

Fertility Pearls for the Family Physician

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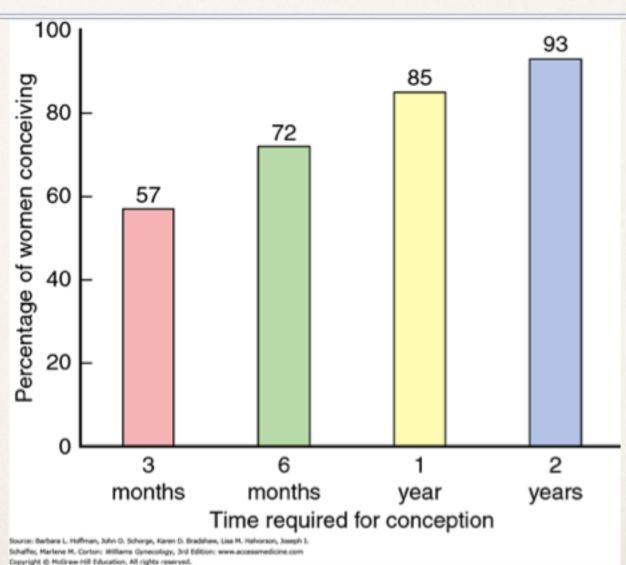
Disclosures

 Part time employment at Pacific Centre For Reproductive Medicine- Victoria Site

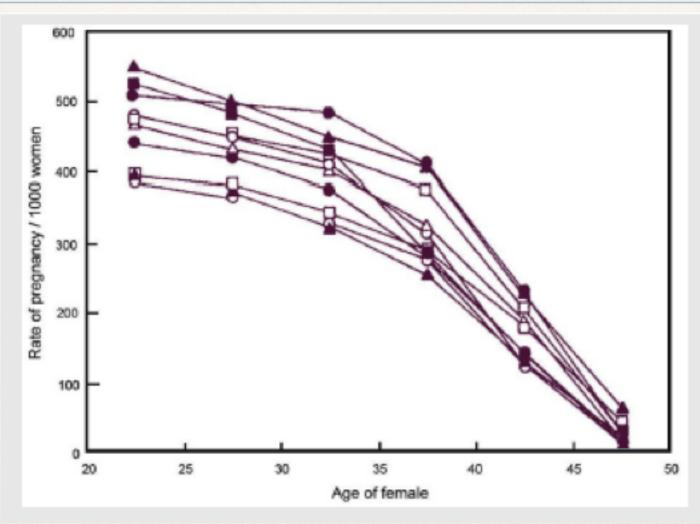
Objectives

- What is normal?
- Maximizing natural fertility
- * When to refer

What is normal? — Time to conception



What is normal?—Female fertility across the lifespan



What is normal?— Male fertility across the lifespan

Semen parameters in men start to decline at age 35, but fertility does not decrease until age 45-50 (ASRM)

Maximizing natural fertility- Timing of intercourse

- "Fertile window" 6 day period ending on day of ovulation- highest 1-2 days before ovulation
- Timing can increase conception rates in first few months to 75%
- Intercourse 2-3 times/week for 2 weeks, starting after menses will generally catch this window

Wilcox NEJM 1995 Stanford Obtset Gynecol 2002

Maximizing natural fertility-Ovulation tracking

- * Apps- fertile days predicted by previous cycle data
 - Glow ovulation, Fertility Friend
- * Ovulation predictor kits
 - Detects LH surge in urine- ovulation 24-36h later
- * Cervical mucus
 - High estrogen levels in fertile period, 'slippery egg white' mucus
- * Basal body temperature changes
 - Luteal phase progesterone causes 0.5 F increase in temperature

Maximizing natural fertility-Lifestyle changes

* Quit smoking

- Infertility, conception delays, miscarriage, ectopic, diminshed ovarian reserve
- Reproductive effects imprinted on offspring as well
- Preterm birth, growth restriction, SIDS

* E-cigarettes/vaping

- Animal studies show reduced fertility, growth restriction in utero
- Lack of reproductive studies in humans

Maximizing natural fertility-Lifestyle changes

Limit/stop alcohol use

- Moderate (<2 drinks/day) use likely has litle to no effect on fertility
- No safe amount of alcohol in pregnancy
- Heavy drinking in males associated with decreased sperm concentration, impotence, reduced testosterone levels

Marijuana use

- No strong data regarding negative effects of marijuana use on female fertility
- Neurodevelopmental effect on fetus and newborn
- In vitro studies suggest decreased sperm motility

Maximizing natural fertility-Lifestyle changes

* Body weight/exercise

- Low (<18.5) and high (>25) associated with ovulatory dysfunction
- Obesity also linked with higher miscarriage rates
- Excessive exercise associated with infertility/ovulatory dysfunction in low BMI women
- Moderate exercise increase fertility rates in high BMI

* Supplements

- Women- Folic acid, Coenzyme Q10, Vitamin D
- Men-Coenzyme Q10, Vit E, C, zinc, selenium, L carnitine (but weak evidence for all)

Maximizing natural fertility-Intercourse mythbusters

- Lubricants- some lubricants inhibit sperm motility in vitro (KY products, astroglide, saliva, olive oil).
 - No difference in fecundability but consider 'sperm safe' lubricants if needed (pre-seed, mineral oil)
- Coital positions during/after intercourse- no impact on chance of conception
- Female orgasm/arousal- Sadly, no impact on chance of conception...

When to refer

Female age based

- After 1 year of trying if <35 years old
- After 6 months age 35-39
- Immediately if ≥ 40 years old

· Earlier if

- Oligo or amenorrhea
- Known tubal/uterine disease
- Known severe endometriosis
- Risk factors for gonadal failure

Additional scenarios

- Same sex female couples
- Single females
- Same sex male couples

Takeaway pearls

- Timing of intercourse around fertile window—> 5
 days before and day of ovulation
- Ovulation tracking OR intercourse frequency at least
 2-3 times per week
- Lifestyle changes —> healthy weight, stop smoking, marijuana, limit/stop alcohol
- If no risk factors can take up to 1 year trying

Questions?

