

Study of Some Biological Profiles as Limiting Factors of Male Fertility in the Region of Batna, Algeria

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Abstract : Male infertility or the inability of a man to procreate is a major public health problem, where it is a leading cause of marital discord in several countries such as Algeria. The objective of this work is to study some biological profiles of infertile men from the city of Batna/Algeria and to identify the causes of infertility in a population of infertile males to improve its management and to establish a good therapeutic strategy through a study that lasted 10 months in the Department of Urology of the University Hospital of Batna and on a population of 140 infertile subjects. For every man, a series of assessments was performed to determine the exact causes of infertility. We found 102 cases of primary infertility against 38 cases of secondary infertility; the average age of men was 39.7 years, with a predominance of the age group (46-50 years). 34.29% of subjects had genital infections against 17.14% with varicocele. 132 men presented spermological abnormalities; asthenospermia (AS) in 27.27% of the cases, asthenoteratozoospermia (OATS) 11.36% while azoospermia showed 5.07%. Genital infections are the main causes of infertility (34.29%) of the cases. The results of the spermogram showed a predominance of head abnormalities (41.70%), while the flagellum abnormalities presented 33.83%. The dosage of the seminal plasma carnitine showed no pathological cases, which makes it difficult to know their association with infertility. By contrast, some disturbances of fructose and zinc have been reported.

Keywords : male infertility, spermogram, spermocytogram, biological profiles

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