

卵細胞質內精蟲注射以治療男性不孕

Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) in Male Infertility

江漢聲;劉志鴻

摘要

這篇研究中我們評估了男性不孕病人，以外科取出不同部位的精蟲做卵細胞質內精蟲注射的效率。我們例行在開刀中以顯微手術做副睪丸精蟲吸取，同時對於無法射精的病人採取直接的輸精管精蟲吸取術，睪丸精蟲則來自於睪丸組織切片的萃取。病人們的妻子在他們手術前先取卵準備，精蟲取出後進入實驗室進行卵細胞質內精蟲注射的議管受孕術。在 12 次受孕術中平均每次受孕率是 48%，有五次成功懷孕生產，懷孕率是 42%。卵細胞質內精蟲注射的效率已經使各種原因的男性不孕的治療大為改觀，我們相信這個趨勢將很快被泌尿科醫師所接受成為治療男性不孕病人一個選擇。

Abstract

We evaluated the efficacy of intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) with different origin of sperm obtained in the exploratory surger for the patients of male infertility.

Microsugical pro-cedure was routinely used for epididymal sperm aspiration, and direct vassal sperm aspiration was designed for the patients with anejaculation to obtain viable vassal sperm. Testicular sperm was extracted from the biopsy of testicular tissue. Oocyte retrieved from patients' wife was well prepared befor the surgery, and intracytoplasmic sperm injection in vitro fertilization proce-dure was performed immediately following the surgical procedure. Fertilization was achieved in all of the 12 cycles, mean fertilization rate per cycle was 48%. Five clinical pregnancies oc-curred, for a pregnancy rate of 72%. The effectiveness of ICSI had made the procedure becom-ing a novel treatment for all forms of male factor infertility. We believe this trend will soon be adopted by urologists in dealing with male infertility patients. (J Urol R.O.C., 8:177-183,1997)