Varicocele in relation to fertility

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24 male patients were suffering from primary varicoc' e, le. These patients were selected from attendant El-Demerdash, Banha and Shebeen El-Koom Hospitals. The study comprised complaints of the patients, symptoms and signs. Examination of patients was donethoroughly under ade~uate illumination, to exclude anytype of varicocele other than primary type which is the SUbject of our study. The laboratory investig~tions were performed and semen analysis which showed oligozoopermia in 21 cases(87.5 %). Spermatic count was below 20 million/ml. The different operations done for treatment of varicocele and evaluation of the results in relation tofertility. FOllow up of the cases and semen analysis after 10 - 12 weeks which is the proper time to detect thenet results. Multiple ligatures is the operation of choice inthis work. This operatio~ gave a 66~6~ ~(6patients)maximum improvement, a 22.~2% (2 patients) of moderateimprovement and an over all incidence of satisfactionwas 88.8 Yo. This operation was fo'md effective in mild andmoderate degree of varicocele especially in the subfertilegroup (88.8 % satisfaction). The spermatic count after this operation rapidlyincreased, also there is improvement in morphology, volume and motility in 8 cases. The remaining one patient not reach the normal level. This operation was easily done and does not interferewith s~npathetic nerve supply of the testis. It is not danagerous to the testicular artery. For the previous data this operation is consideredby us as the best and the most successful one for surgicalinterference with varicocele •