MALE ACCESSORY GLAND INFECTIONS AND MALE INFERTILITY

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Over the years, a long debate about the potentially negative impact of MAGI (Male Accessory Gland Infections) on sperm parameters has been going on. This debate has recently been settled by the guidelines of the European Association of Urology, which have included MAGI among the causes of male infertility (Jungwirth et al., 2015). The frequency of MAGI among infertile patients ranges from 2% to 18% according to the diagnostic criteria used (La Vignera et al., 2011). MAGI can compromise male fertility through four main mechanisms: production of ROS and/or inflammatory cytokines, impaired secretory capacity of the accessory glands, anatomical obstruction or sub-obstruction of the seminal tract, direct effect of microorganisms on spermatozoa (La Vignera et al., 2011).