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• 中文關鍵字	男性不孕；基因診斷；Y 染色體缺損；螢光原位雜交法；反轉錄-聚合？連鎖反應		
• 英文關鍵字	Male infertility；Genetic diagnosis；Y chromosome deletion；Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH)；Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT/PCR)		
• 中文摘要	自從單一精子注射應用在人類的生殖科技,男性不孕症的遺傳診斷相形重要,如何能解決不孕,而且能避免孕育出不健康的下一代,除了發展生殖科技能得到更好的結果,如利用體外培養 Spermatocyte 以完成了成數分裂診斷出遺傳問題避孕遺傳到下一代更是重要。 目前因染色體不正常而造成的男性不孕症,已可藉胚胎著床前的診斷來挑選正常的胚胎來殖入,然而對於精子生成中的遺傳因子之缺損卻無法診斷與避免,本研究即著重在染色體 Yq11 的 Microdeletion 的診斷與臨症狀的表現與基因表現來探討。		
• 英文摘要	Intracytoplasmic sperm injection procedure is a mile stone for treatment of severe male infertility patients. This procedure was first applied in severe oligoospermic patients. However, now spermatid injection was also applied successfully in the animal model. Recently applying spermatocyte with in vitro maturation, fertilization, blastocyst formation and also pregnancy was achieved in mice. Setting a new treatment regimen in male infertility in human is on the way. However, arrest of spermatogenesis and spermiogenesis in some patients is related to some gene derangement. It is very important to detect, differentiate and correlate the clinical phenotype with the genes that were involved in the process of the spermatogenesis. In this project we designed 12 sets of PCR primers in 2 reaction. We try to detect the Yq11 microdeletion. RT-PCR and m-RNA in situ also was developed to detect at which stage the arrest of spermatogenesis happened. We try to correlate the clinical phenotype, gene expression and gene derangement.		