

Welcome to our first edition of the CooperSurgical Fertility and Genomic Solutions quarterly scientific newsletter, which provides an overview of the latest news, current topics, trends and procedures.

This issue is about Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), an introduction to definitions, and how to work with them in your daily IVF laboratory routine.

I hope you find it an informative read and welcome any feedback or future article suggestions either by email or through social media.

Happy reading

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Key Performance Indicators & Benchmarking

Steven Fleming PhD

Introduction

A quality management system (QMS) requires meaningful and measurable parameters to be established and documented. Specific parameters such as key performance indicators (KPIs), may be measured, recorded and assessed as an invaluable component of total quality management. As such, KPIs may be used to monitor both clinic and individual performance.

However, it is necessary to have universally accepted externally referenced benchmarks against which to assess each clinic or individual's competencies and performance. Hence, the main purpose of this article is to review benchmarking of staff and clinic performance.

Using KPIs

A comprehensive panel of KPIs provides organizations with a benchmarking reference to monitor and assess ongoing competence and performance that is subject to numerous variables, the greatest being that of patient variability. To minimize patient variability, particularly the impact of patient age, it is useful to identify a 'gold standard' subset of patients that have the highest likelihood of achieving a pregnancy. Typically, these would be patients under the age of 35 undergoing their first or second cycle of treatment. The KPIs of such a subset of patients should be expected to achieve predetermined benchmarks.

Hence, individual performance can be compared to a staff mean while the organization's performance may be compared to universally accepted benchmarks.

There is limited evidence supporting the relative importance and validity of various KPIs and, therefore, each organization should develop their own standards based upon their own systems and processes.¹ However, as a guide, an international consensus on what laboratory performance indicators (LPIs) might be considered was held in Vienna and has recently been published.²

The consensus group work with three levels of indicators. Reference indicators (RI), performance indicators (PI) and key performance indicators (KPI). RIs are related to oocytes coming into the laboratory, and are thereby indicators of the response to ovarian stimulation. PIs are indicators not necessary routinely reported in control charts.

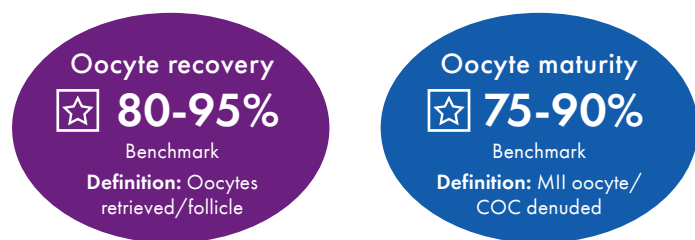
KPIs are parameters used to monitor and assess crucial steps in the IVF process. In addition, based on a survey the Vienna consensus introduced two recommended values for each KPI eg a minimum competency limit and an aspirational goal benchmark.

Reference Indicators

To monitor clinical performance, the Vienna consensus recommended a couple of RIs for stimulated cycles (Figure 1). Oocyte recovery and maturity reflect the quality of ovarian stimulation, the accuracy in follicle measurement and technical competence in oocyte retrieval and, therefore, cannot be considered as LPIs.

The benchmark range for oocyte recovery reflects variability in follicle diameter measurements, the denominator being the number of follicles >14mm in diameter observed by ultrasound on the day of ovulation trigger administration. Similarly, the benchmark range for oocyte maturity also reflects variability in the timing of cumulus-oocyte-complex (COC) denudation relative to the number of metaphase II (MII) oocytes available for ICSI.

Figure 1: Vienna consensus reference indicators (Adapted from 2)



Performance Indicators

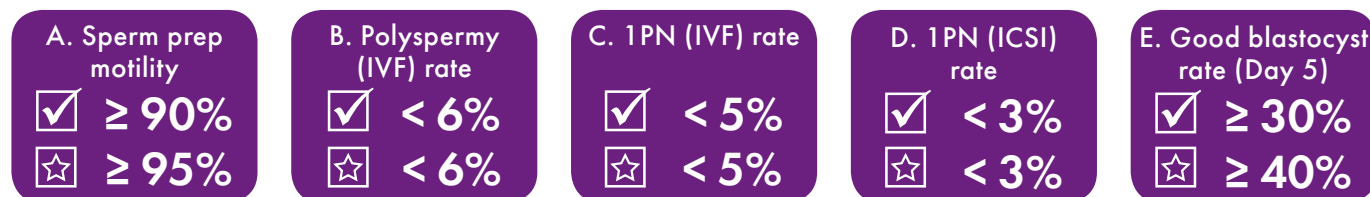
The Vienna consensus also concluded that there are five performance indicators (PIs) that might reflect the quality of sperm preparation and insemination (Figure 2). It is important to appreciate that with sperm preparation, sperm motility is a more reliable PI than sperm recovery due to the variability in sperm preparation methods. Furthermore, blastocyst quality on day 5 (D5) of development partly depends upon the quality of the paternal genome whereas early cleavage embryo development primarily reflects the maternal genome, embryonic genome activation not occurring until around day 3 (D3) of development in the human. The proportion of monopronucleate (1PN) oocytes following ICSI is expected to be lower than following IVF since MII oocytes are selected for ICSI whereas no such selection occurs prior to IVF.

In addition to the five PIs listed in Figure 2, it might also be desired to benchmark competency in semen analysis, 5-10% variation from the mean sperm concentration, motility and morphology being acceptable. Also, sperm cryopreservation could be another PI, >50% of the pre-freeze motility being deemed a generally accepted competency benchmark for slow freezing.

Key Performance Indicators

The Vienna consensus concluded that there are 12 KPIs that might be considered integral to a QMS since they encompass the most important steps within the IVF lab process (Figure 3). Since there is a tendency among some practitioners to include triploid (three pronucleate; 3PN) and polyploid (four or more pronuclei; ≥ 4PN) zygotes in their calculation of fertilization rates, it is important to note that the recommended KPI for fertilization rate only includes those zygotes displaying two pronuclei (2PN) and two polar bodies (2PB). Since the number of mature oocytes is unknown at the time of insemination by IVF, it is the long held belief of this author that the only way to scientifically and accurately compare IVF and ICSI fertilization rates is for the denominator to be the same for both, in which case this should be the

Figure 2: Vienna consensus performance indicators (Adapted from 2)



Definitions:

- A. Progressive motility
- B. ≥3PN/COC inseminated
- C. 1PN/COC inseminated

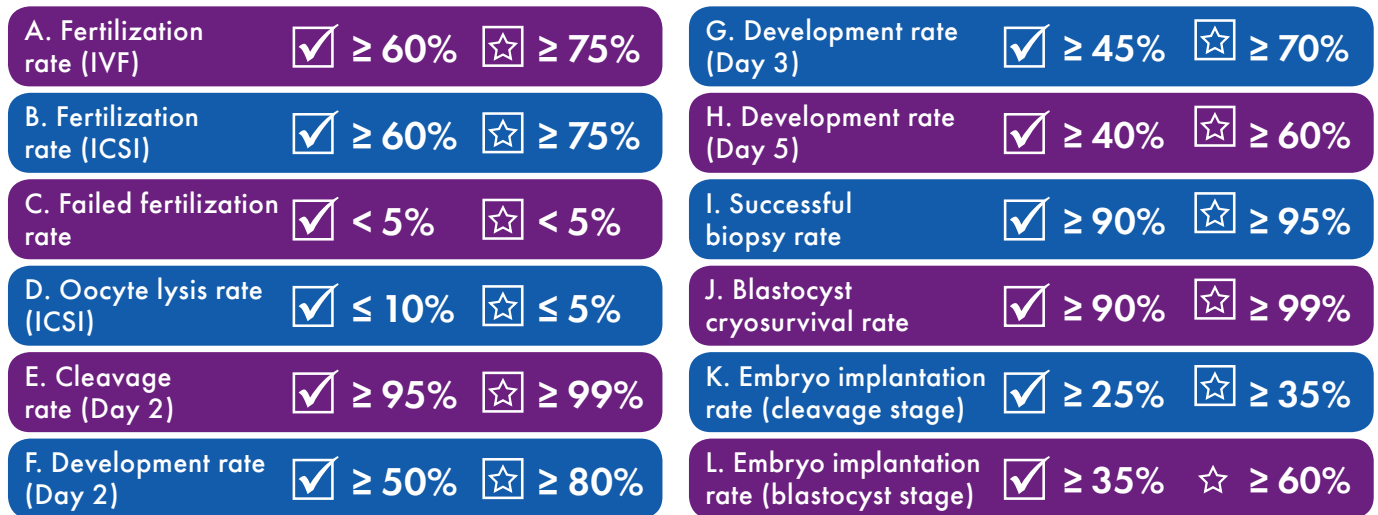
- D. 1PN/MII injected
- E. Good blastocyst/2PN

Key:

- Competency
- Benchmark

This figure has been independently created by CooperSurgical Fertility and Genomic Solutions using original data from The Vienna consensus report².

Figure 3: Key performance indicators (Adapted from 2)



This figure has been independently created by CooperSurgical fertility companies using original data from The Vienna consensus report².

Definitions:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. 2PN/COC retrieved | G. 8-cell embryo/2PN |
| B. 2PN/COC retrieved | H. Blastocyst/2PN |
| C. Cycles without any 2PNs/Stimulated cycles | I. DNA amplified/biopsy |
| D. MII lysis/MIJ injected | J. Intact blastocyst/warmed blastocyst |
| E. Cleaved embryo/2PN | K. Sacs at ultrasound/embryos transferred |
| F. 4-cell embryo/2PN | L. Sacs at ultrasound/blastocysts transferred |

Key:

- ✓ Competency (%)
- ☆ Benchmark (%)

number of COCs retrieved, and that belief is reflected in the same competency and benchmark values provided in Figure 3, which is an amendment from the values recommended by the Vienna consensus. In much the same way that reporting cycle outcomes per cycle stimulated more faithfully reflects the overall quality of cycle management, reporting normal fertilization rate (number of 2PN + 2PB zygotes) per COC retrieved more faithfully reflects the overall quality of ovarian stimulation, oocyte handling (eg oocytes may be compromised or lost during denudation prior to ICSI but would not be included in assessment of fertilization rate when expressed per MII oocyte injected) and insemination, whether that be via IVF or ICSI. Although insemination procedures may differ, the initial number of COCs and final number of normally fertilized oocytes are equally relevant and it is important

to be able to compare this KPI properly using what should be the same benchmark for both IVF and ICSI.

Previously, various KPIs for cryopreservation, including competencies and benchmarks, have been recommended.³ In this respect, it is important to differentiate between cryosurvival and viability. The cryosurvival and viability of cleavage stage embryos can be determined by the number of intact blastomeres and number of thawed/warmed embryos developing on to the blastocyst stage, respectively. With blastocysts, however, determination of cryosurvival is less straightforward and viability can only be indirectly assessed via the timing and extent of blastocoele re-expansion, and only in those blastocysts exhibiting a collapsed blastocoele on thawing/warming.

Summary

There are three different types of indicator, RI, PI and KPI that may be used to monitor and assess the competency and performance of staff and organizations. The recently published list of LPIs provides a useful checklist for the purposes of lab audits and troubleshooting.²

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If you would like to find out about how RI Witness™ Analytics can help you track lab KPIs visit fertility.coopersurgical.com/lab-qms-kpis

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- Reprinted from *Reprod BioMed Online*, Vol 35, Issue 5, ESHRE Special Interest Group of Embryology and Alpha Scientists in Reproductive Medicine, The Vienna consensus: report of an expert meeting on the development of ART laboratory performance indicators, 494-510, Copyright (2017), with permission from Elsevier.

Addendum

Various terms are used in benchmarking, which can be confusing, so it helps to understand their meaning, which is as follows:

Benchmark: Externally referenced result expected under optimal conditions.

Benchmarking: Comparison of results against internationally recognized gold standards.

Clinical performance indicator (CPI): Parameters used to monitor and assess clinical processes.

Competency: Minimum standard required to achieve proficiency and ongoing performance.

Competitive benchmarking: Comparison of results against local or national competitors.

Functional benchmarking: Comparison of processes against internationally recognized gold standard processes.

Internal benchmarking: Comparison of results between units within a related group.

Key performance indicator (KPI): Parameter used to monitor and assess crucial steps in a process.

Laboratory performance indicator (LPI): Parameter used to monitor and assess lab processes.

Laboratory performance measure (LPM): Synonymous with LPI.

Performance indicator (PI): Parameter used to monitor and assess steps in a process.

Program performance indicator (PPI): Parameter used to monitor and assess the overall organization's processes.

Quality assurance (QA): All the systematic activities implemented within the quality system that can be demonstrated to provide confidence that a product or service will fulfil requirements for quality.

Quality control (QC): The operational techniques and activities used to fulfil requirements for quality.

Quality improvement (QI): Actively progressive increased effectiveness and efficiency within a quality system.

Quality management: All activities that determine the quality policy and its implementation via quality planning, QC, QA and QI within a quality system.

Quality management system (QMS): Quality policies, objectives, instructions and procedures.

Reference indicator (RI): Parameter used to indirectly monitor and assess steps in a process.

Total quality management (TQM): Quality management that embraces all staff, their patients, their suppliers and society at large.



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Dr Fleming is an Honorary Associate at the University of Sydney and Director of Embryology, and Training Lab Lecturer for, CooperSurgical Fertility and Genomic Solutions. Previously, he was the founding Scientific Director of Assisted Conception Australia at Greenslopes Private Hospital in Brisbane, and a Senior Fellow at the University of Queensland. After completing his PhD in 1987, he undertook postdoctoral research with Dr Chris O'Neill at the Royal North Shore Hospital in Sydney.

From 1993-1997 he was appointed Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Nottingham in England, where he established the world's first Master's degree in Assisted Reproduction Technology with Dr Simon Fishel. From 1998-2008 Steven was the Scientific Director of Westmead Fertility Centre in Sydney and appointed Senior Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Sydney.

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