7	0	0.0
Italy									
Lithuania									
Macedonia									
Montenegro									
Norway	151	29	19.2	22	75.9	5	17.2	0	0.0
Poland	776	150	19.3	129	86.0	19	12.7	2	1.3
Portugal	216	49	22.7	35	71.4	3	6.1	2	4.1
Russia C.I.S.	1261	244	19.4	219	89.8	23	9.4	2	0.8
Serbia									
Slovenia	0	0		0		0		0	
Spain	4429	976	22.0	847	86.8	106	10.9	23	2.4
Sweden	384	79	20.6	73	92.4	6	7.6	0	0.0
Switzerland									
The Netherlands									

*Continued*

**Table XIV** *Continued*

Country	Cycles	Pregnancies	Pregnant (%)	Singleton	%	Twin	%	Triplet	%
Turkey	0	0		0		0		0	
Ukraine	389	75	19.3	71	94.7	4	5.3		0.0
UK	3783	559	14.8	504	90.2	43	7.7	2	0.4
All	18 515	3498	18.9	2876	88.0	353	10.8	39	1.2
<b>Women &gt;40 years</b>									
Albania									
Belgium									
Bulgaria	10	1	10.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Croatia	31	5	16.1	5	100.0		0.0		0.0
Czech Republic									
Denmark	151	8	5.3	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Finland	96	7	7.3	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
France									
Germany									
Greece	61	12	19.7	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hungary	8	0	0.0	0		0		0	
Iceland									
Ireland	11	3	27.3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Italy									
Lithuania									
Macedonia									
Montenegro									
Norway									
Poland	72	8	11.1	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Portugal	1	0	0.0						
Russia C.I.S.	53	7	13.2	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Serbia									
Slovenia									
Spain	646	94	14.6	85	90.4	9	9.6	0	0.0
Sweden	26	0	0.0	0		0		0	
Switzerland									
The Netherlands									
Turkey	0	0		0		0		0	
Ukraine	7	1	14.3	1	100.0		0.0		0.0
UK	880	43	4.9	39	90.7	3	7.0	0	0.0
All	2053	189	9.2	173	93.5	12	6.5	0	0.0

For Bulgaria, in category <40 years, there are two pregnancies with unknown multiplicity. For Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway and the UK, distribution of singleton versus multiple gestations is based on deliveries. For France, all treatments are classified as being in women <40 years, because of lack of age stratification. Distribution of singleton versus multiple gestations is based on deliveries. For Portugal, a large number of 'lost to follow-up' is noted.

comprehensive than for the *in vitro* techniques. In women <40 years of age, the pregnancy rate was 12.6% for IUI-H and 18.9% for IUI-D.

After IUI-H in women <40 years of age, twin pregnancies occurred in 11.0% and triplet pregnancies in 1.1%, still only half of what is found after the *in vitro* techniques, but with similar triplet rates.

In summary, the present ninth ESHRE report on ART for Europe in 2005 shows a continuing expansion of numbers of participating clinics,

countries and treatment cycles reported. The rise in the use of ICSI has continued to the point where is reached 63.3% in 2005. Pregnancy rates after IVF and ICSI were marginally increased compared with 2004, but fewer embryos were transferred per cycle and the overall SET reached 20% in 2005. As a consequence, the multiple delivery rates have continued to decline to 21.8% of all deliveries after IVF and ICSI.

**Table XV** The cumulative delivery rates in fresh and frozen cycles in 2005

Country	Cycles	Deliveries	Multiple deliveries	Thawings	Deliveries	Multiple deliveries	Deliveries	Deliveries	Multiple deliveries
	IVF and ICSI	Fresh cycles	Fresh cycles	FER	FER	FER	Fresh cycles per initiated cycle (%)	Fresh and FER per initiated cycle (%)	Fresh and FER per total delivery (%)
Albania	146	37	10				25.3		
Belgium	15 185	3175	366	5587	562	79	20.9	24.6	11.9
Bulgaria	790	120	19	72	4	0	15.2	15.7	15.3
Croatia	2147	434	79	660	82	2	20.2	24.0	15.7
Czech Republic	3790	1165		1065			30.7		
Denmark	9541	1970	352	2323	198	33	20.6	22.7	17.8
Finland	4731	1006	104		491	52	21.3	31.6	10.4
France	55 526	11 048	1973	15 338	1641	188	19.9	22.9	17.0
Germany	38 380	9248	1438	14 998	1617	251	24.1	28.3	15.5
Greece	8300	2321	464	747	111	31	28.0	29.3	20.4
Hungary	2729	785	185	805	82	25	28.8	31.8	24.2
Iceland	386	114	26	168	16	4	29.5	33.7	23.1
Ireland	2330	560	130	524	59	6	24.0	26.6	22.0
Italy	33 203	5228	650	1338	106	13	15.7	16.1	12.4
Lithuania	68	13	3				19.1		
Macedonia	616	110	26		1	0	17.9	18.0	23.4
Montenegro	162	32	6	2			19.8		
Norway	5067	1188	188	1581	211	31	23.4	27.6	15.7
Poland	3982	1333	240	1637	156	29	33.5	37.4	18.1
Portugal	3235	847	166	506	59	8	26.2	28.0	19.2
Russia C.I.S.	13 842	3218	628	2347	284	48	23.2	25.3	19.3
Serbia	238	42	6				17.6		14.3
Slovenia	2225	565	97	584	81	9	25.4	29.0	16.4
Spain	26 739	7643	1000	7106	513	98	28.6	30.5	13.5
Sweden	9415	2328	127	4147	640	53	24.7	31.5	6.1
Switzerland	3466	801	130	2660	324	52	23.1	32.5	16.2
The Netherlands	14 995	1921					12.8		
Turkey	25 577	8694			459		34.0		
Ukraine	2734	717	155	557	92	13	26.2	29.6	20.8
UK	31 858	7774	1903	7595	1210	204	24.4	28.2	23.5
All	321 403	74 437							

For Belgium, Ireland and Macedonia, the number of initiated cycles refers to aspirations.

## Supplementary data

Supplementary data including a list of all European clinics that participated in the data collection are available at <http://humrep.oxfordjournals.org>.

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## Appendix

EIM Committee: Chairman, A.N.A.; Chairman elect, J.M.; Past chairman K.G.N.; Members, S.B., M.S.K., A.P.F. V.G. is Science Manager at ESHRE Central Office, Brussels. See also Supplementary Appendix for contributing centres and contact persons representing the data collection programmes in the participating European countries.

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