

The Importance Of Postcoital Test In Evaluation Of Cervical Factor

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Postcoital test, sperm count of canalis cervicalis and the secretion in posterior vaginal fornix and evaluation of cervix according to Insler's cervical scoring were performed in 35 fertile and 80 infertile women during preovulatory period of cycle.

Poor negative (+) in 25%, Fair (++) in 45%, Good (+++), in 25%, Excellent (+++++) in 5%. In fertile cases, postcoital test results were determined as: Poor (negative) in 2.8%, Fair (negative) in 11.5%, Good (negative) in 25.7%, Excellent in 60%.

In the infertile group;

The mean number of sperm in posterior vaginal fornix: 7.1 ± 2.1 /HPF, and the mean number of sperm in canalis cervicalis: 6.3 ± 2.2 /HPF the mean cervical score: 13.1 ± 1.9 .

In the fertile group, the mean number of sperm in posterior vaginal fornix was 13.9 ± 2.6 /HPF and the number of sperm in canalis cervicalis was 14.1 ± 1.2 /HPF and the mean cervical score was estimated as 12.8 ± 1.6 .

There wasn't any significant difference between two groups in regard to the cervical scores ($p > 0.05$). But the mean number of sperm of fertile cases in both canalis cervicalis and in posterior vaginal fornix were significant higher than the mean number of sperm of infertile cases ($p > 0.05$). In comparison of PCT between ASA (+) and ASA (-) cases in infertile cases, no significant difference was detected ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: Postcoital test, Insler's cervical scoring system, ASA (antisperm antibody), unexplained infertility

Türkiye Klinikleri J Gynecol Obst 1992, 3:165-168

