



בית הספר לבריאות הציבור ורפואה קהילתית של האוניברסיטה העברית והדסה עייש בראון

Braun School of Public Health and Community Medicine Hebrew University-Hadassah





המרכז למצויינות בחקלאות ובריאות הסביבה של האוניברסיטה העברית



The Hebrew University Center of Excellence in Agriculture and Environmental Health

# Environment, Radiation and Sperm

IIAS/EHT 2017 Forum

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#### Outline

- Background
- Role of Radiation
- Future Directions and Implications

# Why sperm?

- Male fertility
- Men's health
- © Environment
- Science

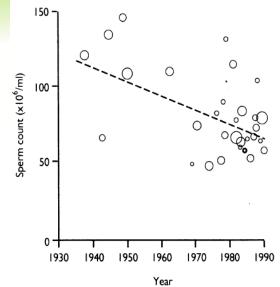


## Male reproduction trends

Sperm concentration



Male factor infertility



Testicular cancer



Ourogenital malformations







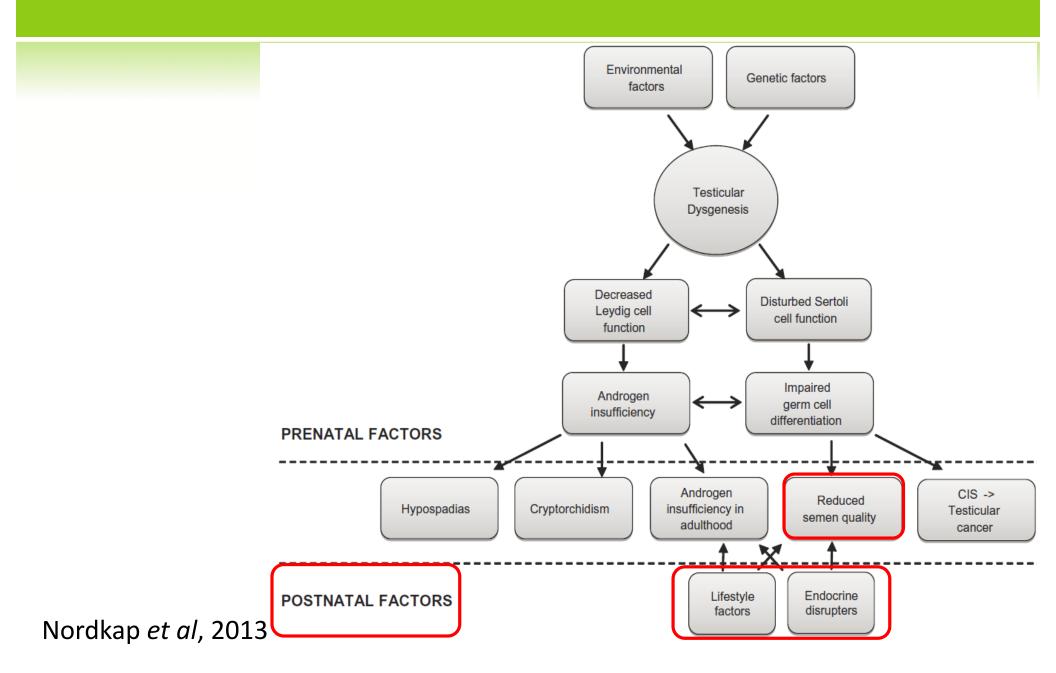
#### **Trends - Israel**

- Sperm counts
- 1
- Male factor infertility
- Testicular cancer
- Our Urogenital malformations?





## **Testicular Dysgenesis Syndrome**

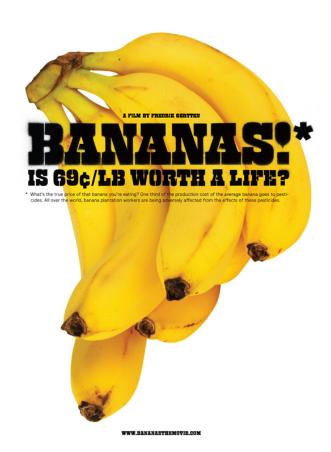


#### **DBCP**

#### **Preliminary Communication**

#### INFERTILITY IN MALE PESTICIDE WORKERS

Donald Whorton
University of California, Berkeley



#### Possible causes

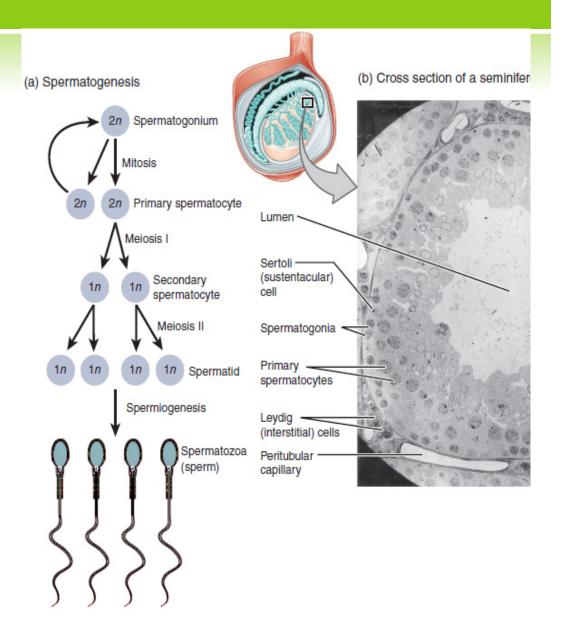
- © Endocrine disrupting chemicals
- Pesticides
- Meat
- Operation
- Stress
- Smoking
- Obesity
- Non-ionizing Radiation?

# Spermatogenesis

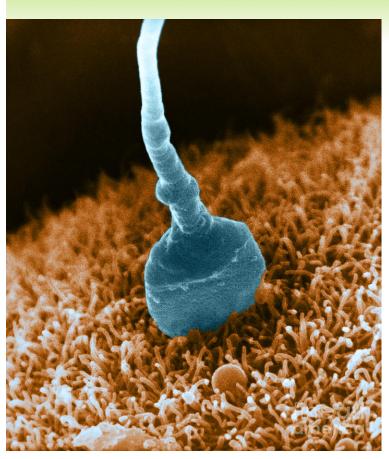
200-300 million spermatozoa/day

74 days

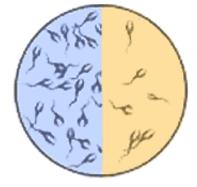
Sensitive - exposed



#### "Semen quality and sperm function"

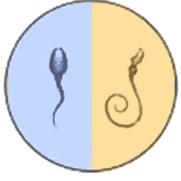


Sperm Count



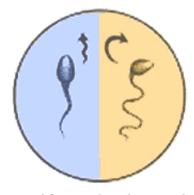
Normal sperm Low sperm count count

Sperm Morphology



Normal Abnormal sperm sperm

Sperm Motility

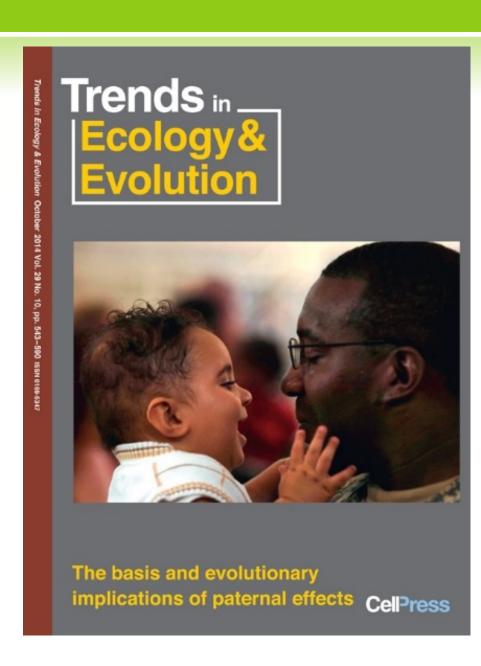


Normal forward progression

Abnormal motility



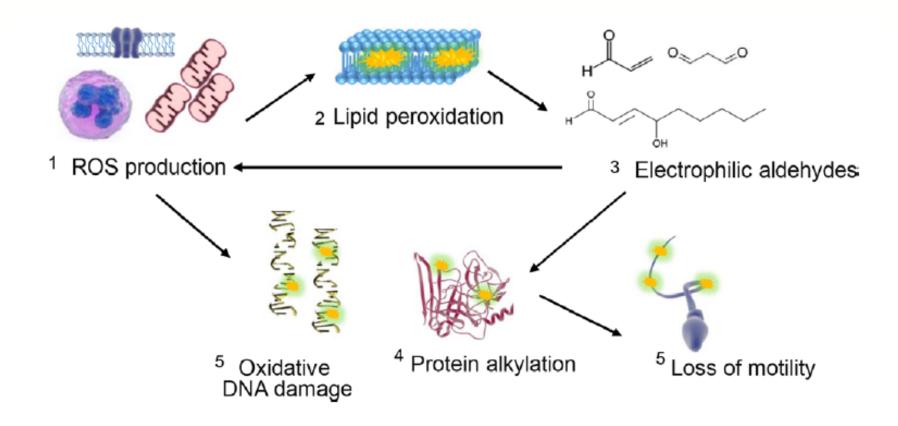
### Paternal effects



## Public concern



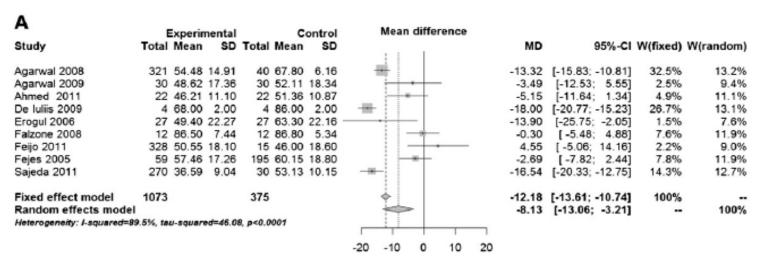
## Oxidative stress - spermatozoon



## Mobile phone and sperm quality

**Table 1**Study characteristics from mobile phone exposure and sperm quality meta-analyses. (– denotes information not provided).

Sperm parameters										
Reference	Sample size	Study design	Participant group	Motility	Viability	Concentration	Radio-frequency (MHz)	SAR (W/kg)	Exposure time	Comments
Agarwal et al. (2008)	361	In vivo	Fertility clinic	/	<b>/</b>	/	-	-	-	Exposed to commercially available mobile phones
Agarwal et al. (2009)	64	In vitro	Fertility clinic	/	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	850	1.46	60 min	Exposed to Sony Ericsson w300i
Ahmed and Baig (2011)	44	In vitro	Population	/			900	1.3	60 min	Exposed to Nokia 112 in talk mode
Dkhil et al. (2011)	40	In vitro	Population		<b>/</b>		850	1.46	60 min	Nokia 73 in talk mode
De Iuliis et al. (2009)	8	In vitro	Population	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>		1800	1	16 h	Exposed using a waveguide, connected to a function generator and RF amplifier.
Erogul et al. (2006)	54	In vitro	Population	<b>/</b>		/	900	-	5 min	Exposed to commercially available mobile phones
Falzone et al. (2008)	24	In vitro	Population	<b>/</b>			900	2	60 min	RF-EMR chamber
Feijo et al. (2011)	343	In vivo	Fertility clinic	<b>/</b>	<b>/</b>	/	-	-	-	Exposed to commercially available mobile phones
Fejes et al. (2005)	254	In vivo	Fertility clinic	<b>/</b>		/	-	-	-	Exposed to commercially available mobile phones
Sajeda and Al-Watter (2011)	300	In vivo	Fertility Clinic	•		<b>/</b>	-	-	-	Exposed to commercially available mobile



В		Eumania	mantal		_	antral	Mean d	lifference				
Study		Experir Mean			Mean	ontrol SD	incan a		MD	95%-CI	W(fixed)	W(random)
Agarwal 2008 Agarwal 2009 Dkhil 2011	32	57.70 52.33 80.60	13.21	32	71.70 58.97 84.10	14.81	-	ı	-14.00 -6.64 -3.50		8.2% 1.2% 83.8%	21.0% 19.2% 21.4%
De Luliis 2009 Feijo 2011		65.00 70.02			89.00 65.00			<del> </del>	-24.00 5.02	[-27.10; -20.90] [-4.40; 14.44]	6.1% 0.7%	20.9% 17.6%
Fixed effect model Random effects model Heterogeneity: I-squared=98	705 %, tau-		<del> =</del> 105.7,	111 p<0.00			•	-	-5.59 -9.10	[-6.36; -4.83] [-18.42; 0.22]	100%	100%
							-20 -10	0 10	20			

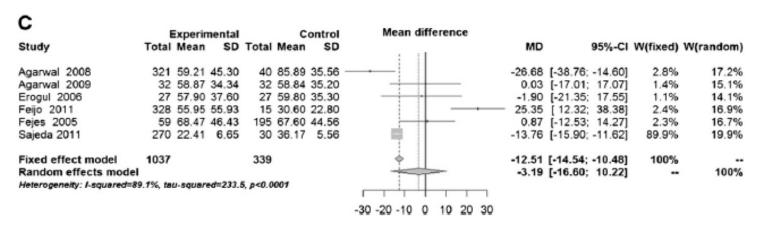


Fig. 1. Forest plot showing the effect of mobile phone exposure on human sperm motility (A), viability (B) and concentration (C). A FEM -12.2 (95% CI - 13.6, -10.7) REM -8.1 (95% CI - 13.1, -3.2); B. FEM -5.6 (95% CI - 6.4, -4.8) REM -9.1 (95% CI - 18.4, 0.2); C. FEM -12.5 (95% CI - 14.5, -10.5) REM -3.2 (95% CI - 16.6, 10.2).

# Study methods

- Interventional (Reducing exposure, Increasing exposure)
- Observational (Cross-sectional, Cohort, Case-control, other?)
- Animal studies
- Basic science

#### Research directions

- Paradigm shift
- © Evolving scientific tools
- Methodological issues
- ©Combining study methods
- Multi-disciplinary teams (Training)!
- Sperm as a model

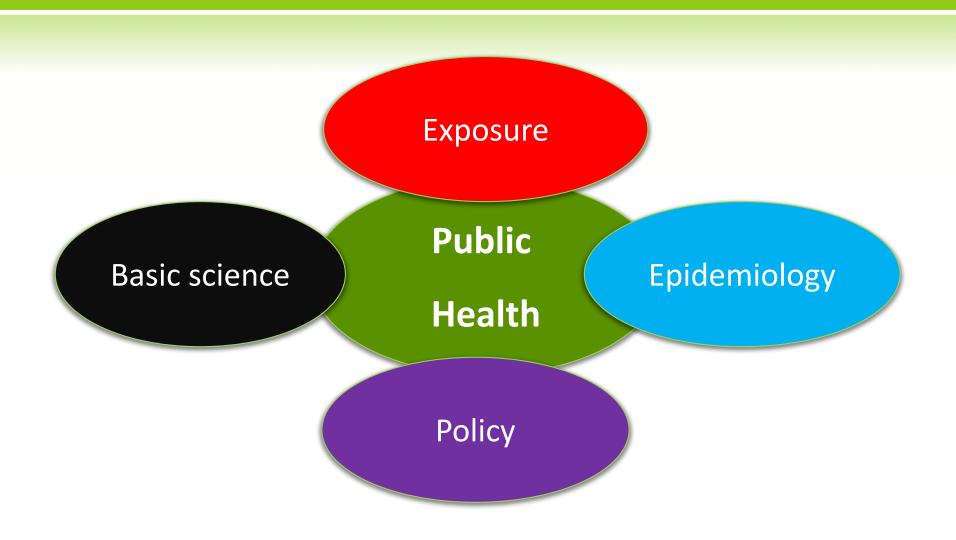
#### New Wireless Technologies need much more attention

WiFi ac Schools IOT 5G



**Courtesy of Prof. Ely Levine** 

# Integration



## What can we do?

