

Systematic Review on the Prevalence and Epidemiology of Infertility 1999-2004

Proposal

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Objectives

Scale of the problem

Impact of infertility

Why a systematic review?

Method proposed

Questions

Why all the concern?

Extent of the Problem

- 26.2% of people surveyed in a European population study reported problems getting pregnant
- 1 in 6 couples of reproductive age seek help for infertility

Extent of the Problem

- Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Survey 2004
- 8 countries have infertility rates > 30%
- 1/4 of ever married women !

Extent of the Problem

186 million !

Excluding China!

Extent of the Problem

Population Control?

Impact of Infertility

- Right to choose the number of children and when
- Right to form families of their choosing

Impact of Infertility

- Personal
 - Burden for women
- Socio-economic
 - Divorce
 - Resource deprived areas
- Health
 - Causes
 - Long-term effects

Why a Systematic Review?

- New methodological methods recently pioneered
- Unclear as to true prevalence/epidemiology
- New insights into possible impact

Etiology of Infertility

- Tubal factor (structural female)
- Ovulation failure (endocrine female)
- Male factor
- Both

Etiology of Infertility

- Some causes of infertility have significant impact on maternal morbidity and neonatal morbidity
- Long term health impacts of certain etiologic causes (ie PCOS)

Objective of a Systematic Review

- To provide a comprehensive, standardised and reliable tabulation of available data on prevalences of infertility and its causes.
- To provide a comprehensive, standardised and reliable tabulation of available data on the burden and share of the different infertility aetiologies.

Objective of a Systematic Review

- To provide regional or national data for comparison to the Maternal Morbidity and Mortality Data for evaluation of the possible contribution of infertility diagnosis on rates of morbidity and subsequent mortality by identified causes.
- To establish the basis to estimate the proportion of infertile couples that could be averted by eliminating or reducing the prevalence of certain morbidities.

Method Proposed

- Data generated local institutional level
- Need researchers with local expertise
- Knowledge and training in systematic reviews
- Multi-lingual

Method Proposed

- Central coordination/resources
- GFMER website database
- Building on skills
- Develop local capacity/expertise

Proposed Schedule

On-line data extraction forms	July 05
Screening and data-extraction form	July 05
Analysis plan	July 05
Budget	July 05
Reviewer selection and training	Sep 05
Needs assessment	Nov 05
Pilot project	Jan 06





Questions

