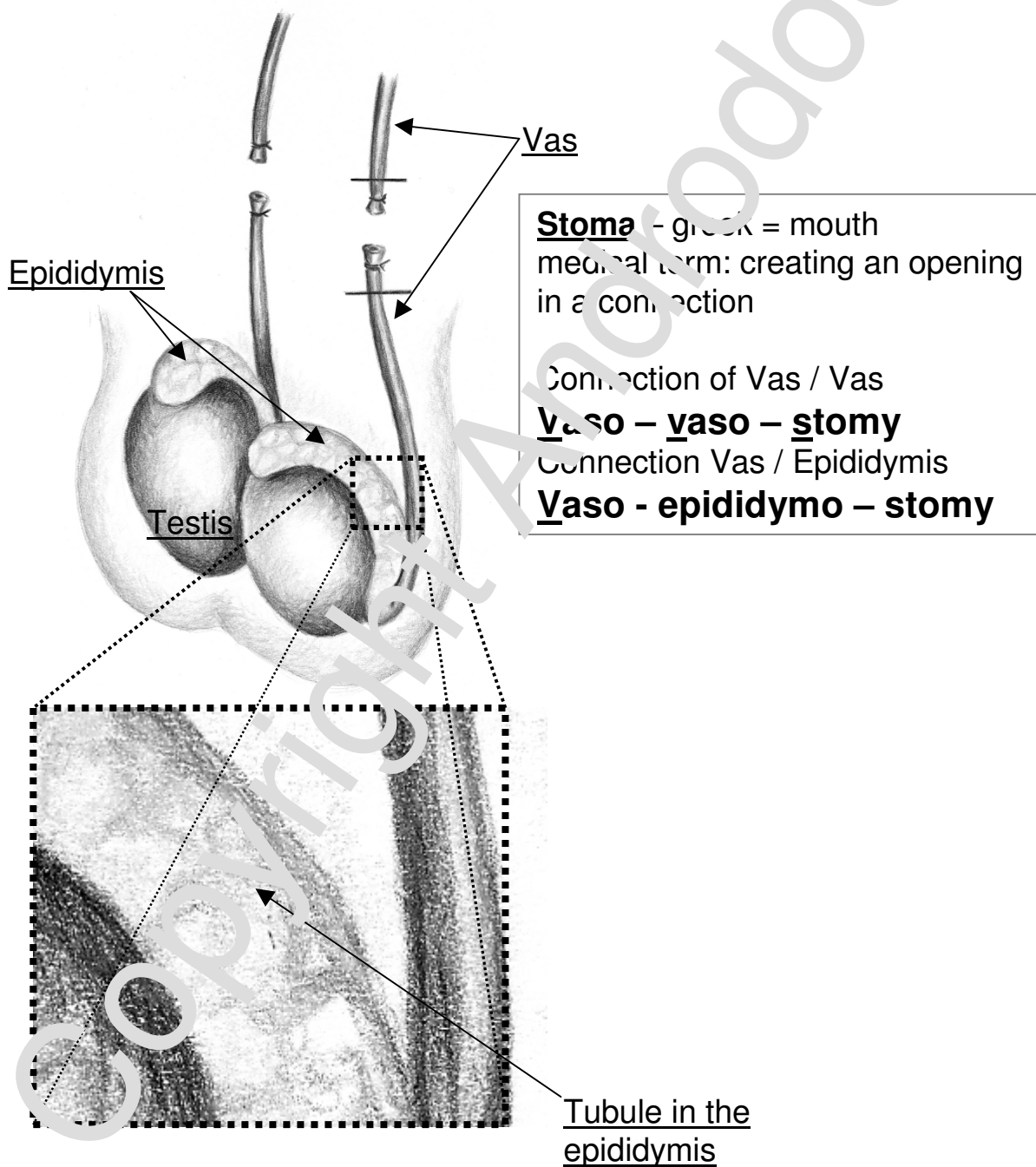


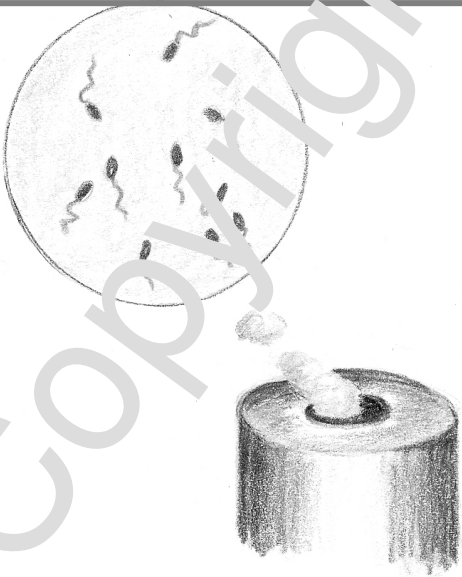
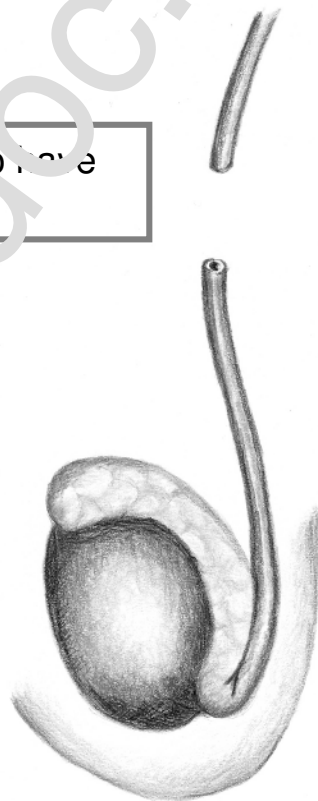
Vasectomy Reversal



Vasectomy Reversal

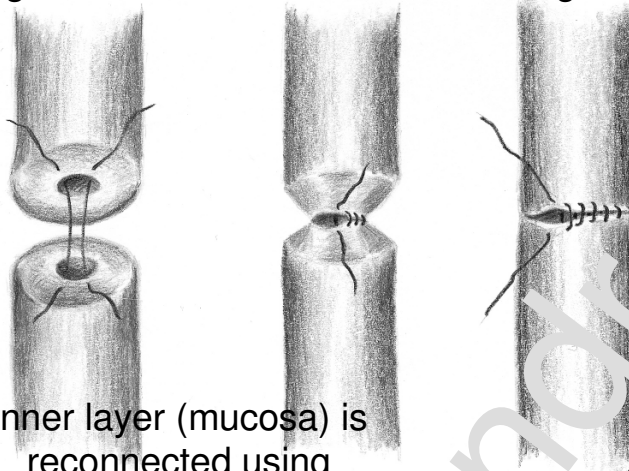
Scar tissue is cut out to leave 'fresh' vas ends.

Intraoperative spermogram to prove the sperm passage through the epididymis and testicular vas. Classification of spermogram according to Silver (I-V). Classification of sperm viscosity.



Vasectomy Reversal

Dual- or triple layer vasovasostomy using microsurgical instruments and a Zeiss Surgical Microscope



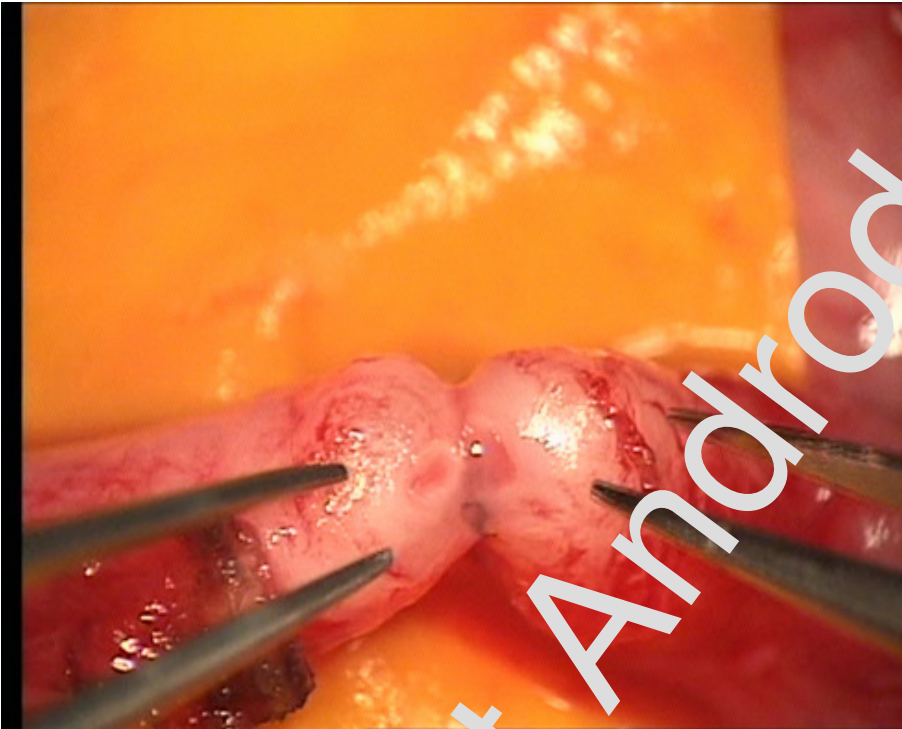
Inner layer (mucosa) is reconnected using extremely fine sutures and a special needle (,round tip'10, 0').

Stability achieved after second layer suture of the adventitial tissue.

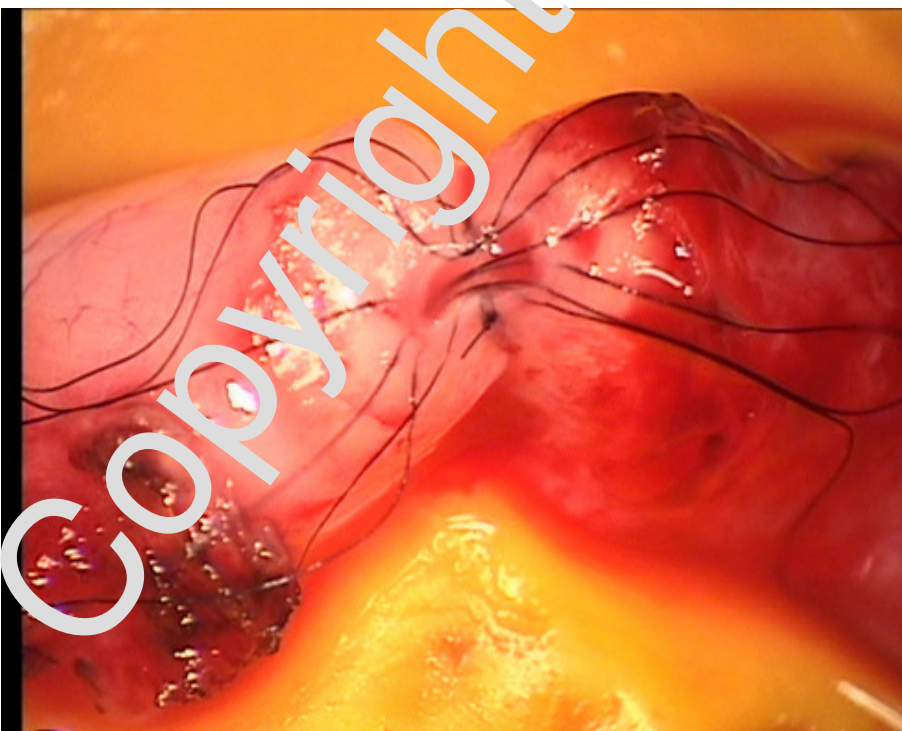
Vasovasostomy



Vasectomy Reversal

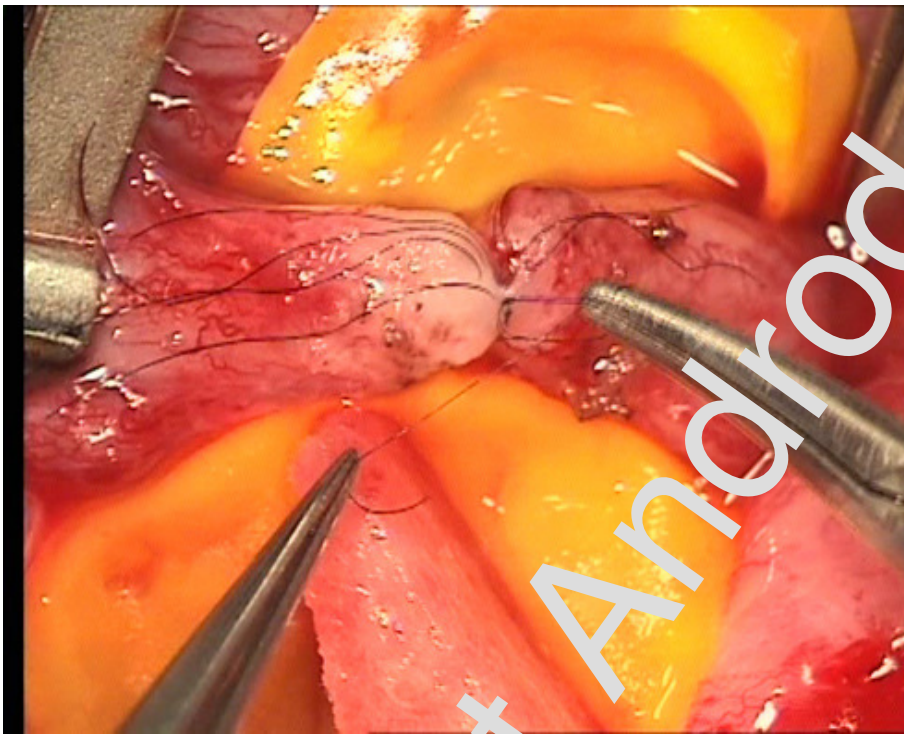


Intraoperative photograph taken during a live surgery: You can see the inner layer (mucosa) as a 'white skin'.

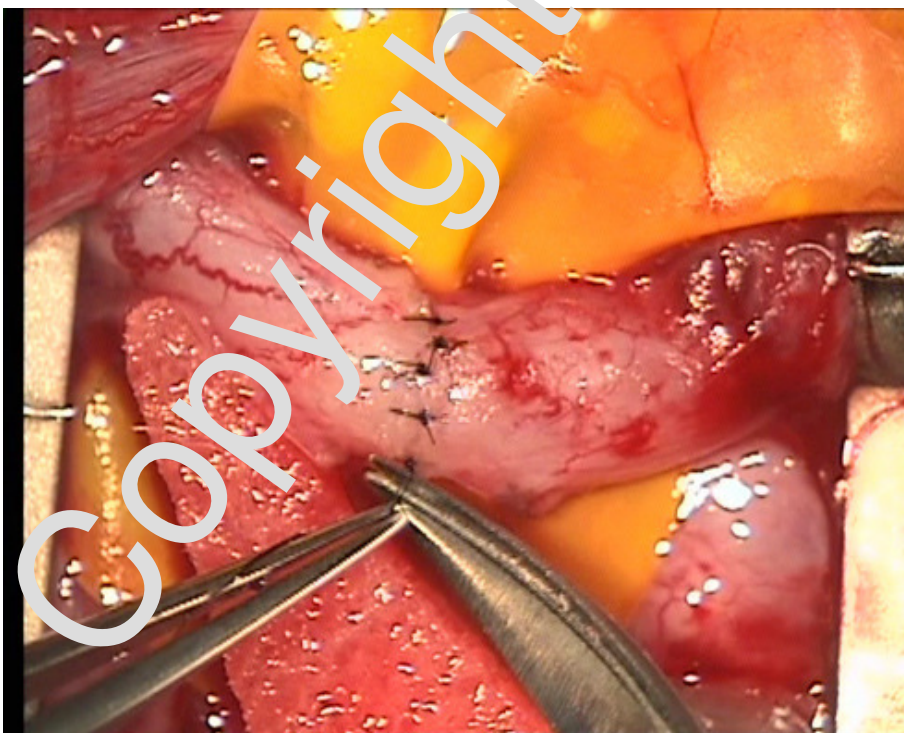


The 'inner layer' sutures have been prepared to reconnect the mucosa.

Vasectomy Reversal

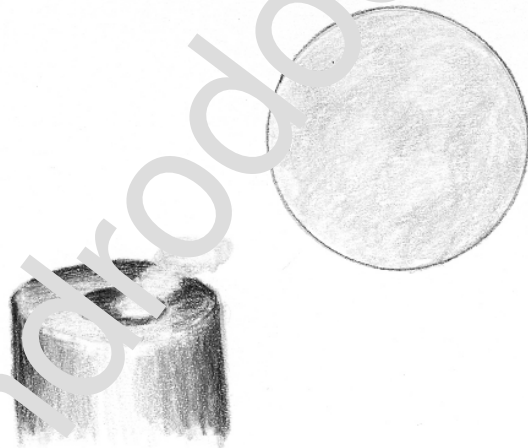


The inner layer is sutured.



The second layer using 9-0 sutures. The ,real' diameter of the vas is only 1-1,5mm

Vasectomy Reversal



If the intraoperative spermogram shows no sperm fragments of spermatocytes:
Signs of epididymal obstruction!

Bypass of the obstruction by connecting the vas directly to the epididymis,
Vasoepididymostomy

