

# BÖLÜM 19

## Azospermi

Zercan KALI<sup>1</sup>

### AZOSPERMİ

İnfertilite çocuk istemi ile başvuran çiftlerde %10 oranında tespit edilen bir sorundur. İnfertilitenin yaklaşık %20-30 unda erkek faktörü ile ilgili problemler mevcuttur (1, 2). Azospermi erkek kaynaklı infertilitede %10-15 oranında tespit edilir. Azospermi en az 2 sperm örneğinde ejakulatta hiç sperm olmayışı olarak tanımlanır. Azospermi, pre-testiküler, testiküler ve post-testiküler nedenlere bağlı olabilir ve obstruktif azospermi (OA) ve non-obstruktif azospermi (NOA) olarak iki ana grupta incelenir. Azoospermi olgularının %40 kadarını OA vakaları oluştururken, geri kalan %60'ını ise NOA vakaları oluşturmaktadır.

### OBSTRUKTİF AZOSPERMİ

Obstruktif azospermi (OA) spermatogenezin normal olmasına rağmen ejakulatta spermatozoaya rastlanılmaması durumudur. Bu durum proksimal ya da distal ejakülatör kanallarda olan bilateral obstrüksiyona bağlıdır. Obstrüksiyon nedeni konjenital ya da edinilmiş olabilir. Obstruktif azospermi intratestiküler, epididimal, vaz deferens ve ejakülatör kanal obstrüksiyonuna bağlı oluşabilir.

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