



The book of

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Palace Grounds

Bar galore

MANAGEMENT OF IDIOPATHIC OLIGIOASTHENOSPERMIA WITH LYCOPENE

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8/1/B/2

8:10-8:20 AM

8th Jan 2003
Session 1

Introduction: Impaired sperm function is an obvious and general cause of male infertility. Uncontrolled generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) has a significant role as one of the factors leading to male infertility. Lycopene is one of the 650 different carotenoids naturally synthesized and found in fruit and vegetables. Commercially lycopene is available as lycored and is found to be the most potent of free radicals.

Aims and objectives: The aim of our study is to assess the role of lycopene therapy in treatment of patients with male infertility due to idiopathic oligoasthenospermia.

Material and Methods

75 infertile men with idiopathic oligoasthenospermia having a normal hormonal profile with no history of obstructive azoospermia and normal antisperm antibody titre underwent therapy with lycopene at the fertility wing of Mahatma Gandhi National Institute of Medical Sciences. Lycopene was given in a daily dose of 8 mg for 12 months. Semen analysis was done before starting therapy, after three months and six months respectively.

Results and Conclusion

The compliance rate was good in all 75 patients and no adverse reactions were noted in 12 months follow up. Seminal fluid analysis at the end of three months of Lycopene therapy showed improvement in all parameters of semen profile with a total pregnancy rate of 44% at the end of 12 months study. Thus to conclude Lycopene has a definitive role in management of male infertility due to idiopathic oligoasthenospermia.

INTRA UTERINE INSEMINATION SEMEN PREPARATION TECHNIQUES SPERM WASHING AND DENSITY GRADIENT METHODS.

Dr. Nandita Palshetkar, Dr. H. D. Pai, Dr. Rishma Pai, Dr. Sheetal

8/1/B/3

8-20 to 8:30 am

Introduction: Intra uterine insemination is now a widely utilized technique for the treatment of infertility. It is a viable alternative for patients with at least one patent tube, sperm concentration more than 10 million/ml and age less than 40 years.

Aim: This paper analyses and compares the two techniques of sperm preparation - the standard swim up and density gradient in 2001 IUI cycles.

Material and Methods: 2000 intrauterine cycles were performed in 900 patients over a period of three years. The patients were subjected to ovulation using various protocols. Ovulation was induced using HCG. Semen preparation was done using standard swim up and density gradient methods and the results were compared.

Results & Conclusion: Swim up and gradient centrifugation are equally effective in good semen samples, while gradient are superior with poor semen samples.