

Inherited and Gene Types of Disorders

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INTRODUCTION

The baby with down syndrome has a feature appearance. No matter what happens every aspect of the appearance does not need to be looks like as the phenotype, the way the genes make the looks of child, can be markedly different for one to another patient.

DISCUSSION

There are the different types of genetic disorders, Single gene inheritance, Multifactorial inheritance, Chromosome abnormalities, Chromosome abnormalities, mitochondrial inheritance. Common Down syndrome symptoms are: A small head and short neck, Face is flat and oblique ears are upwards, eyes are flat and in the position of lower than "normal," The tongue is in extended and seems to be too large for the mouth, Regularly hands to be wide, fingers are short and there is physically bending and in palm a crease, and Flexible joints tend to be more muscles and may lack voice. And moreover there should be a more syndromes under this condition of down syndromes. Single gene inheritance is also called monogenetic inheritance. And this is also known as Mendelian Mutations or changes that occur in the sequence of DNA a single gene cause this type of inheritance. There are thousands of known single-gene disorders. These disorders are known as Mendelian mutations disorders (disorders of a single gene). Genetic inheritance and single-gene disorders have different patterns of including- Dominant autosomal inheritance, in which one and only copy of which means defective gene (from both parent) is compulsory to cause the condition, Recessive autosomal inheritance, in which the two copies of a defective gene (one from each parent) are important need to cause the condition and Inheritance of X-linked, in the female which gene is the defective gene or X-chromosome. Inheritance of X-linked may be dominant or recessive, Some examples of single-gene disorders include- Cystic fibrosis, Alpha- and beta-thalassemia, Sickle cell anemia (sickle cell disease), Marfan syndrome, Huntington's Fragile X syndrome, Disease and Hemochromatosis Some of the single gene disorder as below. Single gene disorder includes- Alpha- and beta- thalassemia, cystic fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Huntington's disease, and hemochromatosis. Sickle cell anemia (sickle cell disease), fragile X syndrome, multifactorial genetic inheritance disorders- Inheritance of multifactorial is also known as polygenic or complex inheritance. Inheritance of multifactorial disorders is due to by a combination of mutations and environmental factors in multiple genes. For example, different genes that change breast cancer fact of being have been found on chromosomes. Heart disease, High blood pressure Alzheimer's disease, Diabetes, Obesity, Cancer, Inheritance and Arthritis of

multifactorial and also associated with heritable characteristics such as height, fingerprint patterns, eye color and skin color.

CONCLUSION

Different types of chromosomal abnormalities- Distinct structures of Chromosomes made up of protein and DNA and are located in the each cell of nucleus. Because genetic material carriers are the chromosomes and due to not in normal of structure or chromosome number can result in disease. Chromosomal abnormalities mostly occur due to a problem with cell division. This is called "cry of the cat" syndrome. Klinefelter syndrome (47, XXY) and Turner syndrome (45, XO).

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