



About Us

At ABIMS Fertility & Andrology, we empower and assist fertility clinics and centers, infertile couples, and individuals by offering a comprehensive platform for fertility solutions.

We specialise in diagnosis and investigation of infertility through advanced reproductive techniques.

Our 26 years of leadership and innovation in medical laboratory science practice in Nigeria are marked by successful setting up and pioneering first ultra modern diagnostic andrology laboratory fully equipped with latest technology.

of Leadership and Innovation in Medical Laboratory Science



Our Values

Empathy, Patient-Centered Care, Ethical Practice, Quality & Safety, Transparency & Accountancy, Continuous Improvement.

Our Wiggion

To utilise advanced reproductive techniques to help infertile couples create families, providing them with technological solutions that bring hope and the possibility of parenthood.

Our Vigion

To offer affordable and high-quality medical laboratory services that provide accurate and precise information for the treatment and management of fertility profiling in both infertile couples and individuals.



Fertility Investigation and Infertility Diagnosis are two related but distinct processes that are conducted to understand and address issues related to a person or couple's ability to conceive a child. Here's an overview of the difference between the two:

Fertility Investigation: Fertility investigation involves a series of tests and examinations that are conducted to assess the overall reproductive health and identify potential factors that may affect fertility. These investigations are typically performed when a couple is actively trying to conceive but has not been successful within a certain period of time (usually one year of regular unprotected intercourse).

The aim of fertility investigation is to gather information about the individual's or couple's reproductive health, including factors such as hormonal balance, ovulation, sperm quality, tubal patency (whether fallopian tubes are open), and uterine health. These investigations may include blood tests, ultrasound scans, semen analysis, hysterosalpingography (HSG), and other procedures. The results of these investigations help healthcare professionals understand the underlying causes of fertility issues and guide further steps in the diagnostic process.

Infertility Diagnosis: Infertility diagnosis is a more specific step that follows fertility investigation. Once the initial investigations are completed and potential issues are identified, the diagnostic phase begins. The goal here is to pinpoint the specific cause or causes of infertility based on the available information.

During infertility diagnosis, healthcare professionals analyze the results of the fertility investigations and consider the medical history of the individuals involved. This may involve additional specialized tests or procedures that delve deeper into specific areas of concern. For example, if the semen analysis indicates low sperm count, further tests may be performed to determine the underlying cause, such as genetic testing or a testicular biopsy.

The ultimate objective of infertility diagnosis is to identify the root cause of infertility, such as ovulation disorders, blocked fallopian tubes, sperm abnormalities, endometriosis, or other factors. This information is crucial in determining the most appropriate course of treatment or interventions to address the specific fertility challenges the individual or couple faces.

In summary, fertility investigation refers to the initial tests and examinations conducted to assess reproductive health and identify potential factors affecting fertility, while infertility diagnosis involves a more focused process of identifying the specific cause or causes of infertility based on the results of the investigations and medical history.

SEMEN ANALYSIS



Also known as sperm analysis or sperm count, is a diagnostic test that evaluates the quality and health of a man's semen and sperm. It is one of the primary tests conducted during fertility investigations to assess male fertility potential. Semen analysis provides valuable information about the quantity, motility (movement), morphology (shape), and overall quality of the sperm present in the semen sample.

semen analysis is not a direct test of fertility, but rather a measure of semen and sperm parameters. Semen analysis provides important information about the quality and health of sperm, which can have an impact on fertility potential. However, it does not provide a complete evaluation of overall fertility.

SPERM FUNCTION TESTS

are diagnostic procedures that assess the functional abilities of sperm beyond the basic parameters evaluated in a semen analysis. While semen analysis provides information about sperm count, motility, morphology, and other physical characteristics, sperm function tests delve deeper into assessing the sperm's ability to fertilize an egg and support embryo

development. These tests are often conducted as part of a comprehensive fertility evaluation.

SPERM BIOMARKERS

These are specific characteristics or molecules present in sperm that can be used as indicators of sperm quality, fertility potential, or underlying reproductive conditions. These biomarkers provide valuable insights into the functional and molecular aspects of sperm, aiding in the diagnosis and treatment of male infertility.

HORMONAL ASSAYS

This play a crucial role in the evaluation of female infertility by assessing the levels of various hormones involved in reproductive function. These tests help identify hormonal imbalances or disorders that may contribute to difficulties in conceiving. Here are some common hormonal assays conducted in the assessment of female infertility:

Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH): FSH is responsible for stimulating the growth and development of ovarian follicles, which contain the eggs. Elevated levels of FSH may indicate diminished ovarian reserve or ovarian dysfunction.

Luteinizing Hormone (LH): LH is involved in the final maturation of the egg and triggers ovulation. LH levels are typically monitored to determine the timing of ovulation and the optimal time for intercourse or fertility treatment.

Estradiol (E2): Estradiol is the primary form of estrogen produced by the ovaries. Estrogen plays a crucial role in the development and maturation of the uterine lining. Abnormal levels of estradiol can indicate problems with ovulation or other hormonal imbalances.

Progesterone: Progesterone is a hormone produced by the ovaries after ovulation. It prepares the uterus for implantation and helps maintain pregnancy. Low progesterone levels can indicate inadequate ovulation or luteal phase defects.



Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH): AMH is a hormone produced by the ovarian follicles. It is used as a marker of ovarian reserve, reflecting the quantity of eggs remaining in the ovaries. AMH levels can help assess a woman's fertility potential and response to fertility treatments.

Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH): TSH is produced by the pituitary gland and regulates the thyroid gland's hormone production. Thyroid disorders, such as hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism, can disrupt normal menstrual function and affect fertility.

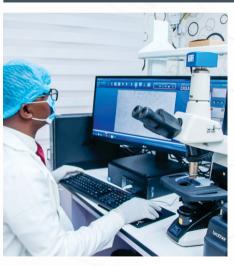
Prolactin: Prolactin is a hormone that stimulates milk production. Elevated prolactin levels, known as hyperprolactinemia, can disrupt ovulation and menstrual cycles, leading to infertility.

Testosterone: Testosterone is an androgen hormone produced in small amounts by the ovaries.

Elevated testosterone levels in women can be associated with conditions such as polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), which can lead to menstrual irregularities and infertility.

Hormonal Assays also play a significant role in evaluating male infertility by assessing hormone levels that are essential for proper reproductive function. These tests help identify hormonal imbalances or disorders that may contribute to male infertility.

COMPUTER-ASSISTED SPERM ANALYZER (CASA)



This is a sophisticated laboratory instrument used in the field of reproductive medicine to analyze and assess sperm characteristics with a high level of precision and accuracy. It combines advanced imaging technology and computer algorithms to evaluate various parameters of sperm motion and morphology. Here is an overview of the computer-assisted sperm auto analyzer and its functions:

Principle: The CASA system captures digital images or videos of sperm samples using a high-resolution microscope and a specialized camera. The software then

analyzes the images or videos to identify and track individual sperm cells, extracting data on

their motility, velocity, and morphology.

Clinical Applications: CASA is extensively used in reproductive medicine for both research and clinical purposes. It helps assess male fertility potential, diagnose sperm disorders, monitor the effects of treatments or medications, and evaluate the quality of sperm used in assisted reproductive techniques such as intrauterine insemination (IUI) or in vitro fertilization (IVF).

ANDROLOGY RESEARCH CENTER

Our state-of-the-art Andrology Laboratory is dedicated to providing exceptional research services in the field of reproductive science. With a team of highly skilled scientists and cutting-edge equipment, we are poised to contribute to advancements in this vital area of study.

At our laboratory, we offer a wide range of research services tailored specifically to meet the needs of scientists and researchers in the field of reproductive science. Our expertise lies in Andrology, the study of male reproductive health, and we specialize in investigating various aspects of male fertility, sperm function, and reproductive disorders.

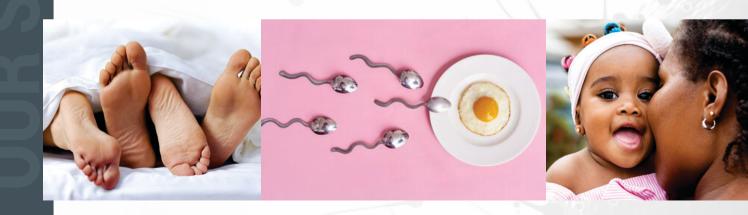
Our comprehensive suite of services includes semen analysis, sperm morphology assessment, sperm viability testing, hormone profiling, and genetic analysis of reproductive disorders. We employ advanced techniques and methodologies to ensure accurate and reliable results, adhering to the highest standards of quality and precision.

BETA-HCG

Also known as beta-human chorionic gonadotropin, is a hormone produced by the placenta during pregnancy. It is often used as a marker to detect and monitor pregnancy.

When a woman becomes pregnant, beta-hCG levels begin to rise rapidly. Blood or urine tests can be performed to measure the levels of beta-hCG. These tests are commonly used in early pregnancy to confirm pregnancy and estimate the gestational age. Beta-hCG levels can also be used to monitor the progress of a pregnancy and detect any potential issues.

It's important to note that the interpretation of beta-hCG levels should be done by a healthcare professional, as they can vary depending on the gestational age, the presence of certain medical conditions, or the type and stage of cancer.

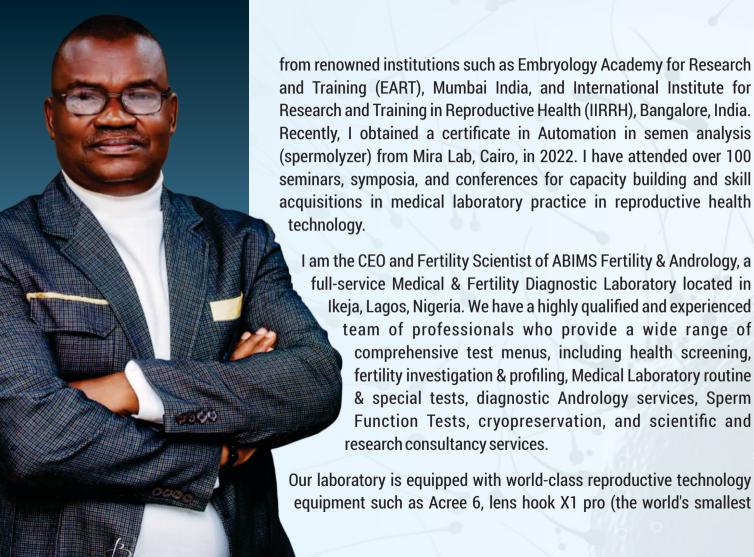


KEHINDE SAMUEL WOJUADE

My name is **KEHINDE SAMUEL WOJUADE**, and I am a trailblazer in the field of medical laboratory science in Nigeria. As the first medical laboratory scientist to pioneer and bring andrology practice and reproductive techniques to medical laboratory science in Nigeria, I have received numerous local and international awards for my contributions to the field of Reproductive Science.

I am a fellow of the Association of Medical Laboratory Scientists of Nigeria, with a special interest in andrology. I have extensive experience in fertility diagnosis and evaluation, advanced diagnostic andrology tests, and procedures. As an associate member of the Medical Laboratory Science Council of Nigeria, with a current practice license, I am committed to continuously advancing my skills and knowledge in the field of reproductive technology. I am also working towards obtaining a fellowship program.

In addition to my academic credentials, I have obtained certificates



Computer Assisted Sperm Autoanalyzer), wondersperm Computer Assisted Sperm Autoanalyzer, Goldsite and Mira Lab spermolyzer, which enables us to provide medical laboratory information required for diagnosis, treatment, and management of clinical indications in reproductive health.

As the National President and founder of Androscientific, a consortium of medical laboratory scientists with a special interest in andrology and reproductive technology, I lead a network of about 300 members across Nigeria. My aim is to continue contributing to the development of andrology and reproductive technology in Nigeria and beyond. We work together to advance the field and provide quality services to our patients.

At Androscientific, we strive to advance andrology and reproductive technology practice in Nigeria and provide a platform for medical laboratory scientists to exchange knowledge, skills and collaborate on research.





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