

SINGAPORE

June 2015

expat

LIVING

Romantic
Destinations

Travel
CRUISE MALAYSIA
BORNEO WITH KIDS
CHINA TOP 10

LOCAL HIRE
Realities



Win
A FAB HOLIDAY
ENTER OUR
READER SURVEY!

Family
Brunches

Preschool
Pullout



MALE INFERTILITY

As long as the working apparatus is in order, most men assume themselves capable of fathering a child – and that's a fair assumption, says obstetrician and gynaecologist DR CHRISTOPHER NG, whose fertility clinic offers help for the 15 percent of couples who experience problems in this area. In half of these couples, male infertility can be a contributing factor.

Apart from the well-known culprits alcohol, tobacco smoking and obesity, here are some other possible causes – an unlucky 13 of them:

- **Varicocele**, a swelling of the veins that drain the testicle that may prevent normal cooling of the testicle, leading to reduced sperm count and fewer moving sperm
- **Infections** such as gonorrhoea or mumps that can interfere with sperm production or sperm health, or cause scarring that blocks the passage of sperm
- **Retrograde ejaculation**, where semen enters the bladder during orgasm instead of emerging out of the tip of the penis
- **Anti-sperm antibodies** that mistakenly identify sperm as harmful invaders and attack them
- **Cancers and non-malignant tumours** that can affect the male reproductive organs or the glands that release hormones related to reproduction
- **Undescended testicles** that make decreased fertility more likely
- **Hormone imbalances**, such as low testosterone, resulting from disorders of the testicles or an abnormality affecting the hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid and adrenal glands
- **Sperm duct defects**
- **Chromosome defects** (Klinefelter's syndrome) causing abnormal development of the male reproductive organs
- **Sexual intercourse problems** resulting from erectile dysfunction or premature ejaculation
- **Medications** like testosterone replacement therapy, long-term anabolic steroid use and chemotherapy; they can impair sperm production
- **Previous surgeries** such as vasectomy, inguinal hernia repair, scrotal or testicular surgery and prostate surgery
- **Environmental factors**, such as overexposure to heat, heavy metals, toxins, radiation, x-rays and chemicals, which can reduce sperm production or sperm function.



To determine the cause in a particular case, scrotal ultrasound scanning, hormonal tests and chromosomal analysis are used.

Semen analysis measures the number of sperm present and looks for any abnormalities in their shape and movement, also screening for sperm infections.

Treatment

Surgery can correct a varicocele or repair an obstructed vas deferens, explains Dr Ng, and vasectomy can be reversed. In cases where no sperm are present in the ejaculate, sperm can be retrieved directly from the testicles or epididymis using sperm retrieval techniques as part of the IVF procedure. Sperm infections should be treated with **antibiotics**. **Medication** and **counselling** can improve erectile dysfunction or premature ejaculation, as can **hormone replacement therapy**, while **multivitamins** (A, C and E), **zinc** and **L-carnitine** can improve sperm quality and motility respectively. In the end, the couple may require **assisted reproductive technology** treatment; various forms of this are available.

GynaeMD Women's & Rejuvenation Clinic

1 Orchard Boulevard
#04-03A Camden Medical Centre
6733 8810 | gynae-md.com.sg