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One of the first operations on vas is credited to Dr. H.G. Lennender of Upsala, Sweden 1897. Then Dr. Harry Sharp of Indian (U.S.A.) in 1899, vasectomized both healthy and institutionalized men for the purpose of sterilization.

At present the vasectomy is the only successful method of permanent male sterilization. In the usually practiced method, an incision is to be made, vas is exposed, cut, ligated at both ends and then skin sutured. The patient has to come for stitch removal after 7 days.

The open operation technique of male sterilization has many dis-advantages as occasional complications of infection, haematoma and associated morbidity. A segment of vas is removed and more manipulation of vas at the time of operation, reduces the success of recanalization later. Finally, the fear of an operation especially to an Indian community.

While doing routine vasectomies it was felt that the vas is very superficial structure and can be easily palpated. If we could insert a needle
in the vas and pass an electric current through an electro surgical cautery, the vas can be cauterized and the effect should be the same as exposure, division and ligation of the vas.

In the purposed study, a needle, which is insulated except at it's tip, was inserted into the vas under sedation. The coagulation diathermy current passed, and blocked the lumen of the vas deferens. This avoided largely open operation with its associated morbidity. There is no need of knife, blade, artery forceps, suture material etc. The only equipment required is insulated needle and electro surgical cautery.

The patients becomes ambulatory following the procedure and resumes his routine duties, the same day. In a small series studied proved it to be the most acceptable and effective method of the male sterilization. Since a small area of vas is cauterized with least manipulation on the vas deferens, the chances of doing successful recanalization are better than in routine open vasectomies.
The method appears to be very simple and less time consuming, there is great likelihood that this may be popular to masses very quickly. The mass family planning campaign in field can be undertaken without complications.