

**A Case of Successful Pregnancy with  
Electroejaculation and In Vitro Fertilization**

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**= Abstract =**

Although anejaculation is a relatively uncommon occurrence in the general population, over 12,000 new cases are reported annually. Anejaculation may result from spinal cord injury, retroperitoneal lymph node dissection, diabetes mellitus, transverse myelitis, multiple sclerosis, or psychogenic disorders. At least 30% of men with this problem are or will be married and many will seek help to remedy their infertile state. The evolution of technique and instrumentation over the last 30 years has made electroejaculation an accessible and acceptable form of therapy. Recent successes in inducing ejaculation by means of rectal probe electrostimulation or vibratory stimulation combined with assisted reproductive techniques, such as zygote intrafallopian transfer(ZIFT), gamete intrafallopian transfer(GIFT), and in vitro fertilization(IVF), have provided these men means of producing their own biologic offspring. We have experienced a successful

pregnancy with electroejaculation and in vitro fertilization in a infertile patient whose husband had an ejaculatory disturbance due to a spinal cord injury. So we report this case with a brief review of literatures.

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**Key Words** : Electroejaculation, In vitro fertilization, Spinal cord injury

(anejaculation)

(electroejaculation)

가

가

가

가

가

가

(intracytoplasmic sperm injection :

ICSI)

34

15

36.5°C, 80 / 167cm, 57kg, 120 / 80 mmHg,

가  
19 mm

LH : 2.0 mIU/ml, FSH : 5.5 mIU/ml, prolactin :  
23.2 ng/ml, TSH : 4.57 μU/ml

sodium bicarbonate 1.5 g 2

7

10 cc  
(lateral decubitus)

2

30 - 50 %가 (antegrade  
ejaculation) (bulbar  
urethra)  
(supine position)

124,000,000/ml

0 %

GnRHa FSH, hMG

4

3

2 , 1 2  
hCG 가 369.8 mIU/ml 5

가 90% (Ohl et al., 1986 ; Bennett et al., 1988 ; Ohl, 1993). (intrauterine insemination : IUI) 10% 가 30 - 40% 가 . 가 (Siosteen et al., 1990 ; Hirsch et al., 1992).

(Ohl et al., 1986).

(Ohl et al., 1986).

2 - 6 (Ohl et al., 1986).

(Ohl et al., 1993).

가 (retrograde ejaculation) (antegrade ejaculation) (Hirsch et al., 1992).

(Siosteen et al., 1990 ; Denil et al., 1992 ; Denil et al., 1992 ; Hirsch et al., 1992). (penetration capacity)

(Denil et al., 1992).

24 66% (Denil et al., 1992).

가 (autoimmunity) (Menge et al., 1990 ; Hirsch et al., 1992).

G A 가 .

(antisperm antibody)

epithelium)가 (seminiferous tubule) (Hirsch et al., 1991). (spermatid) 가 (germinal

albumin, GOT, 가 alkaline phosphatase (Hirsch et al., 1991). fructose, chloride

가

(rectal probe)

가

(Witt et al., 1992). Pentoxifylline

가

(Sikka and

Hellstrom, 1991).

(myelodysplasia),

(multiple

sclerosis),

(sex therapy)

(Bennett et al., 1987 ; Bennett and Ohl, 1989 ; Ohl et al., 1991).

가

가

가

가

(orgasm)

가

(sympathomimetic drug)

가

(autonomic dysreflexia)

channel blocker) 5  
(completeness),  
가 가 (calcium

testosterone

clomiphene citrate 2 - 3  
(spinal shock)  
3 - 6

6 가

가 (catheterization)  
Foley catheter  
Crede 가 (Ohl et  
al., 1986).

imipramine adrenalin phenylephrine, ephedrine sulfate,  
3 가

(non - seminoma) 가

bleomycin 가

가  
 .  
 (fecundity) 10%  
 30 – 40%  
 가  
 .  
 5V  
 .  
 2000 1  
 (rectal perforation)  
 (colostomy)  
 (reanastomosis)  
 (urinary retention)

1

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