

Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.

## RBMO

LETTER





## COVID-19: should we continue to cryopreserve sperm during the pandemic?

iremic patients can shed viruses into semen, with 27 viruses detected to date (Salam and Horby, 2017). This includes the Zika virus, which remains in the semen of symptom-free men for up to 1 year post-recovery (Kurscheidt et al., 2019).

Virus shedding into semen is affected by the reproductive tract immune response, inflammatory mediators altering the blood-testis barrier, systemic immunosuppression and the virus structural stability (*Salam and Horby*, 2017). For COVID-19-positive men, we consider the risk of significant virus shedding into semen is low, given that only very low titres of SARS-CoV-2 have been detected in non-respiratory sites, e.g. stool specimens (*Holshue et al.,* 2020). However, is 'low' an acceptable risk if we are to cryopreserve semen samples during the pandemic?

Most viruses remain viable at ultralow temperatures if stored dried, in appropriate protein concentrations (*Gould*, 1999). For example, the influenza virus can remain infectious even after 40 years in cryopreservation (*Merrill et al.*, 2018). Both the influenza virus and SARS-CoV-2 are enveloped RNA viruses, so SARS-CoV-2 could also remain viable if cryopreserved and then warmed. On a positive note, to date, there has never been a recorded case of viral cross-contamination between cryopreserved clinical semen samples, so the risk of SARS-CoV-2 crosscontamination between semen samples is negligible. However, we have to accept that SARS-CoV-2 could be present in semen samples and in liquid nitrogen in cryostores across the world. We therefore recommend that utmost precaution be exercised for sperm cryobanking at this time, with use of highly secure devices and segregated cryovessels. The risks associated with couriering cryopreserved samples between clinics, during and after this pandemic, should also be considered.

## Michael Bright Yakass<sup>1</sup> Bryan Woodward<sup>2,\*</sup>

## REFERENCES

Salam, A.P., Horby, P.W. **The Breadth of Viruses in Human Semen.** Emerging Infectious Diseases 2017; 23: 1922–1924. doi:10.3201/eid2311.171049 Kurscheidt, F.A., Mesquita, C.S.S., Damke,

G.M.Z.F., Damke, E., Carvalho, A.R.B.d.A, Suehiro, T.T. **Persistence and clinical relevance** of Zika virus in the male genital tract. Nat. Rev. Urol. 2019; 16: 211–230. doi:10.1038/ s41585-019-0149-7 Holshue, M.L., DeBolt, C., Lindquist, S., Lofy, K.H., Wiesman, J., Bruce, H. First Case of 2019 Novel Coronavirus in the United States. N. Engl. J. Med. [Internet] 2020; 382: 929–936 http://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/ NEJMoa2001191

Gould, E.A. Methods for long-term virus preservation Applied Biochemistry and Biotechnology - Part B Molecular Biotechnology. Humana Press 1999; 13: 57-66 Merrill, D.R., Wade, C.D., Fahnestock, P., Baker, R.O. Long-term and short-term stability of viruses depend on storage temperature and preservation method. Beiresources poster 2018 https://www.beiresources.org/Portals/2/ PDFS/Long-Term%20and%20Short-Term%20 Stability%20of%20Viruses.pdf

Received 1 April 2020; received in revised form 2 April 2020; accepted 6 April 2020.

<sup>1</sup> West African Centre for Cell Biology of Infectious Pathogens, University of Ghana and Assisted Conception Unit, Lister Hospital and Fertility Centre, Accra, Ghana
<sup>2</sup> X&Y Fertility, Leicester, UK

© 2020 Reproductive Healthcare Ltd. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved. \*Corresponding author. E-mail address: theeggman68@gmail.com (B. Woodward). https://doi.org/10.1016/j. rbmo.2020.04.004 1472-6483/© 2020 Reproductive Healthcare Ltd. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.