

남성 불임의 진단과 치료

Diagnosis and Treatment of Male Infertility

1 - 19

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Abstract

As a result of the technological advance provided by intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) in 1992, the evaluation and treatment of the infertile male has changed significantly. Many men who were previously thought to be irreversibly infertile have the potential to initiate their own biologic pregnancy. However, not all men having impaired semen parameter are ideal candidates for ICSI for numerous reasons including a lack of addressing the underlying problem causing the male infertility, unknown genetic consequences, and cost - effectiveness issues. In this era of ICSI, the fundamental approach to the male with suspected subfertility is unchanged and is based on a history, physical examination, and focused laboratory testing. The urologist should approach the patient with an intent to identify remediable causes of subfertility given the specific clinical situation. For instance, should a gentleman have his varicocele repaired or vasectomy reversed, or should he proceed directly with ICSI? If no factors can be improved in a timely manner, then ICSI should be considered using the available sperm. Examples of recent advances include the diagnosis and treatment of ejaculatory duct obstruction, indications and techniques for performing testis biopsy, and technique for sperm harvesting. In addition, potential genetic causes of male subfertility should be diagnosed and discussed with the patient. Cystic fibrosis gene mutation, karyotype abnormalities, and Y - chromosome microdeletions all have recently been identified as causative for male infertility in otherwise phenotypically normal men. With recently evolved diagnostic and therapeutic techniques now available for the infertile couple, even the most severe male factor problems in patients previously considered irreversibly infertile are now potentially treatable. The physician should be aware of the availability and limitations of these new and exciting reproductive technologies because they will allow him to provide timely and more effective therapy for the infertile couple. An understanding of these advances by all physicians is important as we progress into the 21st century.

Keywords : Male infertility; Azoospermia; TESE; ICSI

; ; ; ;

19⁷⁹ (test tube baby)가

1990 (Assisted Reproductive Techniques, ART)

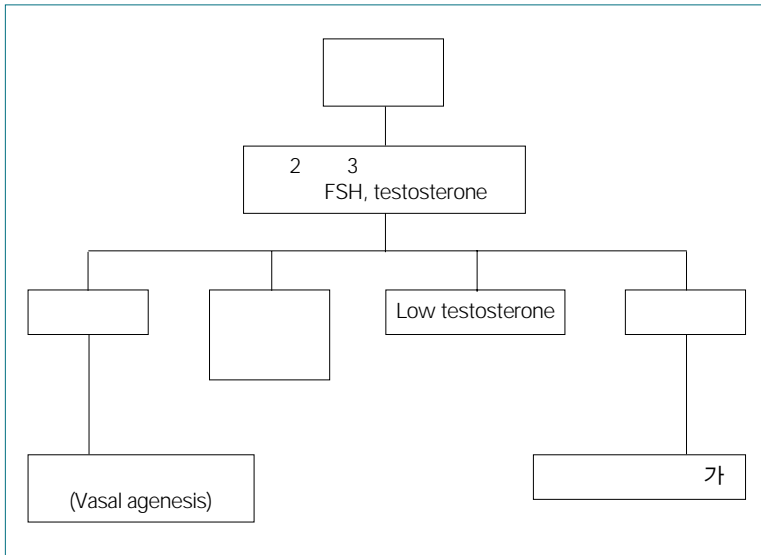
1992 (Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection, ICSI)

(1)

가

가

가



FSH : follicle - stimulating hormone

. 가 . In : , , , editors. . 1 .
: , 2003 : 92

1. 가 (Algorithm for evaluation of the infertile male)

가 ICSI

가 .
20~25%, 6 75%, 1 85~90%
(2). 1

15%
. 3 1
, 20% , 가 1.
50%가

(3). 가 30%,
2~3 가 . 50% 가 ml 1,200 ~2,000

(algorithm)가

가

(5).

(mumps)

1.

History of Infertility	Medical History	Gonadotoxins
Duration	Systemic illness (i.e., diabetes mellitus, multiple sclerosis)	Chemicals (pesticides)
Prior pregnancies	Previous/current therapy	Drugs (chemotherapeutic, cimetidine, sulfasalazine, nitrofurantoin, alcohol, marijuana, androgenic steroids)
Present partner		Thermal exposure
Another partner		Radiation
Previous treatments		Smoking
Evaluation and treatment of wife		
Sexual History	Surgical History	Family History
Potency	Orchiectomy (testis cancer, torsion)	Cystic fibrosis
Lubricants	Retroperitoneal injury	Androgen receptor deficiency
Timing of intercourse	Pelvic injury	Infertile first - degree relatives
Frequency of intercourse	Pelvic, inguinal, or scrotal surgery	
Frequency of masturbation	Herniorrhaphy	
	Y - V plasty,	
	transurethral resection of the prostate	
Childhood & Development	Infections	Review of Systems
GU congenital anomalies	Viral, febrile	Respiratory infections
Undescended testes,	Mumps orchitis	Anosmia
orchiopexy	Venereal	Galactorrhea
Herniorrhaphy	Tuberculosis, smallpox (rare)	Impaired visual fields
Y - V plasty of bladder		
Testicular torsion		
Testicular trauma		
Onset of puberty		

(1).

(6). 2.

36%

, 13%

. 가

(Y - V plasty)

. Sulfasalazine,

Cimetidine

, , ,

(7).

2.

Body Habitus	Decreased body hair
	Gynecomastia
	Eunuchoid proportions
Phallus	Peyronie's disease
	Congenital curvature
	Hypospadias
Scrotum	Testicular volume
	Epididymal induration
	Presence / absence of vas deferens
	Varicocele
Digital Rectal Examination	Prostatic size
	Prostatic / seminal vesicular mass / induration / cysts

(E. Fougera & Company, Melville, NJ), Keri Lotion (Bristol - Myers Squibb, New York, NJ), petroleum jelly .

(7).

, , enuchoid proportion
()

3.

가 .
30% 가 .
가

(angulation) ,

(2).

orchidometer

가

(induration), , (cystic)

4.

가

(pampiniform venous plexus)

가 .

가 48 .

가 . 가

K - Y

Jelly(Johnson & Johnson, Arlington, TX), Lubifax (E. Fougera & Company, Melville, NJ), Surgilube

Valsalva maneuver

3. :

On at least two occasions

Ejaculate volume	1.5–5.0 mL
Sperm density	> 20 million / mL
Motility	> 50%
Forward progression	> 2 (scale 0–4)
Morphology	> 50% normal

And

- No significant sperm agglutination
- No significant pyospermia
- No Hyperviscosity

4.

Genetic Test	Indication for Testing
Cystic fibrosis gene mutation	Congenital absence of the vas deferens
Y - chromosome microdeletions	Azoospermia, severe oligozoospermia
Simple karyotyping	Azoospermia, severe oligozoospermia

가

(no sperm present)

(severe depressed sperm density and motility)

(8).

FSH 가

(7, 8).

가

가

가

1.

가

2~3

(obstructive azoospermia)

가

1

(assisted reproductive technology)

가

(3).

gy)

가

(immunobead test)

(FSH, testosterone)

5×10^6 sperm/mL

가

Y

1)

(Vasovasostomy)

(4).

가

가 , 7.4% 40%, 15% .

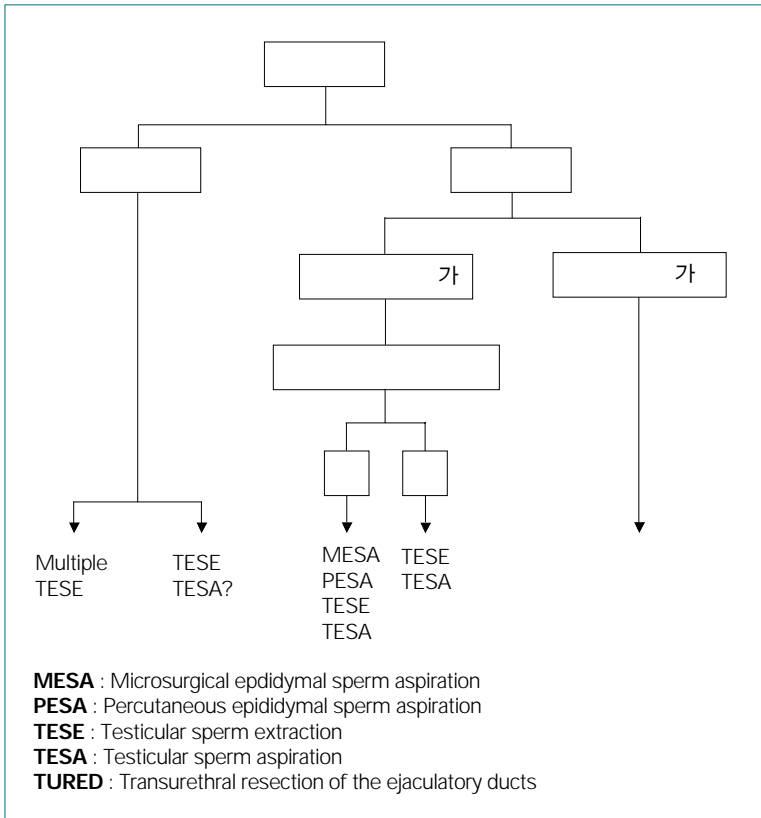
(vasectomy) 가 - 가 70 ~ 75%, 35 ~ 40% .

가 (9). 가 (11).

가 가 (10). 3) (Varicocelelectomy) 15% 35%, 75 ~ 81% .

(가 가 90% 50 ~ 60% 가 .

가 , 가 5 가 6 ~ 10 , 10 가 1992 Goldstein Gilbert 2) - (Epididymovasostomy) (12). 가 가 4) (Ejaculatory Duct Obstruction) 가 가 .



2.

(specific medical therapy)
 (nonspecific empirical medical therapy)

74

10 ~ 14

3

2.

(Algorithm for sperm procurement)

0.5~1 ml (fructose)
 , pH

(14, 15).

가

1/4 가

3.

(Sperm Retrieval Techniques)

가

가

(obstructive azoospermia, OA)

가 24G

(non-obstructive azoospermia, NOA)

medicut needle 1 ml

. 5 1

가

, 40% , 10%

가 . 가

가 , 50~60%

(不全, testicular failure)

(congenital bilateral absence of vas deferens,

MESA

CBAVD)

가

(CBAVD),

가

(Microsurgical epididymal sperm aspiration, MESA)

(Intracytoplasmic

2)

(Percutaneous Epi-

sperm injection, ICSI)

didymal Sperm Aspiration, PESA)

(16).

PESA 21 23 gauge

MESA

가 가

가 .

(Testicular sperm extraction, TESE) ICSI

(17).

. PESA

ICSI

MESA, TESE

가

insemination of donor, AID)

(Artificial

3)

(Testicular sperm ex-

traction, TESE)

(Multiple

MESA

TESE)

(2)(18).

scarring

가 ICSI

가 7%

1)

(Microsurgical

Epididymal Sperm Aspiration, MESA)

TESE

Sertoli cell only syndrome

matura-

(serosa)

tion arrest

가 .

가 multiple TESE ICSI

TESE ICSI , ,

가 (congenital bilateral absence

1) ESE of the vas deferens)

ICSI

2) Testicular fine - needle aspiration(TFNA ;) Testi-
cular sperm aspiration(TESA) TESE

가 TESA

3) 가 (multiple)
(,)

4) 가

5) 100% 가 TESE
(vital sperm)

6) TESE 가
TESE(Microsurgical TESE) 10
(Testicular Sperm Aspiration, , 1992
TESA) (18). (intracytoplasmic sperm injection)

4) Decision - making for Sperm Retrieval

ICSI

가 가 Schoysman

(OA) , (NOA)

(NOA) 가

(OA) (elongated sper-
matid)

FSH 가가

가

40%가

, Yq

AZF

가

(19).

가

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