

UNIT 12

Assignment: 4

Task 2 (M5, D4)

Produce a further presentation on the **causes of infertility**, **how this can be tested** for and **how it relates to changes in hormonal levels during the menstrual cycle in females**.

Causes of male inability to reproduce may include:

Lack of sperm production or function due to different problems, such as undescended testicles, defects, health problems including diabetes, prior infections such as mumps, or prior surgeries on the testicles or inguinal area. Enlarged veins in the testes can increase blood flow and heat, affecting the number and shape of sperm.

Problems with the delivery of sperm due to sexual problems, such as too early ejaculation, semen entering the (urine storage sac) instead of newly appearing through the penis during orgasm, certain sicknesses, such as serious lung disease, part of the testicle that contains sperm (epididymis), or damage or injury to the organs. Men who have gone through a vasectomy and desire a return of life – creating ability will also need to either have the vasectomy reversed (see 'vasectomy reversal' below) or have sperm retrieved through a surgical procedure for use in helped ways of doing things.

Overexposure to certain chemicals and poisonous chemicals, such as bug-killing chemicals, radiation, tobacco smoke, alcohol, marijuana, and steroids. Also, frequent exposure to heat, such as in saunas or hot tubs, can lift up the testicular temperature, damaging sperm production.

Causes of female inability to have children/grow crops may include:

Ovulation problems, which interfere with or prevent the ovaries from releasing eggs. Examples include hormonal problems such as polycystic ovary disease, a condition that might relate to the ovaries producing too much of the male testosterone (body chemical that causes men to be men) and hyperprolactinemia, when you have too much prolactin the (chemical produced by the body) that stimulates breast milk production. Other hidden causes may include too much exercise, eating problems, injury or tumours.

Uterus or cervical, including problems with the opening of the cervix or cervical mucus, in the shape of the uterus. Harmless tumours in the wall of the uterus that are common in women may rarely cause inability to have children by blocking the fallopian tubes. More often, non-cancerous growths may distort the uterus interfering with implantation of the egg.

Fallopian tube damage, which usually results from swelling of the fallopian tube. This can result from hip- swelling related disease, usually caused by sexually transmitted infection, endometriosis or scar tissues.

REFERENCES

WebMD. (2016). *The Male Reproductive System*. [online] Available at: <http://www.webmd.com/sex-relationships/guide/male-reproductive-system> [Accessed 11 Mar. 2016].

WebMD. (2016). *Your Guide to the Female Reproductive System*. [online] Available at: <http://www.webmd.com/sex-relationships/guide/your-guide-female-reproductive-system> [Accessed 11 Mar. 2016].