MAYO CLINIC
Mayo Medical Laboratories

Laboratory Service Report 1-800-533-1710

Patient Name	Patient ID	Age	Gender	Order #
TESTING,82992	C7999998−001205	41 Y	M	H1298758
Ordering Phys		**DOB** 06/04/1968		
Client Order # 82992	**Account Information** C7999998-STUSTEST 200 FIRST STREET SW ROCHESTER, MN 55901 (507)266-5730	**Report Notes**		
Collected 07/05/2009 09:00				
Printed 07/06/2009 08:10				

Test	Flag	Results	Unit	Reference Value	Perform Site*
Y Microdeletion		REPORTED 07/06/2009 08:00			
Specimen		Blood			MCR
Specimen ID		732806			MCR
Order Date		06 Jul 2009 07:52			MCR
Method					MCR
Multiplex PCR is used to test DNA for the presence of microdeletions of the Y chromosome as described by Simoni et al. Int J Androl 22:292,1999. The specific markers used in this assay are sY86 and sY84 (in region AZFa), sY127 and sY134 (in region AZFb), sY255 and sY254 (in region AZFc). These markers should detect over 90% of the deletions in the three AZF regions.					
Result					MCR
None of the listed markers spanning the AZFa, AZFb, and AZFc regions are deleted.					
Interpretation					MCR
These results decrease the likelihood that a microdeletion of the Y chromosome is the cause of male factor infertility in this patient. Approximately 10-20% of males with azoospermia or severe oligospermia are predicted to have a microdeletion that would be detected by this assay. (Peterlin et al., Hum Reprod 17(1):17-24, 2002; Foresta et al., Endocrine Reviews 22:226-239, 2001). Fewer than 10% of individuals with idiopathic male factor infertility have a detectable Y chromosome deletion (Quilter et al. Fertil Steril 79(2):301-307, 2003).					
This assay does not exclude the possibility of other genetic causes of infertility in this individual (e.g., due to undetected mutations in genes on the Y chromosome or other chromosomes).					
Because other chromosomal abnormalities may have overlapping clinical features with non-obstructive azoospermia or severe oligospermia, a standard chromosome study is recommended. Also, screening for Cystic Fibrosis mutations in the CFTR gene may provide additional useful diagnostic information in cases of obstructive azoospermia.					
CAUTIONS: Test results should be interpreted in context of clinical findings, family history, and other laboratory data.					

Performing Site Legend on Last Page of Report

* Report times for Mayo performed tests are CST/CDT

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Misinterpretation of results may occur if the information provided is inaccurate or incomplete.

Rare polymorphisms exist that could lead to false negative or positive results. If results obtained do not match the clinical findings, additional testing should be considered.

Bone marrow transplants from allogenic donors will interfere with testing. Call Mayo Medical Laboratories for instructions for testing patients who have received a bone marrow transplant.

Reviewed By	Keri Jane Kruckeberg	MCR
Released Date	06 Jul 2009 07:59	MCR

* Performing Site:

MCR	Mayo Clinic Dpt of Lab Med & Pathology 200 First St SW Rochester, MN 55905	Lab Director: Franklin R. Cockerill, III, M.D.

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