



Title	Male Infertility: Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) Using Surgically Retrieved Sperm from the Testis or the Epididymis
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Aim

To identify, in the case of male infertility, the effect of intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) treatment with sperm retrieved from the epididymis or testis on the risk of spontaneous abortion, chromosome aberrations, growth restriction, malformations, abnormal neurological development, and transmission of reduced sperm quality to subsequent generations.

Conclusions and results

We found no differences in the risk of malformations in ICSI pregnancies when comparing the use of testicular, epididymal, and ejaculated sperm. The risk of spontaneous abortion showed a nonsignificant tendency to be higher for testicular sperm than for epididymal sperm. This finding deserves attention in future research and surveillance.

Methods

Searches for relevant literature were performed using the following databases: Cochrane Library, MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Registry of Current Controlled Trials. The following designs were included in the search: systematic reviews, randomized controlled studies, reports/registry data with well defined comparisons between groups, and cohort and case control studies with relevant comparisons.

Further research/reviews required

There is a need for further research and surveillance related to the use of assisted reproduction technology both in Norway and internationally. Due to the relatively small number of children conceived in Norway using different methods of assisted reproductive technology, international collaboration is needed to initiate followup studies of children beyond pregnancy and birth.