

عنوان مقاله:

Effect of antioxidant therapy on the sperm DNA integrity improvement; a longitudinal cohort study

محل انتشار:

مجله طب تولید مثل ایران, دوره 17, شماره 2 (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 8

نویسندگان:

Peyman Salehi - M.D., Infertility center, Shahid Beheshti Hospital, Isfahan, Iran

Seyede Zahra Shahrokhi - Ph.D., Department of Clinical Biochemistry, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

Tayyebeh Kamran - B.Sc., Department of Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti Hospital, Isfahan, Iran

Ali Ajami - Ph.D., Andrology Section, Nobel Mega-lab, Isfahan, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background: The effect of antioxidant therapy on sperm DNA fragmentation index (DFI) and achieving natural pregnancy were under debate. Very few studies have showed the rate of pregnancy rate after the antioxidant therapy due to ethical and technical limitations. **Objective:** The aim of this cohort study was to determine the improvement rate of sperm DFI and natural pregnancy rate after the antioxidant therapy in infertile men. **Materials and Methods:** 1645 infertile men were subjected for this study from May 2015 to December 2017. The Spermogram and sperm DFI were assessed using World Health Organization (WHO) 2010-based protocols and sperm chromatin structure assay (SCSA), respectively, in sperm samples before and after antioxidant therapy. **Results:** The total sperm DFI improvement rate was 38.9% in the total population. Sperm DFI improvement had close correlation with total motility ($r = 0.731$, $p = 0.001$) and progressive motility improvement ($r = 0.885$, $p = 0.001$); 16.8% of individuals who completed antioxidant therapy for nine months achieved natural pregnancy. **Conclusion:** The results of the current study suggested that SCSA along with spermogram might be a suitable option for the evaluation of fertility potential. In addition, antioxidant therapy may be useful for men with high levels of sperm DFI. However, the rate of pregnancy was still low and other treatment protocols such as assisted reproductive technology may be necessary.

کلمات کلیدی:

Antioxidant, Reactive oxygen species, DNA fragmentation, Male infertility

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/948125>

