with azoospermia or oligozoospermia (sperm concentration <10 million/mL). The most common chromosomal aberration causing male infertility is 47, XXY, Klinefelter’s syndrome (KFS). In genetic disorder, dose the extra X chromosome play a most important role? In NOA patients, it’s true. But, in patients with severe oligozoospermia, Y chromosome microdeletions are the most major causes but they cannot be detected by routine karyotyping. Conventional diagnostic testing for the Y chromosome microdeletions is performed by PCR amplification of selected regions of the Y chromosome. Sequence tag site (STS) markers, which are specific for the loci, are amplified and the presence of the PCR products is detected by electrophoresis. Europe Andrology Association showed the guidelines for the diagnostic testing, and recommended six screening markers. In the past, we had used several STS markers including this recommended markers. But, the sensitivity of the recommended markers was insufficient for the Japanese population. To improve the sensitivity and specificity of the testing, we developed a new kit for the detection of molecular Y-chromosome deletions by re-selecting STS markers and carrying out multiplex target detection on the Luminex suspension array platform.

In this session, I will introduce this kit in detail.

Keywords: Y chromosome; male infertility; non-obstructed azoospermia (NOA)

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**AB27. Introduction to Asian Journal of Andrology**

Danqing Ren

Scientific Editor of Asian Journal of Andrology

**Abstract:** Asian Journal of Andrology (AJA, http://www.asiaandro.com) is an international peer-reviewed open access journal. It is sponsored by the Shanghai Institute of Materia Medica at the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Shanghai Jiao Tong University. Its Editor-in-Chief is Prof Yi-Fei Wang who is an internationally well-known reproductive expert. Its recent SCI Impact factor is 2.140. It could become higher this year. AJA warmly welcome submissions in English from all of the world.

With a focus on new basic and clinical (including modern, traditional and epidemiological) research on andrology, primary research papers are complemented by Reviews, Opinions, Commentaries, Research Highlights and Letter to the Editors. The fields of particular interest to the journal include, but are not limited to, sperm biology: cellular and molecular mechanisms; male reproductive system: structure and function, hormonal regulation of male reproduction; male infertility: etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment and prevention; semen analysis & sperm functional assays; sperm selection & quality and ART outcomes; male sexual dysfunction; male puberty development; male ageing; prostate diseases, operational andrology; HIV & male reproductive tract infection; male contraception; environmental, lifestyle, genetic factors and male health; male reproductive toxicology; male sexual and reproductive health.

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AJA warmly welcome your submission.

**Keywords:** Asian; Asian Journal of Andrology; publication

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**AB28. Management of male factor infertility: present on the assisted reproductive technology**

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**Abstract:** Infertility is a common yet complex problem affecting approximately 10-15% of couples attempting to conceive a baby. Especially, 40-50% of these factors are known as male-related disorders. Unlike female infertility, the cause of which is often easily identified, diagnosing male factors can be difficult. Male infertility is due to low sperm production, abnormal sperm function or blockages of sperm transport.

Classical semen analysis in laboratory, which include sperm concentration, motility and morphology gives an approximate evaluation of the functional competence of spermatozoa, but does not always reflect the quality of sperm DNA. The fertilizing potential of sperm depends not only on the functional competence of spermatozoa but also on sperm DNA integrity. The most commonly used techniques to assess sperm DNA integrity are the TUNEL assay, Comet assay, SCSA assay and halo sperm assay. Recent studies have highlighted the significance of sperm DNA integrity as an important factor which affects functional competence of the sperm. Sperm DNA damage has been closely associated with numerous indicators of reproductive health including fertilization, embryo quality, implantation, spontaneous abortion, congenital malformations.

To overcome male infertility, there are variety of surgical and non-surgical urological procedures and medical-pharmacological interventions, and advanced assisted reproductive technologies (ART). Among the surgically retrieved methods, there are TESE, TFNA, PESA and MESA that is used with ICSI.

The ART, augmented with ICSI in moderate to severe cases, efficiently treat a variety of male infertility disorders by constituting validated and successfully treatment methods. Also, this technique is employed because the limited numbers and functional capacity of motile sperm that can be obtained. Especially, there are technologies such as IMSI and PICSI that are used to select healthy sperms.

**Keywords:** Male factor infertility; DNA integrity; TUNEL assay

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**AB29. The experience in diagnosing and treating rare types of erectile dysfunction**

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