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<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Relation of Sex Steroids, Seminal Fluid Interleukins and Fas-Ligand in Males Attending Infertility Clinic</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>2013</b>			
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Infertility is a common social and health problem affecting about 15% of couples. Approximately 50% of human infertility is attributable to male defects.</p> <p>The testicular and idiopathic causes accounting for more than 80% of cases.</p> <p>Semen quality has been called a “surrogate measure” of male fertility potential and semen analysis provides information on health of the testes, adequacy of the endocrine system, and health of the accessory organs producing the fluid bathing sperm in the ejaculate.</p> <p>Androgens and estrogens participate in the regulation and aintenance of spermatogenesis, and theoretically the increased estrogen production or an inappropriate testosterone/estrogen (T/E2) ratio may have an adverse direct or indirect effect on spermatogenesis.</p> <p>The seminal plasma (SP) contains significant levels of several cytokines which are normally present in the male genital tract. It has been roposed that they are released by different parts of the male genetic tract, and the pathophysiological significance of cytokines in sperm function is still controversial.</p> <p>Apoptosis is known to have an essential role in the control of germ cell number in testis. The Fas system has been suggested to play a role both in maintaining the immune-privileged nature of the testis and in regulating testicular germ cell apoptosis and the soluble Fas (sFas) may be a marker of overall apoptosis triggering, at the same time regulating apoptosis by competing with the cell surface receptor.</p> <p>The objectives of the study were to evaluate the sex steroidal hormones status and semen analysis parameters of males of infertile couples, measurement of proinflammatory cytokines (IL-2, IL-6) and the antiapoptotic marker (sFas) in the SP of males of infertile couples, and</p>			

	<b>to find the correlation between hormonal status and the proinflammatory and apoptotic factors in those males.</b>
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