

## Therapeutic Drugs that May Interfere with Male Fertility

---

Name of drug	Relevance to male fertility
Chemotherapy	It can take up to 3 years or more for spermatogenesis to recover after the termination of chemotherapy.
Hormone treatments	High-dose corticosteroids, androgens and antiandrogens, progestogens, estrogens, and luteinizing hormone–releasing hormone (LHRH) agonists. For example, anabolic steroids may be taken by some athletes and young men who are weight training. These steroids can interfere with feedback to the pituitary, causing a reduction in gonadotropin secretion and testicular atrophy that usually is reversible.
Cimetidine	May competitively inhibit androgen effect on the receptor
Sulfasalazine	Causes impairment of sperm quality by direct toxicity
Spirolactone	May antagonize the action of androgen in some tissues
Nitrofurantoin	May cause impairment of sperm quality by direct toxicity
Niradozole	An antischistosomal agent that inhibits spermatogenesis in the gonads of the schistosome and may cause a temporary depression of fertility in man.
Colchicine	Reported to cause a depression of fertility by direct toxicity on spermatogenesis.

---

Note: Other drugs that may interfere with reproductive and sexual function include some antihypertensives, tranquilizers, and serotonin-specific reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), which interfere with erectile potency.

---