Name:	Section:
IVF Simulator Activity	
Exploring Assisted Reproductive Technology	
Phase 1: ENGAGE (5 minutes)	
Getting Started: Open peebedu.com and navigate to IVF Simulator	
Read the introduction to learn about the IVF process.	
What is IVF?	
In Vitro Fertilization = 'In Glass' Fertilization	
• Eggs and sperm combine outside the body	
• Embryos develop in laboratory conditions	
• Healthy embryos transferred to uterus	
Initial Questions: Why might couples need IVF? What genetic in How do doctors select the best embryos?	formation is important?
Your Role: You're an embryologist helping couples have healthy babies!	

Phase 2: EXPLORE (18 minutes) Step 1: Egg Retrieval Examine available eggs and their genetic profiles. Egg Analysis Table: Patterns Observed (list 3): _____ Step 2: Sperm Selection Analyze sperm samples for quality. Sperm Parameters: • Motility (movement): _____% • Concentration: ____ million/mL Best sample based on: _____ Step 3: Fertilization Combine selected gametes and observe. Fertilization Attempts: Success rate: ____%

Step 4: Embryo Development

Development Checklist:

Monitor embryo growth over 5 days.

How many reached blastocyst? _____

Phase 3: EXPLAIN (15 minutes)

Understanding the Science Genetic Inheritance: Each parent contributes half the DNA.	
• Mother: Bb	
• Father: Bb	
Complete the Punnett square:	
" B b B "	
Probability of brown eyes: Probability of blue eyes:	
Why Multiple Eggs?	
Not all eggs will:	
• Fertilize successfully	
• Develop normally	
• Implant in uterus	
• Result in live birth	
If each step is 50% successful: Overall success =%	
Factors Affecting Success: Rank by importance (1-5): Maternal age Egg quality Spern quality Laboratory conditions Number of embryos	
Genetic Screening Benefits:	
• Detect chromosome abnormalities	
• Identify genetic diseases	
• Improve success rates	
• Reduce miscarriage risk	
Example from your simulation:	

Phase 4: ELABORATE (10 minutes)

Real-World Applications
Success Rate Analysis: National averages by age: " Age Success Rate ;35 40% 35-37 31% 38-40 22% 41-42 12% ;42 4% "
Graph these data points. Trend observed: Biological explanation:
Cost Considerations:
• Average IVF cycle: \$12,000
• Medication: \$3,000-\$5,000
• Genetic testing: \$3,000
If success rate is 33%, expected attempts needed: Total expected cost:
Ethical Scenarios:
Scenario A: Extra embryos remain after successful pregnancy. Options:
• Donate to research
• Donate to other couples
• Keep frozen
• Discard
Your recommendation: Why?
Scenario B: Genetic testing reveals high disease risk. Considerations:
Design Challenge:
Improve IVF success rates by 10%. Your innovation: Scientific basis: Potential challenges:

Phase 5: EVALUATE (7 minutes)

1. _____

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Assessment Questions
Process Understanding: Order the IVF steps (1-6): Embryo transfer Egg retrieval Pregnancy test Sperm collection Fertilization Embryo culture
Data Interpretation: From 12 eggs retrieved:
• 10 fertilized
• 7 reached day 3
• 4 became blastocysts
• 2 were genetically normal
Calculate percentages:
• Fertilization rate:%
• Normal embryo rate:% Genetic Predictions:
Parents both carry sickle cell trait (Ss). For each embryo:
• P(SS) =
• $P(ss) =$
Which would you transfer?
Critical Thinking: Why is IVF success lower with older eggs?
Explain the biology:
Model Evaluation: Two strengths of this simulation:

Two limitations:
1
Reflection: How has this simulation changed your understanding of:
• Human reproduction:
• Medical technology:
Future Questions: One thing you want to research further:
• -
Key Vocabulary:
• Gamete: Sex cell (egg or sperm)
• Zygote: Fertilized egg
• Blastocyst: 5-day embryo ready for transfer
• Implantation: Embryo attaching to uterus
• PGT: Preimplantation Genetic Testing