Table 2. Research findings.

AUTHORS	MATERIAL AND METHODS	RESULTS	ASSESMENT TOOL *
Khademi et al. (2008)[2]	Cross-sectional study. The sexual life of 100 infertile couples was assessed.	Infertility affects negatively female sexual function. Their correlation is multifactoral. Thus, the male factor of infertility makes no integral difference in female sexual function.	SFQ
Nelson et al. (2008)[3]	Cohort study. 121 infertile couples participated. The analysis of the sexual and psychological consequences of infertility on women.	Infertile women tend to manifest sexual dysfunction.	FSFI SEAR CES-D
Hentschel et al. (2008)[15]	Cross-sectional study. Sexual function of 96 women undergoing assisted reproductive treatment, compared with 119 women seeking for surgical sterilization.	Women at the beginning of fertility treatment scored higher at the domains of satisfaction and orgasm.	FSFI
Oskay et al. (2010)[6]	Cross-sectional study. 616 women were devided into a fertile and an infertile category. It investigated the sexual function.	Infertility diagnosis impairs female sexual function.	FSFI
Keskin et al. (2011)[11]	Cross-sectional study. 122 primary infertile and 51 secondary infertile women participated. Sexual function was evaluated	Women with secondary infertility seem to have worst results.	FSFI BDI
Iris et al. (2012)[7]	Cross-sectional study. 174 infertile women and 635 fertile women were incorporated in the study.	The onset of the sexual dysfunction is dependent on the duration of infertility.	FSFI
Heredia et al. (2012)[16]	Cohort study. Several aspects of the quality of life of 61 women was evaluated.	The QoL is dependant on the applied ART medication and ART type. Female mental and physical status are also affected by infertility.	SF36 FertiQoL
Furukawa et al. (2012)[10]	Cross-sectional study. 75 infertile women and 210 fertile women were incorporated in the study.	Dyspareunia has no significant difference between the two categories.	FSFI PHQ-9
Aggarwal et al. (2013)[5]	Cross-sectional study. 267 infertile women and 233 fertile women were recruited and their sexual function was compared.	Infertile women experience more frequently sexual dysfunction compared to the fertile group of women	FSFI
Bayar et al. (2014)[13]	Cross-sectional, prospective study. 45 infertile couples were investigated for sexual dysfunction while undergoing infertility treatment with clomiphene citric.	Women reported that almost all aspects of their sexual life were improved after treatment.	ASEX
Yeoh et al. (2014)[17]	Cross-sectional study. 150 females and 119 males, members of infertile couples undergoing ART treatment participated.	Female and male sexual function are strongly linked.	MVFSFI
Tanha et al. (2014)[8]	Cross-sectional study. 191 women with primary infertility and 129 women with secondary infertility composed the study population. It estimated sexual function.	Infertile women suffer from sexual dysfunction. Women with secondary infertility are more negatively affected than those with primary infertility.	FSFI
Smith et al. (2015)[18]	Cross-sectional study. 136 women undergoing IVF assessed their sexual life.	All domains of sexual function of women undergoing IVF were proved impaired.	SFQ FertiQoL
Bakhtiari et al. (2016)[9]	Cross-sectional study. 236 women looking for fertility treatment were were interviewed concerning sexual dysfunction.	Predictor factors for emerging sexual dysfunction are age, marital satisfaction and mental illness.	FSFI
Berger et al. (2016)[18]	Peer-reviewed publications from 1980 to 2016. The study aimed to describe the relationship between the infertility and sexual dysfunction. In addition, it tried to approach possible managment strategies of sexual dysfunction in infertile couples.	The management of sexual dysfunctions should be part of the treatment of the infertile couple. The psychosocial background is an integral risk-factor for the development of female sexual disorders. There are now promising pharmacological interventions for women with low sexual desire.	-
Winkelman et al. (2016)[12]	Cross-sectional study. 382 women seeeking for infertility treatment were questioned for their sexual habits.	Infertility affects remarkably female sexual function.	FPI
Mendonca et al. (2017)[14]	Systematic review and meta-analysis. The link between female sexual dysfunction and infertility were examined.	The studied subjects are related.	BISF SFQ SHQ FSFI
Shahraki et al. (2018)[20]	Cross-sectional study. 78 women with primary infertility and 115 healthy controls participated. It studied the sexual quality of life in women suffering from infertility.	Sexual dysfunction in women is accompanied with deterioration of their emotional state and their sexual quality of life.	FSFI SQOL-F BDI
Facchin et al. (2019)[21]	Observational study. 269 infertile patients. It tried to define if the female sexual function could be negatively affected by the infertility-related distress.	Sexual function was more impaired in women with higher level of infertility-related distress	FSFI FSDS FPI
Starc et al. (2019)[4]	Systematic Review	Most studies infered that infertile women were less satisfied with their sexual life.	FSFI Mell-Krat

*SFQ: Sexual Function Questionnaire, SEAR: modified Self-Esteem and Relationship Questionnaire, FSFI: Female Sexual Function Index, BDI: Beck Depression Inventory, SF36: quality of life questionnaire- short form 36, FertiQoL: quality of life questionnaire, ASEX: Arizona Sexual Experience Scale, MVFSFI: Malay Version of Sexual Function Index, CES-D: Center for Epidimiological Studies Depression Scale, FPI: Fetrility Problem Inventory , BISF: Brief Index Of Sexual Functioning, SHQ: Sexual History Questionnaire, PHQ-9: Patient Health Questionnair-9, SQOL-F: sexual quality of life- Female, FSDS: Female Sexual Distress Scale-Revised , Mell-Krat: Mell- Krat scale