Abstract

Infertility is defined as the inability to persuade a child after one year of regular unprotected contact, occurs in about 15% of partner couples. In addition to genetic, anatomical, hormonal and infectious causes, the importance of immunopathological mechanisms that contribute to infertility is 15%. The immune system is designed to protect the body's intrinsic stability and respond to so-called "dangerous" signals that can be induced by sperm as autoantigens for men and alloantigens for woman. A healthy individual has protective mechanisms in place to protect sperm from possible attack of the immune system. Failure of protective mechanisms and the natural immune system can result in antibodies against sperm. Antibodies against sperm proteins negatively affect sperm fertilization and are one of the main causes of infertility.

This paper describes the possible occurrence of anti-sperm antibodies in both sexes. It also describes the development of sperm, immunological properties of the male and female sexual tract, and briefly summarizes the properties of anti-sperm antibodies and the treatment of immunological infertility.

Key words:
Reproduction, infertility, sperm cells, antisperm antibodies, autoimmunity