SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Male infertility was the result of variety of disorders which might or might not be related to each other. In a significant proportion of cases a genetic factor or chromosome abnormality was found to be responsible.

Reviewing historical literatures, chromosomal analysis was not included in the routine work- up in cases of male infertility unless there was unusual clinical findings suggesting genetic problems.

However, in phenotypically normal individuals there could be various significant chromosomal abnormalities that might retain over looked unless searched for. In the present study we tried to elucidate the role of genetics in infertility.

20 males complaining of faillure to obtain offsprings for more than 2 years were studied. In addition to 10 normal healthy males taken as control. The subjects were classified into 2 groups.

GROUP 1:- 10 presumably normal males.

GROUP 2:- 20 males suffering from primary fertility. Clinical assessment including detailed history, semen

analysis to confirm that they are azospermic and chromosomal study. Lymphocyte cultures were processed and then stained by G- banding stain about 10 metaphases were counted for each sample. The metaphases were photographed under oil immersion objective of the microscope and karyotypes were done for the abnormal cells. Major chromosomal anomalies were detected in 6 out of 20 representing 10 %.

The incidence was 30% in the azoospermic group. Historical literatures and our present study showed different incidences of chromosomal anomalies, but most coincides regarding highest percentage of aberrations among the sex chromosomes. Major chromosomal abnormalities were detected in 6 (30%) out of the 20 patients. The 10 normal males are free from major aberrations. The aberrations in the 6 cases are KLINFILTER(5% 47,XXY) one RING Y chromosomes(5%), 3 cases (15%) short Y chromosome which could be due to deleted Y and the 6 Th. case presents a short 11 and short Y that Y that seems to be deleted chromosomes. However ,these results has to be confirmed by further investigations using insitu hybridization and molecular genetics especially the different segments, bands and subbands concerning the Y chromosome and on a larger scale.