

## INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF WORK

The overwhelming concern with contraception should not lead to apathy towards those unfortunate people who have been denied the blessing of atherhood (Girgis,et al.,1974). It is only recently that there has been full recognition and acceptance of the fact that the husband is frequently the cause of a couple's infertility.

It was suggested by Thorner, et al. (1977) that hyperprolactinaemia induces hypogonadism in man by the antigonadotropic action of prolactin. High prolactin concentrations in seminal plasma might impair sperm motility (Segal et al., 1978).

Recently, it was reported by Sueldo, et al. (1985) that high seminal prolactin levels have a negative impact on sperm functional capacity.

Our aim of work is to estimate and evaluate prolactin levels in serum and seminal plasma of normal, subfertile and infertile men, in an attempt to clarify the conflicting reports concerning the role of prolactin in male infertility.