Abstract

The aim of the present study was to assess women's practices regarding infertility management. Sample was conducted at gynecological clinic in Ain shams University Maternity Hospital and Damietta University Hospital. The data collection started from January 2008 till the end of September 2008. The sample **type** was purposive sampling; it was one hundred infertile women. The study design was descriptive Tool: Data collection tool consisted of an interviewing questionnaire to assess practices as reported by women regarding infertility management, and opinionaire for women to elaborate the women opinions about effects of their practices of infertility management on their health. The results revealed that (75%) of the study sample used medical treatment, (39%) used surgical treatment and all women in study sample used alternative treatment for infertility management. there was some women used more than one practice of alternative methods of treatment; (82.0%) of sample used (herbs, folklore and cabsa disengagement), (67%) made flasks and (38%) walked across cemeteries and they felt fear and compelled, (34%) went to slaughter house, (39%) sit on placenta, (48%) walked in egg plants and (34%) used Ouran. Concerning the relation between education and alternative therapy the majority of lower educated women (88%) used folklore method in management of infertility while in higher educated women most of them (68.2%) used flasks in infertility management. Conclusion: The most common methods of alternative therapy used by infertile women to manage their infertility were herbals, folklore (mixing urine, mixing blood and kahrman beads), flasks (air cups) and cabsa disengagement. About one third of the study sample who used herbs locally in the vagina suffered from vaginal infection. Recommendation: Correction of misconception and malpractices of women using alternative methods for infertility management.

Keywords: Infertility, infertility management, alternative therapy for infertility.