Aim: Cancer therapies such as chemotherapy, radiation and surgery are threats to a man’s reproductive potential. Sperm banking cryopreservation prior to cancer treatment offers patients a chance to father their own biological children. This study aims to determine the usefulness and demand for such service in our Fertility Centre.

Method: This retrospective study analyse a total of 492 patients referred to our Centre by oncologists for sperm banking from 1988-2012 before undergoing medical treatment that could adversely affect their sperm quality. Semen for sperm cryopreservation is obtained by masturbation with 3 days of abstinence.

Results: 70.53% (347/492) chose to bank their sperm samples. 3 main reasons that the patients did not cryopreserve their sperm samples were 35.17% (51/145) unsuitable for storage due to extremely poor sperm parameter or azoospermia, 30.34% (44/145) were not keen and 6.21% (9/145) of the patients were unable to produce a sample as some were quite ill. The remaining 28.28% (41/145) gave no clear reasons. Of all the frozen samples, 63.11% (219/347) of the patients had their storages terminated, 30.84% (107/347) still maintains their samples in our Centre, 3.46% (12/347) had their samples transferred to other fertility clinics and 2.59% (9/347) returned and utilised their frozen samples to undergo ART.

Conclusion: Over the years, there has been an obvious rise in number of patients referred to our Centre for sperm banking due to greater awareness of the importance of offering sperm banking cryopreservation to circumvent treatment-induced infertility.