

FIVE BASIC STEPS in the IVF and embryo transfer process

STEP 1

Fertility medications are prescribed to stimulate egg production.

Multiple eggs are desired because some eggs will not develop or fertilize after retrieval. A transvaginal ultrasound is used to examine the ovaries, and blood test samples are taken to check hormone levels.

STEP 2

Eggs are retrieved through a minor surgical procedure

that uses ultrasound imaging to guide a hollow needle through the pelvic cavity to remove the eggs. Medication is provided to reduce and remove potential discomfort.

STEP 3

The male is asked to produce a sample of sperm, which is prepared for combining with the eggs.

STEP 4

In a process called insemination, the sperm and eggs are mixed together and stored in a laboratory dish to encourage fertilization.

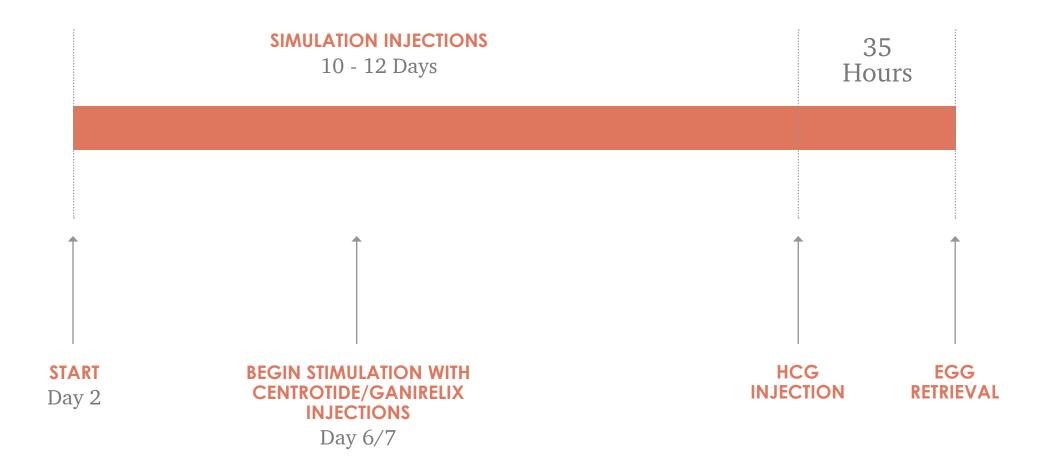
In some cases where there is a lower probability of fertilization, intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) may be used. Through this procedure, a single sperm is injected directly into the egg in an attempt to achieve fertilization. The eggs are monitored to confirm that fertilization and cell division are taking place. Once this occurs, the fertilized eggs are considered embryos.

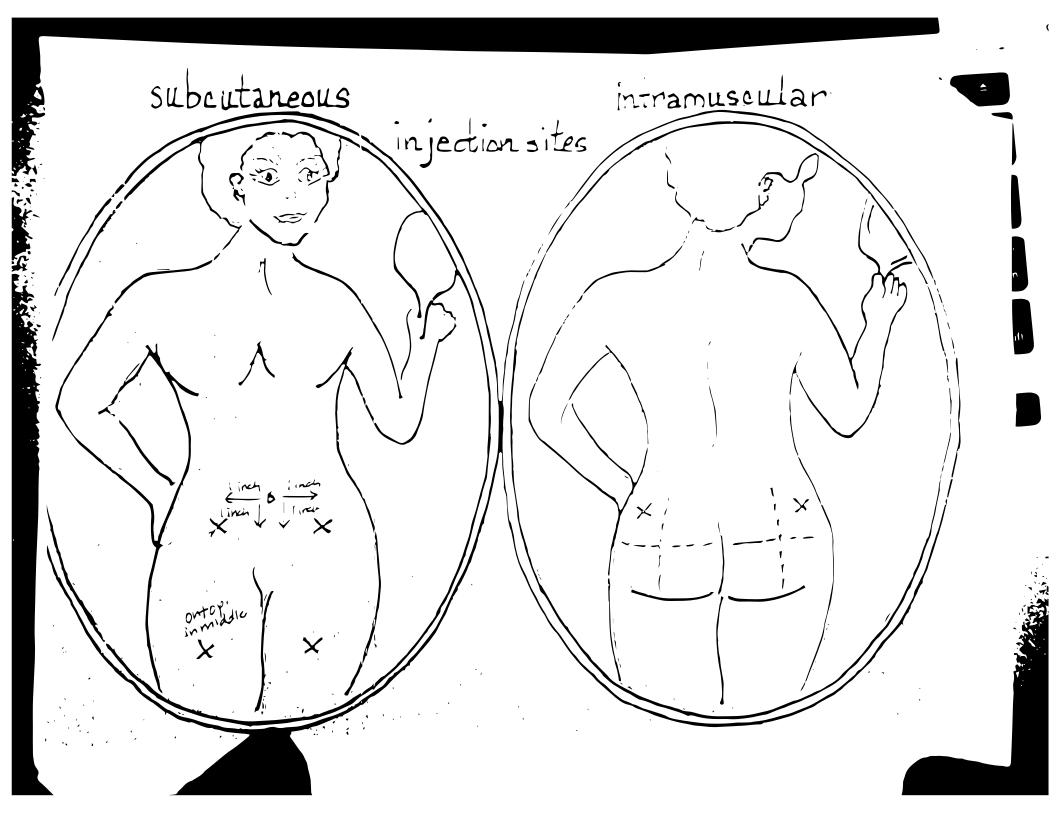
STEP 5

The embryos are usually transferred into the woman's uterus three to five days following egg retrieval and fertilization.

A catheter or small tube is inserted into the uterus to transfer the embryos. This procedure is painless for most women, although some may experience mild cramping. If the procedure is successful, implantation typically occurs around six to ten days following egg retrieval.

ESTIMATED TIMELINE (2 WEEKS)





Return to the office on 4/21/16 for blood work and an ultrate

 \Box 1cc $\Box \frac{1}{2} cc$ M M Liquid Vial

