

计算机辅助精液分析与常规精液分析的比较研究

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[摘要] **目的:**比较计算机辅助精液分析与常规精液分析的各项参数结果,用于临床精子质量的评估。**方法:**对27例生育男性及317例不育男性患者采用计算机辅助精液分析(CASA)与常规精液分析(RSA)。**结果:**与RSA比较CASA存在精子畸形率降低(CASA生育组 25.10 ± 8.57 、不育组 31.48 ± 12.81 ,RSA生育组 35.56 ± 9.58 、不育组 54.56 ± 13.47) $P < 0.01$;生育组活率CASA 61.35 ± 7.62 、RSA 83.96 ± 6.67 ,活力A、B级精子降低(CASA 9.10 ± 5.50 、 31.16 ± 12.35 ,RSA 30.33 ± 8.85 、 49.93 ± 8.56) $P < 0.01$;活力C、D级精子上升(CASA 21.06 ± 14.19 、 38.66 ± 7.62 ,RSA 3.70 ± 2.12 、 16.04 ± 6.67) $P < 0.01$;不育组活率无差异时(CASA 42.53 ± 14.95 ,RSA 43.09 ± 13.96),活力B级精子降低(CASA 22.67 ± 14.96 、RSA 33.32 ± 13.47),C级精子上升(CASA 17.08 ± 13.47 、RSA 7.68 ± 5.82),两者分析均有非常显著性差异 $P < 0.01$;非前向性运动组有B级精子CASA 2.77 ± 6.01 、RSA 0。另外CASA还增设了直线速度、曲线速度、平均路径速度、精子侧摆幅度、精子轨迹、静态图等。**结论:**计算机辅助精液分析对精子形态、活力辨别能力较常规精液分析低,但计算机辅助精液分析增设的量化指标及动态静态图像能客观、真实地反映精子的质量,是常规精液分析所不能的。

[关键词] 精液;判定,计算机辅助;男性不育症

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A comparative study of computer assistant sperm analysis with routine sperm analysis

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To compare computer assisted sperm analysis (CASA) with routine sperm analysis (RSA) in evaluation of male fertility. **Methods:** The results of CASA were compared with the RSA of 27 males normal fertility and 317 males with infertility. **Results:** Using the CASA, deformity rate was lower than RSA, it was 25.10 ± 8.57 and 31.48 ± 12.81 in the fertile and infertile groups respectively, whereas, RSA was 35.56 ± 9.58 and 54.56 ± 13.47 . Fertile group motility had a significant difference, it was 61.35 ± 7.62 and 83.96 ± 6.67 . Sperm vitality of grades A was 9.10 ± 5.50 and 30.33 ± 8.85 . The vitality of grades B was 31.16 ± 12.35 and 49.93 ± 8.56 , the vitality of grades C was 21.06 ± 14.19 and 3.70 ± 2.12 , the vitality of grades D was 38.66 ± 7.62 and 16.04 ± 6.67 . When two techniques were adopted, the mobility had no difference in infertile group (42.53 ± 14.95 and 43.09 ± 13.96), the sperm vitality was decreased in grades B (CASA 22.67 ± 14.96 , RSA 33.32 ± 13.47), increased in grades C (CASA 17.08 ± 13.47 , RSA 7.68 ± 5.82), they had significant differences ($P < 0.01$). The grade B sperms in the non-forward moving group, CASA was 2.77 ± 6.01 , RSA 0. In addition, VSL, VCL, VAP, ALH, sperm trace and static diagram were adopted. **Conclusion:** Using the CASA, the distinguished ability to sperm shape and vigor was lower than RSA, but the quantize marker (such as straight line velocity, curved velocity, average path velocity and ALH) and moving, static images could reflect on sperms quality more objectively.

[Key words] Semen; Decision-making, computer assistant; Male infertility

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随着男科学领域研究工作的不断开拓,评价男性生育能力的各项检测手段日益更新。精液质量分析是评价男性生育能力的重要检测项

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目,计算机辅助精液分析在发达国家已开始应用,并逐步替代人工检查方法。在我国尚处开发研究阶段,本研究比较计算机辅助精液分析与常规精液分析的各项参数结果用于临床精子质量的评估,现报告如下。

1 材料和方法

1.1 仪器 计算机辅助精液自动分析检测系统 SIA 3.0。

1.2 标本 生育组 27 例,取其女方已怀孕的男性精液,年龄 24~42 岁;不育组 317 例,取婚后 1 年以上其女方未孕的男性精液,年龄 24~43 岁。禁欲 4~5 d,手淫采精。

1.3 方法 计算机辅助精液分析 严格按仪器要求检测各项精子参数,精子密度 $\times 10^6/\text{ml}$,畸形率%,活动率%,活力 A、B、C、D%,直线速

度(VSL) $\mu\text{m/s}$,曲线速度(VCL) $\mu\text{m/s}$,平均路径速度(VAP) $\mu\text{m/s}$,精子侧摆幅度(ALH) μm ,前向性(STR),直线性(LIN),摆动性(WOB)。常规精液分析:按 WHO 标准检验各项精子参数^[1~4]。

1.5 统计学分析 采用 Microsoft Excel 中的统计软件包进行 t 及 t' 检验。

2 结 果

2.1 计算机辅助精液分析 与常规精液分析不育患者 317 例,其中非前向运动 27 例,占 8.52%;少精子症 61 例(非前向运动 7 例),占 19.24%;无精子症 46 例,占 14.51%。

2.2 计算机辅助精液分析与常规精液分析各参数之间的比较 结果见表 1、表 2。

2.3 计算机辅助精液分析增设项目 VSL、

表 1 计算机辅助精液分析与常规精液分析各参数的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 The results of computer assistant sperm analysis and routine sperm analysis the comparison of every parameters($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	Index	Computer assistant sperm analysis	Routine sperm analysis
Fertility <i>n</i> = 27	Density($\times 10^6/\text{ml}$)	99.68 $\pm$ 46.53	104.96 $\pm$ 74.34
	Abnormality ratio (%)	25.10 $\pm$ 8.57	35.56 $\pm$ 9.58**
	Motility ratio (%)	61.35 $\pm$ 7.62	83.96 $\pm$ 6.67**
	Motility A (%)	9.10 $\pm$ 5.50	30.33 $\pm$ 8.85**
	B (%)	31.16 $\pm$ 12.35	49.93 $\pm$ 8.56**
	C (%)	21.06 $\pm$ 14.19	3.70 $\pm$ 2.12**
	D (%)	38.66 $\pm$ 7.62	16.04 $\pm$ 6.67**
Infertility Reasons unknown <i>n</i> = 183	Density($\times 10^6/\text{ml}$)	75.11 $\pm$ 45.65	95.82 $\pm$ 72.45**
	Abnormality ratio (%)	31.48 $\pm$ 12.81	54.56 $\pm$ 13.47**
	Motility ratio (%)	42.53 $\pm$ 14.95	43.09 $\pm$ 13.96
	Motility A (%)	2.50 $\pm$ 2.83	2.09 $\pm$ 2.76
	B (%)	22.67 $\pm$ 14.96	33.32 $\pm$ 13.47**
	C (%)	17.08 $\pm$ 13.47	7.68 $\pm$ 5.82**
	D (%)	57.47 $\pm$ 14.95	56.91 $\pm$ 13.96
Non-forward movement <i>n</i> = 27	Density($\times 10^6/\text{ml}$)	70.48 $\pm$ 58.53	35.84 $\pm$ 64.75*
	Abnormality ratio (%)	35.86 $\pm$ 18.98	78.63 $\pm$ 20.99**
	Motility ratio (%)	6.50 $\pm$ 9.16	1.56 $\pm$ 3.45*
	Motility A (%)	0	0
	B (%)	2.77 $\pm$ 6.01	0**
	C (%)	3.16 $\pm$ 6.00	1.56 $\pm$ 3.45
	D (%)	89.79 $\pm$ 20.10	98.44 $\pm$ 3.45*
Oligozoospermia <i>n</i> = 54	Density($\times 10^6/\text{ml}$)	12.05 $\pm$ 5.14	8.69 $\pm$ 5.79**
	Abnormality ratio (%)	39.52 $\pm$ 16.57	66.80 $\pm$ 18.42**
	Motility ratio (%)	43.43 $\pm$ 18.46	38.78 $\pm$ 16.78
	Motility A (%)	5.17 $\pm$ 8.86	3.35 $\pm$ 7.07
	B (%)	18.25 $\pm$ 16.29	26.75 $\pm$ 14.07**
	C (%)	18.25 $\pm$ 12.10	8.67 $\pm$ 5.75**
	D (%)	55.46 $\pm$ 19.12	61.22 $\pm$ 16.78

vs Computer analysis * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$

表 2 计算机辅助精液分析轨迹参数($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 2 The computer assistant sperm analysis of parameters($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	Index	Computer sperm analysis
Fertility <i>n</i> = 27	VSL(um/s)	13.56±3.55
	VCL(um/s)	21.52±6.95
	VAP(um/s)	16.46±4.44
	ALH(um)	2.50±0.92
	STR	0.85±0.04
	LIN	0.70±0.13
	WOB	0.84±0.04
Infertility Reasons unknown <i>n</i> = 183	VSL(um/s)	8.40±3.37
	VCL(um/s)	12.29±5.35
	VAP(um/s)	9.96±4.10
	ALH(um)	1.42±0.62
	STR	0.85±0.07
	LIN	0.75±0.08
	WOB	0.86±0.06
Non-forward movement <i>n</i> = 27	VSL(um/s)	1.76±2.15
	VCL(um/s)	2.58±3.25
	VAP(um/s)	2.26±2.79
	ALH(um)	0.33±0.43
	STR	0.46±0.43
	LIN	0.43±0.40
	WOB	0.49±0.45
Oligozoospermia <i>n</i> = 54	VSL(um/s)	9.99±5.31
	VCL(um/s)	14.33±7.52
	VAP(um/s)	11.49±5.62
	ALH(um)	1.59±0.96
	STR	0.82±0.15
	LIN	0.72±0.15
	WOB	0.81±0.13

VCL、VAP、ALH 等指标检测表明与生育能力有显著相关,STR、LIN、WOB 等指标临床意义不大。精子轨迹图能显示精子的活力及速度,不育精子轨迹呈曲线前向性极差,不动精子比例高;生育精子轨迹呈直线前向性好。静态图能显示精子形态特征及凝集。见图 1~2。

3. 讨 论

计算机辅助精液分析与常规精液分析各参数比较研究表明:计算机辅助精液分析存在畸形率降低,在活率有非常显著性差异时,活力 A、B 下降,C、D 上升,在活率无差异时,活力 B 下降,C 上升两者分析有非常显著性差异。按

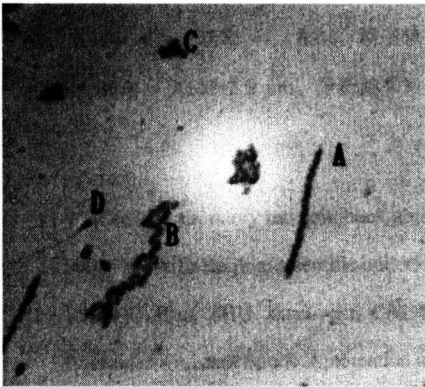


图 1 轨迹图
Fig. 1 Track map

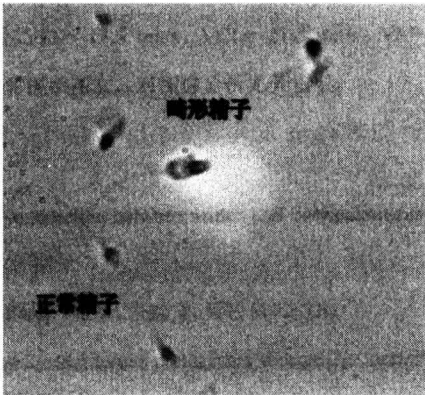


图 2 静态图
Fig. 2 Static map

WHO 标准分级,非前向运动组是没有前向运动精子(A、B 级精子),但通过调整还是有 B 级精子,这说明计算机辅助分析对精子形态活力辨别能力较低;还没有足够数据证明计算机分析比手工分析更先进^[5]。

计算机辅助精液分析增设的 VSL、VCL、VAP、ALH、STR、LIN、WOB 等量化指标及动静态图像更能客观、真实地反映精子的质量,临床意义很大,是常规精液分析所不能。研究表明:精子轨迹图能显示精子活力及速度,如不育精子轨迹呈曲线前向性极差,不动精子比例高;生育精子轨迹呈直线前向性好;弥补了精子运动轨迹的交叉重叠及其它因素造成计算机计算逻辑失误。精子静态图能显示精子形态特征及凝集,如精子伴有头、颈、中段和尾的缺陷,双头、无定形大头、多尾、精子头对头凝集等清晰可见,弥补了计算机辅助分析精子形态特征只

能按精子头部大小来定畸形率偏低的不足。精子动静态图的形象化,能直接与临床医生及患者见面,增加透明度。

计算机辅助精液分析是对精子运动的标准化和精密度的分析,改善了实验室的诊断工作;精子动静态图像分析能直观、客观地反映精子的质量,使精液质量分析评估更真实可靠,避免了常规精液分析因实验条件、技术人员水平等原因造成的误差。此项比较研究表明:利用计算机辅助精液分析替代 WHO 常规精液分析时,对其参数结果要有新的概念,建立新的正常参考值。本室的正常参考值:精子活力 $A=9\%$ 、 $A+B=40\%$ 、活率 $=60\%$ 、精子轨迹指标 $VSL=13.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m/s}$ 、 $VCL=21.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m/s}$ 、 $VAP=16.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m/s}$ 、 $ALH=2.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$ 。分析结果时应同时提供图文,对图像分析尤其重要。

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