

## Different types of Fertility Treatment

	Ovulation Induction	IUI	IVF	ICSI	Donor Sperm Treatment	Egg donation Treatment	PGS or PGT-A
	Letrozole / FSH injections	Intra-uterine Insemination	In-vitro fertilisation	Intracytoplasmic sperm injection			Pre-Implantation Genetic screening
<b>When used</b>	Ovulation problems  Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)	Unexplained subfertility  Unable to have vaginal intercourse	Any cause of infertility  Failure of other treatments	Low Sperm count  Poor quality sperm	Absence of sperm-Azoospermia  No male partner	Low egg reserve  Poor quality eggs  >43 years old	Recurrent IVF failure  Multiple miscarriages,  ≥37 years old
<b>When not suitable</b>	normal ovulation	blocked fallopian tubes  Poor quality sperm	Poor quality eggs or sperm	Normal sperm	some sperm available	good store of eggs	first cycle of IVF and <35 years old
<b>Success rates per round &lt;35 years old</b>	10-20%	5-25%	35-50%	35-50%	IVF: 35-50%  IUI: 15-25%	40-50% (all ages)	40-50%
<b>How &amp; Benefits</b>	Medication and timed intercourse  Non-invasive	Sperm injected into womb  Less invasive than IVF	Embryo placed in womb  Good success rates for all fertility problems  Ability to freeze embryos to use in the future	Injects sperm into egg  Less chance of failed fertilisation  Ability to freeze embryos to use in the future	Used with IUI or IVF  Good success rates	IVF using eggs donated by young women  High success rates	Ability to select genetically normal embryos  Avoiding implantation of abnormal embryos
<b>Down sides</b>	May need multiple rounds of treatment  Risk of twins/ triplets	Lower success rates per cycle than IVF or ICSI	Requires a procedure to collect eggs  Risk of hyperstimulation	Similar to IVF  Risk of passing on male fertility problem to sons	Choosing donor	Finding a suitable donor	No guarantee of having normal embryos to implant
<b>BCRM comments</b>	Increased risk of multiple pregnancy	May take up to three cycles to get the same chances of success as one IVF cycle	Optional use of Embryoscope+	Optional use of Embryoscope+	BCRM has a range Donor Sperm available to avoid delay	BCRM has no waiting list	A bit of the embryo is sent for testing, then frozen, before being implanted at a later date.