functional sperm parameters). Stepwise multiple regression analysis on all of the parameters (male and female) yielded two estimation curves only related to non sperm parameters: 

PRICSI = 1.608412 - 0.031648 * AGE - 0.046633 * DURA 

(AGE=years of age of the female; DURA=duration of infertility in years)

IRICSI = 0.609082 - 0.017673 * AGE 

Conclusion: estimation curves only related to non sperm parameters:

curves should be made for each centre; ICSI curves are not

individualization of expected pregnancy rates and
implantation rates for IVF and ICSI is possible; the estimation

curves should be made for each centre; ICSI curves are not


Results: Nine men didn’t cooperate to examine the semen. The patency of the vas was reversed at 75% (56/75) of the cases. Six patients lost their child wish. The number of 69 patients were divided in three groups: group A; (fertile group) n=21 (30%) with average spermatozoa counts (ASC) of 37±19 (12-82) X10⁶/ml, group B; (subfertile group) n=29 (42%) with ASC of 20±21 (1-79) X10⁶/ml and an azoospermic group C, n= 19 (28%). Ten couples from group C were treated by MESA/ICSI. Seven healthy children have been already born. Since 1-4-1996 MESA-treatments were stopped in the Netherlands. There was a significant difference between group A and B (only) in the sperm counts (P<0.05). A, B and C were not statistically significant different concerning the hormonal state and the testis biopsies score. The interval between the vasectomy and the vasovasostomy was 10.8±4.1 and 6.7±2.5 years in azoospermic respectively fertile group (p=0.001).

Conclusions: MESA/ ICSI (efficacy 70%) is a powerful tool in case of vasectomised and then vasovasostomized men when azoospermia persists.

47. Testis-specific histone 2B in human spermatozoa

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During the first part of mammalian spermatogenesis, somatic type histones are partly replaced by testis-specific histone variants. In spermatozoa, the histones are replaced by transition proteins and subsequently by protamines, which allow sperm nuclear condensation. In contrast to other species, in mature sperm of the human about 10% of the histones are still present. The aim of the present study was to determine the expression of testis-specific histone 2B (TH2B) in human testis tissue, and to establish the concentration of TH2B in ejaculated spermatozoa of patients visiting our andrology clinic. In histological sections of testicular biopsies, spermatoctyes, and round and elongating spermatids immuno-reacted strongly with an antibody targeting TH2B. Also, spermatozoa obtained from semen immunostained, when decondensed to make the nuclear proteins accessible to the antibody. There was, however, a remarkable intercellular variability in the intensity of staining of spermatozoa within one ejaculate. Immunoblotting of sperm proteins confirmed the presence of TH2B, and indicated that also the mean concentration of TH2B in spermatozoa varies among patients. The biological and clinical significance of the TH2B level in human spermatozoa is currently being investigated.

48. Identification of pro-nerve growth factor in rat round spermatids: potential role as a trophic factor in the maintenance of Sertoli cell viability.

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A nerve growth factor (NGF) immunoreactive protein expressed by round spermatids (RS) is thought to interact with NGF.