

Table 2. Main clinical and laboratory parameters in men with azoospermia of different etiology and in controls.

	Controls	INOA	Cryptorchidism	Varicocele	<i>p</i> value
n	31	34	4	3	
Left testis volume (mL)	25 (4)	13 (11) ^a	12 (3) ^a	19 (N/A)	<0.001
Right testis volume (mL)	25 (4)	12 (11) ^a	11 (9) ^a	19 (N/A)	<0.001
LH (mU/mL)	3.0 (2)	7.2 (4) ^a	9.5 (15) ^a	4.9 (N/A)	<0.001
FSH (mU/mL)	2.8 (3)	18.7 (15) ^a	25.4 (29) ^a	7.9 (N/A)	<0.001
Prolactin (ng/mL)	7.6 (3)	9.0 (6)	11.4 (5)	20.5 (N/A) ^{a, b}	0.020
Total testosterone (ng/dL)	592 (440)	371 (197)	418 (258)	388 (N/A)	0.258
Basal inhibin-B (pg/mL)	103.0 (90)	32.9 (37) ^a	24.4 (14) ^a	36.2 (N/A) ^a	<0.001
Sperm volume (mL)	4.1 (1.7)	3.5 (2.5)	3.3 (2.3)	1.5 (N/A)	0.260

INOA: Idiopathic-Non-Obstructive Azoospermia, N/A: Non-Applicable. Data are given as median (IQR). *p* value refers to comparison among all groups (Kruskal-Wallis test), ^a*p* < 0.05 vs. controls, ^b*p* < 0.05 vs. INOA (Mann-Whitney U test). In order to convert total testosterone from ng/dL to nmol/L multiply by 0.0347. In order to convert prolactin from ng/mL to pmol/L multiply by 43.478.