Summary and Conclusion
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions which can be drawn from the present study are:

1. Most of the patients belonged to the 26 to 30 year age group with the mean 28.6±3.2 years.

2. 23 (45.08%) of patients showed abnormal semen analysis.

3. 80% of the subjects belonged to primary infertility and only 20% (10) of subjects belonged to secondary infertility group.

4. Average sperm count among persons with normal semen analysis was also comparatively low at 72.6± 6.2 millions/ml.

5. 21.7% (5) of all patients showed azoospermia on semen analysis and 35.29% (8) showed oligoasthenozoospermia.

6. 25.4% (13) of patients had history suggestive of STD and 3.92% (2) had confirmed STD.

7. A comparatively high percentage of cases 23.52% (12) showed a defect in both partners of a couple and exclusive male factor only in 11 (21.56%) of cases.

8. 26% (6) of patients also showed pus cells in semen examination. 3.92% of patients showed idiopathic testicular failure.
Thus a high percentage of patients showed abnormality reflecting the high incidence of infectious diseases in this region average sperm count was comparatively lower as compared to other regions in the world.

This probably was due to hot climate, high prevalence of smoking and tobacco chewing and bearing of tight dhotis in predominantly rural region.

When the results in this region, which is a socio-economically backward region as compared with other regions from the world on the basis of available literature, the findings match most closely with those of underdeveloped regions of the world. This was reflected in the study.

Social factors like illiteracy, hesitation and ignorance are sometimes major hurdles in getting the male consent for his full evaluation simultaneously with the female, and proper patient education and counseling should be a vital part of any infertility programme.