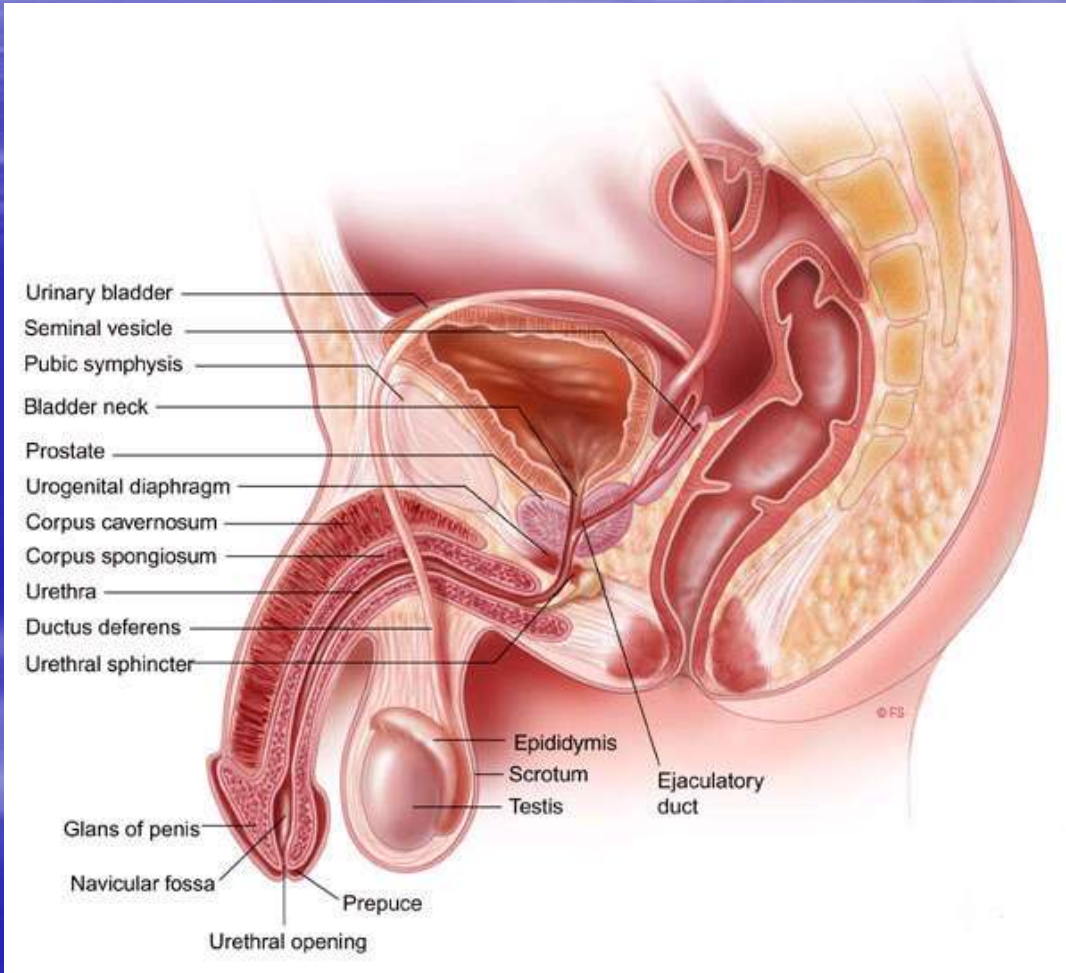


SURGICAL TREATMENT OF MALE INFERTILITY

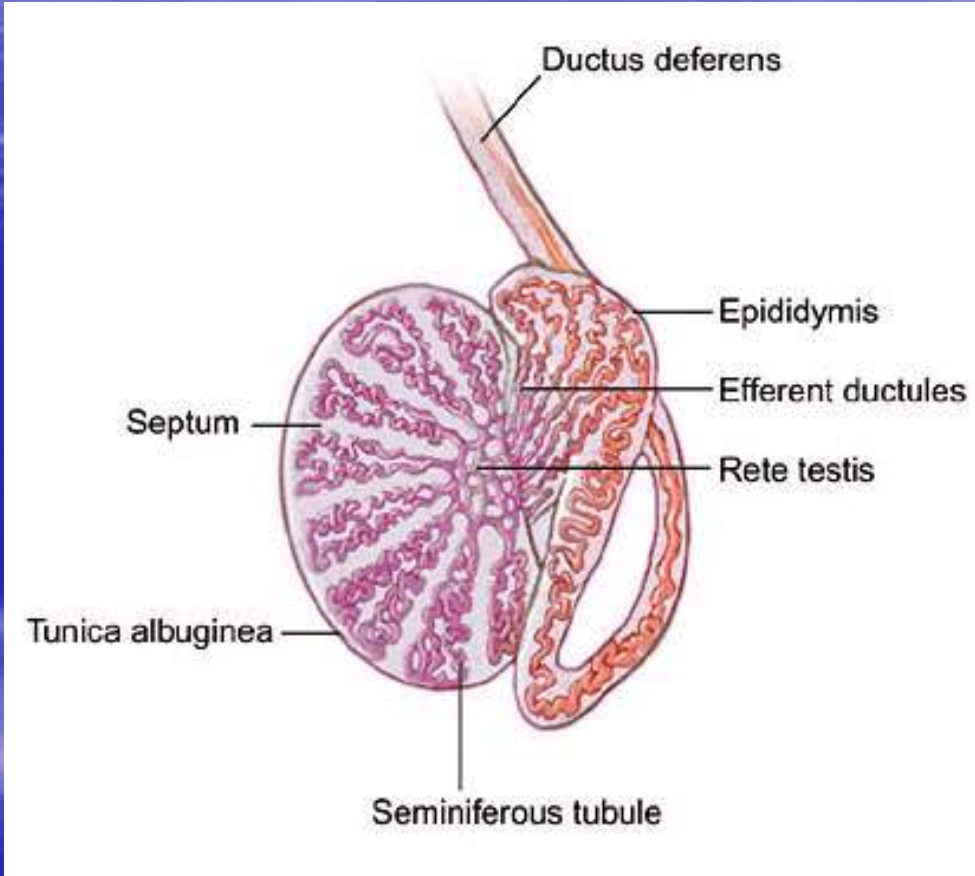
*Training Course in
Sexual and Reproductive Health Research
Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research
Geneva, February 19th 2009*

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Anatomy



Anatomy



Causes of male infertility (1)

- Testicular insufficiency
 - Cryptorchidism
 - Orchitis, torsion
 - Chemo and radiotherapy
 - Genetic (Klinefelter syndrome, Y deletion)
- Endocrine disorders
 - Kallmann syndrome, Leydig tumour, pituitary disorders

Causes of male infertility (2)

- Obstruction of the genital tract
 - Absence of the vas deferens (congenital, CF)
 - Prostatic cyst
 - Epididymal or vasal obstruction (inf. or surg.)
- Varicocele
- Miscellaneous
 - Sexual problem, « idiopathic »

Only a few causes of male infertility can be surgically treated

- *Varicocele*
- *Obstructive causes 7% to 14% of azoospermia*

Obstruction

- *Congenital*

- *agenesis*

- *cystic fibrosis*

- *Young 's syndrome*

- *ciliary dyskinesia in epid. head*

- *Acquired*

- *infectious*

- *tuberculosis, chlamydia*

- *surgical damage*

- *vasectomy*

- *hernia repair*

- *orchidopexy*

VARICOCELE

- *15% of normal males*
- *40% of primary infertility*
 - *bilateral*
- *80% in secondary infertility*
 - *Deleterious effect*
 - *Effect of the heat, enzymatic*

VARICOCELE

Indications for surgery

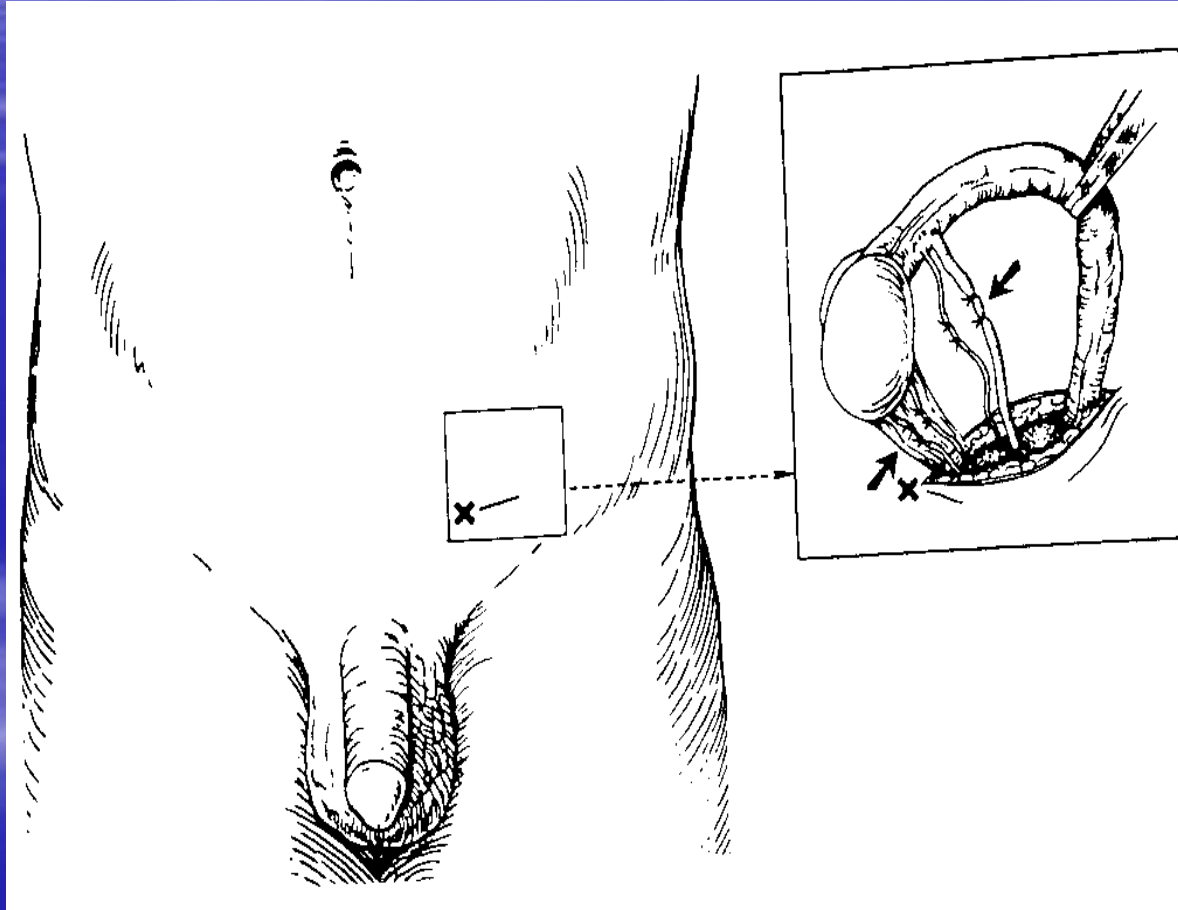
- *Infertility*
 - *Clinical « bag of worms »*
 - *Subclinical*
- *Scrotal pain*

VARICOCELE

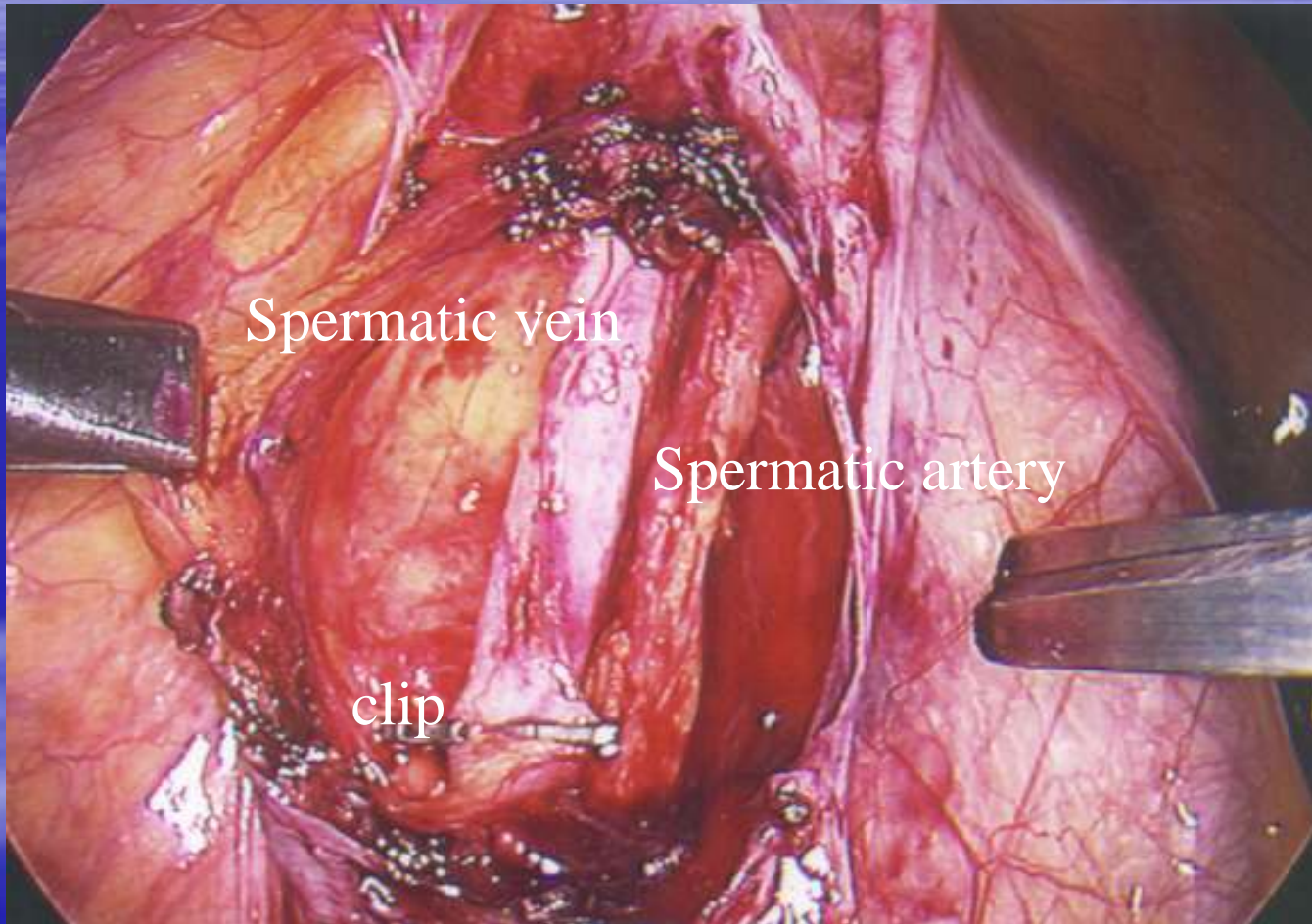
Techniques

- *High ligation*
 - *retroperitoneal, 2% failure*
- *Inguinal ligation*
 - *safe and easy, up to 21% failures*
- *Radiological embolization*
 - *cost and time effective, 12% failure*
- *Laparoscopy*
 - *needs skill. 2% failure (High ligation)*

Inguinal ligation



High Ligation (Laparoscopy)



VARICOCELE REPAIR

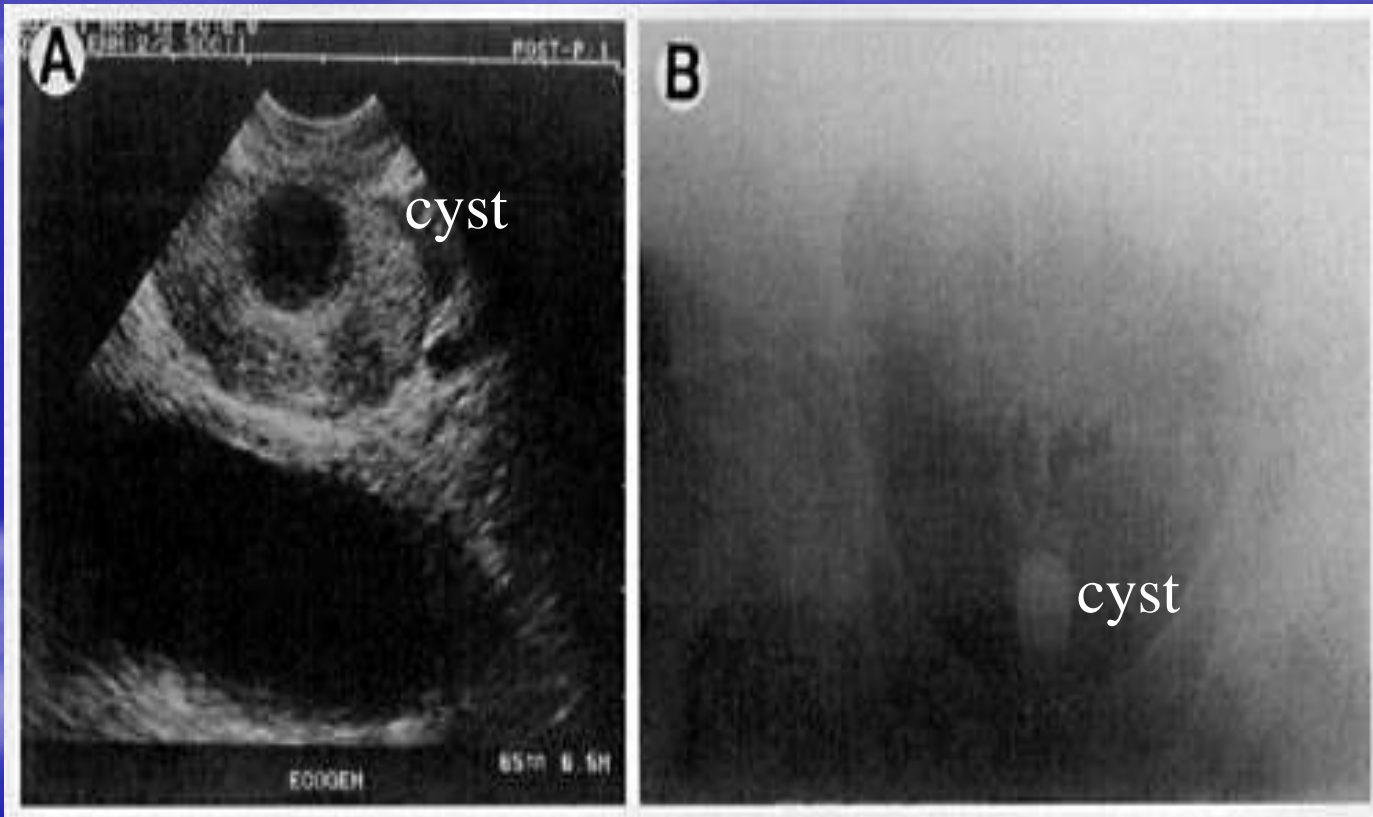
Results

- *50 to 90% improvement in semen quality*
- *30 to 50% pregnancies after 6 to 9 months*

Obstruction at the prostatic level

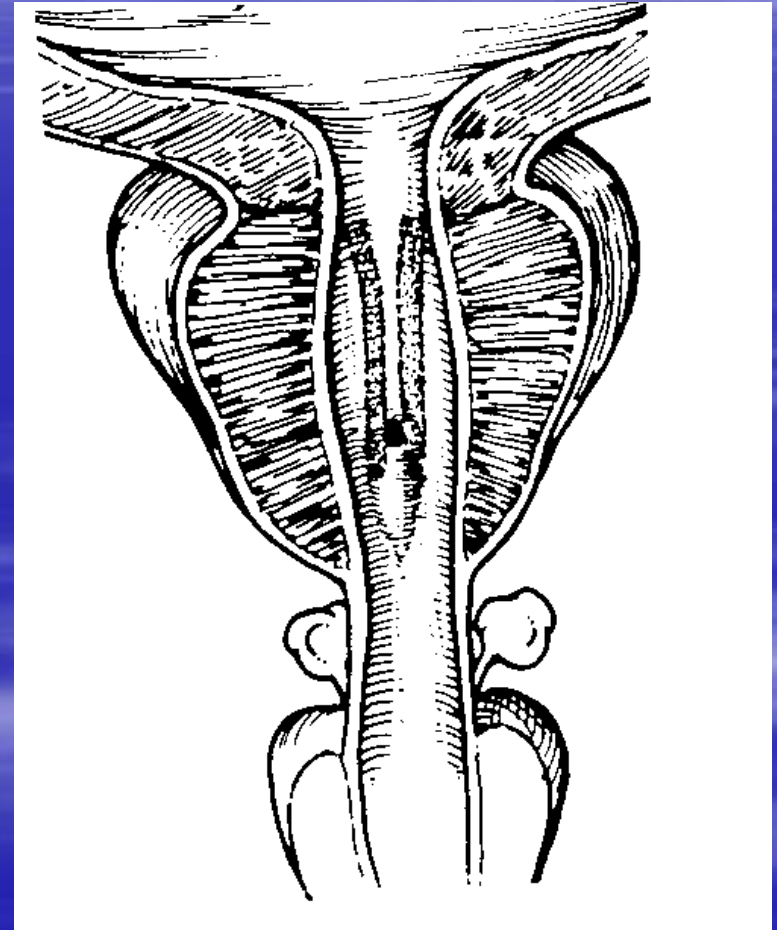
- *Compression or obstruction of the ejaculatory duct*
 - *Infectious, congenital Mullerian cyst, Wolffian malformation*
 - *Suspected by low semen volume*

Congenital Mullerian cyst



EJACULATORY DUCT RESECTION

- *Transurethral incision*
 - *resectoscope*
- *25% good result*
 - *importance of diagnosis*
- *Side effects*
 - *urinary reflux in the seminals*



Vaso-vasostomy

Indications

- *Post infectious stenosis*
- *Iatrogenic section*
- *Short segmental agenesis*
- *Vasectomy reversal*
 - *2-6% of vasectomies*

Vaso-vasostomy

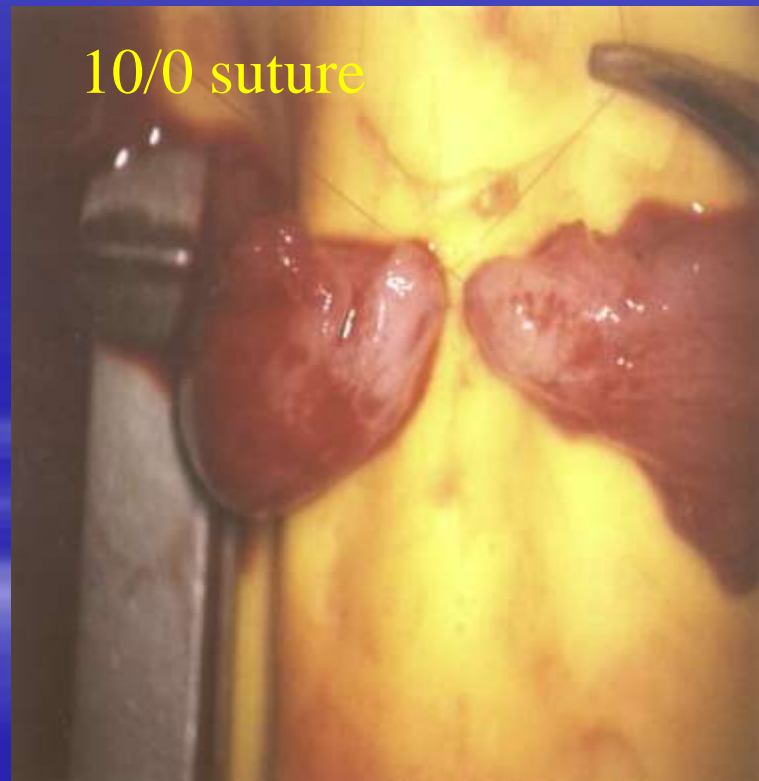
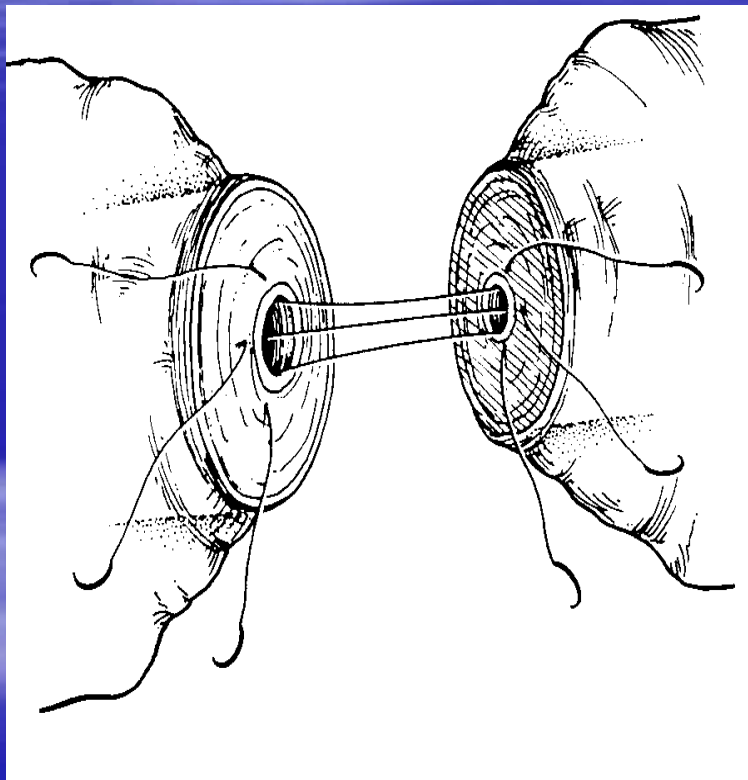
Technique

- *Two layer*
 - *microscope*
 - *Approximator*
 - *10-0 and 9-0 polyglycolic sutures*
- *Modified two layer*
 - *magnification*
 - *9-0 monofil. polyglycolic*
- *Other techniques*
 - *glue, rod, laser....*
 - *Robotic “da Vinci”*

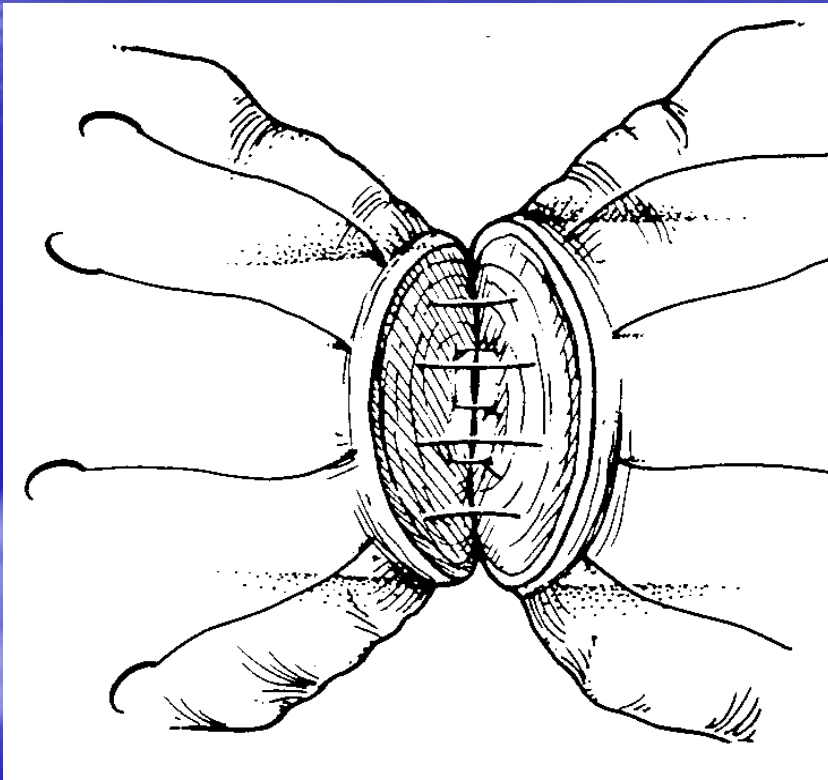


Goldstein's microspike approximator

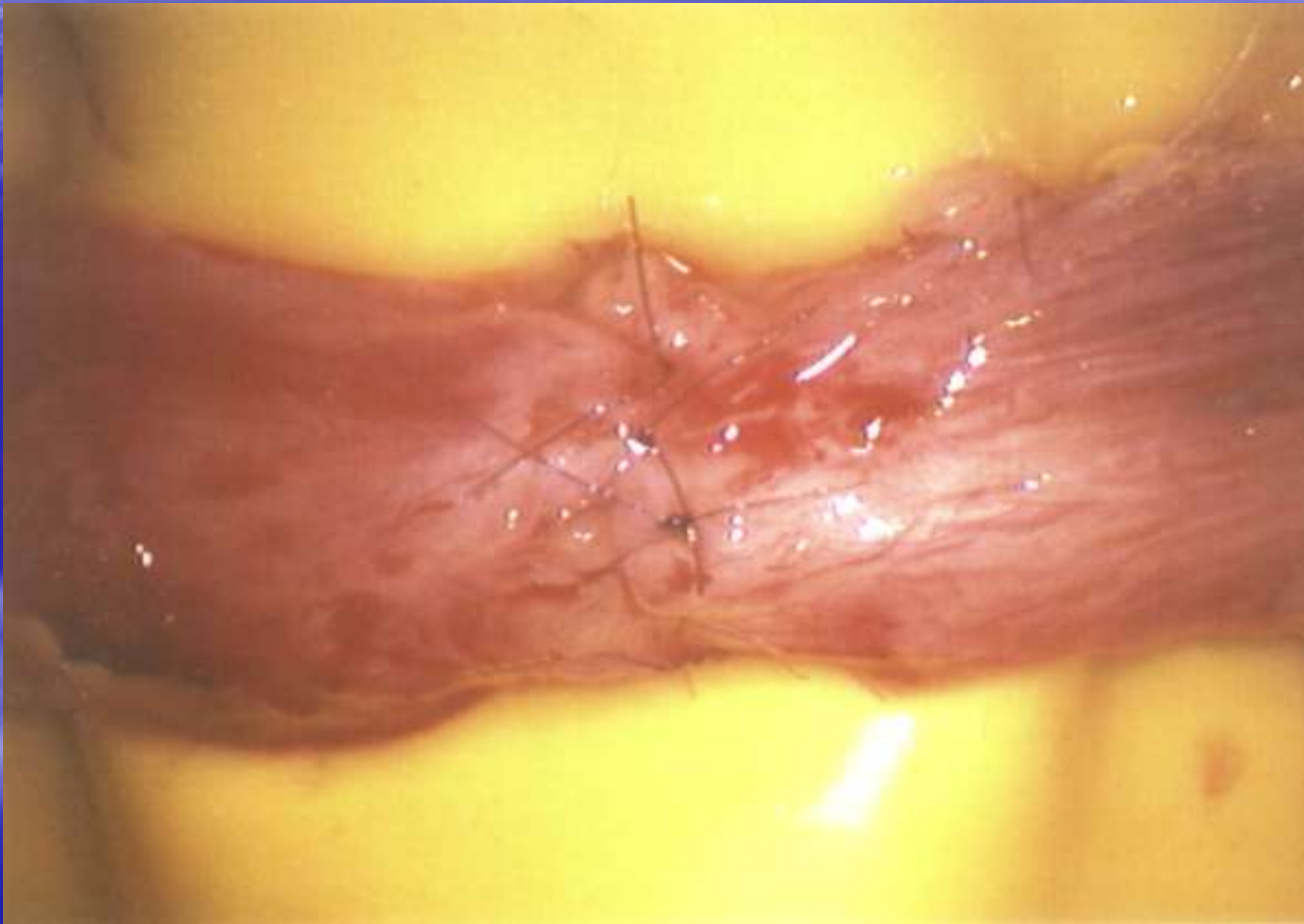
Two-layer vaso-vasostomy



Two-layer vaso-vasostomy



Two-layer vaso-vasostomy



Vaso-vasostomy

Results

- *90 % patency rates*
- *60% pregnancy rate*
- *delay after vasectomy to be considered before surgery*

Vasectomy Reversal >15 years & pregnancy rate (PR)

- *Overall 45% PR*
- *15-19 years 49% PR*
- *20-24 years 39% PR*
- *> 25 years 25% PR*

*antisperm antibodies?
epididymal alteration?*

Spousal age & PR after vasectomy reversal

- *< 25 years* *57% PR*
- *26-30 years* *58% PR*
- *31-35 years* *49% PR*
- *36-40 years* *45% PR*
- *41-45 years* *20% PR*
- *> 45 years* *0% PR*

Vaso-epididymostomy

Indications

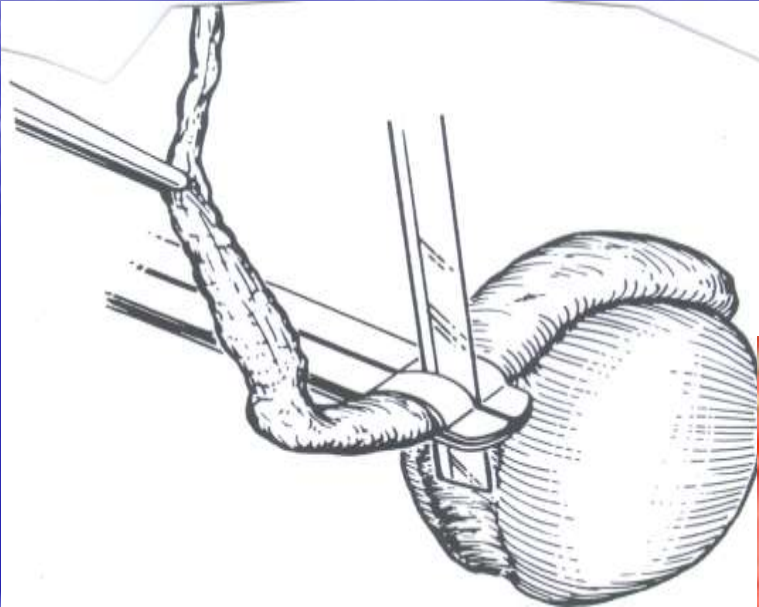
- *Best in case of obstruction at the level of the body or the tail of the epididymis.*
- *Poor at the level of the rete testis*
- *Some vasectomy reversal failure*

Vaso-epididymostomy

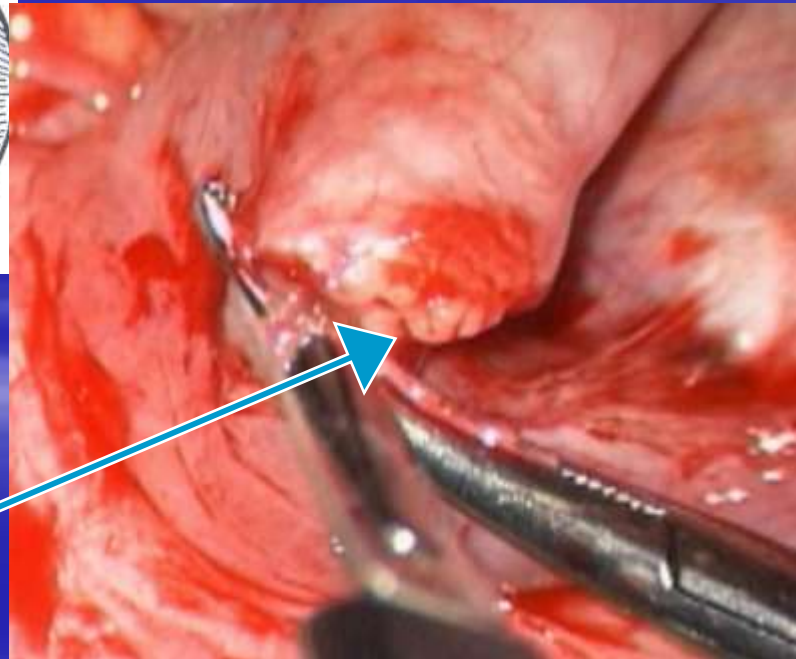
Techniques

- *Termino-terminal*
 - *The epididymis is transected, exposing the efferent tubule*
 - *3 to 4 10-0 sutures approximating the mucosae then 6 to 8 9-0 sutures securing the serosa*
- *Latero-terminal* *(easier technique)*
 - *The epididymis is incised and a tubule laterally opened*

Termino-terminal

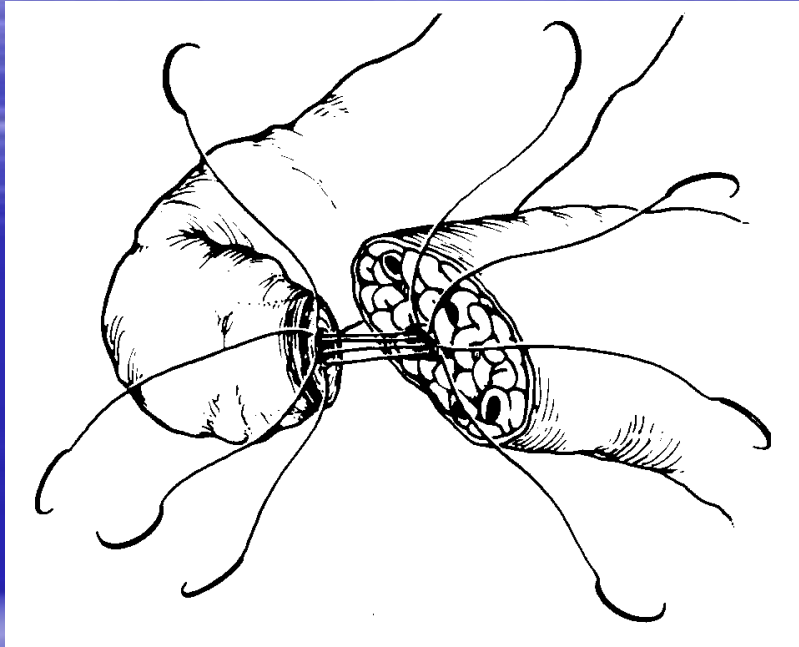


Transecting the epididymis

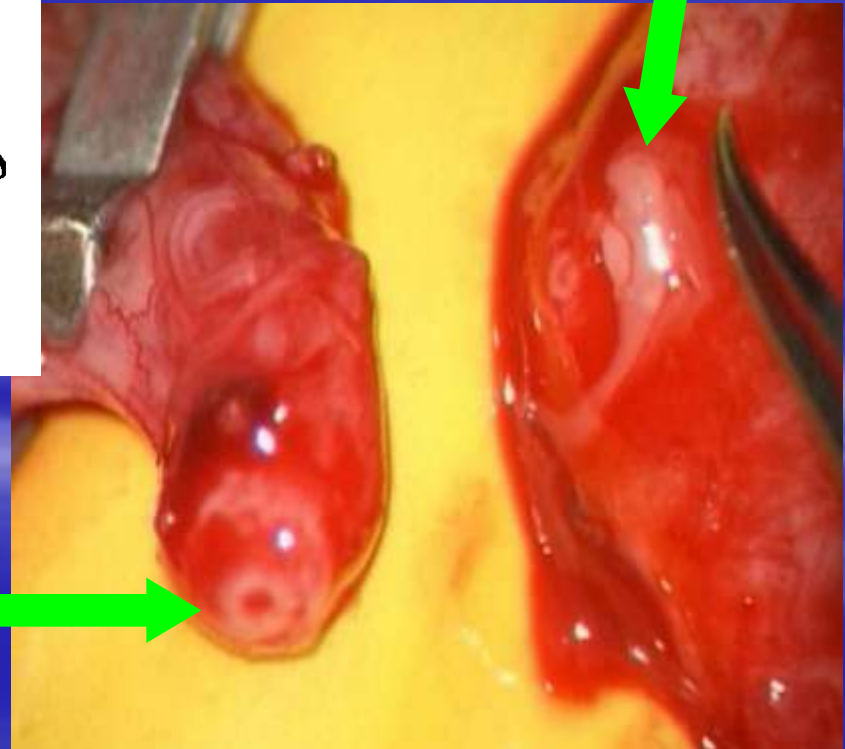


tubules

Termino-terminal

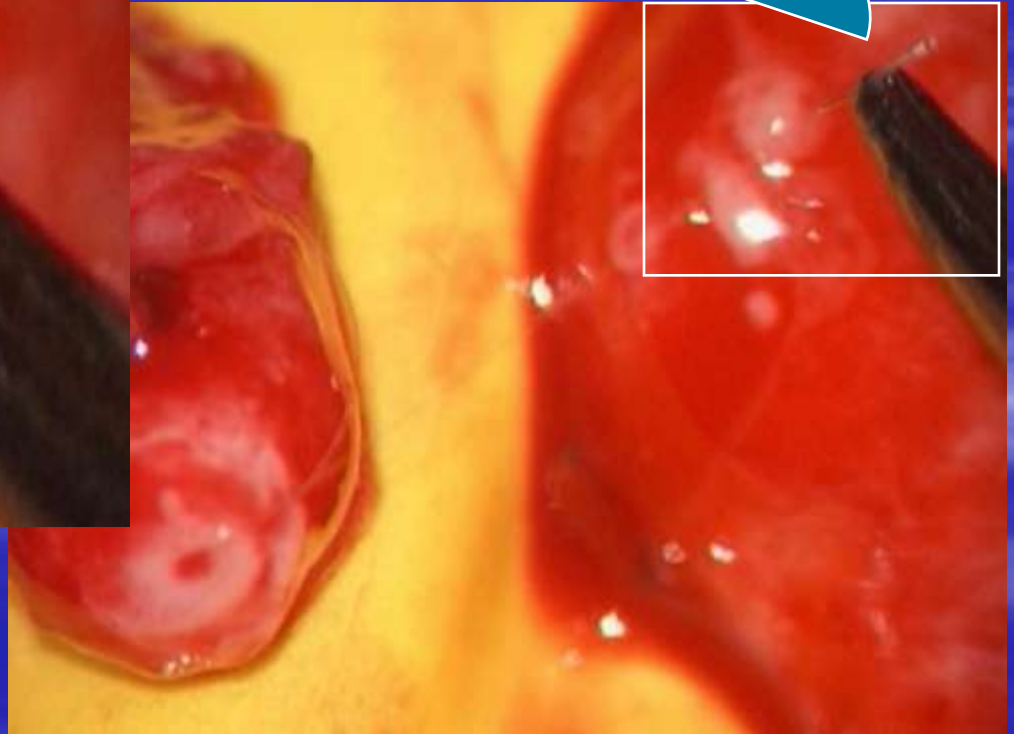
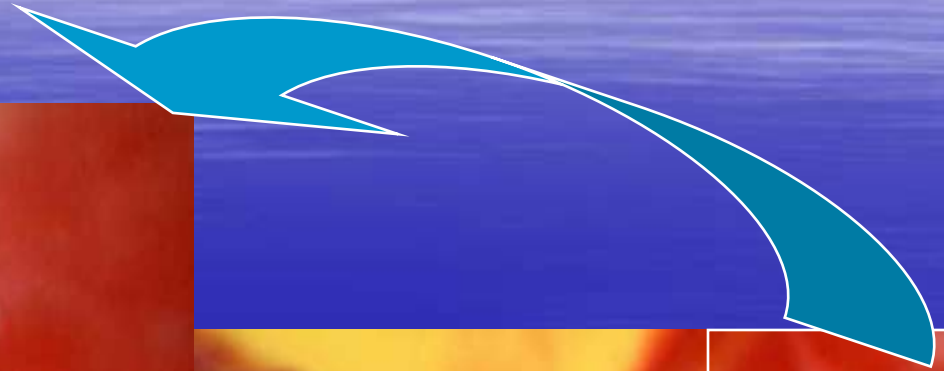


Spermatic fluid

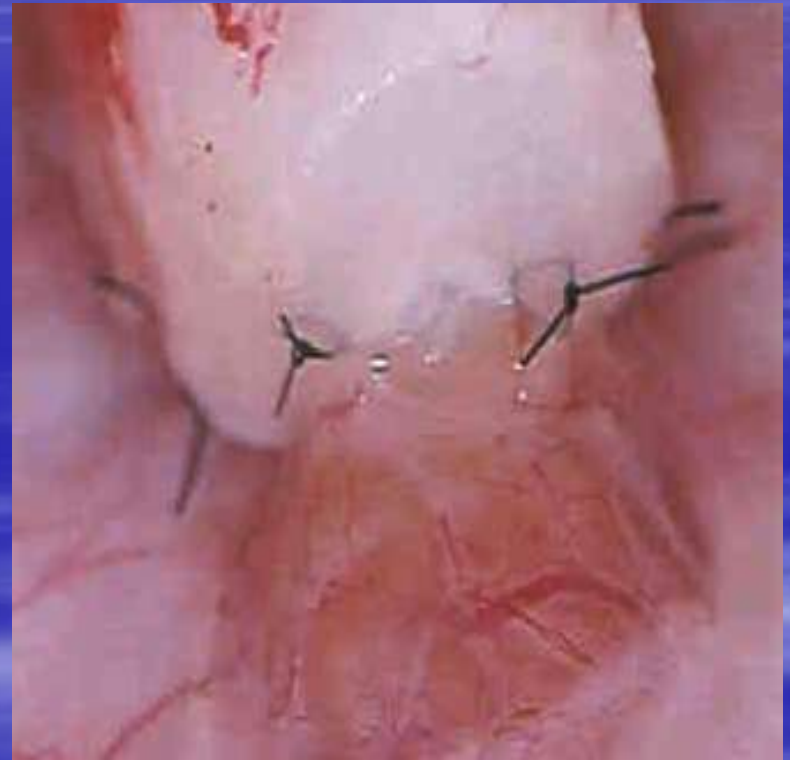
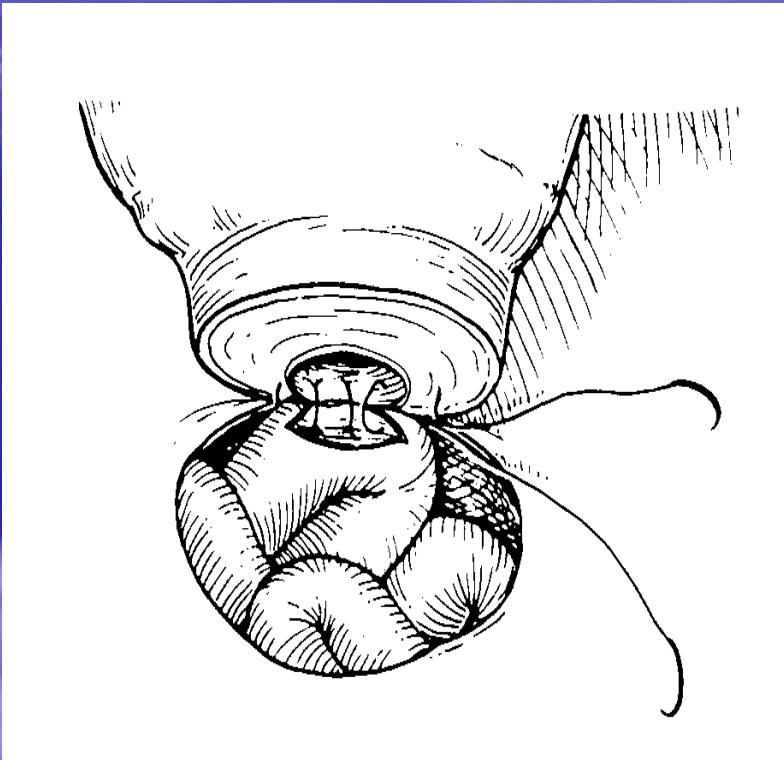


vas

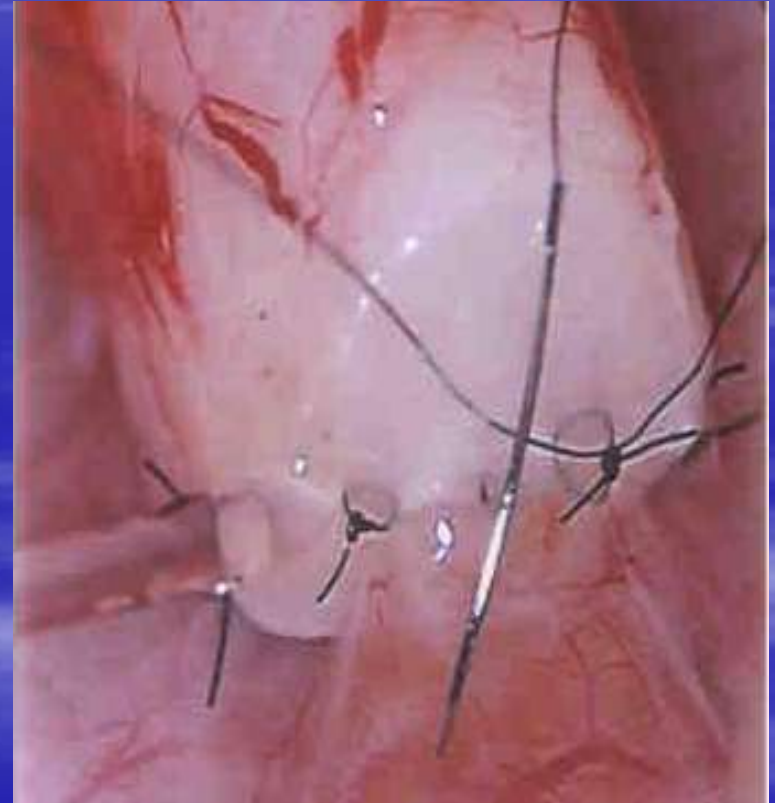
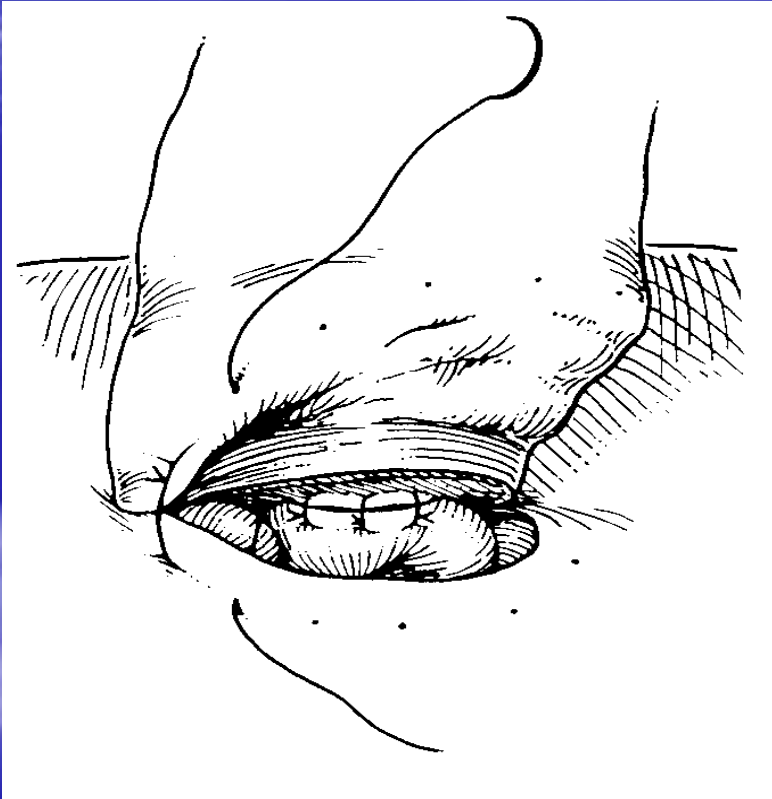
Termino-terminal



Latero-terminal



Latero-terminal



Vaso-epididymostomy

Results

- *Patency rate approx. 64%*
- *Pregnancy rate 30%*

Epididymal sperm aspiration

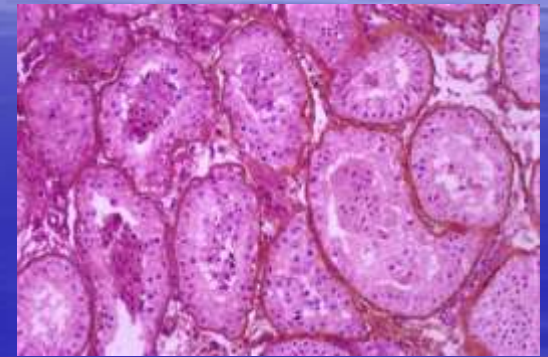
M.E.S.A.

- *Not a treatment*
- *Combined with I.C.S.I.*
- *Depends more on the skill of the biologist than of the surgeon*
- *Microscopic procedure*

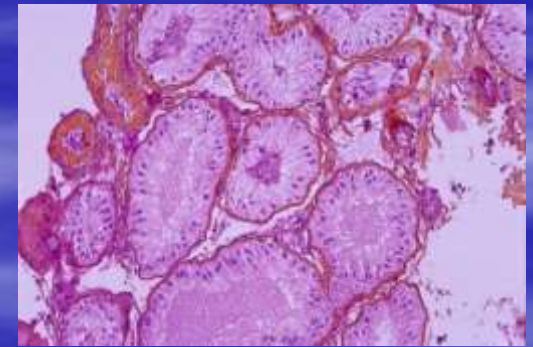
I.C.S.I. with testicular biopsy (TESE)

- Sampling of spermatozoa in testicular fragments
 - 50% after negative former biopsy even with elevated FSH
 - in almost all obstructive cases
 - higher vitality
- Spermatides, germinal cells
- No microscope

I.C.S.I. with testicular biopsy (TESE)



normal



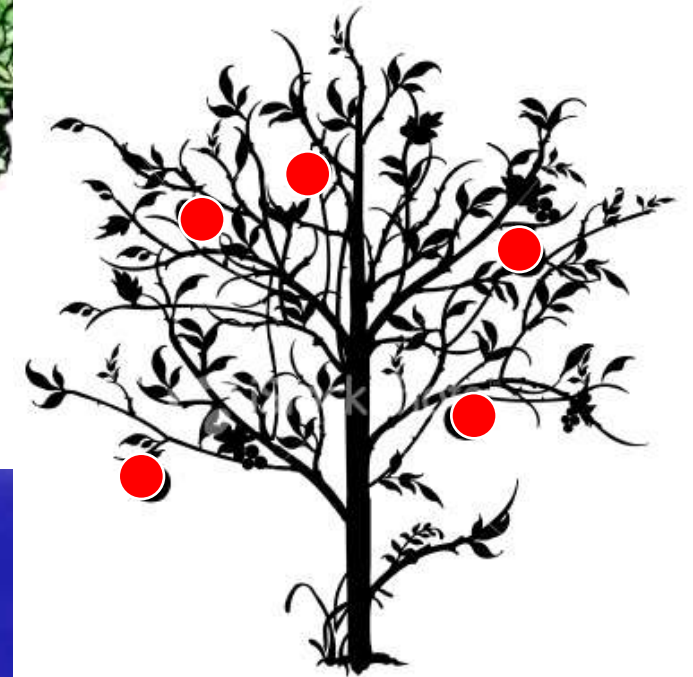
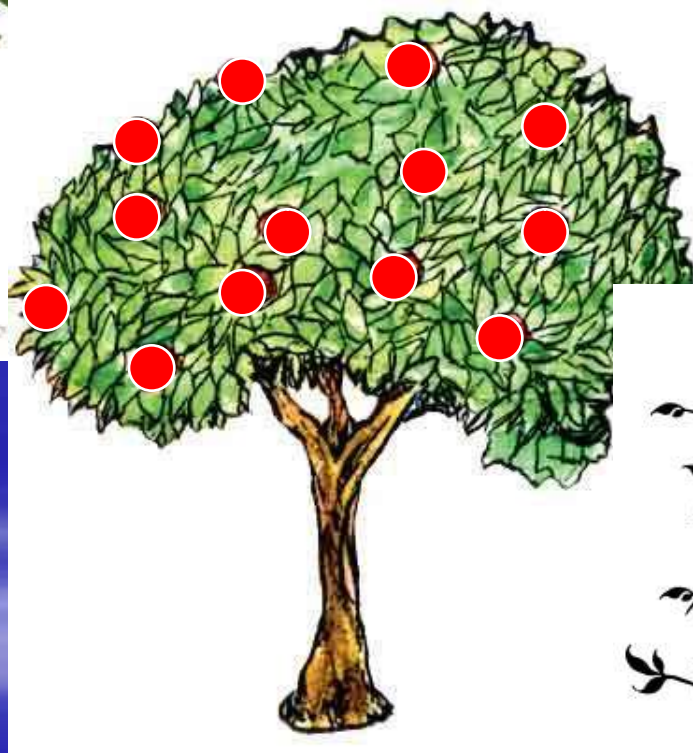
S.C.O.

TESE

the « Picking » technique

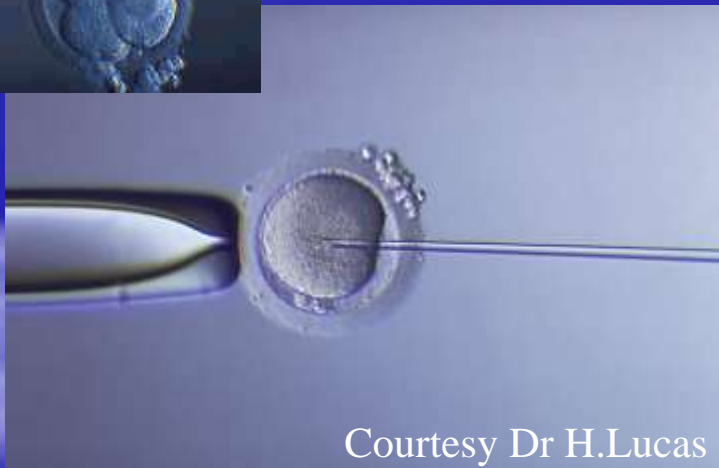
- Picking of production zones
- Less testicular tissue needed
- Better results
- Tensionfree running suture (%/0 polyglycolic)
- Local anesthetic at the end of procedure

Picking of production zones
like fruits from a tree

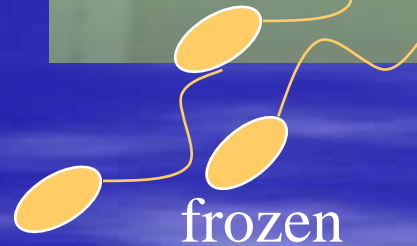


Avoid testicular damage

I.C.S.I. with testicular biopsy (TESE)



Courtesy Dr H.Lucas



frozen

Results of TESE + ICSI

2.2 embryos transferred

22% twin pregnancies

- *Fertilization: 60 %/inj.oocyte*
- *pregnancies fresh: 32.8 % /transf.*
- *pregnancies froz.: 20.8 % /transf.*
- *CUMULATED: approx. 50%*

ICSI and Genetical risk

- *Cystic fibrosis*
- *Microdeletion of Y chromosome*
- *Klinefelter syndrome*

17 % of severe oligozoospermia

34 % of azoospermia

Never do a biopsy
for diagnostic purpose alone

FREEZE !!!



CONCLUSION

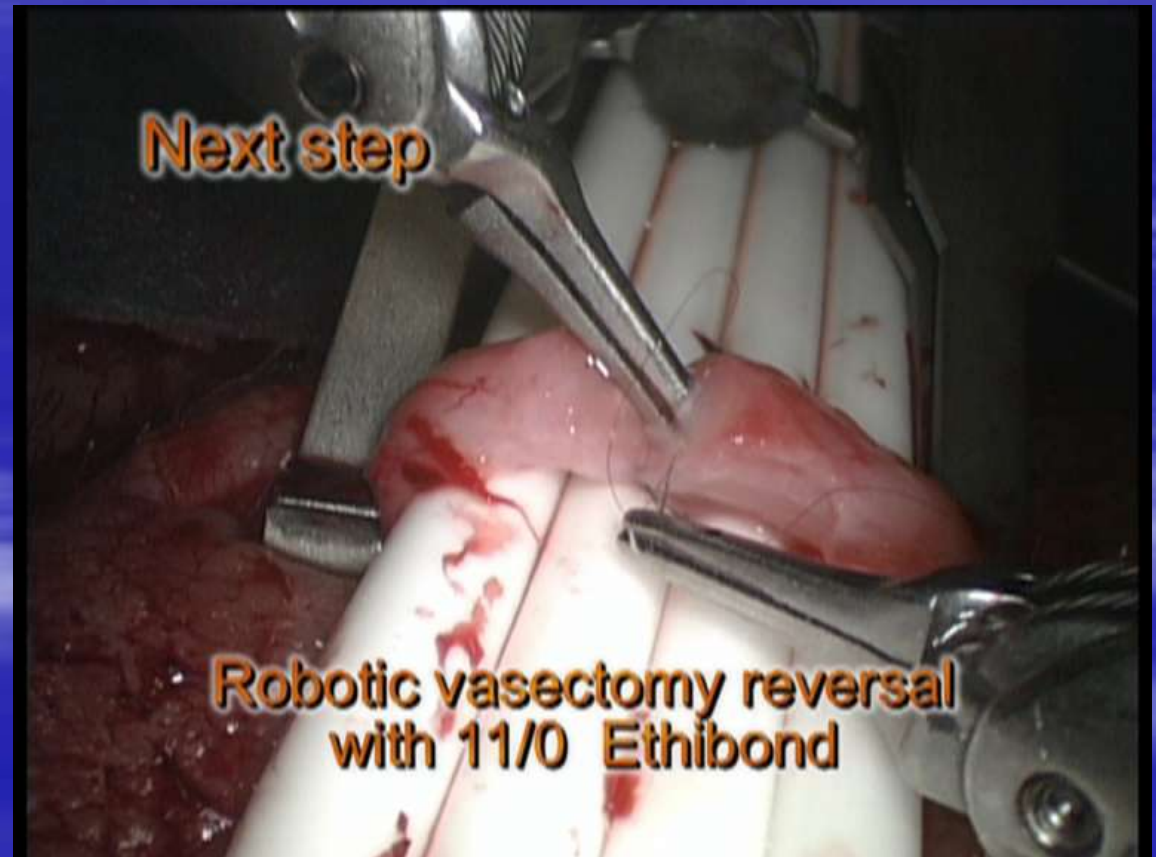
We are improving our ability to treat male causes of infertility in two different ways:

Microsurgery and the development of endoscopic tools will allow us to cure an increasing number of patients.

I.C.S.I. coupled with TESE gives a chance to those who cannot be treated.

What future for microsurgery?

- Robotic microsurgical procedures
 - da Vinci
(Intuitive surgical inc.)



*Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and
Research*

Geneva, February 19th 2009

Thank you

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