Summary of the 2008 Annual Report of the German IVF Registry

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Introduction

The annual reports of the German IVF Registry (Deutsches IVF-Register, D·I·R) are usually published in November of the year following data collection. Their presentation is part of an annual meeting of all IVF units. This conference was begun in 1986.

On average, every center is provided with information twice every year. This statistics not only focus on its own results but also include a comparison to all other IVF participants. Thus, since 1995, anonymous treatment data are sent either via internet or on a CD to the IVF Registry office, located at one of Germany’s 15 medical associations – in our case, this would have been to Schleswig-Holstein in the northern part of the country.

In 2009, the registry adopted a new legal form and created articles of incorporation.

The registry itself is an initiative based on all physicians engaged in the field of reproductive medicine of the German health system – that is, it is not supported by the government.

So, financial support is provided by the IVF units themselves and is not part of any government reimbursement system.

D·I·R participates in collecting data for the European IVF Monitoring Consortium (EIM), an organization within the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) [3–8]. D·I·R also sends data to the International Committee Monitoring Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ICMART), which operates on a worldwide scale [9, 10].

Compared to other international and European registries, D·I·R employs a large dataset, which also collects follow-up information on the born babies.

Germany employs no social security number or other unique registration systems for individuals. D·I·R is preparing a special ID based on the so-called “DDR code” which creates an unique number out of the family name, first name, date of birth and sex. This code is only to read in one direction which means that out of the number with 8 numeric characters it is not possible to decode the person.

Results

As can be seen in Figure 1, the percentage of ICSI cycles increased rapidly in Germany as it did throughout all Europe [11]. Until 2004, government reimbursement paid 100% for 4 treatment cycles. In that year, the reimbursement system was changed to provide only 50% payment for three cycles. As a result of this change, there was a dramatic decrease in cycle numbers.

In 2008, a total of 71,128 cycles were reported (Fig. 2). In 1997, so-called prospective measures were introduced to the dataset. Using one of the three different software tools currently available, the treatment cycle must be recorded within 7 days of controlled ovarian hyperstimulation.

This feature is intended to prevent cycle selection, and is one of the most power-
ful quality tools implemented by the German system.

A dynamic link library (DLL) maintained by the registry allows data plausibility to be monitored either online or shortly after data input.

Because of German legal restrictions, oocytes may only be frozen in the pronuclear stage. No embryo selection is permitted. The Embryo Protection Law, passed in 1991, permits no more than three embryos to be transferred.

The average pregnancy rate for all 11,048 IVF cycles was 30 %, compared with a rate of 28.4 % for the 33,591 ICSI cycles. A single cycle combination of IVF and ICSI (IVF/ICSI) was performed in 822 instances, while so-called cryopreserved embryo transfer (CPE, embryos derived from cryo-preserved oocytes in the 2-PN-stage) was performed in 16,255 cases. Here, the pregnancy rate was recorded as being 17.9 %.

A higher rate of multiple births (twins or more) was documented for a maximum of 1.3 % of all pregnancies. Shortly after the conclusion of pregnancies induced at the end of 2008, the follow up rate was >60 %. This number will be published as part of the next annual report. Since the registry requests data for both the current year as well as for past years be sent, this figure generally drops to less than 13 % loss to follow-up after one more year.

Couples seeking infertility treatment are also required to provide information regarding success rates. The German Registry offers an annually updated table for IVF and ICSI treatments which also includes miscarriage rates. The age of treated women represents the most confounding factor. This table is therefore frequently employed during patient interviews. As can be seen, in most of the national data, treatment of women above the age of 34 shows a significantly decrease in the likelihood of success (Fig. 3).

A combination of clinical pregnancy rates and miscarriage rates allows reliable information about this type of assisted reproductive technique (ART) to be determined.

Every year, the annual report includes several special statistics which change from year to year. In 2008, a summary of all so-called “fresh cycles” related to IVF, ICSI and IVF/ICSI treatments was included. Half a million cycles (509,167) over a decade-long period were analyzed. It was shown that, up to the eighth treatment cycle, success rates decreased, but then began to increase again (Fig. 4). This statistic does not reflect cumulative pregnancy rates.

In order to provide additional information about pregnancy outcomes, the national registry of reproductive treatments expends a great deal of effort in following up induced pregnancies (Fig. 5). As in other European nations, numerous foreign couples are also treated in Germany, making it rather difficult to obtain information related to the outcome of the pregnancy.

Nonetheless, the average follow-up loss rate was less than 13 % after a maximum follow-up period of two years.

The D-I-R data showed no significant deviation when compared with data for naturally conceived single children.

### Conclusion

Consumer demands for information and clarity in the highly sensitive area of human reproductive medicine are more than justified [12, 13]. The success of these forms of treatment will only be socially acceptable and misunderstandings can only be prevented after a reliable assessment and an open discussion of the attainable results have been carried out.

To meet this challenge, national registries in nearly every European nation have collected and are analyzing data. In Germany, the national registry has been working in this area since 1982. Over the years, the number of participating centers and registered treatments has increased. Although a detailed presentation of the German IVF registry data would already show remarkable results, further improvement is still required.

Due to national legislative regulations, data from various nations should only be compared where these differences are taken into account.

Even in different parts of a single country, results can vary due to social or economic differences such as variations in reimbursement systems or the availability of professional services.

To overcome such differences, the D-I-R has generated some statistics for a so-called “ideal” couple (Fig. 3).

In contrast to most of Europe’s northern countries, Germany cannot combine various medical data such as perinatal information and cancer registries. Thus, creating any follow-up statistics on infant births was extremely difficult.

For the first time, this publication provides an English summation of an annual report. In the past, some papers have already provided details regarding certain special aspects [14, 15]. The huge dataset which is expected to reach one mil-

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**Figure 1:** Number of IVF/ICSI cycles in Germany (1982–2008)
Figure 2: 2008 results as related to various treatment types "still not reported": normally, in the following year this rate drops to about 13 %.
Figure 3: 2008 results for ICSI treatment and miscarriage rates by age group. Blue column: to overcome geographical differences in reimbursement system or the availability of professional services D-I-R has generated some statistics for a so-called “ideal” couple: 2 embryos transferred and at least 2 more oocytes in the 2-PN-stage (cryo-preserved or destroyed).

Figure 4: Progression of pregnancy rates for IVF, ICSI and IVF/ICSI treatments as related to the number of treatment cycles over 10 years.

Figure 5: Pregnancy outcomes in 2008 for single children from IVF, ICSI and IVF/ICSI treatments as related to gestation periods and birth weights.
German IVF Registry

In 2010 also allows us to research specific aspects such as lifestyle factors (smoking, weight) or reproductive history (former pregnancies, miscarriages etc.).

In our opinion, the greatest advance of the German IVF Registry lies in the decision of nearly every IVF unit to support its work through a prospective data collection and through payments made to maintain the Registry files.

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