Male Infertility: Sperm diagnosis, management, and delivery

Kevin McEleny
Consultant Urologist, Newcastle Fertility Centre, United Kingdom

Date of Web Publication: 7-Oct-2014

Correspondence Address:
Dr. Kevin McEleny
Consultant Urologist, Newcastle Fertility Centre
United Kingdom

Source of Support: None, Conflict of Interest: None

How to cite this article:
McEleny K. Male Infertility: Sperm diagnosis, management, and delivery. IVF Lite 2014; 1:170

How to cite this URL:

Andrology is a fascinating discipline, of incredible importance to our patients and in this very concise book the authors provide a complete overview of the use of sperm in fertility practice. Excellent background chapters on spermatogenesis and the causes of male subfertility leave the reader with a clear understanding of the nature of the problem. Chapters by world experts like Thinius Kruger, on the morphology, offer instruction into the clinical importance of semen parameters, whereas other chapters deal with new and established sperm function tests, that practitioners need to be aware of, including their limitations.

There is good and detailed emphasis on the technical aspects of sperm processing, with very clear “how to” chapters not only on semen analysis, cryopreservation, infectious disease screening and the use of media, but also on aspects of practice that may be less familiar to some readers, like how to deal with retrograde samples and surgically recovered sperm.

The authors have set out how high-quality andrology service should be delivered with details on the key role of quality assurance discussed in an excellent chapter on legal aspects, as well as clinical aspects of treatment in the chapter on nurse-led insemination programs.
Male infertility refers to a male's inability to cause pregnancy in a fertile female. In humans it accounts for 40–50% of infertility. It affects approximately 7% of all men. Male infertility is commonly due to deficiencies in the semen, and semen quality is used as a surrogate measure of male fecundity. Factors relating to male infertility include: Antisperm antibodies (ASA) have been considered as infertility cause in around 10–30% of infertile couples. ASA production are directed against surface. Diagnosis. Many infertile couples have more than one cause of infertility, so it's likely you will both need to see a doctor. It might take a number of tests to determine the cause of infertility. In some cases, a cause is never identified. Infertility tests can be expensive and might not be covered by insurance. Find out what your medical plan covers ahead of time. Often sperm counts fluctuate significantly from one specimen to the next. In most cases, several semen analysis tests are done over a period of time to ensure accurate results. If your sperm analysis is normal, your doctor will likely recommend thorough testing of your female partner before conducting any more male infertility tests. Clinical management of male infertility. In: Endocrinology: Adult and Pediatric. 7th ed.