Normal spermatozoa with dimension 5.0 x 3.0 μm
Normal spermatozoa with dimensions 5.0 x 3.0 µm, but, Slightly tapered in the post-acrosomal region
Macrocephalic head
Normal spermatozoa with dimensions 5.0 x 3.0 µm,
Normal spermatozoa with dimensions 5.0 x 3.5 µm

Normal spermatozoa with dimensions 5.0 x 3.5 µm,
but slightly tapered in the post-acrosomal region

Amorphous head
Irregular surface
Tapered head (mild form)
Tapered: pyriform (dumbbell) (severe)
Tapered: pyriform (severe)

Large acrosomal area
Small acrosomal area (mild form)
Vacuolated head

Mid-piece bent
Over-thick mid-piece
Arrowed sperm: pseudo-droplet defect
Cytoplasmic droplet
Cytoplasmic droplet

Coiled tail (Dag defect)
Coiled tail (Dag defect)
Tail-tip coiling
Double tail

Tail bent than more than 90'
Stumped tail
Abaxial implantation
Acephalic sperm (pinhead)
Laboratory procedure described by the WHO to Prepare high-quality sperm smears

Example of a good-quality sperm smear

Example of poor sperm smear, with debris
1. Appearance of acrosomal vesicle and flagellum in spermatid

2. Growth of acrosome and flagellum

3. Shedding of excess cytoplasm

4. Mature sperm

- Golgi complex
- Acrosomal vesicle
- Nucleus
- Basal body
- Flagellum
- Bridge to adjacent spermatid
- Head
- Axoneme
- Mitochondria
- Midpiece of tail
- Excess cytoplasm
Male Sexual & Reproductive Organs

- Vas deferens
- Bladder
- Pubic bone
- Seminal vesicle
- Prostate gland
- Rectum
- Corpus spongiosum
- Cowper's gland
- Corpus cavernosum
- Vas deferens
- Urethra
- Epididymis
- Glans
- Testis
- Scrotum

Diagram showing male reproductive organs and their labels.