

INFERTILITY

Infertility is the inability to become pregnant or carry a pregnancy to term after 12 months of regular, unprotected intercourse. An infertility evaluation is generally performed after this point, unless medical history, age, or physical findings dictate earlier evaluation or treatment.

Infertility Treatment

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) is one of the most common treatments for infertility. The course of action to address each person or couple's specific cause of infertility is determined by fertility specialists.



About Us

Clover Genetics is focused on improving access to holistic healthcare by providing telehealth genetic counseling and wellness services to patients and families across the United States and its territories.

We Want to Hear from You



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Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

AN OVERVIEW



CAUSES OF INFERTILITY

FOR THOSE ASSIGNED FEMALE AT BIRTH

- Problems with ovulation:
 - Ovulation can be impacted by certain health conditions. If an egg is not released from the ovary, natural conception cannot happen.
- Problems with the fallopian tubes can prevent sperm reaching the egg for fertilization
- Problems with the uterus can impact the fertilized egg's implantation in the uterus:
 - Polyps
 - Tumors
 - Fibroids
 - Structural uterine abnormalities
- Genetic/chromosomal conditions

FOR THOSE ASSIGNED MALE AT BIRTH

- Reduced or no sperm production
 - Testicular dysfunction
 - Disruption of ejaculation
 - Tumor
 - Testicular trauma
 - Lifestyle
 - Medical conditions
 - Certain medical treatments
- Hormonal imbalances due to certain medical conditions can impact sperm production
- Genetic/chromosomal conditions

Different Types of A.R.T.

Eggs are the female reproductive cells and sperm are the male reproductive cells. When the male and female cells fuse, they form an embryo.

In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF):

A process where an egg and sperm are combined in a laboratory to facilitate fertilization outside the uterus.

Traditional IVF:

An egg many sperm cells are incubated together to allow for natural fertilization outside the body

Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI):

A single sperm is injected into an egg. ICSI is a form of IVF that can be combined with other IVF or FET treatments to achieve pregnancy.



Intrafallopian Transfer

Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer (GIFT):

The direct transfer of sperm and eggs into the fallopian tube

Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer (ZIFT):

Combining eggs and sperm in the lab to then return fertilized eggs, or zygotes, to the fallopian tubes

Pronuclear Stage Tubal Transfer (PROST):

The transfer of a fertilized egg to the fallopian tube prior to cell division



Frozen Embryo Transfer (FET):

Frozen embryos produced through IVF are thawed and inserted into the uterus. IVF fertilized embryos can be frozen and stored in cryopreservation.

Third-Party ART:

- Egg, sperm, or embryo donations
- Surrogate and Gestational Carriers are non-intended parents who carry an intended parent or couple's offspring through the insemination with the intended parent's own, or donor, sperm or embryo.