

Calculate the probability of a spontaneous ongoing pregnancy within 1 year 一年以内に自然に成立する継続妊娠の確率の計算法 (leading to live birth).

This probability is not reliable in case of: 次の場合は信用できる値は得られません

- -Women with ovulation disorders
 排卵障害の女性
- -Men with severe male factor (Total motile sperm count = volume x concentration x % motility
 (総運動精子数 = 精液量 (ml) × 濃度 (1 mlあたりの精子数) × % (精子運動率) が 300万以下)
 < 3 million)
- -Women with 2-sided tubal pathology.
 両側の卵管閉鎖の女性

Has a postcoital test been performed? Goのボタンをクリックすると次画面に変わります
 ヒューナーテストは実行されましたか? (YES or NO)

This model has been validated between 2002–2004 in 38 hospitals in the Netherlands by Van der Steeg et al. In the Colaborative Effort of Clinical Evaluation in Reproductive Medicine (CECERM). The models showed to predict accurately.

(このモデルの有用性は、2002年から2004年にオランダの38の病院が参加して行われた調査 (CECERM) で確認されています。このモデルを用いると正確な予想ができます)

Calculate the probability of a spontaneous ongoing pregnancy within 1 year (leading to live birth).

This probability is not reliable in case of :

- -Women with ovulation disorders
- -Men with severe male factor (Total motile sperm count = volume x concentration x % motility < 3 milion)
- -Women with 2-sided tubal pathology.

Has a postcoital test been performed?

Female age 女性(妻)の年齢

Duration of subfertility in years 不妊期間(年)

Previous pregnancies (in current or other partnerships)?

以前の妊娠の有無

Referred by: 主治医は家庭医か、専門医か

Percentage progressive motile sperm? 精子運動率(%)

Result of the postcoital test? ヒューナーテスト

Diagnosis of of one sided tubal pathology on HSG?

子宮卵管造影で一側卵管造影閉鎖の診断?
(検査を受けていないものはNOとする)

Diagnosis of one sided tubal pathology on laparoscopy

腹腔鏡で一側卵管閉鎖の診断
(検査を受けていないものはNOとする)

This model has been validated between 2002–2004 in 38 hospitals in the Netherlands by Van der Steeg et al. In the Colaborative Effort of Clinical Evaluation in Reproductive Medicine (CECERM). The models showed to predict accurately.