

LONG-TERM EXPOSURE TO 10% WATER-SOLUBLE LUBRICANTS IS DETRIMENTAL FOR STALLION SPERM MOTILITY

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LUBRICATION :

- artificial vagina
- hand of technician before semen deposit in uterus



MINERAL OIL (paraffin or petroleum vaseline) :

Advantage : hydrophobic, does not mix with semen

Disadvantage : difficult to clean, irritating, easily contaminated with bacteria

WATER-SOLUBLE LUBRICANTS :

Advantage : easy to clean

Disadvantage : mix with semen, «non spermicidal» ?? (Limone *et al*, 2002, Samper *et al*, 2007), hyperosmotic (Duoos *et al*, 2002)

AIMS

To test the effect on sperm motility
of long term exposure to 5% or 10% lubricant

- Water soluble lubricants for gynaecological use :
 - gel Virbac® (Virbac, France)
 - Priority Care® (First Priority, USA)
 - Quinogel® (Zootech, France)
 - A.I. gel Equiland (Equiland, France)
 - Bovi-vet gel® (Kruuse, Denmark)
- Paraffin oil (medicinal white oil, European pharmacopea, Total, France)
- 10% water
- control without lubricant

« non spermicidal »

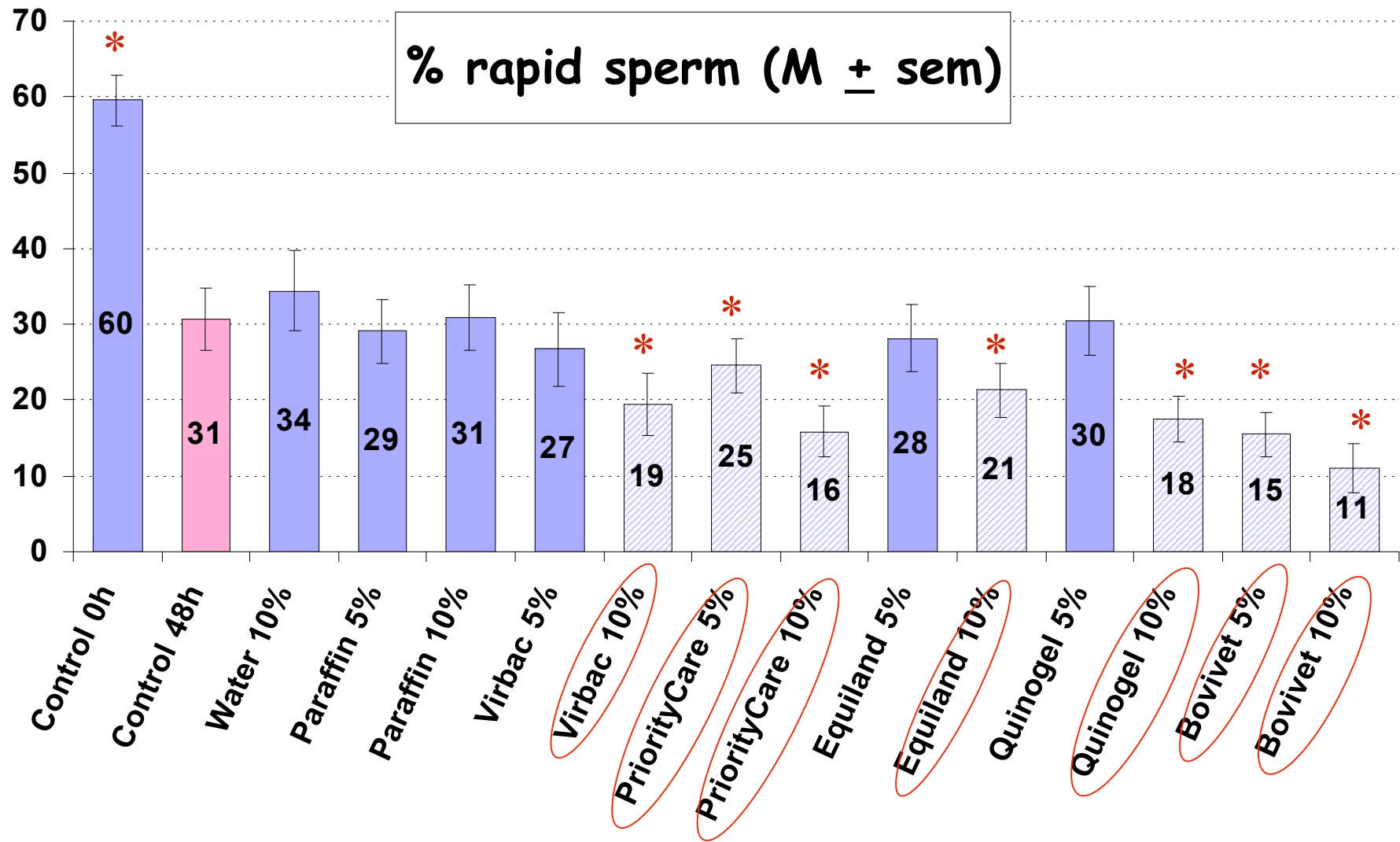


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MATERIAL AND METHODS

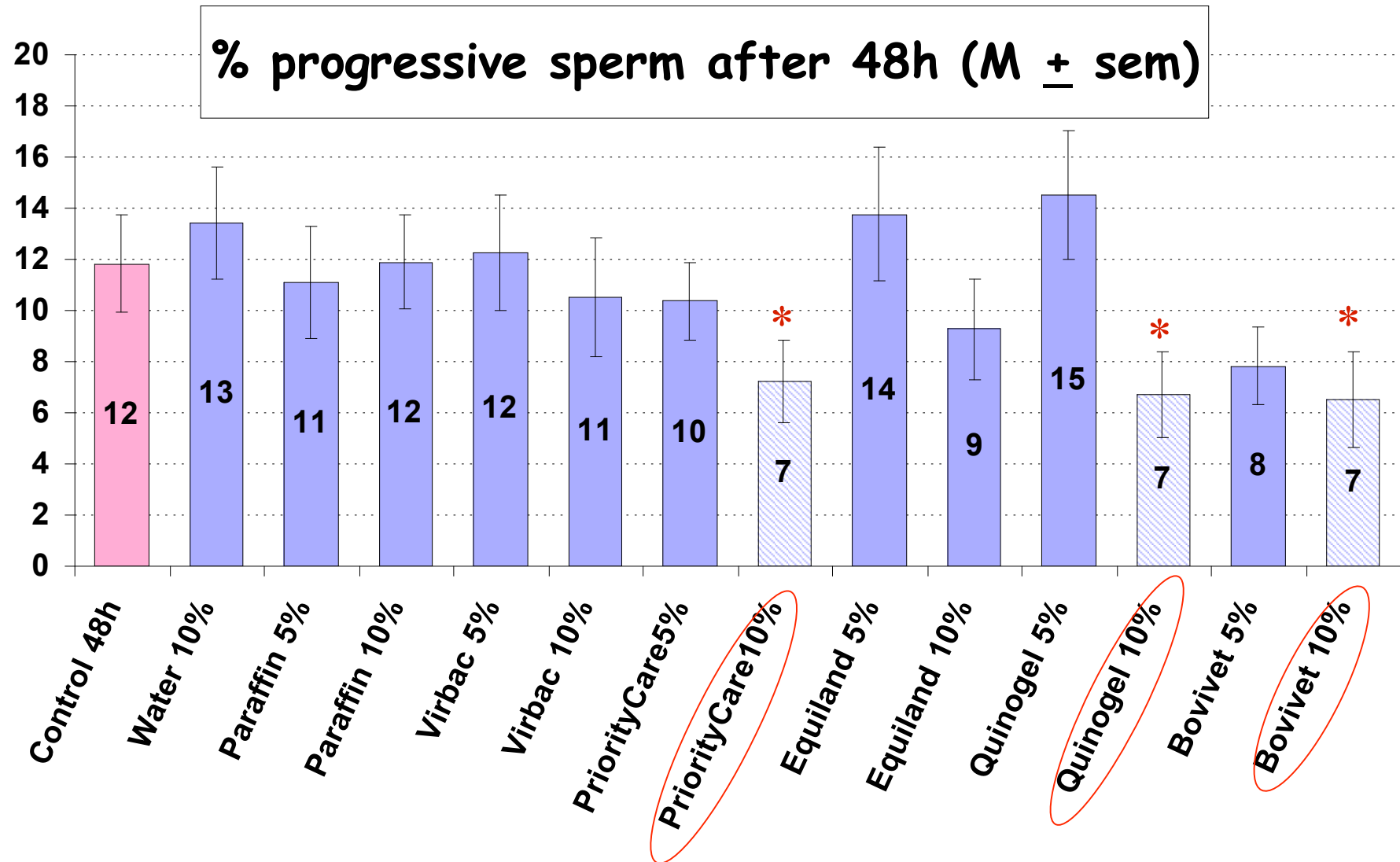
- 16 ejaculates (4 stallions X 4 ejaculates)
- Extender : skim-milk with antibiotics
control = without lubricant
mixed (vortex > 10 sec) with 5% or 10% lubricant
- Semen doses : $20 \cdot 10^6$ sperm/mL
- 48h storage at 4°C
- After storage :
 - vortex (10 sec)
 - computer-assisted motility analysis (HTM IVOS analyser) :
% rapid sperm, % progressive sperm, VAP (velocity on average path)
- Statistics : non parametric Wilcoxon test for paired samples
- Measurement of osmolarity in extenders without sperm

RESULTS



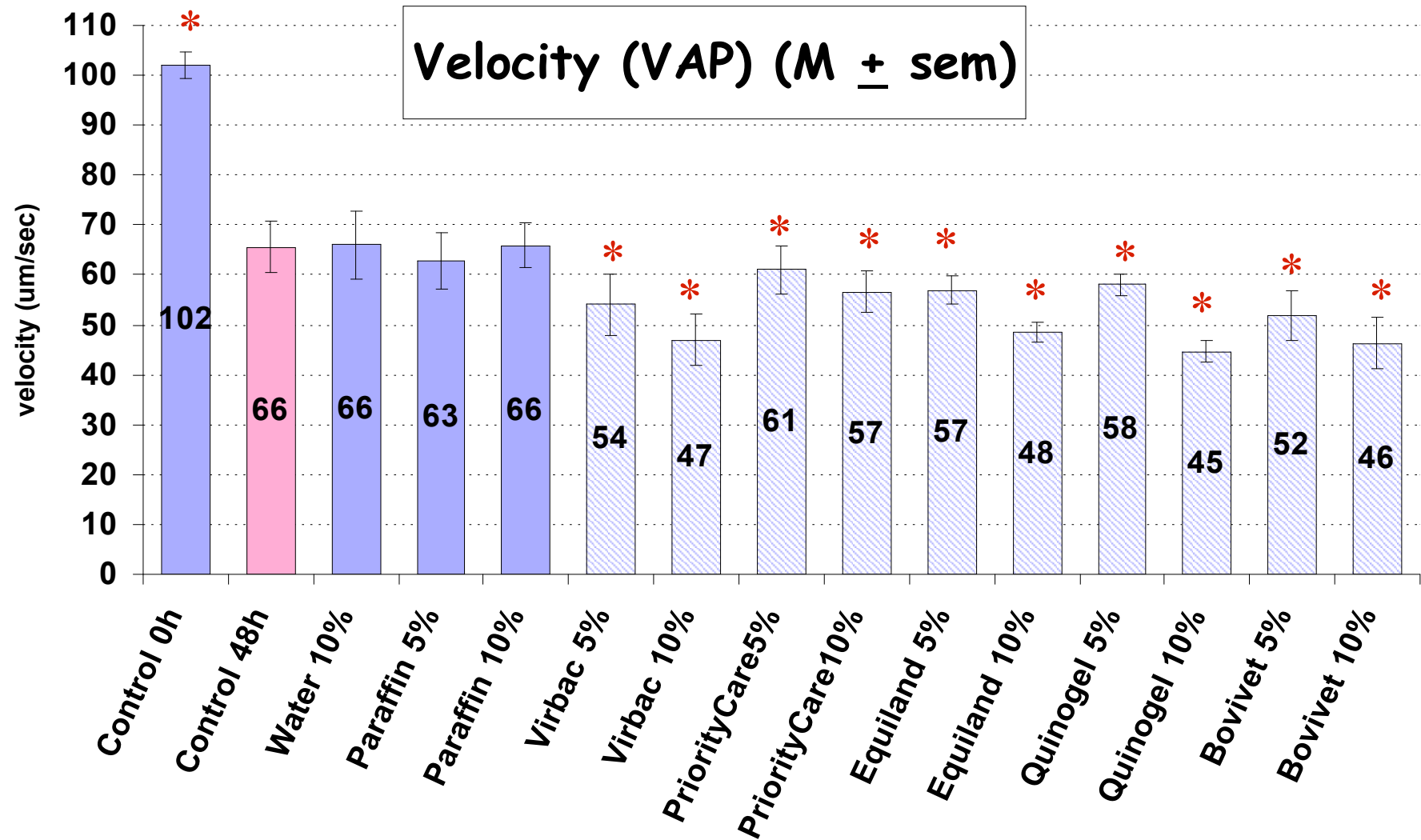
* : significant difference compared to 48h control

RESULTS



* : significant difference compared to 48h control

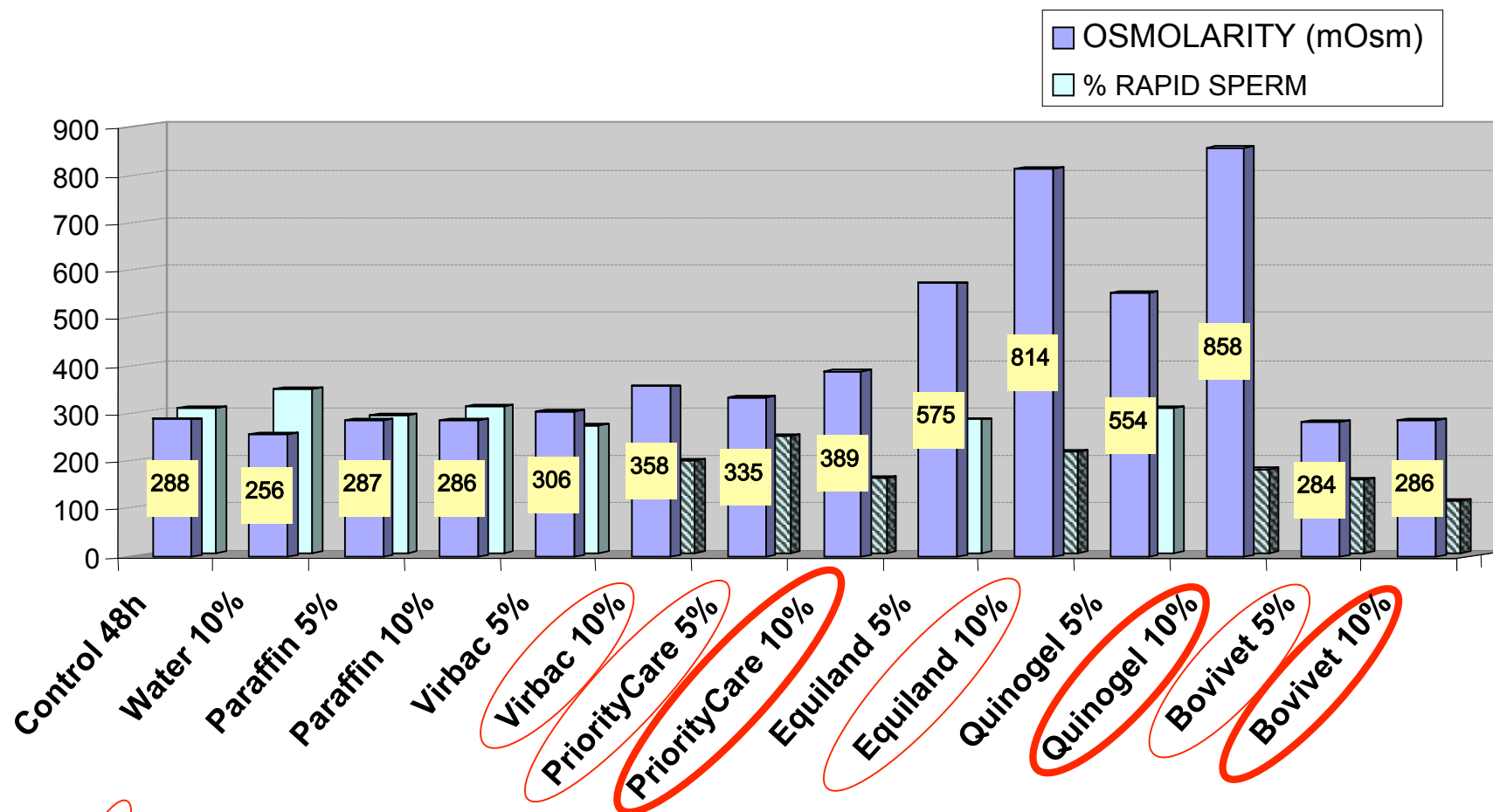
RESULTS



* : significant difference compared to 48h control

Osmotic toxicity ?

No significant correlation osmolarity/motility (RAP : $r = -0,23$, $p > 0.10$)



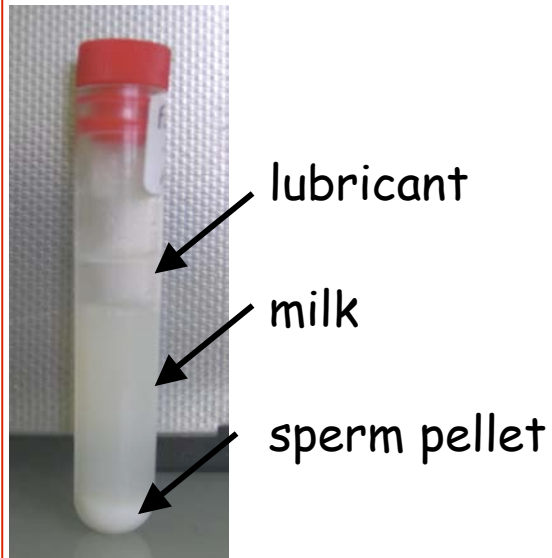
○ : RAP significantly different from control
 ○ : PROG and RAP significantly different from control

Mechanical problem ?

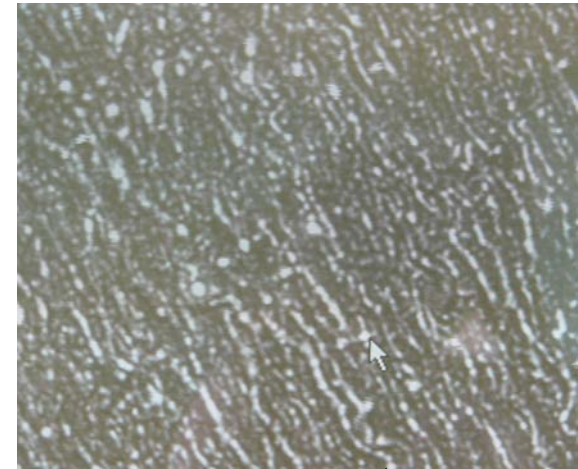
After 48h at 4°C :



10% Gel Virbac® :



10% Gel Virbac® :



After vortex :
very heterogeneous :

- areas without gel, motile sperm
- areas with a lot of gel : sperm «trapped» in gel (non motile), computer analysis impossible
→ under-evaluation of the decrease in motility

In the uterus : ↓ number of motile sperm ?

Other lubricants : mix easily with semen

10% Quinogel®

10% Equiland

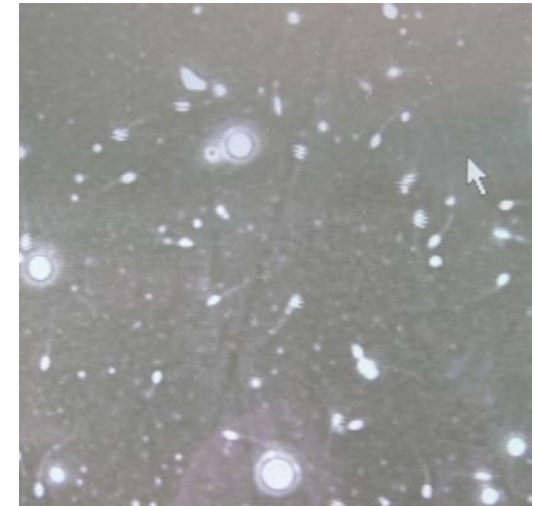
10% Priority Care :



10% Bovi-vet gel® :
very viscous,
forming threads



10% paraffin oil :



Vortex → homogeneous suspension

Emulsion of lipid globules of different size

Decrease in motility :

- toxic components ?
- increased viscosity ?



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CONCLUSION

- After 48h storage à 4°C, motility did not differ in :
 - control extender (skim-milk + antibiotics)
 - 5% or 10% paraffin oil
 - 10% water
- When mixed with semen dose at 5 or 10%,
all the water-soluble gynaecological lubricants tested here
are detrimental for sperm motility after storage

WATER-SOLUBLE LUBRICANTS :
! USE A SMALL QUANTITY

NO LUBRICANT IN THE CERVIX
Frozen semen : dose = 4 mL, 10% = 0.4 mL



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