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An Azoospermic 46, XY Male with Uterus and Ovaries: A Case Report

Wahied Khawar Balwan*, Mushtaq A. Bhat & Subash Gupta****
*Department of Zoology, Govt. Degree College Doda, Doda City, Jammu & Kashmir.
E-mail: Wahied_kb@yahoo.co.in
** Human Genetic Research cum Counseling Centre, University of Jammu.

ABSTRACT
A rare azoospermic 19 years old on ultrasonography was found to have with uterus and ovaries in the abdominal region. Testes could neither be located in the scrotal sac nor in the inguinal region. XY sex chromosome pattern was established by preparing the karyotypes.
***Key Words**: Azoospermia, Karyotype.*

INTRODUCTION

Azoospermia is the complete absence of sperm in the ejaculate. The three major causes for lack of sperm production are hormonal problems, testicular failure, and varicocele. Genetic testing is an area of active research. Azoospermia is associated with very low levels of fertility. The prevalence of azoospermia is approximately 1% among all men [2, 6]. Chromosomal abnormalities can be identified by karyotype of peripheral leucocytes in approximately 7% of infertile men. The prevalence of such abnormalities relates inversely to the sperm concentration; the prevalence is 10% to 15% in azoospermic men, approximately 5% in oligospermic men, and less than 1% in men having a normal concentration [1, 5]. Microdeletions of the Y chromosome may be found in 10-15% of men with azoospermia or severe oligospermia [4].

CASE REPORT

The proband (Fig. 1) was the 1st son of non-consanguineous couple from rural area. He was hospitalized for evaluation of Infertility condition at the age of 19 Years. His father and mother were healthy and had no history of taking drugs during pregnancy. He was first advised abdominal ultrasonography.

Fig.1: Showing phenotype of Proband

On the abdominal ultrasonography, both the scrotal sacs were found empty and testes could not be located in the scrotal sacs (Fig. 2) as well as in the inguinal canal region.

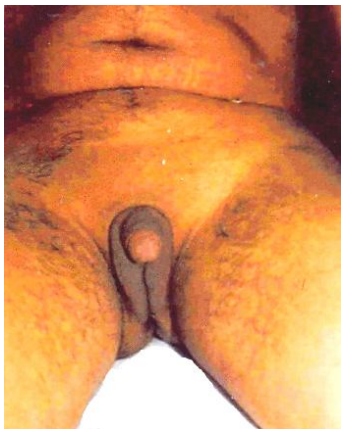


Fig. 2: Showing scrotal sac with out testes

The well-defined uterus (Fig.4) and ovaries (Fig.3) were visualized in the abdomen. Uterus measured 52x16x23 mm in size, it was anteverted and showed uniformly normal myometrial echotexture. No mass could be seen in the uterus. Endometrial thickness was within normal limit. Ovaries were of normal size and echotexture. No adnexal mass could be seen (Fig.3, 4).

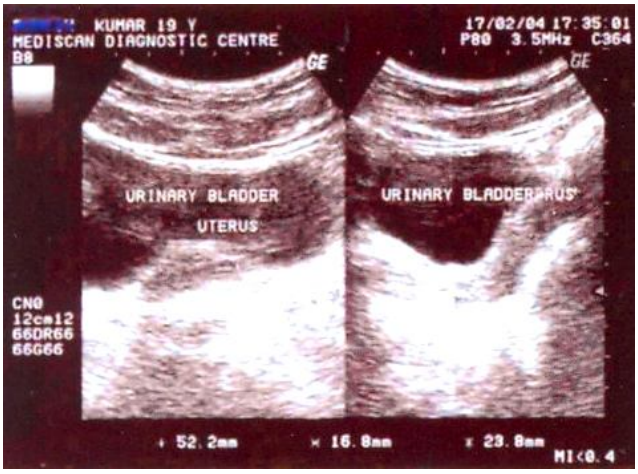


Fig.3: USG of abdomen showing presence of uterus

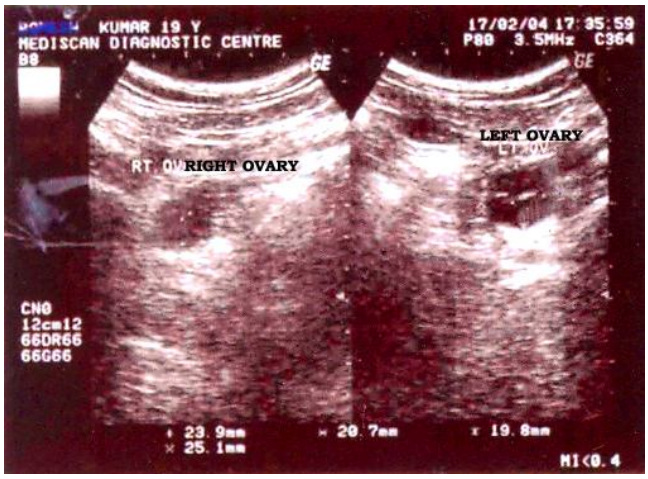
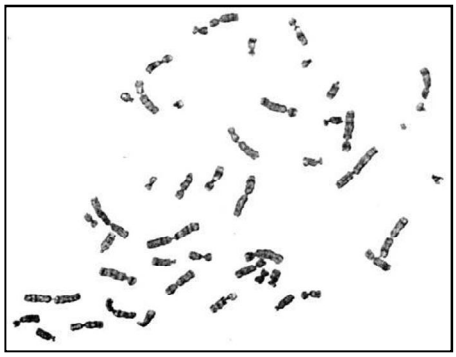


Fig. 4: USG of abdomen showing presence of ovaries

CYTOGENETIC STUDY

Proband became a strong case for the chromosome study. Every well spread G-banded metaphase plate possessed 46 chromosomes (Fig.5). Every karyotype showed 44 autosomes and two sex chromosomes. The karyotypes were typically those of the normal male 46, XY (Fig.6).



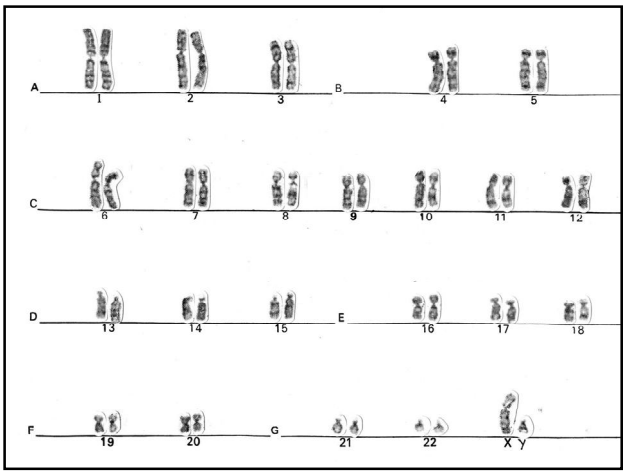


Fig. 5 & 6: Showing Complement and Karyotype

DISCUSSION

A case of 19 Years old azoospermic male with uterus and ovaries was described. The proband appears phenotypically normal as those of male. The case was referred as azoospermic case. When subjected to chromosomal analysis, 46, XY karyotype was found like those of normal male.

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