

have appeared concerning nephroprotection action of angiotensin transforming enzyme inhibitors, calcium channel blockers, L - arginine.

Nephroprotection action of these groups of preparations consists of elimination of disorders of lipid peroxidation, microvascular circulation of blood and improves antioxidant properties of the organism.

A great number of medicinal preparations of different action targeted at treatment of BPH is indicative of the fact that none of these medications is effective enough with monotherapy, that is why there is a necessity to introduce a complex therapy of kidney parafunctions.

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ANALYSIS OF SPERMIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INDICATORS AND MAR-TEST

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Antisperm antibodies are detected in 3% to 25% of cases in men and women diagnosed with infertility. They can also be diagnosed in 1–10% of healthy fertile men. The presence of a high titer of antisperm antibodies is one of the factors of male infertility, which can be "hidden", is not cause symptoms and deterioration of the overall spermogram.

The aim of the study is to analyze the results of sperm testing in men with antisperm antibodies, which were detected by MAP test. A retrospective analysis of the results of the examination of 555 men was conducted on the basis of the Medical Center for Infertility Treatment in Chernivtsi. Spermograms were examined according to WHO recommendations in 2000, using an inverted microscope Olympus CKX41 in a Macler chamber. Determination of the percentage of sperm coated with antisperm antibodies was performed using the MAR-test (MAR-test, MAR-mixed antiglobulin reaction).

The average age of men included in the study was 32.48 ± 7.96 years. In all patients, the results of laboratory tests for genital infections were negative, but a history of 198 men (35.7%) have positive tests for chlamydia (31 patients – 15.7%), mycoplasmosis (67 patients – 33.8%), trichomoniasis (34 patients – 17.2%), ureaplasmosis (66 patients – 33.3%). The previous infections of the genital system in this cohort of patients are regarded as a probable etiological factor of AST production. There is a tendency to the predominance of IgA over IgG. Allergic history was burdened in 23 patients (4.1%). 47 men (8.5%) had a history of surgical interventions on the organs of the reproductive system, namely: unilateral orchopexy – 4, Ivanisevich's operation on the left – 36, Marmar's operation on the left – 2, for hydrocele – 5. If we calculate the percentage of patients, which can be assumed to be related to the presence of antisperm antibodies with delayed surgery, infections of the genital system and a burdensome allergy history, we will get only 48.3% of cases. It has been found that most changes in sperm counts correlate with the percentage of sperm that are coated with IgG. These data indicate that increased IgG levels play an important role in the development of pathospermia. A negative medium-strength correlation was found between the percentage of Category A sperm and the percentage of IgG-coated sperm. Persistence of IgG in semen is accompanied by a probable decrease in the morphological quality of sperm. During the regression analysis, the trend line shows the prognosis - in the presence of 30% of sperm that are coated with IgG, with a probability of 95% of patients in the ejaculate will be 100% of pathological forms of sperm.

In 52% of patients it was not possible to establish the etiological factor for the presence of Ig in the ejaculate. It has been found that most changes in sperm counts correlate with the percentage of sperm that are coated with IgG. It has been determined that an increase in the level of IgA and IgG leads to a probable increase in the percentage of pathological forms and a decrease in sperm motility. In the presence of 30% of sperm that are coated with IgG, with a probability of 95% of patients in the ejaculate will be 100% of pathological forms of sperm.