

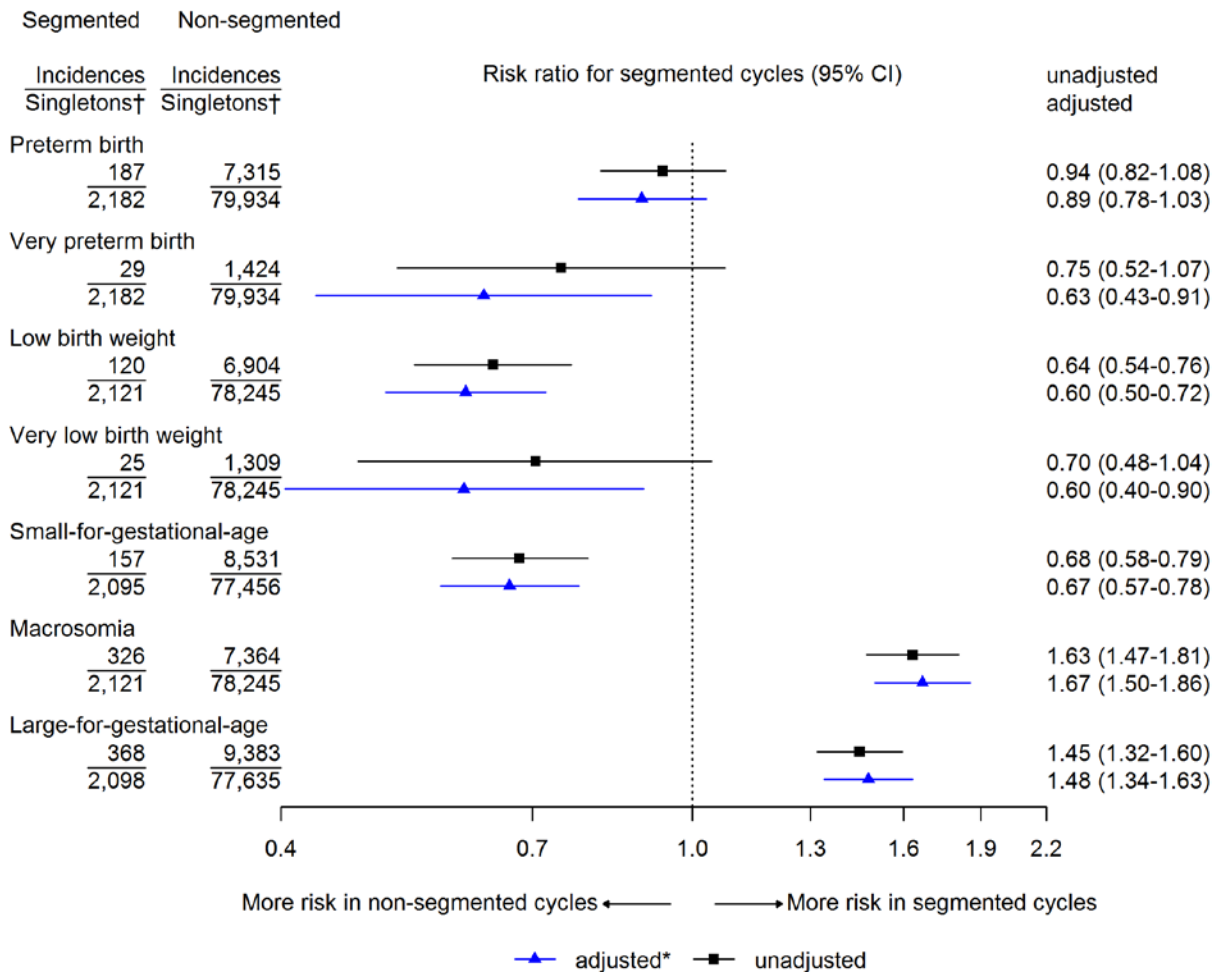
## **Web extra material**

### **Supplemental statistical methods**

We adjusted for observed confounders by including them as categorical variables in the generalized linear models. The categories were: for age: less than 35 years, 35-39 years, and greater than 39 years at the time of ovarian stimulation; for cycle number: first cycles and later cycles; for number of oocytes retrieved: greater than 15 oocytes or less than or equal to 15 oocytes. These thresholds are based on previous evidence, for example live-birth rates notable decline after age 35 years, and increase up to retrieval of 15 oocytes by thereafter change little

### Supplementary Figure 1

Risk ratios of perinatal outcomes following first live-birth within a cycle, for segmented cycles compared with non-segmented cycles, in 82,561 singleton live-births from 202,968 women undergoing 337,148 cycles of IVF.

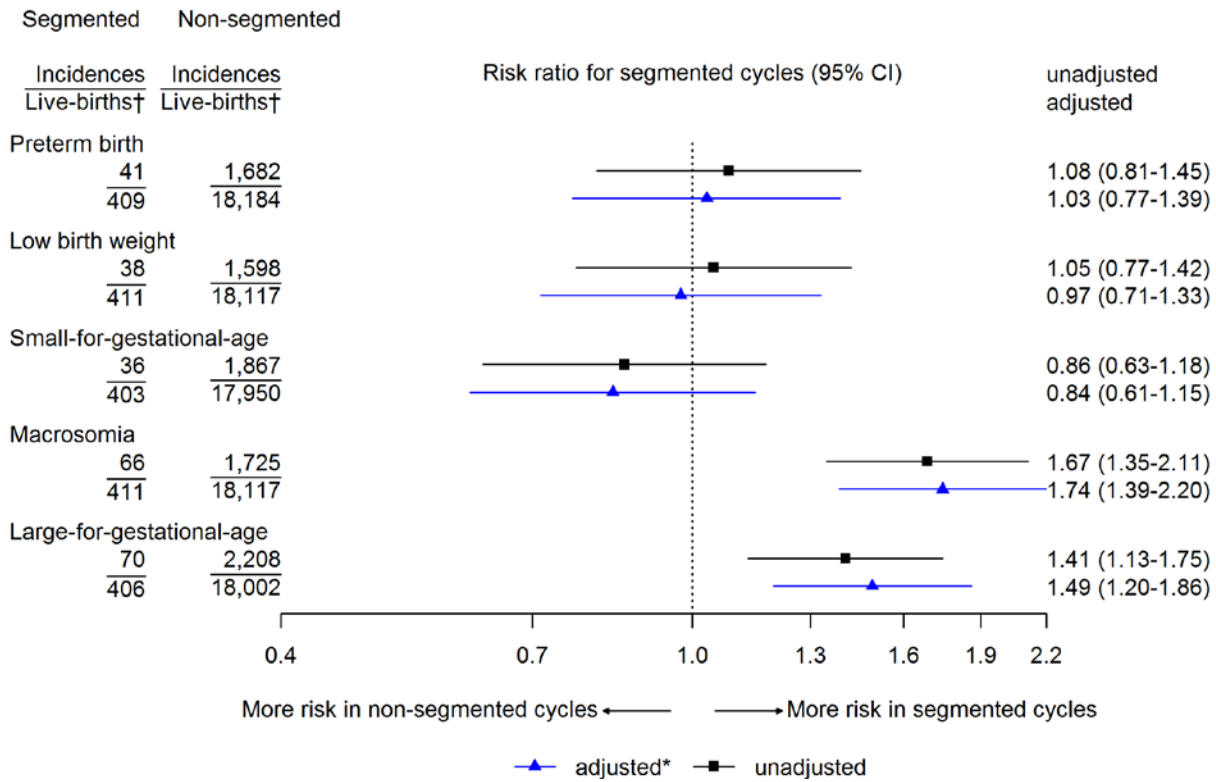


\* adjusted for age, cycle number, oocytes retrieved, cause of infertility and previous IVF pregnancy

† where information is non-missing

## Supplementary Figure 2

Risk ratios of perinatal outcomes following first live-birth within a cycle, for segmented cycles compared with non-segmented cycles, in 18,685 live-births as a result of single embryo transfer from 202,968 women undergoing 337,148 cycles of IVF. Very preterm birth and very low birth weight are not shown due to fewer than 8 incidences in segmented cycles.

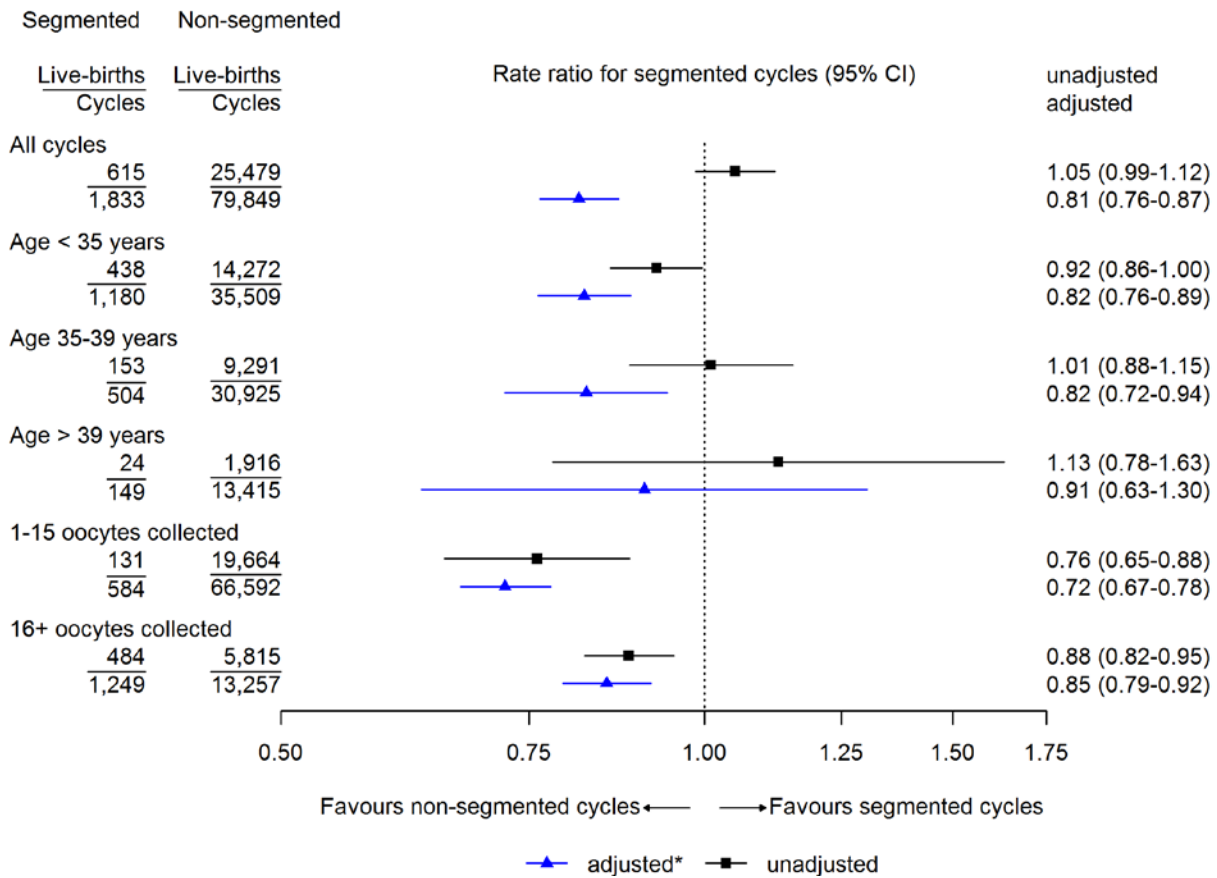


\* adjusted for age, cycle number, cause of infertility, oocytes retrieved, and previous IVF pregnancy

† where information is non-missing

### Supplementary Figure 3

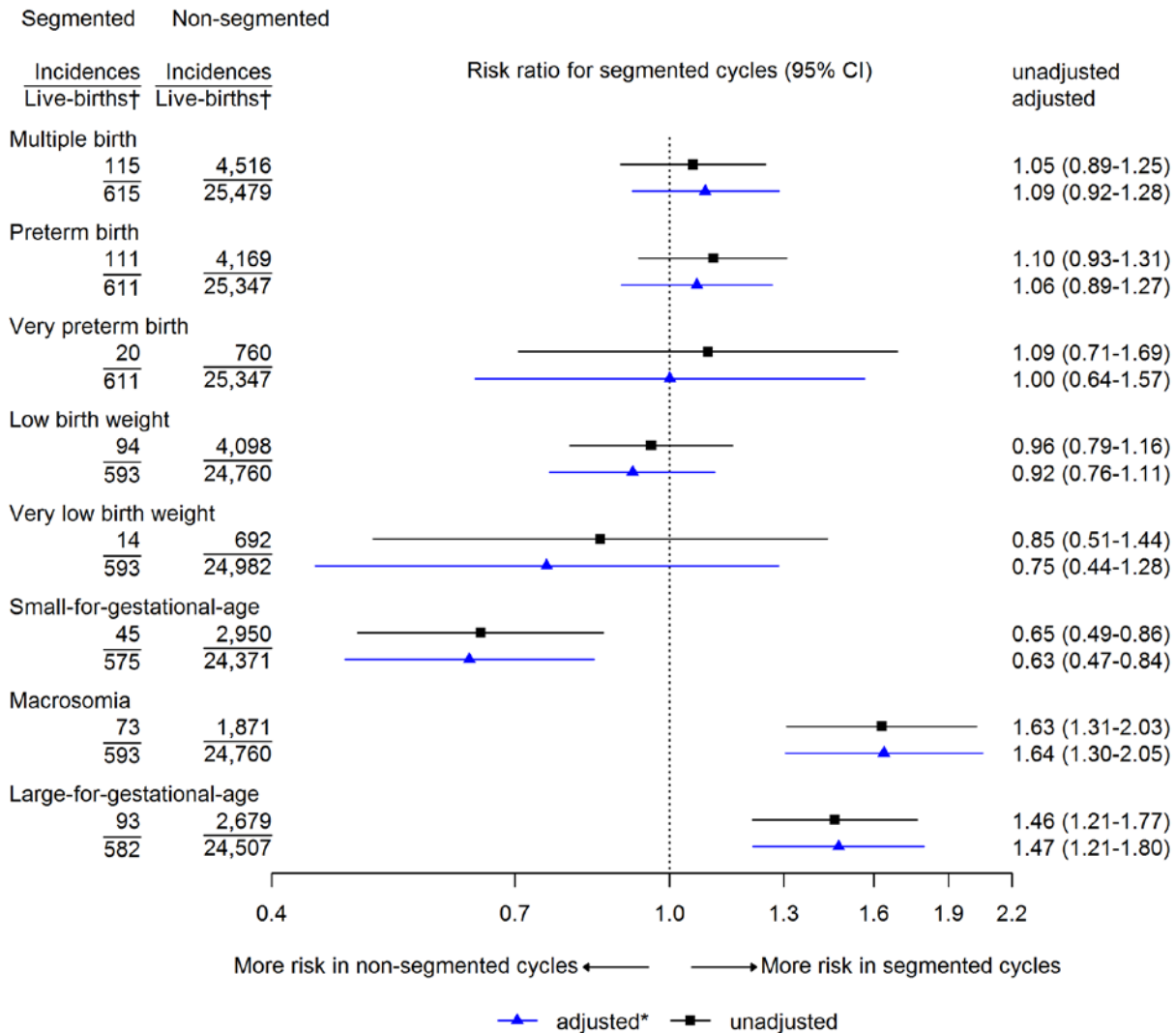
Live-birth rate ratios for segmented cycles compared with non-segmented cycles, in 81,682 cycles of IVF between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2012.



\* adjusted for age (where not stratified), cycle number, cause of infertility and oocytes retrieved (where not stratified)

### Supplementary Figure 4

Risk ratios of perinatal outcomes following first live-birth within a cycle, for segmented cycles compared with non-segmented cycles, in 26,094 live-births from 81,682 cycles of IVF between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2012.

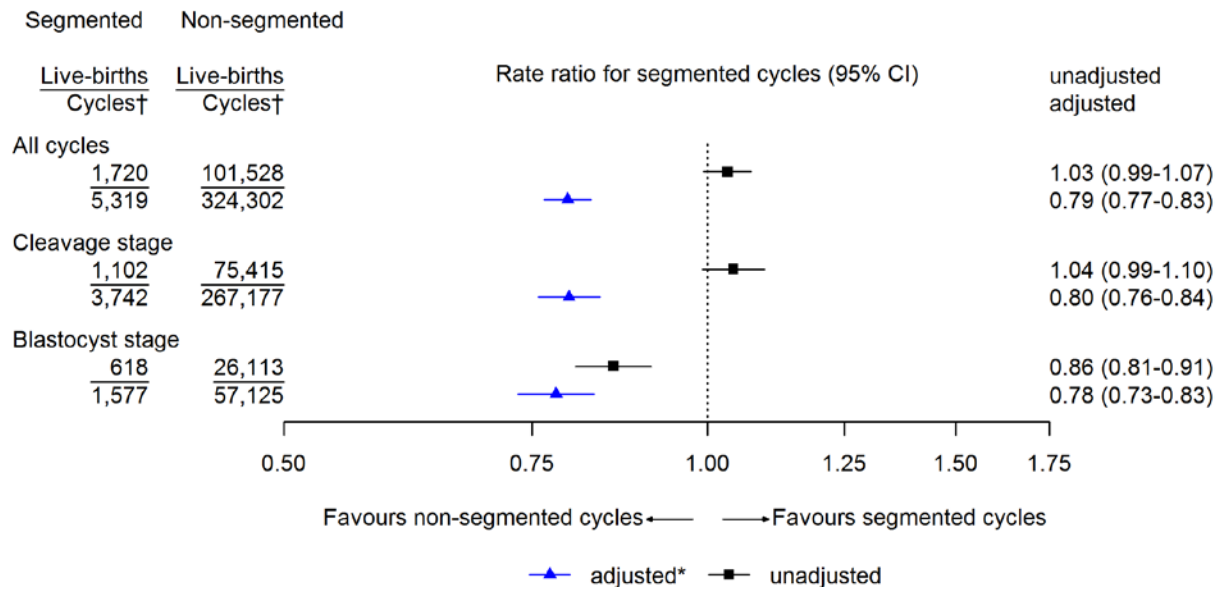


\* adjusted for age, cycle number, cause of infertility and oocytes retrieved

† where information is non-missing

**Supplementary Figure 5**

Live-birth rate ratios for segmented cycles compared with non-segmented cycles, stratified according to stage of embryo in 329,621 cycles of IVF.

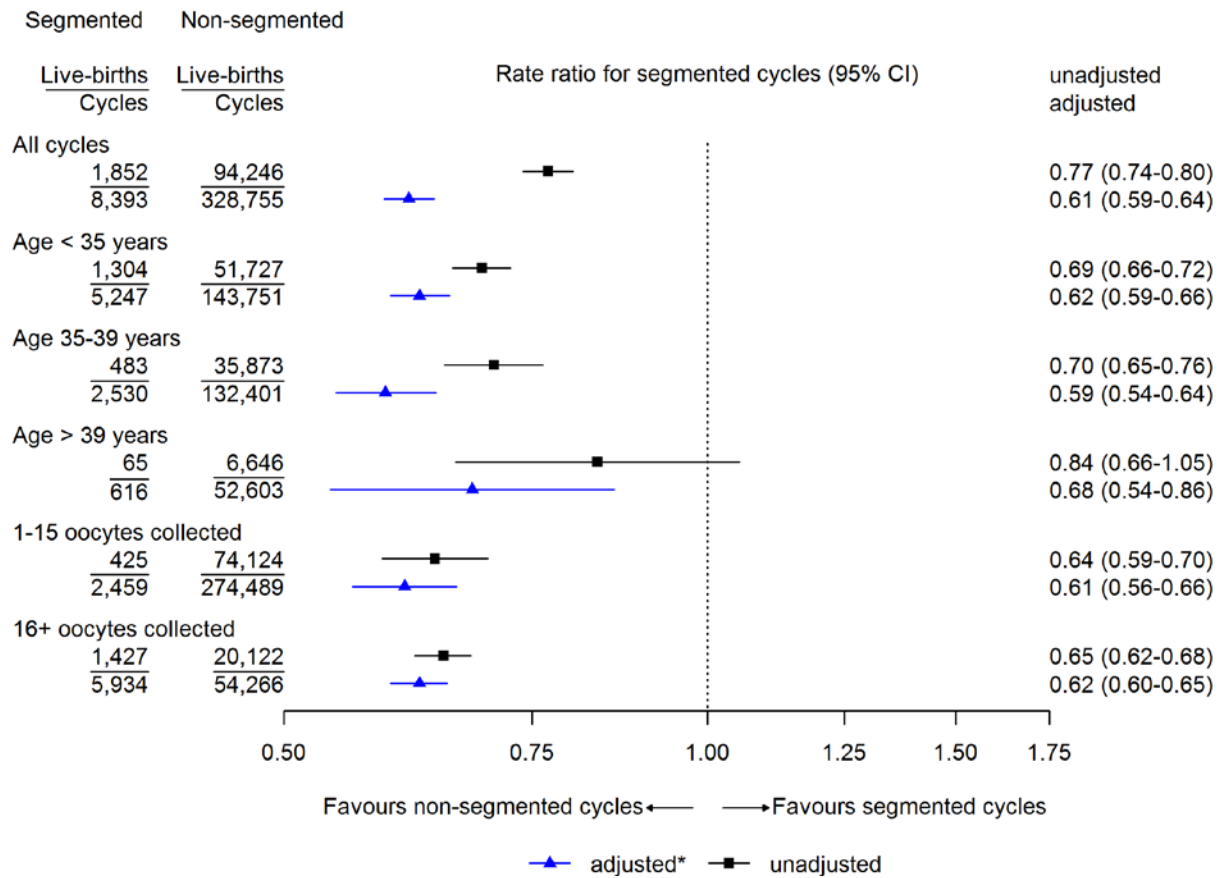


\* adjusted for age, cycle number, cause of infertility, oocytes retrieved and stage of embryo transfer (where not stratified)

† where information is non-missing

### Supplementary Figure 6

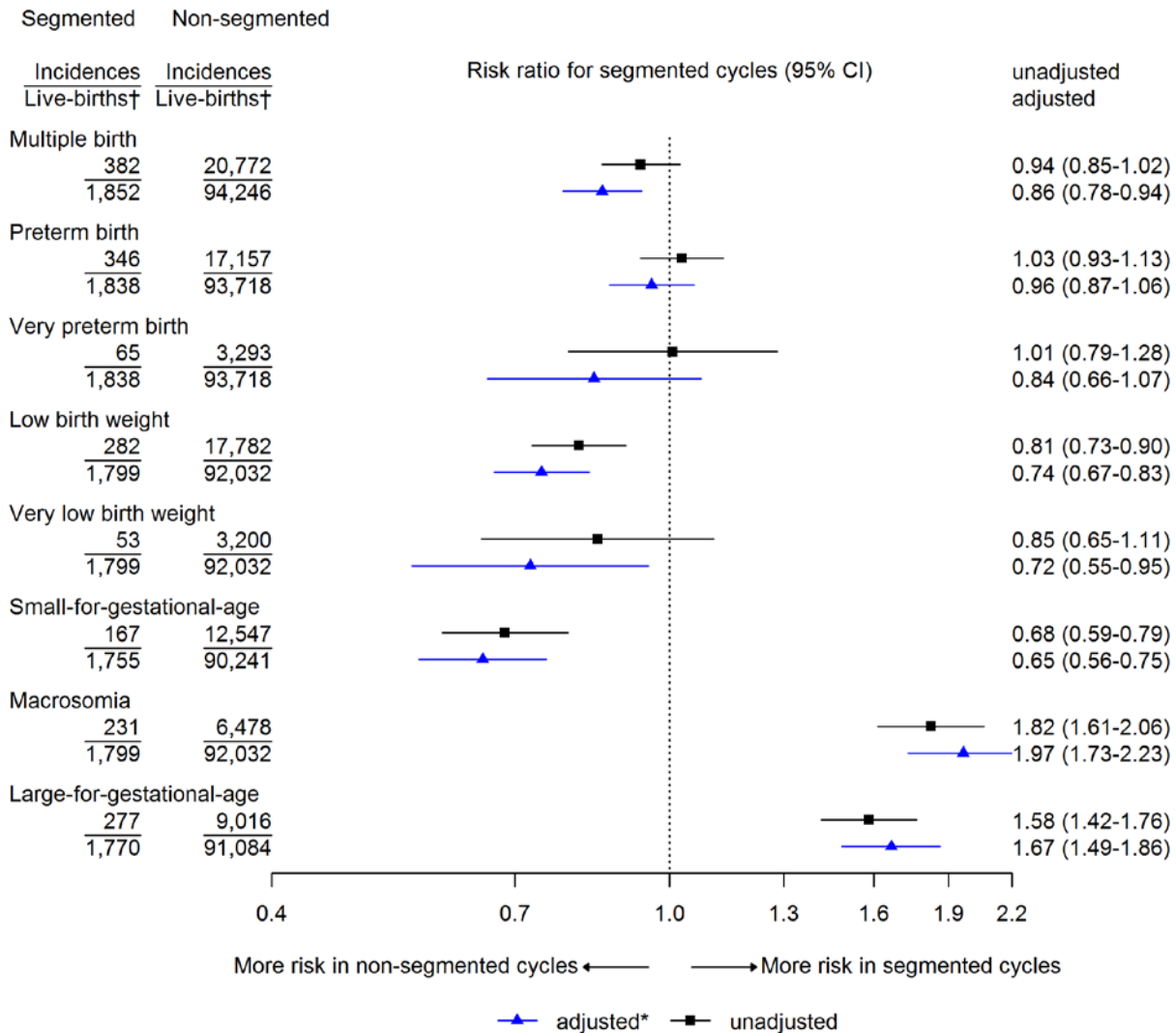
Live-birth rate ratios from the first embryo transfer (fresh in segmented cycles compared with frozen in non-segmented cycles), in 202,968 women undergoing 337,148 cycles of IVF.



\* adjusted for age (where not stratified), cause of infertility, cycle number and oocytes retrieved (where not stratified)

### Supplementary Figure 7

Risk ratios of perinatal outcomes following live-birth from the first embryo transfer (fresh in segmented cycles compared with frozen in non-segmented cycles), in 96,098 live-births from 202,968 women undergoing 337,148 cycles of IVF.



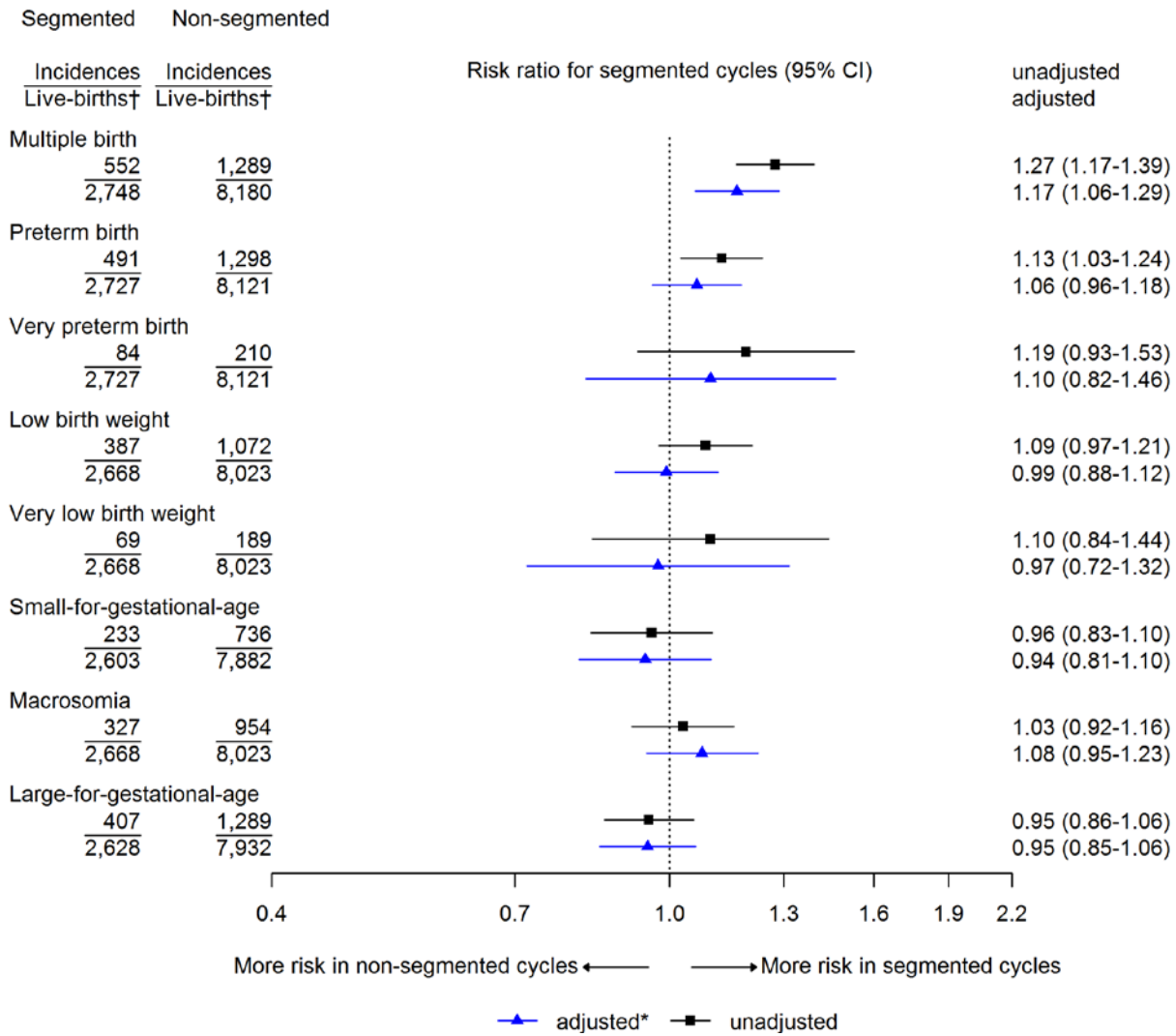
\* adjusted for age, cycle number, cause of infertility and oocytes retrieved

† where information is non-missing



### Supplementary Figure 8

Risk ratios of perinatal outcomes following first live-birth within a cycle, excluding live-birth following a fresh embryo transfer, for segmented cycles compared with non-segmented cycles, in 10,928 live-births from 202,968 women undergoing 337,148 cycles of IVF.



\* adjusted for age, cycle number, cause of infertility and oocytes retrieved

† where information is non-missing