

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

-----

This study has been performed on twenty seven infertile males who were admitted in Kasr El Aini Hospital in the period between September, 1978 and January, 1979. All patients were diagnosed as obstructive azoospermia with epididymal nodule at the tail.

On admission, patients were subjected to full clinical examination including history, general and local examination. Other methods of investigations were done as urine, prostatic and semen analysis. Biopsy from the nodule at the tail of the epididymis was taken during epididymo-vasostomy.

Biopsies were subjected to histopathological examination, and results could be summarized as follows:

Chronic non-specific inflammation without fibrosis in eleven cases (40.7%), Chronic non-specific inflammation with fibrosis in two cases (7.4%), Fibrosis in six cases (22.2%), Sperm granuloma in three cases (11.1%), Bilharzial infiltration in one case (3.7%), Tuberculous infiltration in one case (3.7%), Teratoma in one case (3.7%), No inflammatory reaction only distended epididymal tubule in two cases (7.4%).

This means that non-specific inflammations of the epididymis is the commonest cause of obstruction of the epididymal tubule causing azoospermia and infertility.

Early diagnosis and better management of cases of non-specific epididymo-orchitis may reduce the number of infertile males.