## **Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences**

**Turkish Journal** 

of

**Medical Sciences** 

Keywords Authors



medsci@tubitak.gov.tr

Scientific Journals Home Page

Aromatase inhibitors in infertile patients: effects on seminal parameters, serum and seminal plasma testosterone levels, and estradiol levels during short-term follow-up

M. Murad BAŞAR, Devrim TUĞLU

Department of Urology, Faculty of Medicine, Kırıkkale University, Kırıkkale - TURKEY

**Abstract:** Aim: To evaluate the effects of an aromatase inhibitor (anastrozole) on seminal parameters, and on serum and seminal plasma testosterone/estradiol ratios in infertile patients, as well as to clarify its place among empirical infertility treatment modalities. Patients and Methods: The study included 32 patients with spermatozoa numbering > 5 million/mL in ejaculate and a serum testosterone/estradiol ratio < 0.14. Anastrozole, an aromatase-inhibiting agent, was given (1 mg b.i.d.) and patients were reevaluated 2 months later based on semen analysis, and measurements of serum and seminal plasma testosterone and estradiol levels. Results: Semen analysis parameters before and after treatment, respectively, were as follows: number of spermatozoa: 12.4 ± 4.1 million/mL and 22.3 ± 5.7 million/mL; motility:  $33.4 \pm 4.2\%$  and  $47.6 \pm 7.4\%$ ; normal morphology:  $5.4 \pm 1.3\%$  and  $8.9 \pm 2.7\%$ . Differences between the values before and after treatment were statistically significant (P < 0.05). Serum testosterone level was 4.1 ± 1.2 ng/mL, estradiol level was 52.1 ± 9.4 pg/mL, and testosterone/estradiol ratio was 0.13 ± 0.03 at the beginning of treatment. These values were 3.2 ± 0.6 ng/mL, 68.4 ± 7.3 pg/mL, and 0.05 ± 0.001, respectively, in seminal plasma. Following 2 months of anastrozole treatment, testosterone and estradiol levels, and the testosterone/estradiol ratio showed statistically significant changes in serum and seminal plasma. While testosterone levels significantly increased, estradiol levels decreased (serum  $P_T = 0.001$ ,  $P_{F2} = 0.001$ ; seminal plasma  $P_T = 0.001$ ,  $P_{F2} = 0.001$ ). Conclusion: Aromatase inhibitors are a potential treatment method for infertile male patients with increased plasma estradiol levels and decreased plasma testosterone/estradiol ratios.

**Key Words:** Male infertility, estradiol, testosterone, aromatase inhibitors

Turk J Med Sci 2009; 39(4): 519-524.

Full text: pdf

Other articles published in the same issue: Turk J Med Sci,vol.39,iss.4.