

9th Yazd International Congress and Student Award on Reproductive Medicine with 4th 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.