

Treatment	How it works	Success Rates	Risks	Other Info
Fertility Drugs				
Clomiphene (oral pill)	Regulates reproductive hormones and triggers the release of 1 or more eggs in each ovulation cycle	Approx 80% of women ovulate in the first 3 months, of them 30 to 40% conceive by their third treatment cycle.	Increased risk of multiples, may cause hot flashes, mood swings, pelvic pain, breast tenderness, ovarian cysts, nausea, thick and dry cervical mucus, headaches, mild depression	Most women use for 3 to 6 months before getting pregnant or trying something else
Gonadotropins (Injection)	Regulates reproductive hormones and triggers the release of 1 or more eggs in each ovulation cycle	Pregnancy rate with timed intercourse is 15% per cycle	Increased risk of multiples, rash or swelling at injection site, mood swings, breast tenderness, bloating, headaches, 10 to 20 % develop Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome (OHSS) which causes enlarged ovaries and fluid build up in the abdomen	
Surgery				
Laparoscopy	Uses thin instruments and lighted camera inserted through several small incisions in the abdomen	Depends on condition, and if the surgery is successful. Generally speaking 20 to 60 % of women see success after surgical repair addressing the diagnosed cause of infertility.	General complications associated with any surgery and anesthesia	Used to fix genetic defects, open blocked fallopian tubes, remove fibroids, remove tissue of endometriosis, treat PCOS)
Laparotomy	Done through larger abdominal incision	Depends on condition, and if the surgery is successful. Generally speaking 20 to 60 % of women see success after surgical repair addressing the diagnosed cause of infertility.	General complications associated with any surgery and anesthesia	Used to fix genetic defects, open blocked fallopian tubes, remove fibroids, remove tissue of endometriosis, treat PCOS)
Intrauterine Insemination (IUI)	Dr deposits a concentrated amount of sperm from your partner or donor directly into your uterus using a catheter that passes through the cervix	7 to 16% per stimulated IUI cycle	Cramping during or after procedure up to a few days. If it was a "stimulated" cycle using fertility drugs you could have risks associated with the fertility drugs as well.	Often used in couples with unexplained infertility
In Vitro Fertilization (IVF)	Dr removes egg from ovaries combines with sperm in lab. If fertilization is successful, the embryo(s) are then transferred to your uterus.	Depend on age ranging from 5% 11% in women over 40 and 21% to 40% in women 40 and under.	If more than 1 embryo is transferred, risk of multiples is 9 to 29%. Most women take fertility drugs before IVF, so side effects of those meds are a risk, cramping spotting after egg retrieval and after embryo(s) are transferred.	
Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)	In combination with IVF. Single sperm injected into a single egg, resulting embryo transferred to uterus.	50-80% of eggs are fertilized. After fertilization your success rate is the same as IVF	For the female, Same as with IVF. For the male, risks associated with any surgical procedure. He will need to avoid strenuous activity for 5 to 10 days.	Sperm may need to be drawn from the testicle with a microscopic needle or surgical biopsy, usually under anesthesia depending on male infertility cause.
Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer (GIFT)	eggs mixed with sperm in lab then laparoscopic surgery used to inject mixture into the fallopian tubes for fertilization to occur naturally.	about 26.5 % of cycles result in a baby.	Multiples are more likely, Longer recovery time that with IVF, surgical risks, side effects from fertility drugs	Rarely used since development of IVF with ICSI
Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer (ZIFT)	Like GIFT except fertilization of the egg is confirmed before surgery.	Similar to IVF around the 22% range	Multiples are more likely, Longer recovery time that with IVF, surgical risks, side effects from fertility drugs	Rarely used since development of IVF with ICSI
Donor eggs/embryos/sperm	uses processes from IVF for retrieval	Success rates vary depending on a lot of factors. They range from about 38% to 50%	Risks are the same as with IVF	Some families feel a sense of loss because the baby is not genetically related to one or both parents.
Gestational surrogacy	Using IVF, your embryos are inserted into a third party to carry your baby for you.	Ranging from 11% to 49% depending on the age of the surrogate.	Risk are the same as with any IVF cycle for the surrogate	Legally complex, and extremely expensive