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<th>شناسه:</th>
<th>مراجع تحقیقات و فناوری-دانشگاه علوم پزشکی اصفهان</th>
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<td>محل بررسی:</td>
<td>موسسه کمیته اخلاق: پژوهش</td>
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| مصوبه کمیته اخلاق: | 

1. بر رویت توصیه مطابعه در کمیته اخلاق در پژوهش، کمیته مسئولیت های حقوقی و در جرای طرح برعیکی شما و معاونان باید خواهد رفت. 

2. کمیته مستندات مطروحه در این مصوبه بر اساس مدارک دریافت شده در تاریخ 1397/7/19 میباشد و ضروری است هرگونه تغییرات و اصلاحات اعمال شده در این مستندات، توسط متقاضیان طرح فوراً به کمیته اخلاق اطلاع داده شود. 

عنوان پایان نامه:

**Association between Dietary patterns and Dietary diversity score with spermatogram in male partners attending to infertility clinic in Esfahan: A cross- sectional study in 1397**

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Association between Dietary patterns and Dietary diversity score with spermatogram in male partners attending to infertility clinic in Esfahan: A cross- sectional study in 1397

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Abstract

Background: Dietary patterns and diversity score has been shown to be associated with various health outcomes. Some studies have been conducted on the relation between dietary factors and spermatogram parameters. In this study, we aimed to investigate the association between dietary patterns and dietary diversity score with spermatogram parameters in male partners attending to infertility clinic in Esfahan.

Methods: The study was a cross-sectional study. Inclusion criteria were: age 20-50 years, diagnosis of idiopathic male infertility, and availability for spermatogram. Exclusion criteria were: history of smoking, alcohol consumption, and drug use. The sample size was 180 participants. Dietary data was collected using a semi-structured food frequency questionnaire. The dietary diversity score was calculated using the quotient of the number of food groups consumed and the total number of food items consumed. The Pearson correlation coefficient was used to examine the correlation between dietary patterns and dietary diversity score with spermatogram parameters.

Results: The results showed a significant positive correlation between dietary diversity score and total sperm count (Ps≤0.05). However, no significant correlation was found between dietary patterns and other spermatogram parameters.

Conclusion: This study indicated that dietary diversity score may be an important factor in male infertility. Further studies with larger sample sizes and longer follow-up are recommended to confirm these findings.

Keywords: Dietary patterns, Dietary diversity score, Spermatogram, Male infertility.