Combined Manual Therapy Techniques for the Treatment of Women With Infertility: A Case Series

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BACKGROUND

CDC definition of infertility:

The inability to get pregnant after one year of unprotected intercourse¹

Normal Fertility Rates of women (aged 22-40 years)⁴:

20% conceive in 1 month

57% percent of fertile couples will conceive in the first 3 months

72% in 6 months

85% in 1 year

Causes of infertility:9

Tubal Factors: 7%

Ovulatory Dysfunction: 7%

Diminished Ovarian Reserve: 15%

Endometriosis: 4%

Uterine factors: 1%

Male Factors: 17%

Other: 7%

Unknown: 12%

Spontaneous pregnancy rates in "infertile" couples:

In Canada, Collins et al⁶ found that pregnancy rates for 873 infertile couples without any treatment were 35% after 3 years and 45% after 7 years.

Costs for Current Infertility Procedures:

Median cost for IVF⁴: \$24,373

PURPOSE

Just as mechanical dysfunction in a joint is due to fascial restrictions and edema resulting in decreased mobility, it is hypothesized that fascial restrictions and edema within the pelvis can cause decreased mobility of the pelvic organs and result in a mechanical infertility.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Intervention

Ten infertile women ages 28-41 were evaluated and treated based on findings and received external manual therapy techniques, twice a week until no further mechanical issues were found on exam. The number of sessions required ranged from 1-6.

Treatment Protocol

- 1. Assessed the pelvis for asymmetry: corrected asymmetry with muscle energy, if needed¹³
- 2. Assessed sacral mobility: corrected dysfunction with craniosacral techniques¹⁷
- 3. Assessed for trigger points around and within the pelvis: treated trigger points with positional release techniques¹⁸
- 4. Assessed lymph drainage of the pelvis and pelvic organs: applied manual lymph drainage, if needed¹¹
- 5. Assessed mobility and motility of pelvic viscera: used visceral manipulation techniques to release restrictions, if needed¹⁵
- 6. Reassessed symmetry and all mobilities
- 7. Treatments were repeated twice a week until there was no restriction in mobility, pelvis was symmetrical, and lymph was flowing normally

Table 1: Profile and Physical Findings									Table 2: Past Medical and Surgical Histories								
Patient No.	Pregnant	Delivered Full Term	Osseous Issues	Visceral Fascia	Lymphatics	N	Type of Infertility	Maternal Age	Patient No.	Past Medical History	Past Surgical History	Time Attempting Conception	No. of Treatments	Type of Infertility	Maternal Age	Pregnant	Delivered Full Term
1	Yes	Yes	Moderate Sacral Restriction	Normal Mobility	Normal	2	Primary	30	1	None	None	1 Year	2	Primary	30	Yes	Yes
2	Yes	Yes	Moderate Sacral Restriction	Mild Decreased Uterine Mobility	Mild Pelvic Congestion	4	Secondary	34	2	Low Back Pain	C Section	1 Year	4	Secondary	34	Yes	Yes
3	No	No	Moderate Sacral Restriction	Mild Decreased Uterine Mobility	Normal	4	Secondary	41	3	R Ovarian Tumor, Low Back Pain, Miscarriage	D &C, Laparoscopy (R Ovarian Tumor Removed)	2 Years	4	Secondary	41	No	No
4	No	No	Moderate Sacral Restriction	Severe Decrease Uterine Mobility	Severe Pelvic Congestion	4	Secondary	28	4	Irregular Cycle, Miscarriage	EP Study Ablation, Breast Augmentation	6 Years	4	Secondary	28	No	No
5	No	No	Mild Sacral Restriction	Severe Decrease Uterine Mobility	Severe Pelvic Congestion	4	Secondary	36	5	Miscarriage	None	3 Years	4	Secondary	36	No	No
6	No	No	Severe Sacral Restriction	Severe Decrease Uterine Mobility	Uterus Congested	6	Primary	33	6	Endometriosis	Pelvic Laparoscopy	2 Years, 9 Months	6	Primary	33	No	No
7	Yes	Yes	Normal	Normal Mobility	Moderate Pelvic Congestion	2	Secondary	34	7	Miscarriage	None	1 Year	2	Secondary	34	Yes	Yes
8	Yes	Yes	Normal	Mild Decreased Uterine Mobility	Moderate Pelvic Congestion	2	Secondary	39	8	Miscarriage	None	7 Years	2	Secondary	39	Yes	Yes
9	Yes	Yes	Normal	Mild Decreased Uterine Mobility	Normal	1	Secondary	36	9	Normal	None	1 Year	1	Secondary	36	Yes	Yes
10	Yes	Yes	Severe Sacral Restriction	Severe Decrease Uterine Mobility	Normal	6	Primary	41	10	Low Back Pain	None	3 Years	6	Primary	41	Yes	Yes

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RESULTS

6 out of 10 women conceived within a 3 month period of the termination of treatment and delivered at full term

CONCLUSIONS

Further research is needed to assess the efficacy of manual therapy as a treatment option for infertile women. For future studies, researchers should use a larger study population, include a control group, and assess the efficacy of the individual manual techniques. If proven efficacious, other research options also could include the use of manual therapy techniques as an adjunct with current in vitro and intrauterine treatment protocols. The combination of manual techniques in conjunction with acupuncture or other complimentary therapies are other avenues of investigation.

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