LETTER TO THE EDITOR

PRESENCE OF GOLD IN SEMEN

Sir,

Kothari and Jain (1990) in their recent review in this Journal (1) have expressed some doubts about the presence of gold in semen as reported by us earlier (3). We feel detection of gold in semen is not an artefact because:

1. Subjects and patients who had undergone treatment with any gold preparation were excluded from the studies. While collecting the semen samples they were not permitted to wear any type of gold ornaments. The investigators also refrained from wearing gold ornaments during the period of study.

2. Gold was detected in human semen by using Mass Emission Spectroscope. The sources of entry were traced to be the caput epididymis and testis (8). However, the metal was not seen with Direct Couple Plasma Emission Spectroscope, perhaps due to lack of sensitivity (10).

3. Its presence in normal and different pathological human seminal plasma was demonstrated (3). The observations were confirmed by Energy Dispersive X-Ray facilities on Electron Microscope (unpublished data). Histochemical techniques in rats supported this (12).

4. Gold was estimated by employing Neutron Activation Analysis (4) and Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (11).

5. X Ray Diffraction Analysis showed gold containing metal complex in human semen and in tissues of genital system (6).

6. We have established Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry as the most suitable method for estimation of gold in semen. For this, some samples were estimated by using Neutron Activation, Polarography and Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (7).

Gold is present in sea water where life originated. So its presence in present forms of life is not surprising. The total amount of gold present in an adult human body is < 1mg (2). This amount is more than what is present in same weight of sea water (13). We also know that certain substances are more concentrated in semen than in blood. The metal zinc is the best example (LK Kothari, personal communication; 5,9). The gold may be entering the semen through caput epididymis and testis as supported by our studies employing mass emission spectrocope (8) and histochemistry techniques (12). In the latter studies, gold was not detected in vital organs, but was seen in kidney and liver only after the treatment with gold.

In Ayurveda, different preparations of gold are available for a number of ailments. “Suwarna Bhasma” (gold ash) is advocated for male infertile patients. This may be useful for improving the quality of semen. A detailed study on gold in semen employing the treatment of gold preparations may reveal hidden facts on the role of this metal in male genital system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Investigations were carried out at Babha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay; Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad; National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad; Ahmedabad Textile Industrial Research Association, Ahmedabad; Forensic Science Laboratory of Government of Gujrat, Ahmedabad and at Kribco Fertilizers, Surat.

K. P. SKANDHAN
Department of Physiology, M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar - 361 008
REFERENCES


