Carl has leukemia and needs a blood and bone marrow transplant that can only be given by an HLA-matched sibling. Figure 1. Simple example of a decision tree that may aid in making patient-centered decisions. The utility values of end results are assigned based on individual patient preferences and probabilities are based on clinic-specific data, and they may change in subsequent cycles.

Try to conceive HLA-matched sibling for Carl through IVF-PGD

Pregnancy occurs
[likelihood varies by clinic and case]

Pregnancy is successful
[likelihood varies by clinic and case]

Miscarriage
[likelihood varies by clinic and case]

No pregnancy occurs
[likelihood varies by clinic and case]

No pregnancy

No pregnancy

HLA-matched child

No child

Chance node: Denotes when outcomes will be influenced or dictated by chance and, in this case, the clinic’s past success rate.

Decision node: Denotes a decision to be made.

End node: Denotes an end result, the utility of which depends on the patient’s valuation.

Text Denotes one possible choice.

Text Denotes a possible outcome of a chance node.