

Seminogram

A semen analysis or a seminogram is a test used to evaluate male fertility. The analysis involves examining the motility, morphology and count of the sperm in a semen sample.

Semen is evaluated based on international criteria developed by the World Health Organization (WHO). The analysis helps determine whether infertility is due to a male factor. For the semen analysis to provide reliable results, ejaculation must be avoided for 2-4 days before sample collection. Alcohol, strenuous physical activity, fatigue and hot baths or saunas should also be avoided. The patient can provide a semen sample at the Centre for Infertility Treatment, in a private room provided for that purpose.

In addition, it is possible to perform the MAR test to detect the presence of antisperm antibodies in the semen. It is evaluated whether it is possible to isolate sperm cells with better quality and motility after treating the seminal fluid with a special solution. In this case, a comprehensive semen analysis is undertaken. The presence of more than 50% of antisperm antibodies in semen indicates possible immunologic infertility. The body recognises sperm cells as foreign bodies and begins to produce antibodies (similar processes occur when other foreign bodies, such as harmful bacteria or viruses, invade the body).

Infertility may also be caused by oxidative stress in semen, which can be determined by semen analysis.