COMPLETE THIS SHEET AND BRING TO THE NEXT CLASS. DO THE RESEARCH!

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| QUESTION | NUMBER | Additional info |
| # of sperm in normal ejaculate | 100-300 million per mL of ejaculate | Numbers for the low end seem to vary between sources, from as low as 20 to as high as 100 million per mL |
| # of sperm (in ejaculate) to be considered an infertility problem | <20 million per mL | Other sources indicate 10million per mL as the threshold. |
| Speed at which sperm move | 56.44μm/s | Motility is rated on a scale between 0-4 with 3 or higher considered “good” |
| Speed that is considered infertility problem | Motility of 2 or lower |  |
| Age at which a man’s sperm production decreases | Generally decline begins around 35 yers of age | There is no clear demarcation point as decline continues further with age |
| Length of time sperm live inside a woman’s body | 3-5 days |  |
| Length of time sperm live outside of the body | Up to several hours | Dependent upon conditions |
| Normal testosterone levels | 300-1000ng/dL | NIH guidelines for testosterone blood levels in men |
| Number of eggs produced in a month (average) | 1 | Based on an average woman's ovulation cycle |
| Age at which a woman slows egg production | 30 | By age 30 90% of a woman's eggs are gone. By 40, only 3% of a woman's eggs remain. |
| How long an egg is able to accept a sperm after ovulation? | 12-24 hours after ovulation |  |
| % of infertility caused by male problems | 30-50% depending on the source | 30-50% of fertility problems contain a male component. 30% ofall fertility problems can be attributed solely to a male fertility problem. |
| % of infertility caused by female problems | 50% | I could find no source that details what %-age of fertility probems can be attributed solely to the woman. |