S5 Table. Spermiogram data

Individual	Volume	Color ¹	Viscosity ²	Concentration	Motility ³	Morphology
	(≥ 1.5 ml)			$(\ge 15 \times 10^6 \text{ cells/ml})$	(≥ 32% progressive	(≥ 4% normal
					motile (PR) sperm	formed sperm
					cells*)	cells*)
A-III-9	3 ml	normal	normal	22 x 10 ⁶ cells/ ml	PR: 07%	< 1%
					NP: 05%	
					IM: 88%	
B-II-1	3 ml	creamy	normal	80 x 10 ⁶ cells/ ml	PR: 20%	10%
					NP: N.A.	
					IM: N.A.	

n.a.: not available

Reference: WHO laboratory manual for the examination and processing of human semen. 5th ed. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2010.

¹ According to latest WHO guidelines (2010) a normal liquefied semen sample has a homogeneous, grey-opalescent appearance. It may appear less opaque if the sperm concentration is very low; the colour may also be different, i.e. red-brown when red blood cells are present (haemospermia), or yellow in a man with jaundice or taking certain vitamins or drugs.

² A semen sample with normal viscosity leaves the pipette in small discrete drops. If viscosity is abnormal, the drop will form a thread more than 2 cm long.

³ Sperm motility according to latest WHO guidelines (2010) is assessed by categorizing sperm cells in the analyzed ejaculate in progressive motile (PR), non-progressive motile (NP) and immotile sperm cells. The respective percentages have to be determined.

^{*32%} for motility and 4% for morphology are the lower limits for normality.