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Key word: Graft, Ovary, Superovulation, PMSG, Dorsal Muscles, Rat

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Cell Phone and their Impact on Male Fertility

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Abstract

Introduction: Today, cell phone technology is an integral part of everyday life and its use is not only restricted to voice conversations but also conveying news, high resolution pictures and internet. However, these advances in technology are accompanied by progressive boost in the intensity and frequency of the emitted electromagnetic waves without consideration of their health consequences. Our bodies act as parasitic antennas that receive these waves and convert them into electric and magnetic fields.

Methods : Thermal effects of cell phone radiation has shown little change in biological interactions can be attributed to the effects of nonthermal. Male reproductive system as a critical part of life is that for the proper functioning requires a balance between internal and external factors. In addition sperm cells that are biologically active exposure to the electromagnetic waves mobile phones may motility, morphology, and their number is affected.

Results: Harmful effects of radiation emitted by cell phones can have a negative effect on spermatogenesis and male sexual ability, in fact, the effect of the disruption of the cell membrane transport mechanisms to reduce oxidative stress associated calcium.

Conclusion: Evidence reported on the performance of human cells in vitro studies were conducted on animals is obtained. So can the situation be different in vivo. This suggests that the relationship between humans and reduce cell phones radiation.

Keywords: Cell phone, electromagnetic waves, male infertility, sperm, calcium, reactive oxygen species, plasma membrane.

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Effects of date palm pollen on fertility and development of reproductive system in male mouse Balb/C

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Abstract

IPollen of the date palm (DPP) has been used for long time as a traditional Egyptian herbal medicine for improving male and female. The aim of this study was to determine the effects of orally administered DPP on the reproductive system of male mice.

Methods: Animals were maintained according to standard laboratory conditions. The experimental groups received date palm pollen via drinking water containing 100 and 200 mg/kg for 10 consecutive days. At the end histological changes in testises of adult, embryo and offspring were measured in all groups.

Results: Results indicated that there were significant increase in weight and diameter of testises, number of spermatogony, spermatocyte, spermatid, spermatozoid and sertoli cells experimental groups compared with the control group (P<0.05). Percentage of mating in the experimental groups was increased significantly compared to the control (P<0.05). Mean of body weight and CR of embryos were increased significantly in the experimental (P<0.05). Diameter of testises, number of basic sexual cells of embryos were increased significantly in the experimental groups compared to the control (P<0.05). The weight of testises of offsprings, number of spermatogony, spermatocyte, spermatid, spermatozoid and sertoli cells increased significantly in the experimental groups (p<0.05).

Conclusion: The present study shows that aqueous suspensions date palm pollen increase significantly spermatogenesis in mice. Also date palm pollen consumption during gestation and lactation affects the sexual cells of embryos and sperm parameters in the offsprings of mice.

Keywords: Palm pollen, fertility, Gonads, Balb/C.

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The rat ovaries with polycystic appearance due to addiction to morphine

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