

ART fact sheet

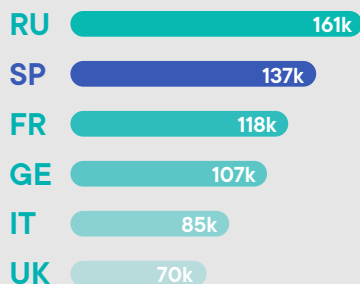
Background

- One in six couples worldwide experience some form of infertility problem at least once during their reproductive lifetime. The current prevalence of infertility lasting for at least 12 months is estimated to affect between 8–12% of women aged 20–44 worldwide.
- 20–30% of infertility cases are explained by physiological causes in men, 20–35% by physiological causes in women and 25–40% of cases are because of a problem in both partners. In 10–20% no cause is found. Infertility is also associated with lifestyle factors such as smoking, body-weight and stress. Increasing age in the female partner is one of the most common explanations today.
- Most ART treatments take place in women aged between 30 and 39.

**+10
MILLION
BABIES**

Born worldwide
since the first IVF
baby in 1978

Most active IVF countries in Europe in 2019



Europe leads the world in ART, initiating approximately 50% of all reported treatment cycles.

Cycles / treatments

- In 2019, the latest year for which figures are available, 1 077 813 treatment cycles were reported from 40 European countries. This compares globally with 330 773 cycles from the US and 88 929 cycles from Australia and New Zealand. The number of cycles performed in many developed countries has grown by 5–10% per annum over the last few years, but that growth is now showing signs of slowing.
- The most 'officially' active countries in the world are Japan (454 893 cycles in 2018) (Ishihara et al., 2021) and the USA. (www.cdc.gov/art). However, according to the ICMART data China is now performing around 1 000 000 cycles per year (ICMART 2022).
- More than 3 million ART cycles are now reported each year worldwide (ICMART 2022) with a reported 769 977 babies born. Registry figures are thought to represent around 75% of all ART treatments. Thus, around 4 million ART cycles are estimated each year, with about 1 000 000 babies born.

Availability of ART

- The historical global need for ART was estimated to be at least 1 500 cycles/million population per year (ESHRE Capri Group, 2001) but needs to be reviewed according to the technologies involved.
- Belgium, the Czech Republic and Estonia have the highest ART availability in terms of cycles per million population with numbers higher than 2800 cycles per million inhabitants.
- In Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia and Iceland more than 4.0% of all babies born were conceived by ART. By contrast the proportion in the USA was estimated to be slightly more than 1.0% of total births.

Treatments

- The most common fertilisation (treatment) technique is ICSI. Overall, ICSI accounts for around 73% of all treatments worldwide. However, this proportion varies greatly between countries, even though outcome rates with each technique are comparable.
- Success rates from frozen embryo transfer are increasing, as are the number of frozen cycles. Vitrification, as an efficient cryopreservation technique, has improved the outcome of both embryo and oocyte freezing.
- Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) is the most common complication related to ART, with a reported incidence rate of less than 0.2%.

In Vitro Fertilisation

(27%)

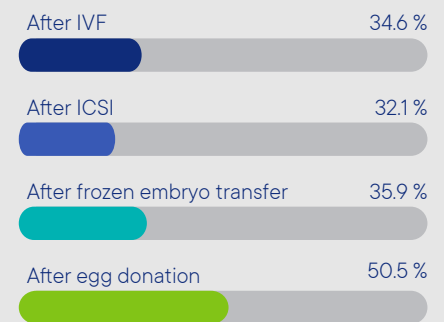
Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection

(73%)

Pregnancies and delivery rates

- Large differences exist between countries in the number of embryos transferred and resulting multiple births. However, there is a consistent trend towards transfer of fewer embryos. The overall average number is 1.81 embryos per transfer.
- In Europe in 2019 the mean pregnancy rate per embryo transfer was 34.6% after IVF, 32.1% after ICSI, 35.9% after frozen embryo transfer and 50.5% after egg donation. Rates are higher in younger (<35 years) patients.
- An analysis of world data for 2019 puts the average delivery rate from ART treatment at 19% per aspiration and a 30.7% cumulative delivery rate from a single started aspiration.
- In Europe the multiple delivery rate per embryo transfer has declined steadily since 2000 from 26.9% to 12.2% in 2019.
- Denmark, Iceland and Sweden have the lowest multiple delivery rate in the world.

European mean pregnancy rate in 2019



References

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• <https://www.cdc.gov/art/artdata/index.html>

• <https://www.icmartivf.org/reports-publications>

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