



Figure A1.2. Total number of morphologically normal spermatozoa (A-D) and percentage of morphologically normal spermatozoa (E-G) in Danish men from the general population and fertile Danish men (partners of pregnant women). Bars show percentage of men in each category. Lower number of normal forms (low total *normal* sperm count, and low percentage) were more frequent in the men from the general population than in the fertile men. The results remain the same when comparing the fertile men to different subsets of men from the general population:

- The entire groups of men (A)
- Only men with abstinence time > 48 hours (B)
- Only men with abstinence time >48 hours, and the men from the general population belonging to the subgroup with no previous andrological events (C)
- Only men with abstinence time >48 hours, and the men from the general population belonging to the subgroup with no previous andrological adverse events and examined 2006-2010.

Separating out those with abstinence time > 48 h is not relevant for percentage morphologically normal sperms, as morphology itself is unaffected by abstinence time.