Services Offered

Assisted Reproductive Technologies

- In-Vitro Fertilization
- Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)
- Blastocyst Culture
- Assisted Hatching
- Embryo and Gamete Cryopreservation
- Egg Donation

Endocrine Dysfunction

- Ovulatory Dysfunction
- Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome
- Recurrent Miscarriages

Full Service Andrology Laboratory

- Intrauterine Insemination (IUI) using husband or donor sperm
- Sperm Wash
- Semen Analysis with Kruger Strict Criteria Morphology

New York State Department of Health
Clinical Laboratory Permit
PFI: 5006 CLIA: 33D0697586

Directions

By subway, take the IRT #4 or #5 to 86th Street and Lexington Avenue. Walk east to Third Avenue and then walk up to 91st Street.

By bus, take the 3rd Avenue bus, #101 or #102, to 91st Street.

By car from New Jersey, take the George Washington Bridge to Harlem River Drive which becomes the FDR Drive-South. Exit at 96th Street. Turn right on 96th Street to 2nd Avenue. Turn left on 2nd Avenue to 89th Street. Turn right on 89th Street to 3rd Avenue. Turn right on 3rd Avenue to 92nd Street. Turn right on 92nd Street. Garages are located on 92nd between 2nd and 3rd Avenues. Special parking rates are available for AFS patients at the GGMC garage on 92nd Street. Give your parking ticket to our receptionist for validation.

From Long Island, Westchester or Connecticut, take the Triboro Bridge to the FDR Drive-South. Exit at 96th Street. Turn right on 96th Street to 2nd Avenue. Turn left on 2nd Avenue to 89th Street. Turn right on 89th Street to 3rd Avenue. Turn right on 3rd Avenue to 92nd Street. Turn right on 92nd Street. Garages are located on 92nd between 2nd and 3rd Avenues.

Meter parking (1 hour) is available on 2nd and 3rd Avenues after 9.00 AM

Hablamos Español
Мы говорим по - русски

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Advanced Fertility Services

In Vitro Fertilization Center

Turning dreams into reality

A Patient Guide to Semen Analysis

Hugh D. Melnick, M.D., F.A.C.O.G.
Medical Director

Semen Analysis

Spermatozoa were first described by Leeuwenhoek in the 17th century but it was not until 1928 that the sperm count was found to be associated with fertility potential. Since that time a variety of sperm tests and semen parameters have been developed with the hope of clarifying whether or not a man could impregnate his partner.

Semen analysis comprises a set of descriptive measurements of spermatozoa and seminal fluid parameters that help to estimate semen quality

Conventional semen analysis includes measurement of particular aspects of spermatozoa such as concentration, motility and morphology (shape).

How the test is performed

Semen is the thick, white, sperm-containing fluid excreted during ejaculation.

The sample is usually obtained by masturbation into a sterile container. It may also be achieved by intercourse using a special condom supplied by the laboratory. The sample must be analyzed within 2 hours of the collection. The earlier the sample is analyzed the more reliable the results are.

How to prepare for the test

There should be no sexual activity that causes ejaculation for 2 to 3 days before the test.

If you feel uncomfortable with the collection method

This issue can be brought to the attention of the health care provider in order to provide an acceptable alternative method of collection. A private comfortable, secure room is available on our premises for semen collection.

Why the test is performed

The test is performed if the patient's fertility is in question. It is helpful in determining if there is a problem in sperm production or quality of the sperm as a cause of infertility. The test may also be used after a vasectomy to make sure there are no sperm in the semen.

Normal Values

The semen is analyzed for the volume; number and structure of the sperm; sperm movement; and the fluid thickness.

Values may vary from laboratory to laboratory, depending upon methodology and instrumentation used. The most common normal values are listed below.

The normal volume varies from 1.5 to 5.0 milliliter per ejaculation. The sperm count varies from 20 to 150 million sperm per milliliter. At least 14%* or greater of the sperm should have a normal shape and show normal forward movement (motility).

* Kruger Strict Criteria

Semen Analysis and Cryopreservation by appointment only.

Monday - Friday
9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon

What abnormal results mean

If the sperm count is very low there is a likelihood of being less fertile. The percent of normal sperm has an effect on infertility. The acidity of the semen and the presence of white blood cells (suggesting infection) may influence fertility. The use of many recreational drugs, excessive alcohol, and tobacco use may adversely affect fertility.

Special considerations

Approximately half of couples unable to have children have a male infertility problem. One of the first tests done to evaluate a man's fertility is the semen analysis.

There are many unknowns in male infertility. The results from the test may fail to explain the cause. If a low sperm count or abnormal semen is consistently found, fertility enhancing treatment is readily available.

Do I need an appointment for the test?

Yes, please call the laboratory for an appointment at 212.369.8700

Mature Human Sperm