Objectives: Cesarean section is one of the most commonly undertaken operations worldwide with numerous potential complications such as subsequent infertility. Thus, the aim of this study was to evaluate subsequent infertility after CS.

Methods: This retrospective epidemiological study was conducted from 2011 to 2015. During these five years, 2047 patient records were collected representing that only 218 patients had secondary infertility after CS or vaginal delivery (including 114 (52.29%) after CS and 104 (47.7%) after vaginal delivery). Then, information of all patients was extracted from infertility clinic records.

Results: There was no significant difference between the groups in terms of demographic features and sign and symptoms such as dysmenorrhea ($P = 0.386$), dyspareunia ($P = 0.357$), hirsutism ($P = 0.622$), and galactorrhea ($P = 0.352$). Moreover, associated disorders including Men disorders ($P=0.577$), Uterine disorders ($P=0.286$), Fallopian tube disorders ($P=0.394$), and Ovulation disorders ($P=0.21$) did not have any significant differences between the groups.

Conclusions: First Cesarian section did not increase the risk of subsequent infertility when compared to vaginal delivery.