



Ovarian or egg reserve decreases with age. Some women experience a faster decline at an earlier age.

Females are born with a pool of eggs that gradually declines throughout their lives. Diminished ovarian reserve (DOR) is a condition characterised by a reduced quantity of eggs remaining in the ovaries compared to other women of the same age. For most women, there are no warning symptoms for DOR, and often they do not realise that they have the condition until they are trying to conceive.

Researchers at NICM Health Research Institute, Western Sydney University are interested to learn about the health needs of women with DOR and find out what treatments and practices they are using. We're especially interested in any complementary medicine that women have used to assist with DOR.

This clinical trial has been approved by the Western Sydney University Human Research Ethics Committee (Approval Number H14256).

Photo by Paige Cody on Unsplash



There is some emerging evidence that these therapies may be helpful alongside medically assisted reproduction for fertility, and this information will inform the direction of future research priorities.

We are interested in the health needs and experiences of all women with DOR, therefore, you do not need to have used complementary medicine to complete this survey.

What's involved?

- If you take part in this research, you will be asked to complete a 20-30 minute online survey (<http://bit.ly/3cZ2Q41>)

For more information, please contact NICM Health Research Institute Study Chief Investigator and PhD Candidate, Alison Maunder on email a.maunder2@westernsydney.edu.au