

TABLE 2.2 Mini/Low-Stimulation IVF Versus Traditional/High-Stimulation IVF

Category	Mini/Low-Stimulation IVF	Traditional/High-Stimulation IVF
Medication dosage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clomid: 50–100 mg daily (CD 3–7) • Letrozole: 2.5–5 mg daily (CD 3–7) • FSH (Gonal-F, Follistim): 75–150 IU/day • Menopur: 75 IU/day (optional; not recommended for women over 40); often used with Lupron trigger or low-dose hCG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSH (Gonal-F, Follistim): 225–450 IU/day • Menopur: 75–150 IU/day; often combined with GnRH antagonist (e.g., Cetrotide, Ganirelix) from CD 5–6 • Trigger with hCG (Ovidrel, Pregnyl) or Lupron
Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer eggs (2–6) with higher-quality focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximize egg yield (10–20+), especially for PGT or banking
Ideal candidate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women 35+ • Low AMH or high FSH • Poor responders • Seeking gentler, cost-effective option 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with high AMH • Normal ovarian reserve • PCOS (with caution) • Those needing multiple embryos or pursuing PGT
Cycle length	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~10–12 days stimulation • Less frequent monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~12–14 days stimulation • Frequent monitoring (ultrasound and bloodwork)
Side effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer hormonal symptoms • Minimal risk of OHSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher risk of bloating, mood swings, and OHSS
Egg quality focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports quality over quantity • Gentler stimulation; may protect mitochondrial function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher quantity, but overstimulation may affect oocyte quality in some women
Embryo yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower number, often better quality • May aim for 1–2 high-quality blasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher number of embryos • Variable morphology/genetic quality
Emotional and physical impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less physically demanding • Lower emotional load for many 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More intense stimulation and side effects • More appointments and logistical demands
Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically lower: ~\$3,000–\$8,000/cycle, depending on location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher: ~\$12,000–\$20,000/cycle (plus meds ~\$4,000–\$6,000)

(continued)

TABLE 2.2 Mini/Low-Stimulation IVF Versus Traditional/High-Stimulation IVF (*continued*)

Category	Mini/Low-Stimulation IVF	Traditional/High-Stimulation IVF
Common protocol names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mini IVF, low-stim IVF, modified natural cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antagonist protocol, long Lupron protocol, conventional IVF
Best for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOR • History of poor response • Holistic or integrative-minded patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egg banking • PGT testing • First-time IVF with good ovarian reserve <p><i>BUT KEEP IN MIND THAT IF WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN DOING ISN'T WORKING, TRY SOMETHING ELSE</i></p>

AMH, anti-mullerian hormone; CD, cycle day; DOR, diminished ovarian reserve; FSH, follicle-stimulating hormone; GnRH, gonadotropin-releasing hormone; hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin; IVF, in vitro fertilization; OHSS, ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome; PCOS, polycystic ovarian syndrome; PGT, preimplantation genetic testing.