



INTRODUCTION

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CONCLUSION

In recent months, politics has played a major role in Roe v. Wade. It is impacting the whole reproductive health knowledge and behavior of males and females. Infertility is not only an issue experienced in females, but also a concern for males. The causes of male infertility include obesity, radiation exposure, lead exposure, tobacco use, and medical history of undescended testicle(s).¹ Despite the causes of male infertility, treatment options exist which according to the Cleveland Clinic include in vitro fertilization, sperm retrieval, vasectomy reversal, lifestyle changes such as smoking cessation and stopping any recreational drug use and hormone therapy to increase the number of sperm.¹ Literature also suggests that there is limited knowledge on infertility issues.² The purpose of this study is to educate the public on reproductive health and to bring more awareness to male infertility.

The key topics that will be presented in the curriculum include the causes of male infertility, genetic disposition contributing to male infertility, male infertility treatment, social behaviors impacting male fertility and how male infertility impacts both males and females and the development of future generations.

The developed curriculum and literature being provided to the community is anticipated to enhance the knowledge of the community regarding Male Infertility and Reproductive Health. Subsequent to the program offered, the community will be evaluated to determine improvement of knowledge. Further research would deal with enhancements in the curriculum and approaches to broaden the impact of the curriculum on the community.

METHODS

Male Infertility Curriculum

Causes of Male Infertility: will further explore the general causes of male infertility including genetic mutations, environmental toxins and radiation exposure, cancer drugs including cyproterone, bicalutamide, and flutamide and numerous health conditions including varicoceles.¹

Genetic disposition contributing to male infertility: including genetic mutations which can cause Kallmann syndrome, DNAH1 gene mutations which contribute to abnormal flagella (referred to as multiple morphological abnormalities-MMAF) and gene mutations in cystic fibrosis transmembrane receptors which can cause vas deferens absence.^{3,4}

Male Infertility Treatment: will discuss the many options available to treat male infertility. The treatments discussed will include surgical treatments to correct medical conditions including undescended testes, varicocelectomy (surgery to correct varicocele), vasectomy reversal, hormone therapy, lifestyle changes, IVF and intracytoplasmic sperm injection.^{1,3}

Social Behaviors Impacting Male Fertility: focuses on educating the community on how social behaviors including smoking tobacco, marijuana, drinking alcohol, obesity, and infectious diseases including HPV can have a negative impact on male fertility.^{1,5}

How Male Infertility Impacts Both Males and Females and the development of future generations: addresses issues couples can experience with newborn male infants who may suffer from a condition known as cryptorchidism (undescended testes) and how this condition can negatively impact male fertility if surgery to correct this condition is delayed or not performed.⁶

The approach in which male infertility awareness can be brought to the public is through designing a curriculum that enhances the knowledge of the community. To make the community aware, five main topics will be presented on male infertility and reproductive health issues.

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