Male Infertility *(Klaibya and Shukra Duṣḥṭi)*:An Integrative Review of Ayurvedic Concepts and Modern Andrology

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Abstract: *Male infertility is a major contributor to reproductive failure worldwide, accounting for nearly half of infertility cases. Infertility is an indeterminate universal issue affecting humanity. It is noticed in approximately 60-80 million couple worldwide among which 40-50% of infertility is estimated to be due to male factors. Classical Ayurveda describes male reproductive disorders under conditions such as Klaibya (sexual dysfunction/impotency) and Shukra Dushti (vitiation of semen). A separate branch as Vajeekarana (Aphrodisiac therapy) was established among eight branches of Ayurveda, emphasizing the awareness of physiology of Shukradhatu (Sperm) and its role in Reproduction along with the measures to procreate children. Shukradushti/Retodushti (vitiation of Semen) occurs due to congenital and acquired factors leading to defective formation or ejaculation of Shukra by vitiation of Tridoshas (three biological humors), resulting in Klaibya (Male Infertility).The mention of Retopareeksha in the era of absence of microscope for diagnosis of Shukradushti shows the awareness on the importance of male infertility in the Ancient period.Modern andrology, on the other hand, evaluates male infertility through semen parameters, hormonal profiles, genetic factors, and structural abnormalities. This review integrates Ayurvedic principles with contemporary biomedical understanding to explore pathogenesis, diagnostic parallels, and therapeutic approaches. An integrative framework may offer broader insight into prevention and management strategies.*

Keywords*: Male infertility, Klaibya, Shukra Duṣḥṭi, Ayurveda, Andrology, Integrative medicine*