A., Levtchenko E.N. First Successful Conception Induced by a Male Cystinosis Patient.

Human and animal fertility studies in cystinosis reveal signs of obstructive azoospermia, an altered blood-testis barrier and a pathogenesis of hypogonadism, which is now presumed to be related to inflammation and fibrosis caused by cystine deposition. More specifically, studying Leydig and Sertoli cell function in cystinosis and how to affect of cysteamine in both wild-type and knockout mice. The effect of cysteamine in the previously described cystinosis mouse model was studied, using degeneration, although it still cannot be fully stopped. Over time, the hypothesis of the pathogenesis of azoospermia moved from and adherence to cysteamine treatment, it was concluded that cysteamine could slow down the testicular degeneration, although it still cannot be fully stopped.

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