

In-House Genetic Counseling

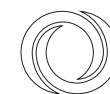
ORM was one of the first IVF clinics in the world to offer comprehensive chromosomal screening (CCS), now known as PGT-A (Preimplantation Genetic Testing - Aneuploidy), using next-generation sequencing. ORM has improved fertility treatment outcomes for countless

patients through the use of their advanced genomic technologies with IVF.

Our in-house team of experienced genetic counselors empowers and educates patients with accurate, up-to-date and easy-to-understand information.



COLOR
and LEARN



Oregon Reproductive Medicine



Sharing Healthy Genes

In vitro Fertilization (IVF)

ORM is a world-class fertility center that is passionately committed to helping people grow their families. Our unrivaled expertise, outstanding results and personalized care make us one of the most sought-after fertility centers in the world.

With in vitro fertilization (IVF) a woman's eggs (or donor eggs) are fertilized by sperm in a laboratory

instead of inside the fallopian tube. IVF is the most advanced and effective fertility treatment available today.

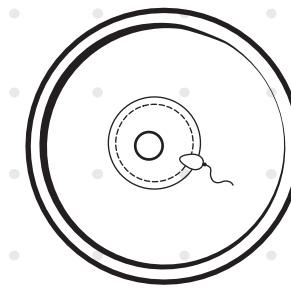
In our embryology laboratory, we achieve a constant womb-like environment for embryos by using the most innovative technology and incubation equipment available.

Preimplantation Genetic Testing Process (PGT)

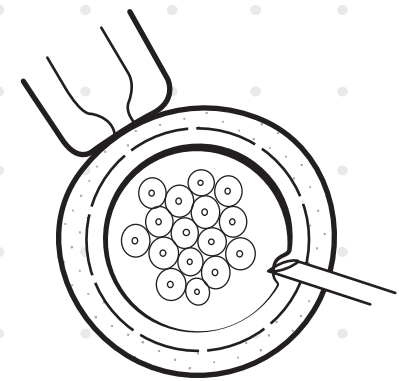
Preimplantation Genetic Testing (PGT) is the testing of embryos for genetic or chromosomal conditions. PGT can be used to improve in vitro fertilization (IVF) success rates or to help patients decrease their risk of having a child with a genetic disease.

Patients undergo IVF, then cells are safely removed from each embryo for genetic testing.

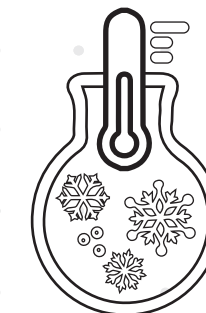
Embryos with normal results are then placed into the uterus to achieve pregnancy.



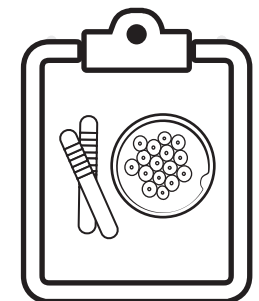
Step 1. In Vitro Fertilization:
Embryos are created and grown to the blastocyst stage (day 5 or 6)



Step 2. Embryos are biopsied -
using a laser, a small handful of cells are removed



Step 3. Embryos are frozen



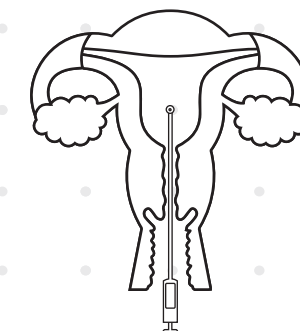
Step 4. Embryo cells are sent to the genetics lab



Step 5. DNA and/or chromosomes are analyzed



Step 6. Results are available



Step 7. Embryo(s) are transferred to the uterus



Step 8. Pregnancy - The beginning of a healthy family!