SUMMARY

Hypertolactinemia in male is associated with a decrease in libido and potency and in some cases hypogonadism. High PRL level is found in the majority of patients with CRF. Zn metabolism as well as other trace elements had been involved in CRF. Many workers reported that:

A- Level of Zn is low in CRF.

B- Bromocriptine is a dopamine receptor agonist suppressing PRL synthesis and secretion in animal and human beings suffering from hyperprolactinemia regardless of the cause. The treatment with bromocriptine reverses hypogonadism and normalize libido and sexual potency.

C- Prolonged Zn administration to patient with CRF decrease their abnormally high serum PRL levels which appear to be inversely correlated to serum Zn concentrations, some investigators reported significant increase in total Zn but didn't modify PRL levels.

The aim of our study is to compare the effect of Zn and bromocriptine administration on serum PRL level, libido and sexual function in patients with CRF under dialysis.
From this study the following results and conclusions were reached:

1) Serum PRL was found to be high in CRF patients under hemodialysis.

2) Serum Zn level was significantly low in patients with CRF patients under dialysis.

3) Bromocriptine administration not only caused significant reduction in PRL level in uremic patients, but also substantially improved the sexual function in these patients. The improvement in sexual functions is about 80%.

4) Zn administration to uremic patients on regular hemodialysis decreased significantly serum PRL level and improved the sexual function. However, its impact on PRL and sexual function remained inferior to the effect of bromocriptine. The improvement in sexual function is about 50%.