

## PsyFi Study Synopsis

This is a multicenter, retrospective cohort study to determine psychosocial outcomes among families with high-order multiples associated with assisted reproductive technology (ART). In the United States, pregnancies associated with ART are more likely to result in multiple births than spontaneously conceived pregnancies. Multiple births have been associated with higher morbidity and mortality rates. The important longer term issues among families with higher-order multiples associated with ART have not been comprehensively studied, so there is a vital need to increase our understanding regarding the psychosocial outcomes among families with high-order multiples associated with ART.

The study population will consist of 360 families with higher-order multiples (triplets or more), twins or single births. One hundred twenty (120) families with higher-order multiples, 120 families with twins, and 120 families with single births will be enrolled from all sites. Families with children 2-12 years of age will be recruited.

The following information will be collected: family characteristics such as socioeconomic status; proximity of extended family members and friends; number of siblings of the multiples; prematurity; past current health status of the higher-order multiples; direct and indirect costs of care-giving; maternal health history and status; child behavioral outcomes.

The primary outcome measure will be the score of the Impact on Family Scale for families with twins versus single births resulting from ART. Secondary outcomes will be the score of the Impact on Family Scale for families with higher order multiples as compared to twins, to identify and compare the longer term (2-12 years of age) health and psychosocial outcomes, to determine and compare the stress and psychosocial implications for parents and siblings, and to examine the indirect costs of caregiving to multiples.