

Vasectomy Reversal

Sheldon H. F. Marks

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Manual of Vasovasostomy
and Vasoepididymostomy

 Springer

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Preface

A vasectomy reversal is one of the most rewarding yet technically challenging procedures in the urologist's armamentarium. As vasectomies continue to be one of the most common procedures in medicine, and with continued advances in microsurgical reversal techniques, combined with increased consumer awareness, the demand for reversals is increasing. Up to 6% of men who have had a vasectomy subsequently change their minds and choose a vasectomy reversal, the most cost-effective approach to fathering children after vasectomy. What is frustrating is that far too many doctors and even urologists are unaware of these new advances in microsurgical techniques and the increased success up to 99.5%.

What makes discussing the success of a vasectomy reversal especially difficult is the wide range of training, skills, and experience of the urologists that perform this surgery. In fact, the majority of reversals are performed on an occasional basis by general urologists, often using a variety of techniques learned during their training, sometimes many years to decades ago. As with every other surgical technique in medicine, advances over the years have contributed to much higher successes with fewer complications in experienced hands.

The intent of this book is to highlight many of these advances, technical points, and associated decision-making that I use when performing a state-of-the-art vasectomy reversal.

The relative paucity of data in the literature on many of these topics, rationale for techniques, and the lack of consistent definitions of endpoints drives many of these recommendations for care and technical expertise to be based primarily on expert opinion from international leaders. Because even the most experienced "reversalist" will never hit a plateau of learning, there will always be new ideas and surgical tricks that each of us can incorporate into our own techniques to improve the success for our patients. As with all improvements, you will find that some will work well for you and be absorbed into your own practice, while others may not help as intended.

Learning and growing is part of every practice. The moment that you think you have seen everything is when you will encounter new challenges and unique dilemmas. Every day is another chance to improve and fine-tune your surgical

skills, to encounter new challenges, and to provide better care than you did the day before. Almost on a weekly basis, I find that I am still troubled with the frustrations of deciding which technique to perform when indeterminate vasal fluid is encountered. Just when you think that you can accurately predict what you will find, you may discover that your patient who is only 3 years from vasectomy may have thick, toothpaste-like vasal fluid devoid of any sperm and an obvious epididymal blowout, while an older patient, 28 years out, may be found to have whole motile sperm in the vasal fluid on both sides. To make your decision-making even more challenging today, many of our patients will be on testosterone or combinations of herbs and supplements that may be sperm toxic.

I would love to hear what ideas and points you found beneficial to your practice. If you have any thoughts or suggestions, or you have any ideas, tips, or surgical pearls, I encourage you to share them with me to consider for future revisions and to incorporate into my own techniques.

Tucson, AZ, USA

Sheldon H. F. Marks, MD

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Contents

1	Introduction: The Purpose of This Book	1
	Who Am I and Why Am I Qualified to Write This Book	
	About Vasectomy Reversal Techniques?	1
	The Motivation for This Book	2
	How to Use This Book	2
	Who is This Book For?	3
	What This Book is Not	3
2	Who's a Candidate for a Vasectomy Reversal?	5
	Indications for Vasectomy Reversal	5
	The Female Partner	6
	Reversals vs. IVF	6
	Post-vasectomy Pain Syndrome	6
	References	6
3	Predicting Reversal Success	9
	Pre-op Counseling	9
	Definitions of Success	10
	How High Can Reversal Success Be?	10
	Surgeon Variables	10
	Microsurgical Skills and Training	10
	Experience	12
	Specialization	13
	Center/Facility	13
	Patient Variables and Relevance	16
	Obstructive Interval	16
	Physical Exam	18
	Sperm Granulomas	19
	Pre-reversal Lab Testing	20
	Role of Testicular Ultrasound or MRI	20
	Antisperm Antibodies	20
	Male and Female Variables	21

BMI/Obesity	23
Lifestyle	24
Relevant Past and Current Medical History	25
Impact of Vasectomy Technique and Complications on Reversibility	26
Other Scrotal Surgeries	30
References	32
4 Pre-reversal Preparations	37
Consenting the Reversal	37
Pre-reversal Instructions and Care	38
Medications and Supplements	38
General Preparation	39
Scheduling OR Time	40
Surgery Packs	40
OR Monitors for Staff Observation	41
Surgical Table and Chairs	42
OR Table	42
Surgical Chairs	42
Surgical Team: First Assist and Circulator	42
Patient Positioning	42
Prep and Drape	43
Anesthesia Options	43
General Anesthesia	43
Mild Conscious Sedation	44
Oral Meds Alone	44
Local Anesthetic to Supplement or as the Sole Anesthetic	44
Tools	44
Microinstruments	45
Surgical Field Drapes	45
Micropens	45
Foam to Secure the Used Microneedles	46
Needles and Sutures	46
Surgical Microscope	47
Laboratory Microscope	48
Hemostasis	48
Cautery and Bipolar	48
Irrigation to Prevent Desiccation	49
References	49
5 Vasectomy Reversal: The First Steps	51
Confirm Before You Start	51
Prophylactic Antibiotics	52
Vasovasostomy: Pre-anastomosis	52
Pre-reversal Exam	52
Local Anesthesia	53

- Incision Options 53
- Finding the Vasectomy Site 54
- If You Are Unable to Identify the Vasectomy Site 55
- Once the Vasectomy Site Is Localized 57
- Delivery of the Vasectomy Site. 58
 - Delivery of Just the Vas 58
 - Delivery of the Hemiscrotal Contents. 59
- Secure the Vas. 60
- Preserve and Protect the Peri-vasal Blood Supply 61
 - Do Not Skeletonize the Vas 61
- The Microblade. 61
- Transection of the Vas. 62
 - Vas Cutting Forceps: Angled, Straight, or 11 Blade 63
 - Positioning of the Vas Cutting Forceps. 64
 - Transecting the Vas 67
 - Remove or Leave the Vasal Scar/Granuloma 68
- Examine the Transected Face and Vasal Lumen. 69
 - What’s the Goal?. 69
 - Do Not Dilate the Lumen 70
 - If the Vas Is Scarred or Irregular. 70
 - Eccentric Lumen/Convuluted Vas 71
- Confirm Abdominal Patency 72
- Vasal Fluid Analysis 73
 - Gross Fluid Findings. 74
 - Preparing the Glass Slide 74
 - Techniques to Identify Sperm when None Are Seen
 - in the Initial Vasal Fluid 75
 - OR and Lab Microscope 76
 - Intraoperative Decision-Making: Perform a VV or VE? 76
 - Role of the Microscopic Fluid Analysis 76
 - Indeterminate Vasal Fluid 77
- Cross Contamination. 78
- Sperm Cryopreservation 79
 - To Bank or Not to Bank 79
- References. 80
- 6 Vasovasostomy: Multilayer Microsurgical Anastomosis 83**
 - Evolution of Vasovasostomy Techniques 83
 - Microdots 84
 - Techniques to Stabilize the Vas. 85
 - Goldstein Vas Approximating Clamp 85
 - Surgical Microwipe Technique 86
 - Stay Suture Technique 88
 - Rotate the Vas 88
 - The Cost-Effective Multilayer Vasovasostomy 89

Placing the Vasovasostomy Sutures, Layer by Layer	90
Inner Mucosal Layer Before Posterior Muscularis Technique	91
Middle Muscularis Layer	93
Placing the Posterior Muscularis Before Posterior Mucosa Technique	94
Peri-vasal Adventitial Layer(s)	96
Closing	96
Modified One-Layer Vasovasostomy	97
Technique for Modified One-Layer Vasovasostomy	97
Two-Layer Vasovasostomy	99
References	100
7 Vasoepididymostomy: End-to-Side Longitudinal Multilayer	
Intussusception	101
Indications for a Vasoepididymostomy	101
Vasoepididymostomy Success	102
Vasoepididymostomy: Step by Step	102
Examining the Epididymis	102
Identifying the Target Epididymal Tubule	103
What Is the Ideal Target Tubule for Vasoepididymostomy?	103
When the Open Tubule Is Not Acceptable	106
Preparation of the Abdominal Vas	107
Confirm Distal Vas Position over the Epididymis	108
Delivery of Target Tubule	108
Score the Epididymal Tunica and Tease Out the Tubule	109
Beware Tearing the Tubule	109
Tubule Position in the Tunica Window	110
Ink the Arch of the Tubule	111
Opening the Tubule: Incise Versus Excise Ellipse	111
Close the Abandoned, Unusable Tubule	114
Epididymal Fluid Analysis	114
Gross Description	114
Microscopic Findings	114
Setting Up the Intussusception	115
Securing the Vas Through the Tunica Vaginalis	115
Securing the Posterior Vas to the Epididymal Tunica	117
Timing of the Epididymal Tubule Suture Placement	117
VE Suture and Needle Selection	118
Passage of 10-0 Sutures Through the Vasal Mucosa	118
Test the Invagination of Tubule	120
Draw and Tie the Intussusception Sutures	121
When a Suture Breaks	121
If the Tubule Tears	122
Reinforce the Remaining Muscularis to the Tunica	122
Secure the Adventitial Layer	122
Banking of Sperm	122

Close the Tunica 123

Replace the Testicle 123

The Five- or Six-Suture End-to-Side Vasoepididymostomy 123

 Set Up as with the Intussusception VE 124

 Place Five or Six of the 10-0 Sutures 124

 Place Mucosal Sutures into the Vasal Mucosa 124

 Test the Repair and Tie the Sutures 125

 If a Suture Breaks or the Mucosa Tears 126

 Reinforce the Muscularis to the Tunica 126

 Secure the Adventitia to the Epididymal Tunica 126

 Close the Tunica and Replace the Testicle 127

References 127

8 Intraoperative Dilemmas and Challenges with Vasovasostomy and Vasoepididymostomy 129

Pouchy Abdominal Mucosa 129

Deep Convoluted Vas 130

Absent Peri-vasal Adventitia 131

Epididymal Cyst/Spermatocele 131

Discrepant Vasal Lumens 132

Calcifications in the Vas 132

Missing Vas and/or Portions of Epididymis 133

Vasoepididymostomy Specific Dilemmas and Challenges 133

No Fluid in the Epididymal Tubule 133

No Sperm or Sperm Parts in the Epididymal Fluid 134

Vascular Surface of Epididymal Tunica 134

Scarring with Thickened Epididymal Tunic 134

Tiny, Flat, Nondilated Epididymal Tubules 135

Maneuvers When There Is a Lengthy Gap 135

References 136

9 Andrology Care 137

Andrology Services in a Reversal Practice 137

Benefits of Intraoperative Andrology Skills 137

Role of an Andrologist with TESE 138

Andrology Services After the Reversal 138

Banking, Intraop or Delayed 139

Sperm Disposition if Death 139

References 139

10 Post-reversal Management and Care 141

Written and Verbal Discharge Instructions: What You Say

 Versus What They Remember 141

Immediate Recovery and Care 142

 Ice 142

 Athletic Supporter 142

 Restrictions on Activity 142

- Incisional Care 143
- Discharge Medications 143
- Resumption of Normal Medications and Supplements 143
- Antiplatelet or Blood Thinners 143
- Antibiotics Post-reversal 144
- Anti-inflammatory Medications 144
- Pain Medications 144
- Delayed Care, Precautions, and Restrictions 144
 - Resuming Sexual Activity 145
 - Frequency of Ejaculation 145
 - Compliance with Discharge Instructions 145
- Follow-Up Semen Analyses 145
 - Compliance with Post-reversal Semen Analysis 146
- References 146
- 11 Complications of Vasectomy Reversals 149**
 - Bleeding, Immediate and Delayed 149
 - Scrotal Drains 150
 - Infection 150
 - Hydrocele 150
 - Testicular Atrophy 151
 - Testicular Pain 151
 - References 151
- 12 Sperm Kinetics After VV or VE and Reversal Failure 153**
 - Management of Suboptimal or Decreasing Counts/Motility
 - Post-reversal 154
 - Failure of the Vasectomy Reversal: VV and VE 154
 - Possible Causes of Reversal Failure 155
 - Prevention of Anastomotic Scarring 156
 - References 156
- 13 Redo “Salvage” Vasectomy Reversal 157**
 - Redo Salvage Vasectomy Reversals 157
 - Success of a Redo Reversal 158
 - Value of Prior Operative Note 158
 - Medical Management Pre-redo Reversal 159
 - Redo Findings and Challenges 159
 - Compliance with Semen Analyses After a Redo Reversal 160
 - References 160
- 14 Past and Future Reversal Ideas 163**
 - Past and Future Vasectomy Reversal Ideas 163
 - Laser-Assisted Vasectomy Reversals 163
 - Glue-Assisted Vasovasostomy 164

Intraluminal Stents 164

Future Ideas, Advances, and Issues with Vasectomy Reversals 165

Reversal Training Concerns 165

Robotic-Assisted Vasectomy Reversals 166

Remote Surgery. 166

Better Predictors for Success 167

References. 167

Appendix 1. Instruments and Microsutures. 169

**Appendix 2. Resources for the Reversal Surgeon: Androlog,
SMRU Discussion Group, Specialty Societies,
and Vendors 177**

Index. 183