P-35 Swim-down Method using Human Follicular Fluid in Patients with Excessive Non-motile Sperms

Moon JH[1], Jee BC[1], Ku SY[2], Suh CS[1,2], Kim SH[2], Choi YM[2], Kim JG[2], Moon SY[2]

[1]Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Seoul National University Bundang Hospital, Seongnam,
[2]Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, College of Medicine, Seoul National University, Seoul, KOREA

Background & Objectives: Excessive non-motile sperms may have detrimental effect on fertilization rate in IVF program. We tested the usefulness of swim-down technique with human follicular fluid (hFF) in patients with excessive non-motile sperms.

Method: Semen samples showing excessive non-motile fraction (>40%) were obtained from twelve patients undergoing routine andrologic assessment in Seoul National University Bundang Hospital. After dividing into two aliquots, each samples were processed by swim-down with 100% hFF or density gradient with SpermGrad, respectively. Sperm quality was assessed by computer-assisted semen analyzer (CASA). Vitality and percentage of rapid motile fraction was also examined.

Results: Although sperm quality assessed by CASA and percentage of rapid motile fraction was similar in two methods, percentage of viable sperms was higher after swim-down with 100% hFF.

Conclusions: Swim-down with hFF is an acceptable alternative method when compared with density gradient in patients with excessive non-motile sperms.

P-36 Effects of Morindae Officinalis Radix on the Spermatogenesis and Antioxident Activities in the SD Rat

Choi EM, Cho JH, Jang JB, Lee KB

Department of Oriental Medcine, Graduate School Kyung Hee University

Background & Objectives: This study was conducted to investigate the effects of Morindae officinalis Radix (巴戟) on the spermatogenesis and antioxident activities in the SD rat.

Method: We choose the 2-momth-old Sprague Dawley rats, and administered the extract powder of Morindae officinalis Radix once in a day for 28 days. The control rat were administered to normal water in the same way and duration. We observed changes of body weight, surgically isolated testis, epididymis, vascular gland and prostate gland at the before and after administration of Morindae officinalis Radix extracts in SD Rats. Also we compaired to the testicular tissue especially seminiferous tubules between control and treated group by histochemical methods. In addition, we examined the total, normal and motile sperm in the cauda epididymis, and the activity of catalase and peroxidase in the isolated testis tissue.