



Objectives: Infertility

1. When a patient consults you with concerns about difficulties about becoming pregnant:
 - a. Take an appropriate history (e.g. previous pregnancies, how long they have been trying, menstrual history, coital frequency) before providing reassurance or investigating further.
 - b. Ensure follow-up at an appropriate time (e.g. after one year of trying; in general, do not investigate infertility too early).
2. In patients with fertility concerns, provide advice that accurately describes the likelihood of fertility.
3. With older couples (>35), who have fertility concerns, refer earlier for investigations and treatment as their likelihood for infertility is higher.
4. When choosing to investigate primary or secondary infertility, ensure that both partners are assessed.
5. In couples who are likely infertile, discuss adoption when the time is right.
6. In evaluating female patients with fertility concerns and menstrual abnormalities, look for specific signs and symptoms of certain conditions (e.g. polycystic ovarian syndrome, hyperprolactinemia, thyroid disease) to direct further investigations.

** Mapped to the CFPC's 105 priority topics: #54-Infertility