**Supplemental Table 1.**

Supplemental Table 1. The comparison of groups ‘conservative treatment, pregnant’ and ‘conservative treatment, non-pregnant’

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ‘conservative treatment, pregnant’ group(n=29) | ‘conservative treatment, non-pregnant’ group(n=147) | p value |
| (1) patient characteristics |  |  |  |
| age (years) | 33.8±3.5 | 35.1±4.4 | NS |
| duration of infertility (years) | 2.8±2.6 | 3.7±3.5 | NS |
| pregnancy history | 15 (51.7%) | 31 (21.1%) | <0.01 |
| associated infertile factors |  |  |  |
| 　　ovulatory | 3 (10.3%) | 22 (15.0%) | NS |
| 　　tubal | 5 (17.2%) | 46 (31.3%) | NS |
| 　　male | 1 (3.4%) | 24 (16.3%) | NS |
| 　　endometriosis | 2 (6.9%) | 58 (39.5%) | <0.01 |
| (2) fibroid characteristics |  |  |  |
| 　number | 2.0±2.1 | 3.6±6.6 | <0.05 |
| 　maximum size (cm) | 3.3±1.7 | 3.8±2.6 | NS |
| 　location |  |  |  |
| 　　submucosal | 3 (10.3%) | 19 (12.9%) | NS |
| 　　intramural | 23 (79.4%) | 94 (63.9%) | NS |
| 　　subserosal | 3 (10.3%) | 34 (23.1%) | NS |
| 　cavity deformation | 8 (27.6%) | 44 (29.9%) | NS |

**Supplemental Table 1. The comparison of groups ‘conservative treatment, pregnant’ and ‘conservative treatment, non-pregnant’**

In terms of patient characteristics, the percentage of patients who had a history of pregnancy was significantly higher in group ‘conservative treatment, pregnant’ than in group ‘conservative treatment, non-pregnant’ (p<0.01). Additionally, the incidence of endometriosis was significantly higher in group ‘conservative treatment, non-pregnant’ than in group ‘conservative treatment, pregnant’ (p<0.01). There was no difference between the two groups for the other factors. In terms of fibroid characteristics, the number of fibroids was significantly higher in group ‘conservative treatment, non-pregnant’ than in group ‘conservative treatment, pregnant’ (p<0.05). The maximum diameter and location of fibroids or deformity of the uterine cavity were not different between the two groups.