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Research Paper



"Delay in time of Examination of semen after ejaculation, decreases sperm motility"

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I. INTRODUCTION :-

Semen, It is also called as seminal fluid. It is secreted by gonads (Sexual glands) and other sexual organs of male. It fertilize the ovum in female. In human contains of the semen are in addition to sperms, proteolytic and other enzymes as well as fructose are elements of seminal fluid due to which spermatozoa survives provide a medium through which they can move or swim.

Semen is a mixture of fluids that contains sperm, but the majority of semen is composed of over 200 separate proteins as well as vitamins and minerals. Including Vitamin C, calcium, chlorine, citric acid factors lactic acid, magnesium, nitrogen, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, vitamin B2, and zinc, such that few millitres of fluid contain lot of things.

We studied only basic about the semen motility.

Abstract :- In addition to volume, quantity, presence of fructose, morphology of percentage of sperm.

Sperm motility play an important role in fertility.

Semen has PH value ranging from 7.2 to 8.0

Normal semen ejaculation at one time is 2 ml to 3.5 ml sometimes more also.

Normal human semen count is 60 millions/ml of semen to 120 millions/ml of semen.

But 20% Normal sperms, considering fast forward progressive motility with normal morphology of head, tail & body, other associated factors to be sufficient criteria for fertility.

Experimentation (Procedure) :- By method of masturbation, 50 normal semen sample from period of 5 Feb 2018 to 27 December 2018 were studied. Other parameters were found to normal along with motility.

Semen sample collected in wide mouth container and examined microscopically and chemically for other parameters.

On an average, in these studies all the sperms studied, semen has 50 percent or near about 70 % of the motility, which was observed within half an hour. Pathology persons give all necessary information about semen collection like 3 days abstenience before coming for semen examination.

As all normal semen samples are selected for the study of motility as our aim is how the delay in time for semen examination, how much percentage of motility decreases in the given sample of study of semen analysis. Semen motility play an important role in fertility.

II. OBSERVATION :-

- 1) Immediately after 15 minutes motility own normal 100 % (Grade III and Grade IV)
- 2) Same sample examined microscopy after 15 minutes, Motility come to 90 % (Grade III & IV)
- 3) Same Sample examined after half an hour Motility come to 88 % (GRADE III & IV)
- 4) Same Sample examined after 45 minutes, motility was near about 88 % (Grade III & IV)
- 5) After 60 minutes, motility divided into two category Grade III -15 %, Grade IV -85 %
- 6) After 2 hours of semen sample collection Motility was almost nil and not fulfilling the criteria of fertility.

In fertility along with motility time of liquefaction or semen is one important criteria for fertility. Average reported viscosity of human semen given in different literatures was 3 - 7 cP.

Importance of time of semen examination & collection :-

A significant decrease in sperm motility over 2 to 4 hours period indicated a serious problem even the sperm count and original motility were Good.

Another important thing, it takes sperms between 2 and 10 minute after ejaculation to reach the fallopian tubes. **Conclusion :-**

Semen analysis study is very important part of in a case of infertility.

So recommended time for semen analysis examination is half an hours ideally.

A total motile sperm count over 20 millions is considered to be normal.

Lower than 5 millions is poor sperm quality

Less than 1 millions is sever poor motility

One abnormal results or findings doesn't mean male infertility

It is advised that, if there are any abnormal results, two to three follow up tests after three months should be repeated.

Criteria for Fertility :

Minimum requirement for fertility : volume - 1.5 ml, Sperm count - 20

Millions/ml, Motility - 30 motile by 2 - 4 hours Grade III - IV

Abnormal forms – Less than 45 %

Grades of motility :

Grade I - Minimal forward progression, grade II - Poor to fair activity, grade III - Good activity with tail movements visualize.

Grade IV - good activity with tail movements not visualized.

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