

COVID-19 vaccination, semen concentration, and total motile count: Correspondence

Dear Editor,

We would like to share our views on the article "Covid-19 vaccination BNT162b2 temporarily impairs semen concentration and total motile count among semen donors."¹ According to Gat et al., a systemic immune response following BNT162b2 immunization is responsible for temporary semen concentration and total motile count (TMC) reduction, and long-term prognosis remains favorable.¹ Although the COVID-19 vaccine is effective, it may have detrimental effects as well. Some of the adverse effects of immunization reported in the current study, such as altering the semen concentration and TMC of participants, could have negative consequences. However, no conclusions can be reached because there are no pre-vaccination data on the health and immunological status of vaccine recipients. Inconclusive evidence may discourage the general public and lead to vaccine hesitancy.

A patient's comorbidity may be the cause of these adverse effects.² It is possible that co-infections, which can occur after vaccination in vaccine recipients, might be interpreted as an effect of vaccination. Dengue, as an illustration, may coexist; for example, concurrent development of dengue illness and effects on semen concentration and sperm count.³ Strong evidence is required to support a conclusion regarding the vaccine's andrological effect. A follow-up study on a sample of individuals with known pre-vaccination health, immunological, and andrological statuses would provide more conclusive information about how the vaccine affected the andrology of these individuals.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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