PhD Entrance Syllabus for Clinical Embryology

1	History
	Robert G Edward
	Beginning of Human IVF
	Problem in fertilization of human egg
	The Birth of Louise Brown
2	Cell Division
	Mitosis
	Meiosis
	Use of stem cell and regenerative medicine in ART
	In Vitro Gametogenesis
	Oocyte corona cumulus complex (OCCC) evaluation
	OCCC maturation (Immature, Approximately, Postmature, atretic)
	Oocyte nuclear maturity evaluation
	Preparation of oocyte for ICSI
3	Morphology as assessment tool
	The pronucleate oocyte
	Cleavage stage embryo
	Morula stage embryo
	Blastocyst stage embryo
	Metabolism of preimplantation embryo
	Future Devlopment in embryo culture system
4	Embryo Transfer
	ZIFT, GIFT
	Cleavage stage embryo transfer
	Blastocyst transfer
	Cleavage stage grading
	Blastocyst grading
5	Identification of abnormal and immature sperm
	Advanced sperm selection Techniques
	Sperm surface charge
	HA Binding PICSI
	Apoptopic sperm binding
	IMACS
	Sperm separation from testicular bionsy
	PESA
	TESA

MESA
Preparation of surgically extracted spermatozoa

6	 Introduction to Andrology : Composition of seminal plasma Physiology and structure of Sperm (Head, acrosome, neck, tail, mitochondria) Abnormal forms of sperm (Head, neck, mid piece, tail defects) 	
	Spermatogenesis	
7	Semen analysis :	
	 Introduction Steps involved in semen analysis: Sample collection, collection in retrograde ejaculation, different methods of collection. <u>Initial macroscopic examination</u>: Liquefaction, appearance or color, viscocity, volume, pH, odour. <u>Primary Microscopic Examination</u>: Count, motility, morphology, Agglutination, aggregation of spermatozoa. <u>Secondary Microscopic Examination</u>: Grading/assessment of sperm by motility and morphology, HOS Test, Vitality test, Staining Process. <u>Other cellular components</u>: RBC's, WBC's, MucuosalStrands, Pus cells, Epithelial cells, Germ cell. <u>Different types of sperm counting chambers</u>: Neubauer haemocytometer, Macklers chamber 	
8	Reference Values and Nomenclature :	
	 Nomenclature related to Semen Quality: Azoospermia, Aspermia, Asthenozoospermia, Asthenotetrazoospermia, cryptozoospermia, hemospermia, Leukospermia, Normozoospermia, oligozoospermia, Oligoasthenoteratozoospermia, Oligoteratozoospermia, teratozoospermia, Necrozoospermia. Lower reference limits for semen characteristics Factors causing infertility in male 	
9	Male Factor for Infertility :	
	 Erectile & Ejaculatory dysfunction. Obstructive azoospermia. Non- obstructive Azoospermia. Other sperm Abnormality (OATZ). Endocrine disorders. 	

10	Sperm separation techniques: Introduction, choice of method, general principles of sperm separation, simple washing, Direct swim-up, discontinuous density gradient, preparation of infectious sample, preparation surgically extracted spermatozoa, preaparation of retrograde ejaculation sample.
11	Processing of HIV infected sample
	Sperm DNA Fragmentation
	Y Micro Deletion, Sperm Staining, HOS Test
	Andrology lab setup
12	Cryopreservation of sperm: Introduction, Semen cropreservation protocol.
	Reasons for cropreservation of spermatozoa: Donation of sperm, Fertility preservation,
	infertility treatment, minimizing infectious disease transmission.
	Risk assessment of cryopreservation and storage of human semen: Resources, staff safety
	and protection, risk of cross contamination, security of frozen sample.
	Semen Cryopreservation protocols: Preparation of GEYC cryoprotectant, adding
	cryoprotectant to semen, filling semen vial, sealing semen vials, cooling and freezing semen
	in liquid nitrogen. Thawing of frozen, transport of frozen semen.
13	Genetics of Infertility