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Study of Relationship Between Selenium as Antioxidant and Males Infertility	عنوان الرسالة
<p>Abstract</p> <p>The relationship between the Selenium element as being an antioxidant and its effects on the seminal fluid of the infertile men compared to the fertile men via measuring its concentration in the seminal plasma and its effects on a number of seminal fluid parameters including (the volume of ejaculation, the count, the motility and the morphology of the sperm) was studied based on the criteria of the world health organization. An analytical study (case-controlled study) has been designed for a sample of subjects consists of (50) men, aged between (20-50) divided into two groups, (25) in each group. The first group represented the infertile men, primary and secondary, who used to visit the Consultation Clinic of Mosul University/ College of Medicine, while the second group represented the control group which included volunteered fertile men. Selenium element concentration was measured by means of Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Varian Co., Australia, model 2005. Instrument validity was determined through content validity by a panel of experts. Reliability of the instruments was determined through the use of person correlation coefficient for the test-retest approach which was ($r= 0.96$), Standard Error for both groups (infertile, fertile) was (4%). Seminal fluid parameters were examined in the labs of the aforementioned consultation clinic. The findings of the present study have shown evident significant differences in the level of Selenium between the case and the control group. The study has also found a directional relationship between the level of Selenium and the seminal fluid parameters including (the count, the motility and the morphology of the sperm), whereas no significant correlation was shown between the concentration of the Selenium element and the volume of ejaculation within both groups.</p> <p>Smoking and obesity was found to have an obvious passive effect on the Selenium concentration in both groups. The study has concluded that the selenium, as an antioxidant, has an evident relationship with the men infertility. Based on what have been already mentioned, the study recommends that nutrition programs of good quality and that contain balanced amounts of Selenium should be adopted to be among the supporting treatments of infertile men through promoting the role of the nursing staff for health education in this field.</p>	