

## Assessment of the Agreement level of Folliculometry Performed by Trained Nurses versus Infertility Clinicians

Eman R Ahmad & Haifa A Al-Turki

Obstetric and Gynecologic Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, Assiut University, Egypt.

Maternity and Child Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, University of Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine, University of Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

### Abstract

**Background:** Nurses can achieve competence in performing Folliculometry (FM) during ovarian stimulation cycles (OSC) within a reasonable timeframe. However limited information is available regarding the difference in the folliculometry performance between nurses and physicians in Arab countries. **Aim:** The aim of this study was to assess the level of agreement of the Folliculometry Scans (FS) performed by trained nurses compared to infertility clinicians. **Subjects and Methods:** A quazi experimental (Counterbalanced design) was conducted in the Obstetrics and Gynecology/Ultrasonography Unit at King Fahd Hospital University-Saudi Arabia for 104 eligible infertile consecutive patients performed 346 ultrasound scans by 6 postgraduates OBGYN nurses and 6 infertility clinicians. The nurse had hands on training given by expert infertility consultants for 8 sessions. Two tools were used for data collection, a checklist observation sheet to assess the performance of the nurses before starting the study, and the 2<sup>nd</sup> tool was the observation of follicular Scan (FS) findings of all raters. **Results:** Almost perfect agreement was observed between both raters regarding all FS quantitative and qualitative uterine and ovarian values at different times of menstrual cycle. **Conclusion:** With appropriate training and supervision, the nurse can perform FS and interpret the quantitative and qualitative findings with high level of agreement and accuracy similar to that obtained by infertility clinicians.

**Keywords:** *Folliculometry; Inter-rater Agreement; Inter-Rater, Accuracy & Infertile Women.*

### Introduction

In the past decades it was observed that there was exemplary proliferation of roles other than clinical or “bedside” nursing to include many functions which nurses could participate and perform well in the routine patient care. **Janelle (2002)** suggested that even though the nurses could be utilized to perform many patient care related function, their services still remain under-utilized. In the recent past contributions of nurses to infertility programs, their roles have expanded to the extent that it has been coined as ‘the birth of a specialism’ and officially recognized in the United Kingdom by the formation of the Infertility Nurses Group of the Royal College of Nursing. **Carr (2011)** reported that in many In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) units nurses form an important professional group with whom couples have most contact during treatment.

According to **the Bureau of Labor Statistics (2006)** the demand for Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APNs) is expected to continue to increase over the next decade and beyond, as the need and demand for effective health care increases, especially in rural, inner-city, and other underserved areas.

**American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (2012)** emphasized that nurses, midwives and nurse practitioners working in obstetrics, gynecology, and/or assisted reproductive technologies are incorporating ultrasound skills into their everyday practice. Moreover, **Morris (2009)** studied the role of

infertility nurses in ovulation induction programs, and found that in 39% of units, nurses performed intrauterine inseminations, in 23% of units they took decisions as to institute hormonal therapy like human chorionic gonadotrophin administration, and in 77% of units transvaginal scans were done by nurses.

As Ultrasound Folliculometry is a serial of transvaginal ultrasound scan test carried out to monitor follicular growth, it is one of the most accurate methods for determining ovulation. Other useful information which can be determined by these scans is the thickness of the endometrium. (**National Institute for Health & Care Excellence (2013) and Rodriguez (2014)**). Furthermore, it has long been argued that the nurse, by virtue of her gender (most nurses being females) and training, is more likely to be capable of providing sensitive and empathic support to infertile women as well as education and counseling to the couple. **American Institute for US in Medicine (2009) & Barnhart (2000)** As women in Gynecological clinic prefer to be examined by female health care provider rather than males for that, availability of well-trained female nurses in the infertility clinic to do folliculometry ultrasonography (FMUS) in proper way is highly recommended. Moreover, the performance of a limited pelvic ultrasound examination is within the scope practice for a nurse having the necessary specific training and appropriate supervision by a physician (s) in an infertility practice, it provides specific rather than

complete, diagnostic information relating to the organ measurement (s) of interest, such as the size and number of developing ovarian follicles or the endometrial thickness and pattern. **American Society for Reproductive Medicine (2009) & Royal College of Nursing (2012)**

There are no reports from the Gulf region on the subject, hence this study was undertaken to firstly assess whether the nurse if received appropriate training could had acceptable level of agreement and accuracy in performing and interpreting folliculometry as an infertility clinician and secondly to establish training program in which nurses could be empowered to practice transvaginal ultrasonography independently.

#### **Aim of the work**

The aim of this study was to assess the level of agreement of the Folliculometry Scans (FS) performed by trained nurses compared to infertility clinicians.

Research question:

Can the trained nurses do folliculometry scan in acceptable agreement to infertility clinicians?

Method

**Study design: A quazi experimental (Counterbalanced design) was used in this study.**

**Setting:** The study was carried out in the obstetrics and Gynecology emergency/ ultrasonography-Unit at King Fahd University Hospital, University of Dammam, Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. This hospital was chosen, as it is a teaching, tertiary level care hospital with high turnover patients who had fertility problems. It provides fertility services for approximately 1200 women annually as the folliculometry clinic providing its services 3 days a week for approximately 7-10 cases per day.

#### **Study population**

A total of 346 folliculometry scan is considered as a sample unit for the study that was performed by postgraduate nurse and infertility clinicians for 104 eligible women who were recruited in this study. The study started at Jan. to Dec. 2013 in King Fahd Hospital at Dammam University in Al-khobar, Saudi Arabia as part of an ongoing larger US training Program for nurses. The FS was conducted by 6 postgraduates OBGYN nurses who didn't have any prior ultrasonography experience or even attending any US courses before receiving the training sessions versus 6 infertility clinicians who had good experience in Folliculometry and practiced it independently. The eligible infertile women were examined at different times of their cycles. Baseline scan represent the time between the 3rd to 5th day of menstruation, 8th day of cycle and midcycle day for more than one cycle throughout 1 year follow-up. Study question: Can nurses with no previous

experience in transvaginal ultrasound learn to perform folliculometry with 2D transvaginal ultrasound during ovarian stimulation cycles in acceptable agreement as infertility clinicians?

#### **Ethical considerations**

The study was approved by the ethical committee and research committee of University of Dammam. Before the patient was scanned, she was notified of:

- The aim, methods, anticipated benefits and potential hazards of the research.
- Right to abstain from participation in the research and her right to terminate the participation at any time. No pressure or inducement of any kind was applied to encourage the patients to be part of the study. An informed written consent was obtained.
- The identity of patients in the study was kept strictly confidential.

**Tools:** One tool was developed by researcher and used for data collection named assessment tool, it entailed 4 parts covered the following items:

**Part I:** Demographic data of the infertile women which includes women age, education level, duration of marriage etc.

**Part II:** Infertility History and treatment regimen which denotes types of infertility, duration of received fertility medication, history of smoking and its type and hormonal profile.

**Part III:** Observational Checklist for auditing nurses performance which includes assessment of the following items; Preparation of the patient, operating of ultrasonography device, application of vaginal probe. Evaluating base line scan findings as position of the uterus.

**Part IV:** Direct observation assessment tool used by both raters for assessing the uterine, ovarian findings and any accompanying pathologies. Data related folliculometry were documented in separate sheet by both raters.

#### **Procedure**

In order to conduct the study, 3 phases were accomplished, in the first phase the postgraduate OBGYN nurses received cognitive learning that was conducted to understand the physics, principles, applications, and clinical significance of ultrasonography which imparted through traditional media such as lectures and textbooks, in which 2 lectures were taken each took 2 hours. In the Second phase, a total of 8 sessions in which visual pattern recognition was accomplished by attending several sessions, these sessions were repetitive, nonverbal and arranged as (3 sessions observation only, 3 sessions partial dependence of performing folliculometry and 2 sessions independent performance) each session took approximately 1 hour that were done 3 days weekly according to the availability of cases in which the nurses assigned for

variable steps of folliculometry and the evaluation was run through application of the checklist for auditing of their performance which was evaluated by 2 independent assessors who are expert in folliculometry. The third phase was designed to assess both raters performance in which the postgraduate nurses and the infertility clinicians started folliculometry scan on the same setting where the comparison was enrolled between both of them. The infertility clinician started to do the folliculometry for the woman and recorded the findings in separate sheet then followed by the prepared nurse started it to the same patient and also recorded the findings in a separate sheet. Comment on the presence of any cysts or masses and document the number of antral follicles and measuring the dominant one in natural cycle or multiples in induced cycle. To complete the follicular tracking both nurses and physicians took all measurements on the follicular scan at different times of the menstrual cycle (base line scan at 3-5 days, midcycle 8-12 day and at 13-17 day). All blinded findings documented in separate sheet for statistical analysis.

**Data collection and analysis**

Inter-rater agreement of follicular scan measurements & observation between nurses and physicians was done using Kappa test & diagnostic accuracy of folliculometry. Inter-rater (or inter-observer) reliability is estimated by having two observers watching an event simultaneously, and independently recording data according to their observation (Table 1). The data can be used to compute an index of equivalence or agreement between observers. Kappa statistics for the estimation of inter observer reliability was used and the variable under study has underlying continuity non parametric statistical testes apply to data in an ordinal scale. A correlation coefficient is computed to demonstrate the strength of the relationship between one observer’s ratings and another’s (Figure 1).

Value of Kappa	Level of Agreement	Percentage (%) of Data that are Reliable
0-0.20	None	0-4%
0.21-0.39	Minimal	4-15%
0.40-0.59	Weak	15-35%
0.60-0.79	Moderate	35-63%
0.80-0.90	Strong	64-81%
Above 0.90	Almost Perfect	82-100%

Figure(1): Interpretation of Cohen’s Kappa. Marry (2012)

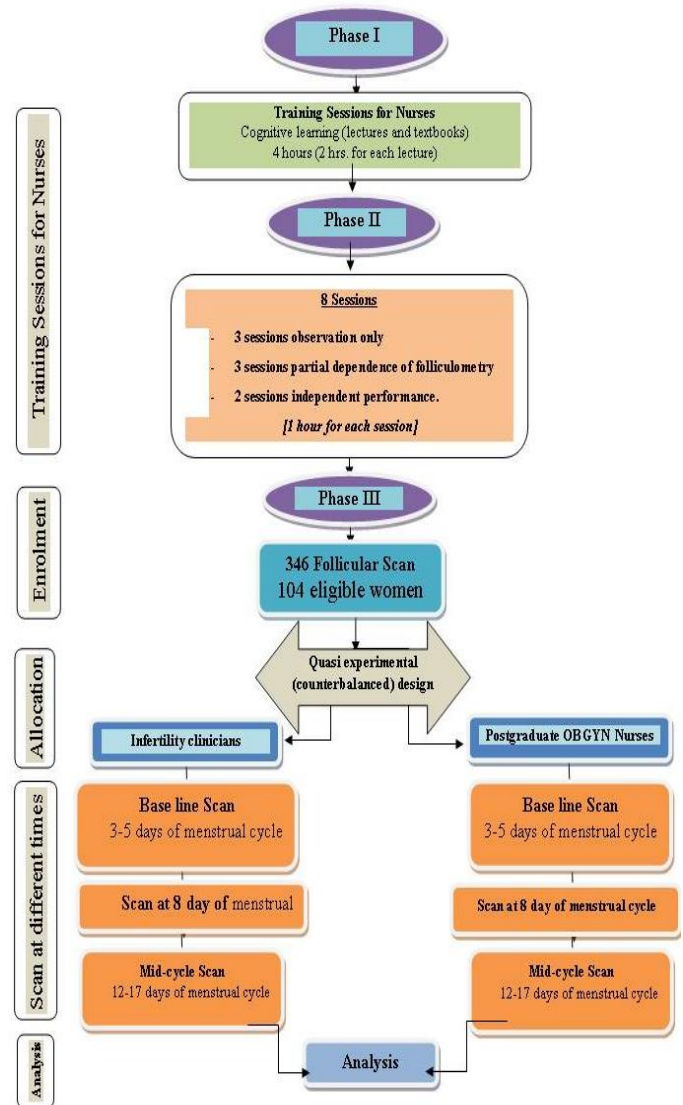


Figure (2): Flow Chart of folliculometry Performance

## Results

Table (1): Inter-rater agreement of follicular scan measurements between infertility clinicians and postgraduate OBGYN nurses.

Item	Performance of infertility clinician		Performance of postgraduate OBGYN nurses		P. value	R	Mean % of Absolute error
	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median	Mean $\pm$ SD	Median			
<b>Base-line scan (2 – 5 day of cycle)</b>							
<b>-Uterine Findings</b>							
Length of the uterus	7.48 $\pm$ 1.19	7.3	7.49 $\pm$ 1.22	7.5	0.910	0.961	2.7
Width of the uterus	4.17 $\pm$ 0.63	4.2	4.15 $\pm$ 0.63	4.3	0.874	0.943	3.6
Endometrial thickness	5.65 $\pm$ 1.62	5.4	5.67 $\pm$ 1.61	5.5	0.981	0.962	5.1
<b>-Rt Ovarian Findings</b>							
Length of Rt. Ovary	3.3 $\pm$ 0.68	3.3	3.34 $\pm$ 0.7	3.4	0.887	0.957	4.7
Width of Rt. Ovary	2.3 $\pm$ 0.67	2.3	2.36 $\pm$ 0.71	2.3	0.775	0.970	5.6
No. of Rt. Ovarian follicles	7.09 $\pm$ 2.78	7.0	6.93 $\pm$ 2.64	7.0	0.679	0.973	4.2
Measurement of dominant follicle	3.48 $\pm$ 7.19	0.0	3.53 $\pm$ 7.08	0.0	0.662	0.993	7.4
<b>-Lt Ovarian Findings</b>							
Length of Lt. ovary	3.12 $\pm$ 0.86	3.0	3.13 $\pm$ 0.85	3.0	0.989	0.976	4.7
Width of Lt. ovary	2.18 $\pm$ 0.65	2.1	2.2 $\pm$ 0.67	2.1	0.884	0.947	6.8
No. of Lt. ovarian follicles	6.67 $\pm$ 2.76	6.0	6.8 $\pm$ 2.84	6.0	0.929	0.973	5.0
Measurement of dominant follicle	2.19 $\pm$ 6.25	0.0	2.21 $\pm$ 6.08	0.0	0.757	0.992	4.1
<b>Ultrasound scan on (8 - 12 day of cycle)</b>							
<b>-Uterine Findings</b>							
Endometrial thickness	7.32 $\pm$ 1.75	7.2	7.46 $\pm$ 1.8	7.5	0.542	0.956	4.1
<b>Rt. Ovarian Findings</b>							
No. of Rt. Ovarian follicles	6.96 $\pm$ 2.85	7.0	6.99 $\pm$ 2.67	7.0	0.779	0.968	5.8
<b>Measurement of dominant follicle</b>	8.39 $\pm$ 6.71	10.5	8.71 $\pm$ 6.97	11.0	0.662	0.994	6.0
<b>Lt. Ovarian Findings</b>							
No. of Lt. ovarian follicles	6.67 $\pm$ 2.48	6.0	6.81 $\pm$ 2.58	6.0	0.883	0.951	5.0
Measurement of dominant follicle	7.92 $\pm$ 6.8	10.5	8.21 $\pm$ 7.03	10.5	0.573	0.993	6.7
<b>Ultrasound scan on (13 – 17 day of cycle)</b>							
<b>-Uterine Findings</b>							
Endometrial thickness	7.91 $\pm$ 2.15	7.8	7.94 $\pm$ 2.09	7.8	0.911	0.980	3.0
<b>-Rt. Ovarian Findings</b>							
No. of Rt. Ovarian follicles	6.55 $\pm$ 3.17	5.0	6.67 $\pm$ 3.22	5.5	0.881	0.986	3.8
Measurement of dominant follicle	9.58 $\pm$ 7.49	12.0	9.7 $\pm$ 7.52	12.5	0.782	0.994	5.5
<b>-Lt. Ovarian Findings</b>							
No. of Lt. ovarian follicles	6.58 $\pm$ 3	6.0	6.57 $\pm$ 3.05	6.0	0.994	0.984	4.5

**Table (2): Inter-rater agreement of Base-line follicular scan findings (observations) between infertility clinicians and postgraduate OBGYN nurses.**

	Performance of infertility clinician	Performance of postgraduate OBGYN nurses	Kappa	Accuracy
<b>Uterine findings</b>				
▪ Position of the uterus				
<b>Anteverted</b>	90	91	0.97	99.1
<b>Retroverted</b>	23	22		
▪ Evidence of uterine fibroid				
<b>Yes</b>	10	10	1.00	100.0
<b>No</b>	103	103		
<b>Rt. Ovarian findings</b>				
▪ Visualization of the ovary				
<b>Yes</b>	105	105	1.00	100.0
<b>No</b>	8	8		
▪ Documentation of ovarian response				
<b>Yes</b>	8	18	0.57	91.2
<b>No</b>	105	95		
▪ Evidence of PCO picture				
<b>Yes</b>	25	25	1.00	100.0
<b>No</b>	88	88		
<b>Lt. Ovarian findings</b>				
▪ Visualized				
<b>Yes</b>	109	107	0.79	98.2
<b>No</b>	4	6		
▪ Response				
<b>Yes</b>	9	17	0.66	92.9
<b>No</b>	103	95		
▪ Evidence of ovarian cyst				
<b>Yes</b>	13	11	0.91	98.2
<b>No</b>	100	102		

**Table (3): Inter-rater agreement of follicular scan findings at 8-12 days of cycle (observations) between infertility consultant and academic nurse.**

	Performance of infertility clinicians	Performance of postgraduate OBGYN nurses	Kappa	Accuracy
<b>Uterine findings</b>				
▪ Position of the uterus				
<b>Anteverted</b>	131	131	0.94	98.7
<b>Retroverted</b>	21	21		
▪ Evidence of uterine fibroid				
<b>Yes</b>	6	5	0.91	99.3
<b>No</b>	146	147		
<b>Rt. Ovarian findings</b>				
▪ Visualized				
<b>Yes</b>	151	151	1.00	100.0
<b>No</b>	1	1		
▪ Response				

	Performance of infertility clinicians	Performance of postgraduate OBGYN nurses	Kappa	Accuracy
Yes	75	84	0.88	94.1
No	77	68		
▪ Evidence of PCO picture				
Yes	12	12	1.00	100.0
No	140	140		
▪ Evidence of ovarian cyst				
Yes	5	7	0.83	98.7
No	147	145		
<b>Lt. Ovarian findings</b>				
<b>Visualized</b>				
Yes	142	141	0.95	99.3
No	10	11		
<b>Response</b>				
Yes	64	69	0.93	96.7
No	87	82		
<b>Evidence of ovarian cyst</b>				
Yes	4	5	0.89	99.3
No	148	147		

Table (4): Inter-rater agreement of follicular scan findings at 13-17 days of cycle (observations) between infertility consultant and postgraduate OBGYN nurses.

	Performance of infertility clinicians	Performance of postgraduate OBGYN nurses	Kappa	Accuracy
<b>Uterine findings</b>				
▪ Position of the uterus				
Anteverted	61	59	0.87	97.1
Retroverted	8	10		
▪ Ensure fluids in the Cul De Sac				
Yes	2	3	0.79	98.6
No	67	66		
▪ Evidence of uterine fibroid				
Yes	0	0	NA	100.0
No	69	69		
<b>Rt. Ovarian findings</b>				
▪ Visualized				
Yes	68	68	1.00	100.0
No	1	1		
▪ Response				
Yes	39	41	0.94	97.1
No	29	27		
<b>Evidence of PCO picture</b>				
Yes	4	4	1.00	100.0
No	65	65		
▪ Evidence of ovarian cyst				
Yes	6	6	1.00	100.0
No	63	63		

	Performance of infertility clinicians	Performance of postgraduate OBGYN nurses	Kappa	Accuracy
<b>Lt. Ovarian findings</b>				
▪ Visualized				
Yes	66	65	0.85	98.6
No	3	4		
Response				
Yes	26	26	1.00	100.0
No	42	42		
▪ Evidence of ovarian cyst				
Yes	2	1	0.66	98.6
No	67	68		

A total of 346 scan was done for 104 eligible infertile women at different times in their menstrual cycle by a total of 12 health care providers (6 postgraduate OBGYN nurses versus 6 infertility clinicians), analysis of observer or interrater agreement data often provides a useful means of assessing the reliability of a rating system. As regards the general characteristics of the eligible women of our study, it is clear that their age ranged 20 – 46 years with a mean age  $31.8 \pm 5.6$  years, their mean duration of marriage was  $(7.7+ 5.3)$  years and less than one third of them had passive smoking (28.6%); All infertile women had Folliculometry based on different times of menstrual cycle 34.6 % of them are scanned as base line scan (3-5 days of menstrual cycle), 43.3 % from 8-12 days and those who examined during 13th and 17th day of menstrual cycle were 22.1 %.

Inter-rater agreement of follicular scan measurements at different times of the menstrual cycle presented in **Table (1)** shows that there is no statistically significant difference between performance of infertility clinicians and postgraduate OBGYN nurses with good agreement. In the other hand there is a very positive strong correlation nearly perfect correlation between performances of the postgraduate OBGYN nurses evident by r value more than 0.9 in all parameters. Also mean value of error percentage is less than 5% in most of parameters; however the vast minority portrays that the mean value of error percentage is more than 5% regarding measurement of the width of right & left ovary and the dominant follicles in both ovaries. Furthermore, in **Table (1)** the performance of infertility clinicians and that of postgraduate OBGYN nurses are totally agreed in some parameters (kappa nearly to 1) and congruent in some parameters (kappa=1). Also in some parameters the accuracy is 100% percentage (congruent) and in some other parameters accuracy nearly 100% (total agreement). However, moderate to substantial agreement was observed regarding observation of

fluid in cal De-sac at 13th to 17th day of scan (0.79%). As regards qualitative ovarian findings, a total agreement was observed in visualization of right and left ovary at different times of scan, however, little agreement was portrayed regarding ovarian response especially at base line scan in the right and left ovaries evident by Kappa (0.57% and 0.66% respectively) in **Tables 2&3**. Furthermore, moderate agreement was observed regarding identification of ovarian cyst, Kappa was (0.66%) as evident in **Table (4)**.

### Discussion

Nowadays the role of infertility nurse practitioners has been extended to allow more continuity of care and better understanding of patients' needs and results in the involvement of fewer people in the overall care. (Morris, 2009). Furthermore, **Heidi (2009)** reported that the roles of doctors and nurses should complement each other, and all practitioners should work for the benefit of patients in their care, rather than defending traditional roles and hierarchy. In this context, our study shows that with proper training a nurse could perform FS with accuracy quite similar to infertility clinicians. The study further shows that they can achieve competence in performing Folliculometry during ovarian stimulation cycles (OSC) within a reasonable timeframe **Carr (2011)**. However in Arab countries especially in Saudi Arabia an extreme limitations and obstacles faced nurses to perform vaginal ultrasonography, this view was supported by **Rodriguez et al., (2014)** who reported that in spite of nurses traditionally involved in patients care and management in Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) unit however, their role in performing ultrasound (US) is still limited. Moreover, several studies have demonstrated the extensive utility of Folliculometry Ultrasound (FMUS) scan for infertile women in the Obstetrics

and Gynecology clinic for that, it is important to maternity nurses to be appropriately trained in its use. As regards our sample, the US scan times is considered as a sample unit for the study. The eligible infertile women have been examined according to the day of scan based on different times of menstrual cycle which reflected that comprehensive training before the commencement of the study enable the nurse to perfectly agree with the measurements obtained from the infertility clinicians as evident in inter-rater agreement of follicular scan measurements at these different times of the menstrual cycle that portrayed in **Table (1)** and reveals almost perfect agreements are observed between both raters (the postgraduate OBGYN nurses to infertility clinicians) regarding all follicular scan (FS) findings as kappa value near 1 in most of parameters and r-value more than 0.9 in all parameters. Another important feature in our study which warrants special mention is the mean percentage of absolute error by both postgraduate nurses and infertility clinicians (2.7-6.8) that indicates proper training of nurses can portray congruence performance compared to infertility clinicians. In our study the concordance of results between both raters shows almost perfect agreements regarding most of quantitative follicular scan (FS) that are in agreement with the findings of **Sippel et al., (2011)** who suggests that a short but intensive training period is sufficient for preparing clinical officers, nurses and physicians alike to perform basic ultrasound exams, especially if the training program includes both lecture and practical experience, and provides opportunity for continued upkeep of skills through review sessions and ongoing quality assurance after the training period ends. **The American Society of Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) (2009) and AWHONN (2010) and Royal College of Nursing (2012)** specifically supported nurses performing a limited pelvic ultrasound examination that "provides specific, rather than complete, diagnostic information relating to the organ or measurement (s) of interest" This examination includes determination of the number of developing follicles and measurement of the size of the follicles. Furthermore, **Carr (2011)** emphasized that appropriately trained nurses can perform limited ultrasound evaluations as part of the assessment and treatment of infertility. Moreover, **Carr (2011)** added that ultrasound assessment begins with the identification of basic gynecologic anatomy and is best observed through a transvaginal approach whenever possible. The cervix, uterus, endometrial lining, and adnexa including the ovaries should be located and measured, and any abnormalities described. In addition, A total agreements was observed between the well trained postgraduate

OBGYN nurses and the infertility clinicians regarding some qualitative uterine and ovarian findings as polycystic ovary (PCO) pictures of both ovaries and visualization of right and left ovaries as Kappa was  $>0.8$  (0.899, 0.889, 0.914, 0.973, respectively) **Table 2**. However low agreement (Kappa was 0.57%, 0.66%) was observed regarding the other ovarian findings (Documentation of ovarian response or ovarian cyst) which means more training needed to judge the ovarian response or other ovarian pathology as evident in **Table 4**. In this context, **Atri (2011)** emphasized that involvement of nursing staff members in transvaginal ultrasound scanning improving skills and understanding of reproductive endocrinology and reproductive medicine that will be translated into a feeling of competency. This should further increase the nurse's sense of satisfaction as she provides care to the IVF patients, who rely so heavily upon her. **National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2013), Royal College of nursing (2012) & Sippel et al (2011)**.

#### **Limitations of the study**

The present study is subjected to several limitations such as lack of references and evidence based researches or studies in the same topic. No opportunity to apply the study on large number of nurses as no settled program is available for training nurses and physicians to conduct a comparison between both groups and rely on it.

#### **Conclusions**

With appropriate training almost perfect agreement of Folliculometry findings can be obtained by well-trained postgraduate OBGYN nurses compared to infertility clinicians.

#### **Recommendations**

- Extensive hands on US training program should be held to train fertility clinic nurses especially in Arab countries.
- More researches are needed to investigate the ability of nurses to practice folliculometry compared to infertility clinician and be applied on large numbers of nurses in multiple centers.

#### **Relevance of clinical practice**

The extensive and wide use of Folliculometry Ultrasound (FMUS) scan for infertile women in the Ob Gyn clinic motives health care provider especially nurses to have a role in IVF investigation and management, especially in Saudi Arabian conservative culture, in which most women in Gynecologic clinic prefer to be examined by female health care provider rather than males. For that availability of well-trained female nurses in the infertility clinic to do Folliculometry ultrasonography (FMUS) in proper way is highly recommended,



however lack of training courses for nurses in this context encourage the researcher to start it by training of postgraduate OBGYN nurses who will be responsible for large ongoing program to train high qualified nurses to practice Folliculometry which in turn affect positively to a great extent to nurse's sense of satisfaction as she provides care to the IVF patients who rely so heavily upon her.

#### Conflict of interest

We declare that there are no conflicts of interests.

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