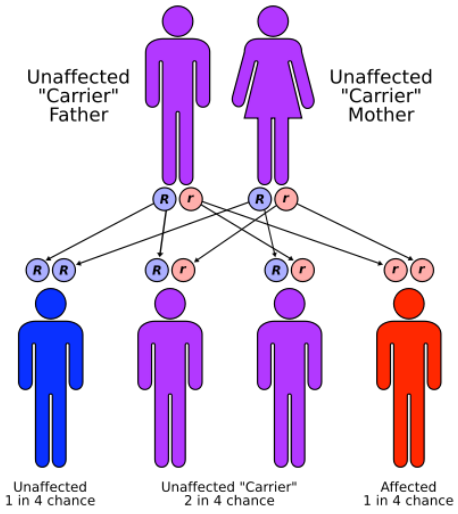
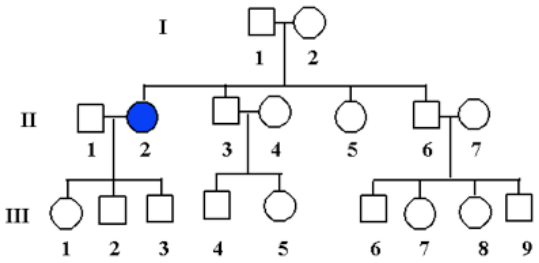
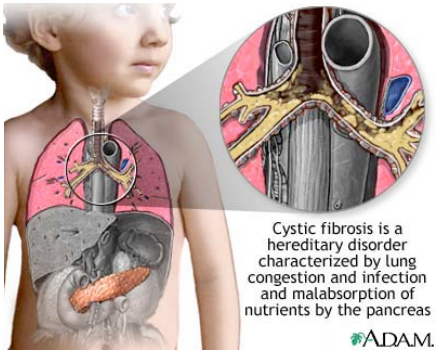
Autosomal Recessive Disorders

Inheriting a specific disease, condition, or trait depends on the type of chromosome affected (autosomal or sex chromosome). It also depends on whether the trait is dominant or recessive. A mutation in a gene on one of the first 22 nonsex chromosomes can lead to an autosomal disorder. Genes come in pairs. Recessive inheritance means both genes in a pair must be defective to cause disease. People with only one defective gene in the pair are considered carriers. However, they can pass the abnormal gene to their children.







You will choose from the three autosomal disorders we learned about in class; Cystic Fibrosis, Tay Sachs or Sickle Cell Anemia.

**Answer the following questions or statements.

Basic Information About Autosomal Recessive Disorders
What is an autosomal chromosome?
Include a picture of how the disorder may be passed down.
Include a picture of a family tree showing how the disorder is passed down.
Why is it usually a surprise to the parents?

Specific Information About The Disorder of Your Choice
Include a picture of the affected organ or cell.
What happens in the body or to the body?
What is the specific mutation?
What is the life expectancy?
How do most patients eventually die?/What other organs are involved?
Is there a cure?/How can one live with the disorder?

**Do a second disorder for extra credit

Info:
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/002052.htm
Pic
https://health.google.com/health/ref/Cystic+fibrosis