

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, does 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)

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s026

Cite this abstract as: Iijima M. Y chromosome and male infertility. *Transl Androl Urol* 2014;3(S1):AB26. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s026

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.

Why publish your article in Asian Journal of Andrology?

High visibility: Asian Journal of Andrology's open access policy allows maximum visibility of articles published in the journal as they are available to a wide, global audience. Articles that have been especially highly accessed are highlighted with a 'Highly accessed' graphic, which appears on the journal's contents pages and search results.

Speed of publication: Asian Journal of Andrology offers a fast publication schedule whilst maintaining rigorous peer review; all articles must be submitted online, and peer review is managed fully electronically. Authors will be able to check the progress of their manuscript through the submission system at any time. Articles are published with their final citation immediately upon acceptance in a provisional PDF form. The article will subsequently be published in both fully browsable web form, and as a formatted PDF; the article will then be available through Asian Journal of Andrology. The publication period is typically 90 days from submission to online.

Flexibility: Online publication in Asian Journal of Andrology gives authors the opportunity to publish large datasets, large numbers of color illustrations and moving pictures, to display data in a form that can be read directly by other software packages so as to allow readers to manipulate the data for themselves.

Promotion and press coverage: Articles published in Asian Journal of Andrology are included in article alerts and regular email updates. All articles will be included in printed issues mailed to academics and are highlighted on Asian Journal of Andrology's pages and the high quality articles may be selected into the "Editor's Choice" section.

In addition, articles published in Asian Journal of Andrology may be promoted by press releases to the general or scientific press. These activities increase the exposure and number of accesses for articles published in Asian Journal of Andrology.

AJA warmly welcome your submission.

Keywords: Asian; Asian Journal of Andrology; publication

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s027

Cite this abstract as: Ren D. Introduction to Asian Journal of Andrology. *Transl Androl Urol* 2014;3(S1):AB27. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s027

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

Sang-Chan Lee

Infertility Center, Saewha General Hospital, Busan, Korea

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 serve 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

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s028

Cite this abstract as: Lee SC. Management of male factor infertility: present on the assisted reproductive technology. *Transl Androl Urol* 2014;3(S1):AB28. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2223-4683.2014.s028

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

Jun Chen, Yan Zhang, Tao Qi, Bo Wang, Zhijun Zang, Manbo Jiang, Bin Zhang

Department of Infertility & Sexual Medicine, the Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangzhou 510630, China