Objectives
We investigated whether there is any interaction between the month of conception of a pregnancy and the month of birth of male and female procreators.

Material/Method
A database of 30687 pregnancies from 2008 to 2019 with 22679 males. Dates of conceptions are determined by CRL ultrasound. Comparison with the birth month of the parents, The difference between the two data was ranked from zero to plus six and minus five. A subgroup of 714 spontaneous pregnancies was compared to a control group of 714 pregnancies by ART.

Results
For men: 45.6% of pregnancies are conceived within three months following the father's birth ($X^2_{575.13}$ OR: 1.53 IC 1.48-1.58) $p <0.001$), compared to a theoretical random rate of 25%. 15.8% in the first month following month of birth ($X^2_{599, 34}$ OR 2, 07 IC 1, 95-2, 19 $p <0.001$). For the ART group there is no significant result ($X^2_{0.01}$ OR 0.98 IC 1.46-0.66).

For women: 34.6% of pregnancies are conceived within three months after the mother's birth month and there is no significant result for the ART group, first month ($X^2_{0.24}$ OR1.1 IC 0.75-1.6). Comparison of Spontaneous Pregnanacies and ART Pregnancies groups shows ($X^2_{96}$ P value <0.0001).

Conclusion
There is a higher percentage of pregnancies among the three months following the month of birth of both female and male procreators. This data suggests annual cyclical, psychological, biological or genetic factors of conception that impact date of conception and birth.