BMI in relation to sperm count: an updated systematic review and collaborative meta-analysis


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† Both authors equally contributed to the manuscript.

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Introduction

Subfertility affects ~15% of couples who seek to obtain a pregnancy and a male contribution is identified in 20–50% of the cases (Thonneau et al., 1991). A gradual decrease in sperm quality since the 1970s, particularly of sperm count, has been suggested by two meta-analyses (Carlsen et al., 1992; Swan and Elkin, 1999). This reported secular trend has traditionally been attributed to various methodological (standardization of the techniques, abstinence delay) or environmental (geography, season, genetic, ethnic group, tobacco, toxins) factors (Jouanet et al., 2001) but has also coincided with a worldwide increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity (Finucane et al., 2011).

The association between high adiposity and subfertility has not been clearly demonstrated in men. Data from three large-scale epidemiological studies suggest an elevated risk for infertility among couples when the male partner is overweight or obese (Sallmen et al., 2006; Nguyen et al., 2007; Ramlau-Hansen et al., 2007). Results of studies investigating the links between BMI and sperm parameters, the gold standard for evaluation of male fertility potential, remain controversial. Several reports have shown an inverse correlation between BMI and sperm concentration or total sperm count (TSC) (Jensen et al., 2004; Paasch et al., 2010) but others have failed to document this association (Aggerholm et al., 2008; Duits et al., 2010). A previous meta-analysis published in 2010 concluded that there was no evidence of an association between BMI and sperm concentration or TSC (MacDonald et al., 2010). However, data from most studies could not be aggregated for the meta-analysis and the conclusion was based on five publications only (Jensen et al., 2004; Koloszar et al., 2005; Fejes et al., 2006; Qin et al., 2007; Aggerholm et al., 2008). Moreover, ~30 original studies have been published since then. In a preliminary report, we showed that overweight and obesity were associated with an increased risk of presenting with oligozoospermia or azoospermia, compared with normal weight (Sermondade et al., 2012a).

The purpose of the current study is to update the systematic review on the relationship between BMI and sperm count and to perform a meta-analysis.

Methods

Literature search

A systematic review of available literature was performed to investigate the impact of BMI on sperm parameters in human males according to the PRISMA statement (Liberati et al., 2009). Relevant studies published until June 2012 were identified from PubMed and EMBASE using a combined free text and the following MeSH search strategy: (‘overweight’ OR ‘weight’ OR ‘obesity’ OR ‘BMI’ OR ‘body fat’ OR ‘body weight’ OR ‘body mass index’ OR ‘adiposity’) AND (‘sperm’ OR ‘semen’ OR ‘spermatozoa’ OR ‘sperm count’ OR ‘sperm concentration’ OR ‘sperm quality’ OR ‘semen parameters’ OR ‘sperm quantity’ OR ‘total sperm count’ OR ‘oligozoospermia’ OR ‘azoospermia’). References from these studies were also scrutinized to identify other relevant studies. No language restriction was applied.

Study selection and data extraction

Titles of all articles retrieved from the database searches were screened. We excluded studies without results on the relationship between BMI and sperm parameters, case reports, reviews, experimental or
interventional studies, studies restricted to men with a particular pathology (such as a varicocele) and studies comparing exposed/non-exposed men. The abstracts of relevant articles investigating the relationship between BMI and sperm parameters were examined and all studies that could potentially be included in this review were retrieved, regardless of population size, origin or age. References from these studies and previous reviews were also scanned for any other relevant articles. Two reviewers independently extracted data (N.S. and C.F.) and there was no disagreement over eligibility of studies.

Owing to the wide variety of statistical methods and outcomes used in published studies (different BMI categories, mean or median, sperm concentration or TSC), authors of studies selected to be included in the present meta-analysis were contacted by email and asked to complete a standardized data extraction form indicating TSCs according to BMI categories, as specified by the World Health Organization (WHO: World Health Organization, 2000). We also included previously unpublished data obtained from all patients seen at the Infertility Center of Jean Verdier Hospital, Bondy, France, between January 2007 and December 2010, assigned as ‘Levy et al. (unpublished)’ study in the following text, table and figures.

Data synthesis and analysis
Analyses were performed using the following BMI categories: <18.5 (underweight), 18.5–24.9 (normal weight), 25.0–29.9 (overweight), 30.0–39.9 (obesity) and ≥40.0 (morbid obesity) kg/m² (World Health Organization, 2000). Participants with a BMI between 18.5 and 24.9 kg/m² were considered as the reference group. Random effects Organization, 2000). Participants with a BMI between 18.5 and 24.9 kg/m² were considered as the reference group. Random effects

Statistical significances were obtained using the χ² test. The percentage of variability across studies attributable to heterogeneity was estimated using the I² statistic (Higgins and Thompson, 2002; Higgins et al., 2003).

First, mean sperm concentrations and TSC were compared using standardized weighted mean differences (SMD) across BMI categories. Second, data were stratified according to TSC as normozoospermia (≥40 × 10⁶ spermatozoa per ejaculate), oligozoospermia (<40 × 10⁶ but >0 spermatozoa per ejaculate) and azoospermia (absence of spermatozoa) according to WHO guidelines (World Health Organization, 1999). We tested whether the association between BMI and abnormal sperm count was the same for men with oligozoospermia or azoospermia by performing separate analyses on each of these outcomes. As there was no significant heterogeneity, further analyses were performed by combining oligozoospermia and azoospermia as a single outcome in order to increase the statistical power of the analyses. The prevalence of subjects having abnormal sperm count was compared across BMI categories as described above, as well as the prevalence of men having decreased sperm concentration according to WHO guidelines (<15 M/ml; Cooper et al., 2010; World Health Organization, 2010). The Egger regression test was performed to assess publication bias (Egger et al., 1997). All analyses were performed using STATA software (Release 10; STATA Corporation, College Station, TX, USA).

Results
Study characteristics
The search strategy identified a total of 10 400 articles, including duplicates and articles that had no relevance to the primary research questions. After review of 287 abstracts, 64 articles providing BMI and sperm data were selected. Among them, 44 articles investigating the relationship between BMI and sperm parameters seemed potentially appropriate to be included in the meta-analysis (Fig. 1). We were able to contact 43 of the 44 authors by email (one email address was not available), allowing us to obtain original and complete data for 20 studies corresponding to 25 published articles (Eskenazi et al., 2003; Jensen et al., 2004; Fejes et al., 2005, 2006; Koloszar et al., 2005; Magnusdottir et al., 2005; Zorn et al., 2007, 2012; Aggerholm et al., 2008; Li et al., 2009; Vujkovic et al., 2009; Chavarro et al., 2010; Duits et al., 2010; Keltz et al., 2010; Martini et al., 2010; Ramlau-Hansen et al., 2010; Hammiche et al., 2011, 2012; Lotti et al., 2011; Relwani et al., 2011; Shayeb et al., 2011; Tunc et al., 2011; Braga et al., 2012; Eskandar et al., 2012; La Vignera et al., 2012). Three authors could not contribute to the meta-analysis because of incomplete data (Strain et al., 1982; Nicopoulou et al., 2009; Paasch et al., 2010). We included previously unpublished data obtained from Jean Verdier Infertility Center, Bondy, France. Data from 19 articles, totaling 8359 men, which addressed the association between BMI and sperm parameters could not be analyzed (Strain et al., 1982; Parazzini et al., 1993; Kort et al., 2006; Gao et al., 2007; Qin et al., 2007; Hammoud et al., 2008, 2010; Pauli et al., 2008; Robeva et al., 2008; Nicopoulou et al., 2009; Stewart et al., 2009; Bak et al., 2010; Hofny et al., 2010; Paasch et al., 2010; Sekhavat and Moein, 2010; Wegner et al., 2010; Egwurugwu et al., 2011; Rybar et al., 2011; Fariello et al., 2012).

The present meta-analysis included a total of 21 eligible studies. All were cross-sectional studies, except two prospective cohort studies (Vujkovic et al., 2009; Hammiche et al., 2011, 2012). The study sample sizes ranged from 72 (Magnusdottir et al., 2005) to 1966 (Shayeb et al., 2011) and totaled 13 077 individuals, including men from Jean Verdier Hospital Infertility Center (n = 717) (Table I). Study participants were from diverse countries, including Australia (Tunc et al., 2011), China (Li et al., 2009), Saudi Arabia (Eskandar et al., 2012), Argentina (Martini et al., 2010), Brazil (Braga et al., 2012), USA (Eskenazi et al., 2003; Chavarro et al., 2010; Keltz et al., 2010; Relwani et al., 2011), Denmark (Jensen et al., 2004; Aggerholm et al., 2008; Ramlau-Hansen et al., 2010), Hungary (Fejes et al., 2005, 2006; Koloszar et al., 2005), Iceland (Magnusdottir et al., 2005), Italy (Lotti et al., 2011; La Vignera et al., 2012), the Netherlands (Vujkovic et al., 2009; Duits et al., 2010; Hammiche et al., 2011, 2012), Slovenia (Zorn et al., 2007, 2012), UK (Shayeb et al., 2011) and France (Levy et al., unpublished data). They were recruited from the general population, including volunteers during military conscription, or fertility clinics (Table I). Sperm analysis was performed according to WHO 1999 guidelines (World Health Organization, 1999) for all studies, except one (Hammiche et al., 2012) which followed WHO 2010 guidelines (World Health Organization, 2010).

Association between BMI and sperm count abnormality
With azoospermia and oligozoospermia considered as a single outcome, a J-shaped association was found between BMI and abnormal sperm count (<40 M/ejaculate) (Fig. 2; n = 13 077 men analyzed). Compared with normal weight men, the ORs (95% CI) for oligozoospermia or azoospermia were 1.15 (0.93–1.43) for underweight men,
1.11 (1.01–1.21) for overweight men, 1.28 (1.06–1.55) for obese men and 2.04 (1.59–2.62) for morbidly obese men (see also Supplementary data, Figs S1–IV).

A similar J-shaped association was observed between BMI and abnormal sperm concentration (<15 M/ml; n = 13 453 men analyzed). Compared with normal weight men, the ORs (95% CI) for oligozoospermia or azoospermia were 1.46 (1.14–1.88) for underweight men, 1.06 (0.95–1.18) for overweight men, 1.31 (1.07–1.61) for obese men and 1.97 (1.27–3.07) for morbidly obese men.

**Sensitivity analyses**

Using fixed effects models did not substantially modify the results (underweight: 1.03, 0.83–1.28; overweight: 1.12, 1.05–1.19; obese: 1.26, 1.15–1.38; morbidly obese: 2.36, 1.93–2.89). Also, excluding data from Levy et al. (unpublished) did not influence the results: when this study was excluded, the ORs (95% CI) for abnormal sperm count were 1.10 (0.89–1.37) for underweight, 1.10 (1.00–1.22) for overweight, 1.31 (1.08–1.60) for obesity and 2.11 (1.59–2.80) for morbid obesity.

Possible sources of heterogeneity were investigated by stratifying the studies according to study population type (general population or clinical population, see Supplementary data, Fig. SV).

**Assessment of publication bias**

The Egger test provided no evidence of publication bias when analyses were performed for underweight (P = 0.92), overweight (P = 0.66) or obesity (P = 0.79) using ‘oligozoospermia or azoospermia’ as abnormal sperm count. Similar results were obtained for oligozoospermia or azoospermia analyzed separately.

**Discussion**

This meta-analysis based on 13 077 men showed a J-shaped association between BMI and abnormal sperm count: underweight was associated with an increased but non-significant risk of abnormal sperm count, whereas overweight and obese men had a significantly elevated risk of abnormal sperm count compared with normal weight men.

The relationship between obesity and alteration of sperm parameters or male subfertility is likely to be multifactorial, and different pathophysiological hypotheses have been raised. First, alterations of the hypothalamic–pituitary–gonadal axis have been suggested to be involved in this process. Indeed, aromatization of steroids to estrogens in peripheral tissues leads to the hypogonadotropic hyperestrogenic hypogonadism previously described in obese men (Schneider et al., 1979), with a significant decrease in total and free testosterone levels and increase in estradiol (E2), both leading to deleterious effects on spermatogenesis. Moreover, studies showed a decrease of sex hormone-binding globulin among obese men, notably mediated by hyperinsulinemia, emphasizing the negative feedback effect of elevated total E2 levels (Stellato et al., 2000). Obesity is also associated with an increase of endorphins leading to a both lower LH pulse amplitude and GnRH production (Blank et al., 1994). Some authors have also suggested that obesity may directly alter spermatogenesis and...
Table I Characteristics of studies included in the meta-analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Population*</th>
<th>Ascertainment of BMI</th>
<th>Repeated semen collection</th>
<th>Age (years, mean ± SD)</th>
<th>Percentage by BMI category (kg/m²)</th>
<th>Percentage by TSC category</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>&lt;18.5 (%)</td>
<td>18.5–24.9 (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggerholm et al. (2008), Denmark</td>
<td>1669 male volunteers from general population</td>
<td>Self-reported</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>33.9 ± 8.8</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jensen et al. (2004), Denmark</td>
<td>1558 young male military recruits</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>19.5 ± 1.3</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>77.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li et al. (2009), China</td>
<td>1338 healthy male volunteers</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>32.4 ± 5.5</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramlau-Hansen et al. (2010), Denmark</td>
<td>259 sons of mothers recruited during their pregnancy in 1984–1987</td>
<td>Self-reported</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>20.1 ± 0.8</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>72.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Vignera et al. (2012), Italy</td>
<td>150 healthy non-smoking male volunteers</td>
<td>Self-reported</td>
<td>Twice</td>
<td>31.4 ± 2.3</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskenazi et al. (2003), USA</td>
<td>97 non-smoking male volunteers without known fertility problems</td>
<td>Self-reported</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>46.4 ± 15.9</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>50.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shayeb et al. (2011), UK</td>
<td>1966 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>33.1 ± 6.0</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duits et al. (2010), The Netherlands</td>
<td>1401 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Self-reported</td>
<td>Twice</td>
<td>36.4 ± 6.5</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>47.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martini et al. (2010), Argentina</td>
<td>793 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>34.9 ± 6.2</td>
<td>EXC</td>
<td>31.0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Population*</th>
<th>Ascertainment of BMI</th>
<th>Repeated semen collection</th>
<th>Age (years, mean ± SD)</th>
<th>Percentage by BMI category (kg/m²)</th>
<th>Percentage by TSC category</th>
<th>Study Population*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lévy et al. (unpublished data), France</td>
<td>717 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Self-reported</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>37.4 ± 7.5</td>
<td>0.4% 45.5 38.9 13.5 1.7 8.2% 27.6 64.2</td>
<td>Azoospermia 76.8% Oligozoospermia 21.2% Normozoospermia 2.0%</td>
<td>Eskandar et al. (2012), Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eskandar et al. (2012), Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>500 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Twice</td>
<td>34.8 ± 7.7</td>
<td>11.0% 13.4 24.0 26.4 25.2 1.4% 29.0 69.6</td>
<td>Azoospermia 76.8% Oligozoospermia 21.2% Normozoospermia 2.0%</td>
<td>Chavarro et al. (2010), USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chavarro et al. (2010), USA</td>
<td>483 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>36.3 ± 5.4</td>
<td>EXC 25.5 48.2 23.8 2.5 EXC 10.8 89.2</td>
<td>Azoospermia 76.8% Oligozoospermia 21.2% Normozoospermia 2.0%</td>
<td>Koloszar et al. (2005) and Fejes et al. (2005, 2006), Hungary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koloszar et al. (2005) and Fejes et al. (2005, 2006), Hungary</td>
<td>473 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Twice</td>
<td>29.5 ± 3.6</td>
<td>6.3% 33.6 32.4 22.0 5.7 4.4% 30.0 65.6</td>
<td>Azoospermia 76.8% Oligozoospermia 21.2% Normozoospermia 2.0%</td>
<td>Hammiche et al. (2012), The Netherlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammiche et al. (2012), The Netherland</td>
<td>449 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>35.4 ± 6.5</td>
<td>1.1% 34.1 49.2 15.2 0.4 5.8% 35.2 59.0</td>
<td>Azoospermia 76.8% Oligozoospermia 21.2% Normozoospermia 2.0%</td>
<td>Braga et al. (2012), Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braga et al. (2012), Brazil</td>
<td>250 male partners from subfertile couples during IVF/ICSI cycles</td>
<td>Measured on site</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>38.4 ± 9.3</td>
<td>2.0% 50.0 40.0 4.0 4.0 EXC 34.4 65.6</td>
<td>Azoospermia 76.8% Oligozoospermia 21.2% Normozoospermia 2.0%</td>
<td>Vujkovic et al. (2009) and Hammiche et al. (2011), The Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vujkovic et al. (2009) and Hammiche et al. (2011), The Netherlands</td>
<td>225 male partners from subfertile couples during IVF/ICSI cycles</td>
<td>Self-reported</td>
<td>Once</td>
<td>37.4 ± 5.3</td>
<td>0.9% 45.3 45.3 8.5 0 EXC 40.9 59.1</td>
<td>Azoospermia 76.8% Oligozoospermia 21.2% Normozoospermia 2.0%</td>
<td>Sermondabe et al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Population Characteristics</td>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>Time Period</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Height</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lotti et al. (2011), Italy</td>
<td>222 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Measured on site, Once</td>
<td>35.3 ± 7.0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zorn et al. (2007), Slovenia</td>
<td>189 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Self-reported, Once</td>
<td>34.4 ± 5.8</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keltz et al. (2010) and Relwani et al. (2011), USA</td>
<td>185 male partners from subfertile couples during IVF/ICSI cycles</td>
<td>Self-reported, Once</td>
<td>37.5 ± 8.0</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>29.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tunc et al. (2011), Australia</td>
<td>81 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Self-reported, Once</td>
<td>36.8 ± 5.2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnusdottir et al. (2005), Iceland</td>
<td>72 male partners from subfertile couples presenting in fertility center</td>
<td>Self-reported, Once</td>
<td>37.0 ± 5.4</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

EXC: excluded; TSC: total sperm count.

aSize of the population corresponds to the size used for the main studied outcome.
Sertoli cell function (Winters et al., 2006), as indicated by the more severe decrease of inhibin B levels compared with the decrease of FSH. Another hypothesis is the increase of scrotal temperature caused by hip and abdominal fat tissue accumulation, or even scrotal fat deposition (Shaﬁk and Olfat, 1981), which would involve spermatogenesis disturbances. Preferential accumulation in fatty tissue of toxic substances and liposoluble endocrine disruptors would amplify those alterations, as indicated by serum organochlorine levels being correlated with BMI (Magnusdottir et al., 2005).

When mean sperm concentrations were compared using SMD across BMI categories, no significant difference was observed (data not shown) in agreement with a previous meta-analysis (MacDonald et al., 2010). Our analysis based on dichotomized sperm count or concentration, however, is in sharp contrast with the previous meta-analysis. We believe the current meta-analysis overcomes many of the limitations of previous attempts to summarize the association between BMI and semen quality. First, because sperm count has a highly skewed distribution, it is not unexpected that our analyses comparing means across BMI categories or previous analyses based on correlation statistics suggested no association between BMI and sperm count. We believe our alternative approach of dichotomizing sperm count at a prespecified and clinically relevant cutoff is more informative clinically and more adequate analytically. Secondly, study populations varied, with men recruited from the general population or infertile couples. However, this variability also suggests that both the clinical population and the general population would beneﬁt from our findings. Thirdly, BMI and conventional semen parameters were considered relevant enough to estimate body fat content and assess male fertility. BMI may not be the best indicator, as suggested by the questions about thresholds (Prentice and Jebb, 2001) and its inability to distinguish body fat composition or distribution, such as with waist circumference or waist-to-hip ratio (Fejes et al., 2005; Alpinar et al., 2007; Hammiche et al., 2012). Nevertheless, our ﬁndings will prove easy to apply, as BMI is a marker widely used in clinical and research settings. Similarly, conventional semen parameters suffer from high uncertainty of measurement and only provide partial information about sperm functions. For example, functional tests, such as the hemizona assay or zona-binding test, have been suggested to be more relevant to predict fertilization outcome (Sifer et al., 2005). Cutoff values for sperm parameters have also been blamed to be of insufﬁcient clinical relevance because of

![Figure 2](image-url)  
**Figure 2** Association between BMI and abnormal TCS (oligozoospermia or azoospermia) according to categories of BMI.
BMI in relation to sperm count

variations in semen analysis results, related to both physiological variations and limitations of the techniques used (Björndahl, 2011). However, conventional semen parameters remain the gold standard for primary clinical evaluation of male fertility. Notably sperm count is a relatively consensual and objective semen parameter (Auger et al., 2000; Eustache and Auger, 2003) and TSC is a readily available parameter that most laboratories would assess fairly consistently with a WHO cutoff that can be used. We believe that, beyond controversies about reference limits, our meta-analysis offers several strengths, including the largest sample size ever published and the original use of standardized aggregated data.

In conclusion, a J-shaped association was found between BMI and the risk of abnormal sperm count, defined as oligozoospermia or azoospermia. Our systematic review with meta-analysis is in contradiction with a previous one that did not find associations of overweight and obesity with sperm concentration and TSC. Several methodological issues and updates in the literature have helped in understanding such a discrepancy. Although the risk may remain moderate at an individual level, our data indicate that high BMI affects sperm production. It is currently unclear whether weight loss can reverse this effect. Whereas weight loss was associated with an increase in TSC in a recent pilot cohort study (Hakonsen et al., 2011), others reported a severe worsening of semen parameters during the months after bariatric surgery (Sermondade et al., 2012b). Longitudinal studies and randomized controlled trials will then be required to evaluate whether weight normalization through diet modification and physical activity or bariatric surgery could improve sperm parameters and therefore male fertility.

Supplementary data

Supplementary data are available at http://humupd.oxfordjournals.org/.

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Authors’ roles


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Conflicts of interest

None declared.

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