

Beaumont







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40 YEARS A PHYSICIAN

37 YEARS TREATING PATIENTS WITH V P I

The devil knows more for being old than for being the devil



Basic Medical Genetics

Nomenclature

Inheritance

Congenital

Malformation



Localized error of morphogenesis

Deformation



Disrupton of morphogenesis

Sequence

One malformation leading to another(s)

Sequence

Syndrome (Genetics)

Group of malformations with a common etiology



Syndrome (Clinical)

Group of signs and symptoms

Spectrum

Group of malformations of unknown or unspecified etiology



Hereditary Etiology



Linked to Genetics

Transmitted to generations

Congenital

Present from birth

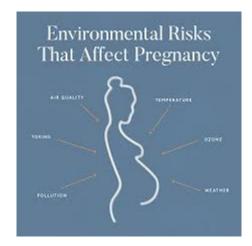


Hereditary



All hereditary anomalies are congenital

Not all congenital anomalies are hereditary (Environment, infections, drugs, X rays)

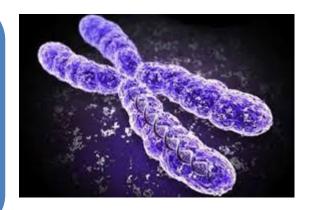


Syndromes

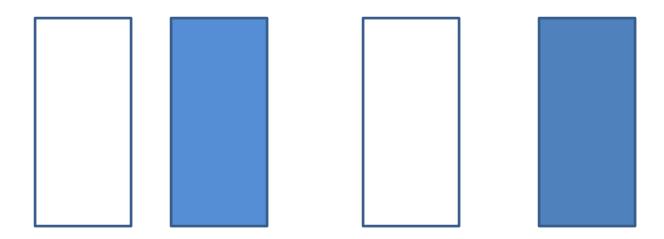


Single Gene

Chromosomal

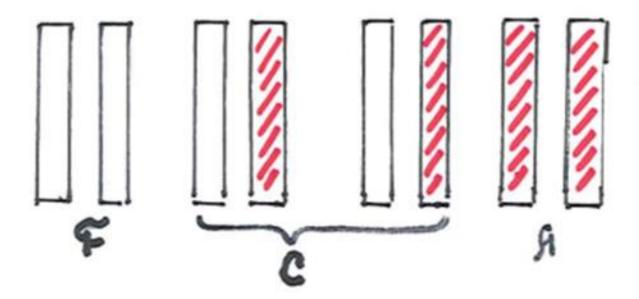


Autosomal Recessive

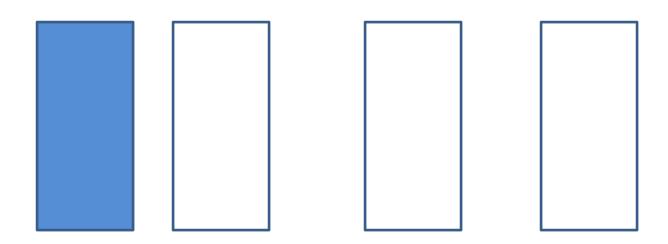




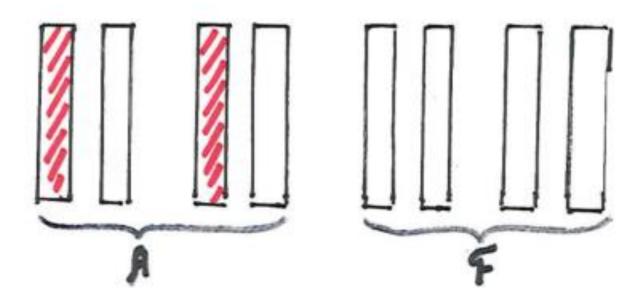
Beckwith-Wiedemann syndrome



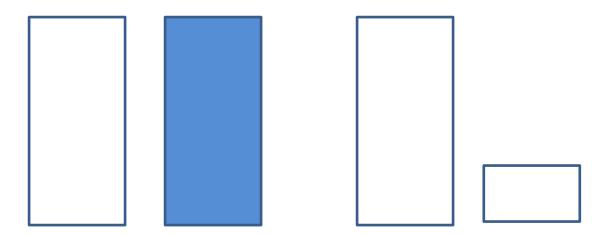
Autosomal Dominant



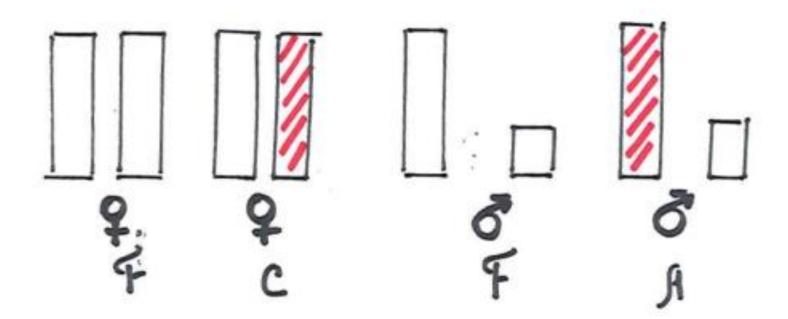
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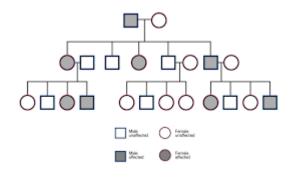
X Linked Recessive







Autosomal Dominant

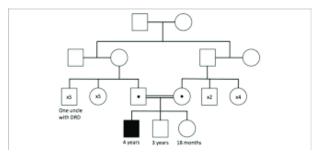


Inheritance pattern

Generation to generation

50% probability each pregnancy independent of gender

Autosomal Recessive



Inheritance pattern

Skip generations

25% probability each pregnancy independent of gender

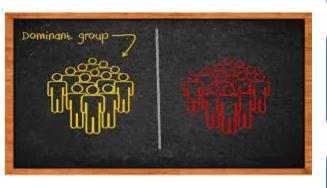
X Linked Recessive

Females are carriers



50% probability of males affected each pregnancy

X Linked Dominant



Females and Males can be affected

Rare

50% probability of males affected each pregnancy

50% probability of females affected each pregnancy

Multifactorial Inheritance

Combined action of several low – effect genes with influence by gestational environment

Repetition risk depends on several factors.



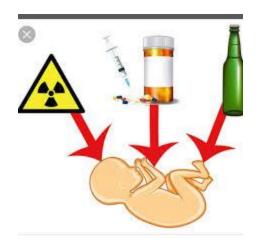


Repetition in subsequent pregnancies increase risk.

Teratogen

Teratos





Agent causing malformations or deformations in an embryo