A 5-year survey of environmental factors on male infertility in patients referred to the Sarem Women’s Hospital infertility clinic

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ABSTRACT

Background & Aims: The first step in the evaluation of male infertility is a semen analysis that lead to the classification of patients into groups of Normospermia, Teratospermia, oligospermia and Azospermia, Asthenospermia or a combination of these factors. The aim of this study is the estimation of the prevalence of the various factors involved in male factor infertility and determining male reproductive disorder in Iranian infertile male population referred to Sarem women’s hospital.

Materials & Methods: We studied a total number of 764 patients that had computerized medical records, in the infertility clinic in Sarem hospital in Tehran from March 2006 until March 2012. Semen analyzed based on the policy of WHO and using the software SPSS (version 16). The average data by Chi-square and P-value less than 0.05 (P <0.05) was considered to be significant statistically.

Results: Of 470 patients (61.5%) had pure male factor infertility and 294 cases (38.5%) had male factor infertility associated with other factors. 752 patients (98.4%) lived in the city and 10 cases (1.3%) lived in rural areas. 5 patients (0.7%) consumed alcohol and the same of them consumed cigarettes (P =0.005). higher prevalence of Asthenospermia and Asthnoteratospermia was in government employees (n = 324 patients (42.4%) (P =11.47) and in the age group 30 to 39 years (P =5.92). Number of 593 patients (77.6%) had primary infertility and 171 persons had (22.4%) had secondary infertility.

Conclusion: It would seem that, environmental and occupational causes of male infertility are increasing, couples should be counseled carefully and we must evaluate the male partner in the first visit to reduce possible negative impacts of environmental factors on male fertility.

Keywords: Epidemiology, infertility, male, survey

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