

## 9<sup>th</sup> Yazd International Congress and Student Award on Reproductive Medicine with 4<sup>th</sup> Congress of Reproductive Genetics

### Poster Presentations

#### P-50

#### Prevalence of smoking in infertile men referred to the infertility ward of Ali ebn-e Abitaleb Hospital of Zahedan from 2017 to 2019

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**Background:** Infertility and its individual and social problems are one of the most important issues for couples. A significant problem with male infertility is that infertility is only detectable in 40% of cases and is not pathologically detectable in 60% of cases.

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the

frequency of smoking in male infertility referred to the infertility ward of Ali ebn-e Abitaleb Hospital of Zahedan from 2017 to 2019.

**Materials and Methods:** The present study was a cross-sectional study and included 200 infertile men with male factor referred to the infertility clinic of Ali ebn-e Abitaleb Hospital of Zahedan. The sampling method was easy or available and a questionnaire was used to collect information and SPSS software was used to analyze the data.

**Results:** The results showed that infertile patients with male factor that are non-smoking had the highest number with 174 (87%). Also, there was no significant relationship between smoking and sperm concentration in spermogram in infertile couples with male factor ( $p = 0.293$ ). There was no significant relationship between smoking and sperm morphology in spermogram in infertile patients with male factor ( $p = 0.130$ ). There was no significant relationship between smoking and sperm motility in spermogram in infertile patients with male factor ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Although smoking as a risk factor can cause infertility, but in the present study, (the cross-sectional study), we were not able to show the cause-and-effect relationship between smoking and infertility.

**Key words:** Smoking, Male infertility, Semen analysis.