

# Fertility Assessment & Management Guide



Personalised Care | Specialised Treatment

# **Fertility Assessment and Management**

His	Examination	
Couple  Duration of infertility  Coital frequency  Male  Age  Paternity hx  PMHx/PSHx  Genital injury  Genital infection  Surgery  Recurrent respiratory infection  Meds & allergy  Steroids  Azothiaprine  Drugs/alcohol/smoking  Occupation/social	Female	Female  Weight, Height, BMI  Acne/hirsutism  Breast ex  Pelvic ex  Speculum ex + PAP + STI swabs  Look out for  Offensive vaginal discharge  Galactorrhoea  Virilising signs: clitoromegaly, hoarse voice  Male  Weight, Height, BMI  Genitalia  Penis  Testes & vas  Varicoses & inguinal hernia  Look out for  Gynaecomastia  Sparse hair distribution

Investigations	Management	Referral to Fertility specialist
<ul> <li>Bloods         <ul> <li>D3: FSH, LH, E2 (only if period irregular or infrequent)</li> <li>D21: progesterone</li> </ul> </li> <li>Repeat weekly until next period if cycle ≥35 days but &lt;42 days         <ul> <li>AMH</li> <li>TSH, prolactin (only if period irregular)</li> <li>Androgen: Testosterone, SHBG, FAI, 17OH-Prog (if period irregular; obesity; clinical hyperandrogenism</li> <li>Prepregnancy screening:</li> </ul> </li> <li>blood group,         <ul> <li>HBV/HCV</li> </ul> </li> <li>HIV</li> <li>rubella serology</li> <li>OGTT (if obese)</li> <li>Imaging: 1st week of menstrual cycle         <ul> <li>Pelvic USS incl TVS</li> <li>Hysterosalpingogram (after semen analysis, D21-progesterone test &amp; STI swabs, US and pelvic exam were normal)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Male         <ul> <li>Semen analysis</li> <li>Repeat after 3 months if mildly abnormal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Couple Regular intercourse: 2-3x/ week Lifestyle modifications Diet/exercise to achieve BMI 20-30 Stop smoking/THC/drugs Minimise alcohol (<2 sd/ week) Stress minimisation: sleep/work/sport Information about alternative medicine & environmental hazards Counselling (if no obvious cause of infertility): Explain fecundity rate 20% per cycle; cumulative preg rate 84% in 1st year, 92% in 2nd year Persist for a total of 24 months; 12 months if maternal age >30 Discourage use of LH detection kits or BBTC  Female Folic acid 0.5mg/d BMI >40: referral to dietician & personal trainer Abnormal TSH/prolactin: referral to endocrinologist Others: rubella vaccination, PAP  Male Menevit if semen analysis abnormal repeat 3/12 +/- referral to fertility clinic	<ul> <li>Duration of infertility</li> <li>&gt;6 mths if woman's age ≥38</li> <li>&gt;12 mths if woman's age &lt;38</li> <li>Oligo/amenorrhoea</li> <li>unusual pelvic pain</li> <li>dysmenorrhoea</li> <li>dyspareunia</li> <li>Prior treatment for cancer</li> <li>Previous tubal ligation or vasectomy</li> <li>Recurrent miscarriages ≥3</li> <li>Genetic disorders</li> <li>AMH &lt;10</li> <li>USS: ovarian lesion, hydrosalpinx, large fibroid</li> <li>HSG: blocked fallopian tube, intrauterine lesion</li> <li>Semen analysis: severe oligospermia (concentration &lt;10 x 106/ml) or</li> <li>azoospermia</li> <li>Checklist for referral</li> <li>Referral letter: summary</li> <li>Copies of all investigation results and previous surgical reports</li> </ul>

## Algorithm for Management of Subfertile Couple

## **Initial assessment**

## Couple

- Age
- Durations of infertility

### **Female**

- Menstrual hx
- PGHx/POHx, PAP
- PMHx/PSHx
- Family Hx
- Meds/allergy
- Drugs/alcohol/smoking

## Male

- PMHx/PSHx
- Genitalia trauma/surgery/ infection
- Family Hx
- Meds: steroid
- Drugs/alcohol/smoking

## **Exam**

- Couple: BMI
- Female: PAP, STI swabs, pelvic exam
- Male: genitalia only if hx suggestive

## **Next step**

### Female Ix

- Blood tests
  - D21: progesterone
  - AMH
  - Bld grp, rubella, HBV/ HCV/ HIV serology
- If oligo/amenorrhoea
  - D3 FSH, LH, E2
  - TSH, prolactin
  - androgens/FAI
- If BMI>35: OGTT
- If pelvic pain or mass on exam: USS/TVS

#### Male Ix

• Semen analysis

## Couple Advice

- Regular intercourse
- Lifestyle modifications
- Fertility counselling
- Folic acid for female

## Consider referral to Fertility specialist if:

- Couple:
  - Genetic disorders
  - Prior treatment for cancer
- Female:
  - Age >35
  - Infertility >12-24mths
  - Significant gynae problems
  - Previous tubal ligation
  - Recurrent miscarriages ≥3
- Male
  - Previous vasectomy

## Follow-up visits

### Tasks:

- Discuss results
- Established diagnosis
  - Unexplained infertility
    - Known infertility cause
- Management plan

## Couple

- D21 prog, AMH and semen analysis normal
  - Organise HSG
  - Continue coital method for 6-12 months

### **Female**

- D21 prog low: anovulation
  - Repeat D21 Prog
  - Check D3 FSH, LH, E2, TSH, prolactin, androgen, FAI if not already done
- AMH <10</li>
  - Referral to Fertility specialist
- If D3 FSH, LH, E2; TSH, prolactin; androgens/FAI, OGTT abnormal
  - Consider referral to endocrinologist &/or fertility specialist
- If USS/TVS or HSG abnormal
  - Consider referral to gynaecologist or fertility specialist

#### Male

- Semen analysis abnormal
  - Repeat semen analysis in 3 mths
  - Start Menevit
  - Referral to fertility specialist

## **Referral Checklist**

## Couple profile

## **Summary**

- Duration of infertility
- Relevant risk factors
- Abnormal findings
- Known causes of infertility

## **Attached copy**

- Investigation results
- Relevant correspondence with other specialists
- Surgical report if any

## Early specialist referral if:

- Anovulation
- AMH <10</li>
- Abnormal USS/HSG
- Abnormal semen analysis
- female age ≥ 38 years











## **Abbreviations**

170H-Prog 17-hydroxy progesterone

angiotensin-coverting enzyme inhibitor ACEI

**BBTC** basal body temperature check

**HSG** hysterosalpingogram

history Hx

**IMB** intermenstrual bleeding **LMP** last menstrual period

Meds medications

**PCB** postcoital bleeding PCO polycystic ovaries

past gynaecological history **PGHx** 

**PMHx** past medical history **POHx** past obstetric history **POF** premature ovarian failure **PSHx** past surgical history

sexually transmitted infections STIs

THC marijuana

**TVS** transvaginal scan USS ultrasound scan

## References

Lashen (2004); Investigations for infertility, Curr Obstet Gynecol 14:269-76 RCOG (2004); Fertility assessment & treatment for people with fertility problems Speroff & Fritz (2010), Clinical gynecologic endocrinology & infertility, 8th ed

Notes			

FERTILITY ASSESSMENT IN VITRO FERTILISATION (IVF) OVULATION INDUCTION (OI) COUNSELLING & SUPPORT SURROGACY EGG, SPERM & EMBRYO STORAGE FERTILITY SERVICES FOR SAME SEX COUPLES AND SINGLE WOMEN INTRAUTERINE INSEMINATION (IUI) FERTILITY BANKING WELLBEING & FITNESS ENDOMETRIOSIS MANAGEMENT TELEFERTILITY EGG & SPERM DONATION TUBAL & UTERINE SURGERY SURGICAL SPERM RECOVERY POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (PCOS) MANAGEMENT PRE-IMPLANTATION GENETIC SCREENING (PGS) INTRA CYTOPLASMIC SPERM INJECTION (ICSI)



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