

SEMEN ANALYSIS

1. Brief description

Sperm analysis is used to assess sperm concentration, mobility and morphology.

Main mobility parameters:

- Progressive mobility - the most important mobility indicators, include spermatozoa that move straight or circularly.
- Non-progressive motility - spermatozoa move without progression, i.e., move in small circles.
- Total mobility - consists of progressive and non-progressive mobility together.
- Immobile spermatozoa - those who do not move at all.

Additional Mobility Parameters:

- Average speed of movement - average speed of moving spermatozoa.
- Mobility index - consists of spermatozoa mobility, progressive movement and speed of movement.

Sperm concentration - sperm concentration 1 ml.

The total amount of spermatozoa - spermatozoa count per sample.

Round cells - include stem cells and leukocytes.

Sperm morphology - the most important indicator is the percentage of normal spermatozoa.

2. Method

The analysis is based on WHO recommendations (WHO 5th edition). Material is evaluated visually, in size. Spermatozoa concentration, mobility and morphology are determined.

3. Testing material

Sperm.

Before collecting the test material, the instruction should be read that can be obtained together with a container in the laboratory.

4. Referenced values

Normal:

Quantity	> 1.5 ml
pH	> 7.2
Total mobility	> 40%
Progressive mobility	> 32%
Speed of movement	> 5 mic/sec
Spermatozoa concentration	> 15 milj/ml
Total spermatozoa count	> 39 milj
Round cells	< 5 milj/ml
Leukocytes	< 1 milj/ml

More than 4% spermatozoa with normal morphology

5. Deviations from the norm

Azoospermia - ejaculate has no spermatozoa, oligozoospermia - low total spermatozoa count, teratozoospermia - low morphologically normal spermatozoa count, asthenozoospermia - low progressively moving spermatozoa count.