CONCLUSION
CONCLUSIONS

Following conclusions could be made from our study:

1. The average sialic acid in cervical mucus estimated by the method of Aminoff (1959) is 25.67 ug/ml of wet mucus at ovulation in fertile females and a higher value to almost the double i.e. 47.32 ug/ml in the infertile females.

2. All the patients of the control i.e. fertile group had a low sialic acid i.e. 23.60 ug/ml in 10% and 25.35 ug/ml of wet mucus in 90% and a moderate or abundant quantity signifying that the lower the sialic acid, the more the quantity but this was not seen in the infertile group where irrespective of the quantity, the sialic acid was high.

3. An increased sialic acid increases the viscosity of the cervical mucus which in turn hampers sperm penetration.

4. The spinability of the cervical mucus increases with a fall in sialic acid content of the cervical mucus.

5. The degree of fanning has a direct relationship to viscosity, spinability and sperm receptivity which in turn is affected by the sialic acid of the mucus.

6. The fanning property and spinability go hand in hand and are maximum at ovulation when sialic acid is at its min...
7. Sialic acid has no relationship to the pH of the cervical mucus nor is the pH affected by the sialic acid content.

8. Cyclic changes in the sialic acid were found together with a positive sperm receptivity and a minimal sialic acid at ovulation shows a peak sperm penetration.

9. Treatment was implicated on 10 patients of my experimental group in the form of:

(1) Hormones: Ethinyl oestradiol (Lynorel) 0.01 mg daily from 5th to 15th day of the menstrual cycle for 3 cycles or 0.05 mg daily from 5th to 9th of cycle for 3 cycles was given to the patients showing a negative or poor post coital test.

(2) Pre-coital alkaline douches: This was indicated in patients having a pH of 7.0 or less. A 3.75% of soda bicarb solution was prepared and patients were advised to douche their vagina half an hour before coitus in the pre-ovulatory and ovulatory phase for about 5 months.
Response: PCT which initially had a fair number of immotile sperms showed an improvement in the motility and as such better post-coital invasion.

One patient with an infertility of 4 years conceived 5 months after the treatment when oestrogens, antibiotics and alkaline douches were advised together. Four patients did not turn up and their response could not be known.