

IMPORTANCE OF SPERMOGRAM ANALYSIS IN DETERMINING MALE INFERTILITY

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According to the World Health Organization, it was first published in 1980 on the production process of human ejaculate. In the last 30 years, WHO recommendations are the main standard for normal sperm parameters and disease parameters in modern world medicine. In 2010, WHO made new changes to ejaculate parameters, changed its processing and research methodology (WHO, 2021).

Infertility testing in men should begin with sperm (ejaculate) analysis; laboratory diagnosis is necessary for male infertility. Sperm analysis in humans is highly variable. The reason for this is that the cycle of spermatogenesis (formation and formation of mature sperm) takes place in 72-74 days. During this period, many events that have a negative effect on spermatogenesis can occur, for example, high fever, intoxication and inflammatory diseases with taking a number of drugs. Various emotional and physical overloads, smoking, alcohol consumption and many other reasons can have a negative effect. These negative actions may be temporary. Therefore, if the first analysis deviates from the normal values, then after 2 weeks the analysis should be submitted again.

Norm of the male clan

According to the 2010 guidelines, normal indicators of sperm analysis are:

Size — 1.5 (1.4 — 1.7)

The total number of sperm — 39 (33 — 46)
(10^6 for ejaculation)

Sperm concentration — 15 (12 — 16)
(10^6 per ml)

General mobility — 40 (38 — 42)
(progressive and non-progressive,%)

Progressive mobility, % — 32 (31 — 34)

Liveability — 58 (55 — 63)
(live sperm,%)

Morphology (normal forms,%) — 4 (3 — 4)

The state of spermatogenesis can be assessed only by several sperm analyses, and if abnormalities are detected in the analysis, but motile spermatozoa are found, then it is not about the complete infertility of men, but about the reduced likelihood of a fetus. The World Health Organization changes the normal indicators of sperm analysis every ten years, mostly downwards.

Purpose: to determine infertility in men and to evaluate spermatozoa quantitatively and morphologically

Conclusion: In conclusion, the importance of spermogram analysis and its normal indicators in male infertility was mentioned at the World Urological Association Council and emphasized as one of the methods of early detection of infertility.

References: Kendall Rauchfuss LM, Kim T, Bleess JL, Ziegelmann MJ, Shenoy CC. Testicular sperm extraction vs. ejaculated sperm use for nonazoospermic male factor infertility. *Fertile Sterile*. 2021 Oct;116(4):963-970.