

Disclosure Statement

This presentation provides an introductory overview to natural or fertility awareness based methods (FABMs) and their application in assessing the health of the female cycle – the 5th vital sign for women's health.

This information <u>will not</u> prepare you to teach these methods to patients or other health professionals, nor learn to use them yourself – either personally or in your medical practice.

At the end, we will share information about different training opportunities that facilitate learning how to use the female cycle chart as an assessment tool. Such training is recommended if you are interested in addressing women's reproductive health concerns, by diagnosing and treating the underlying disease.

The speaker has no relevant financial disclosures.





KEY TERMS

Fertility
Awareness Based
Methods (FABMs)

Ovulation

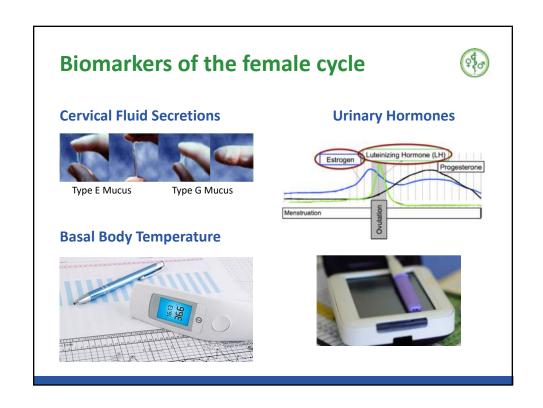
Use daily observations of a woman's physical signs or symptoms and/or algorithms to identify potential days of fertility

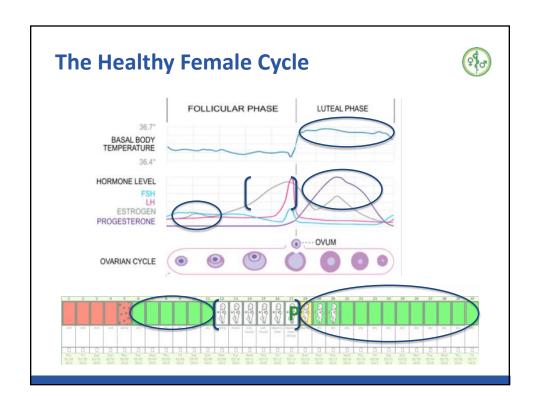
Can be used to monitor reproductive health

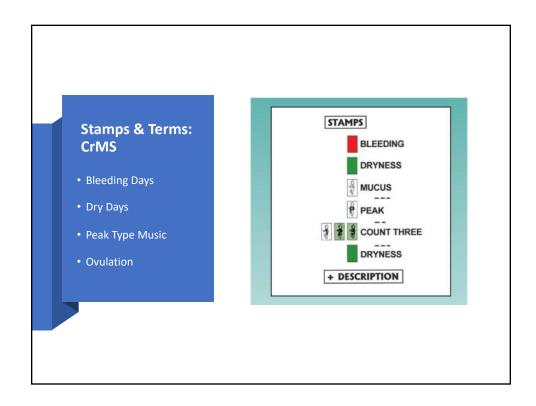
Biomarkers Observable signs that reflect hormonal changes

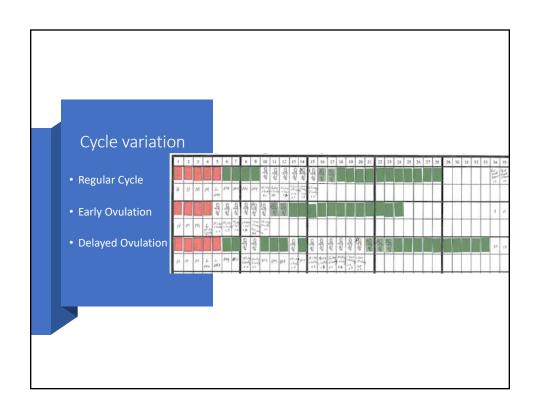
Release of an egg from a mature follicle

2

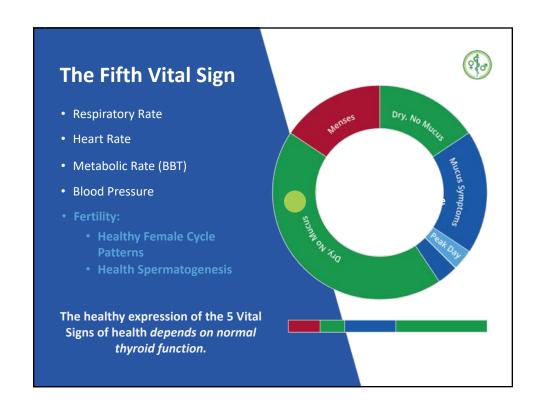


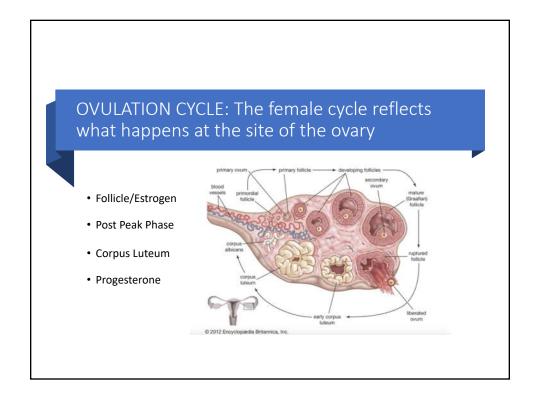


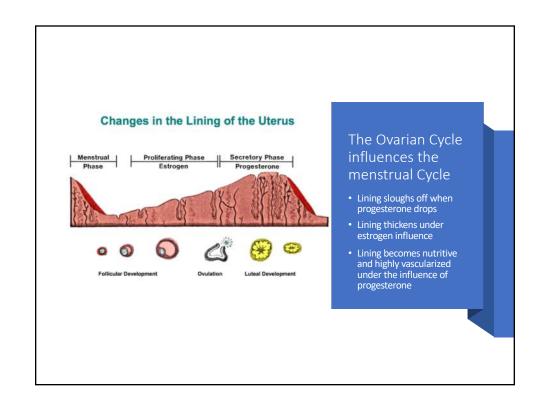


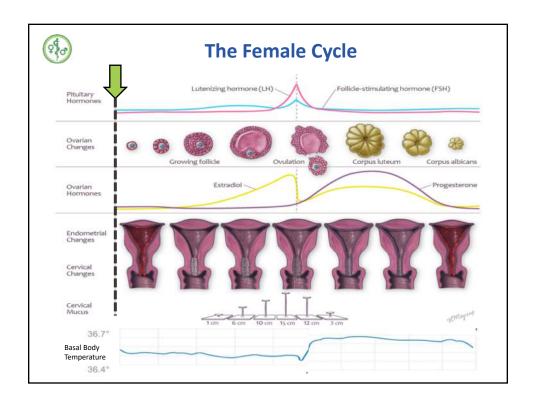






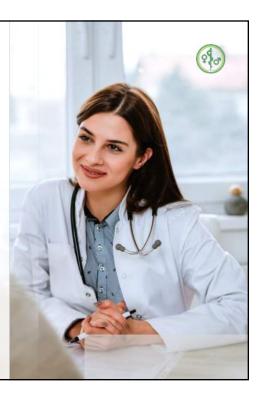


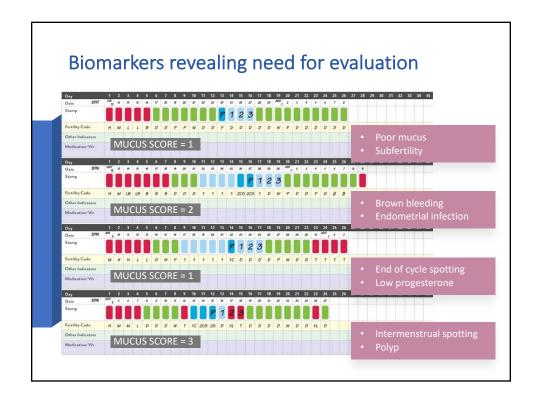


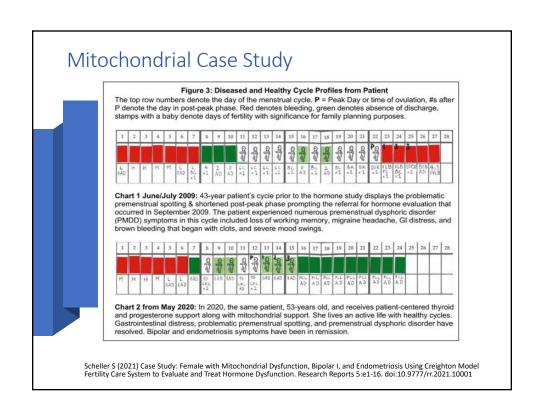


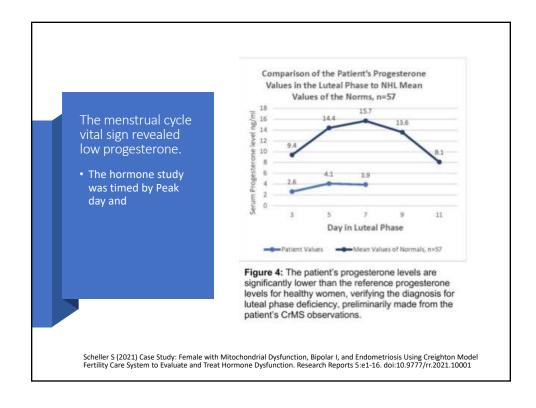
The Female Chart as a Diagnostic Tool

- Painful periods
- Irregular periods
- Polycystic Ovarian
 Syndrome (PCOS)
- Premenstrual Syndrome (PMS)
- Postpartum Depression
- Infertility

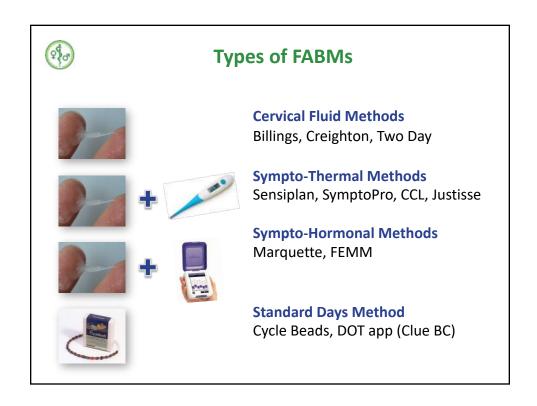














Effectiveness Rates – Preventing Pregnancy



Method		Correct Use	Typical Use
Billings	Cervical	99%	90%
Creighton 	Fluid	99.5%	96%
Sympto-thermal		99.4%	98%
Sympto-hormonal		99.9%	93%









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