The EuMAR pilot study – Implications for the daily practice of participating clinics

The EuMAR system is being tested in a **pilot study from 1 July to 31 December 2024**. All patients treated during this period need an **Individual Reproductive Care Code (IRCC)**, which has to be requested the first time the patient starts a new cycle during the pilot study. For subsequent cycles in the same patient, the same IRCC should be included when sending data to **EuMAR** or to the **national registry** .

When moving from one to clinic to another, patients should bring a **ClinicSwitch Code** to the new clinic to ensure cumulative data collection. Therefore, it is important to always ask patients who come from a different clinic for a ClinicSwitch code. Likewise, if a patient informs you that they will move to a different clinic, you are asked to request a ClinicSwitch code for them.

Where can I go for more information or support?

If you would like to learn more about the EuMAR project, visit our website:

If you need technical support, please reach out to the EuMAR helpdesk at **eumar@eshre.eu**

Contact

Co-funded by the European Union.

Project: 10107965—EU4H-2021-PJ2

The European monitoring of Medically Assisted Reproduction (EuMAR)

WHAT CLINICS NEED TO KNOW
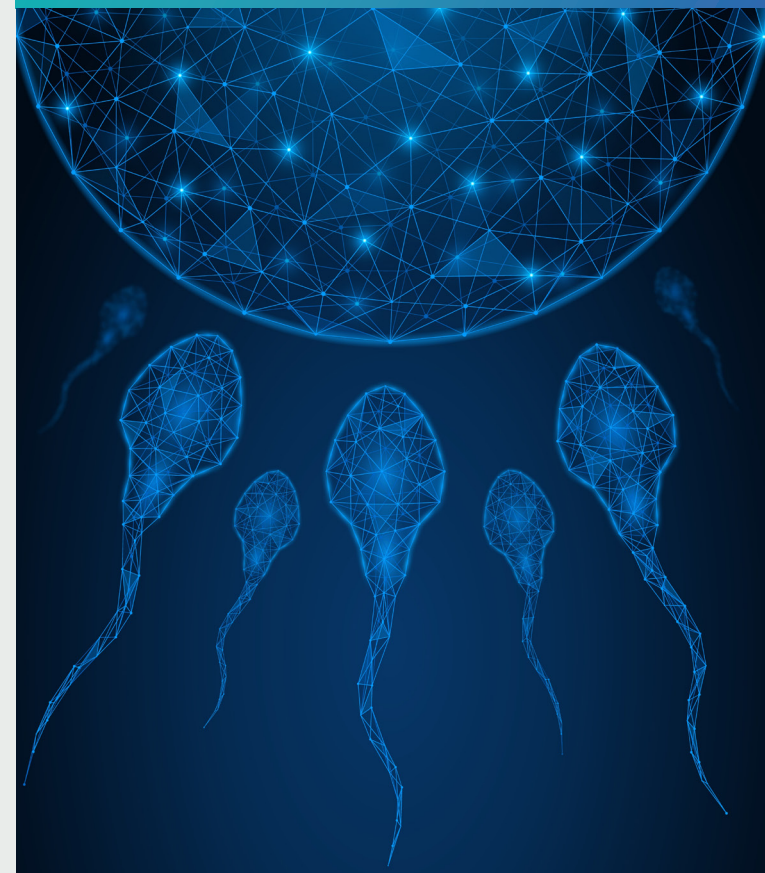
EuMAR
by ESHRE

What is EuMAR?

EuMAR is a project aiming to create a **cycle-by-cycle registry of medically assisted reproduction (MAR)** treatments in European Union (EU) member states. It is organised by the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) and co-funded by the EU.

Benefits of EuMAR

Monitoring of trends and treatment outcomes in MAR

Collection and calculation of cumulative outcome parameters

Harmonised data from different EU countries

Quality assurance and benchmarking in fertility clinics

Inter-institutional and cross-border data collection

Data for open science

Which data will be collected?

EuMAR will collect data on various patient variables, including data on stimulation and laboratory results, embryo transfer details, IUI data, pregnancies, complications, outcomes, and fertility preservation. In countries with a national cycle-by-cycle registry, EuMAR will only collect data that is already collected by the national registry. **Data on patient's identity, such as name or address, will not be collected.**

How EuMAR collects non-identifiable data on patient trajectories across clinics.

In the example below, Emma and John are a couple seeking the services of two subsequent fertility clinics. EuMAR aims to collect non-identifiable data of the whole treatment course ultimately leading to the birth of their healthy son.

1.

Emma and John are scheduled to undergo an intrauterine insemination (IUI). Their doctor requests **Individual Reproductive Care Codes** (IRCCs) for both of them, which he uses to send data on the insemination to the EuMAR registry or, depending on the country, to a national registry that will then share it with EuMAR.
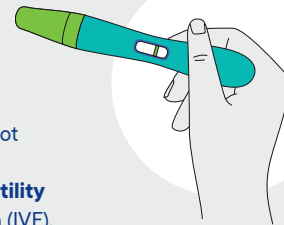
| Emma's IRCC | jfaeiu7 |
| John's IRCC | 8nF6t2 |
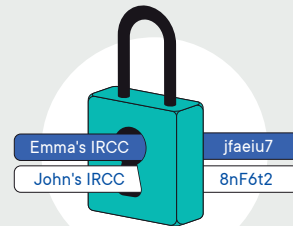
2.

When sending the data to the EuMAR registry, **the IRCC is securely encrypted** into a different code. EuMAR receives non-identifiable data on Emma's and John's treatment.

3.

Unfortunately, Emma does not get pregnant. She and John decide to **go to another fertility clinic** for in-vitro fertilisation (IVF).

4.

Emma and John tell their new doctor about the previous treatment. The doctor explains that the **previous clinic should give each of them a ClinicSwitch Code**, so that the EuMAR registry can continue receiving data on their treatments.

5.

Emma contacts her previous clinic. The **staff requests the ClinicSwitch Codes** and sends them to Emma and John via email.

6.

The new doctor scans the ClinicSwitch Codes and receives new IRCCs for Emma and John, which she uses to send data about their treatment to the EuMAR or the national registry. **She cannot see the data that was sent by the previous doctor.**

Main patient	Partner	Treatment
jfaeiu7	8nF6t2	IUI
jfaeiu7	8nF6t2	IVF
...	...	...

7.

EuMAR receives data about Emma's and John's IVF treatment. In the EuMAR registry, they appear as the same couple who has already tried IUI, but **Emma and John cannot be identified**.

8.

Emma gets pregnant and ultimately delivers a healthy son. **Her doctor or the national registry send this information to EuMAR**

9.

Together with the data of many other patients, Emma's and John's **data are used to estimate the overall chances of having a baby** after several treatment attempts.