

# Routine subfertility investigations

## Female partner

### Baseline hormone profile (day 2 or 3 of the menstrual cycle)

- FSH
- LH
- Estradiol
- Prolactin (if irregular cycles or signs/symptoms of hyperprolactinaemia)
- Androgens Testosterone, SHBG, FAI (if irregular cycles or overweight)

#### **Ovulation test**

• Day 21 serum Progesterone (if 28 days cycles, alternatively 7 days before expected cycle)

## Rubella immunity

## **Chlamydia screening (urine specimen)**

#### Transvaginal ultrasound scan

## **Tubal patency tests**

- HyCoSy
- HSG
- Laparoscopy and Dye Test (if known gynaecological disease i.e., endometriosis, PID/Chlamydia infection, previous ectopic pregnancy; if patient complains of dysmenorrhoea, deep dyspareunia and/or chronic pelvic pain; if inconclusive HyCoSy or HSG)

## **Updated** smear

## Male partner

#### **Semen analysis:**

The normal volume varies from 1.5 to 5.0 milliliter per ejaculation. The sperm count varies from 20 to 150 million sperm per milliliter.

At least 60% of the sperm should have a normal shape and show normal forward movement (motility).