SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Much attention has recently been given to infections of the male genital tract as a possible cause of infertility.

The aim of the present study is to screen for the microbiological pathogens in the urogenital tract of a randomly selected group of 40 infertile males attending the skin and venereal, Department of Benha University Hospital, and 10 fertile men.

Each patients was subjected to:

1. Full history taking.
2. Full clinical examination.
3. Laboratory investigation.

Microscopic examination of urine and semen.

Culture of urine and semen.

The organisms isolated from urine culture are:

Staphylococcus aureus in 6 cases (15%), staphylococcus epidermidis in 9 cases (22.5%), pseudomonous in 2 cases (5%),

E-coli in 12 patients (30%) proteus in 2 cases (5%), streptococcus in 2 cases (5%) and combined infections were found in 7 cases (17.5%).

Staphylococcus epidermidis species were the commonest microorganisms isolated from semen cultures of infertile patients, 19 cases of staph. epidermidis, the staphylococcus aureus isolated in 8 cases (20%), E-coli in one case (2.5%) and proteus in one case (2.5%). No growth was obtained in 6 cases (15%) and mixed infection were found in 5 cases (12.5%).

In control cases, no growth in four cases (40%), staphylococcus epidermidis in four cases (40%), staphylococcus aureus in one cases (10%) and combined infection staph. epidermidis + streptococcus faecolis in one case (10%).

The incidence of anaerobic organisms in cases of infertility is studied in the present work.

44 Infertile men were subjected to clinical and Bacteriological examination.

The results obtained from the patients group were compared to control group of 10 men.

Anaerobic culture revealed that 19 cases (43%) of the patients group had positive anaerobic cultures, while in control group no growth at all.

The isolated anaerobes were Bacteroids in 7 cases (15.9%), fusobacterium in 6 cases (13.6%), peptostreptococcus in 4 cases (9%) and clostridium in 2 cases (4.5%).

Inclusion our results suggest that aerobic and anaerobic studies are important in the diagnosis and management of infertility.