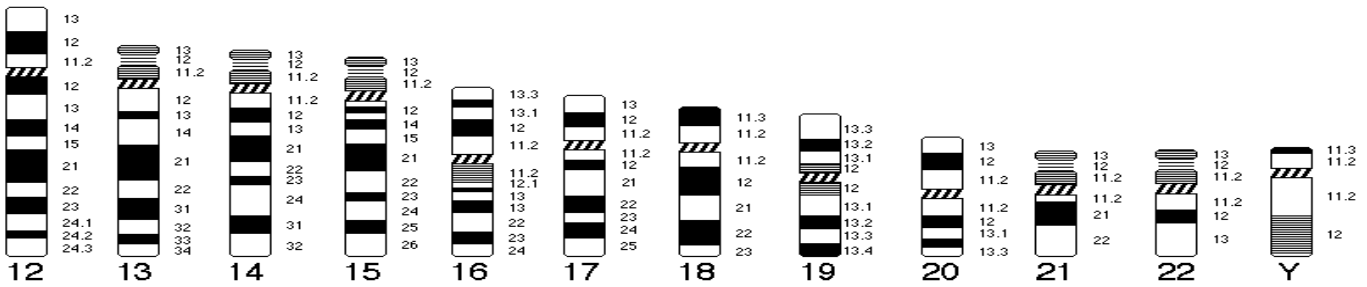
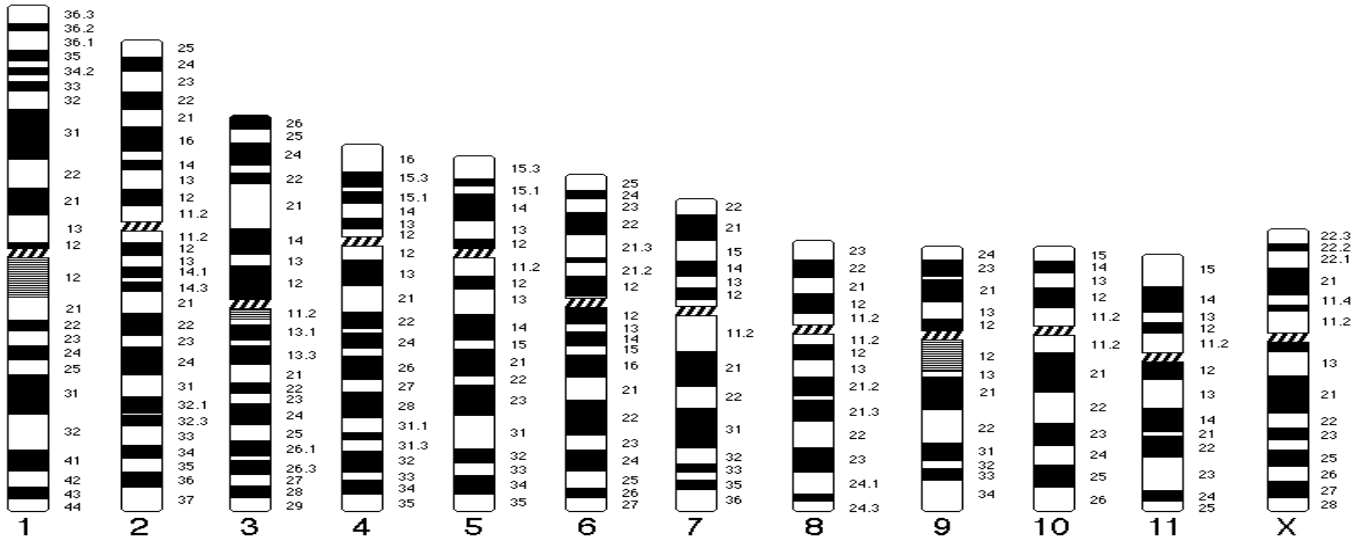




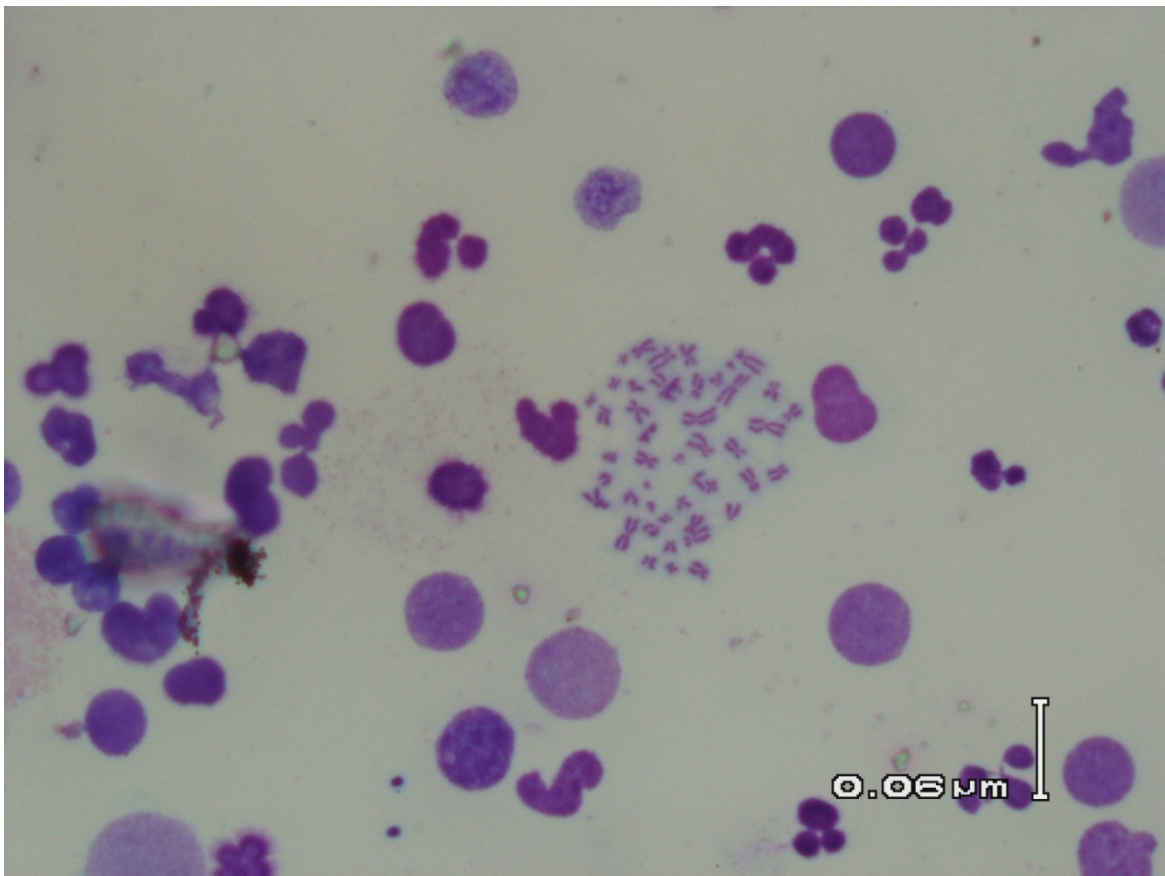
- 32 years male
- Married 20 years
- Bad obs H/O wife
- Abortions: 10( 6-8 months)
- No live issue



## Identifying Chromosome groups

A	1, 2, 3	Largest	1 and 3 are metacentric 2 is submetacentric
B	4, 5	Large	submetacentric with two arms very different in size
C	6-12, X	Medium	submetacentric
D	13-15	Medium	acrocentric with satellites
E	16, 17, 18	Small	16 is metacentric but 17 and 18 are submetacentric
F	19, 20	Small	metacentric
G	21, 22, Y	Small	acrocentric, with satellites on 21 and 22 No satellite on Y

Autosomes are numbered from largest to smallest, except that chromosome 21 is smaller than chromosome 22.



# Opinion

## Robertsonian translocation

### **About Robertsonian translocation**

- A chromosomal rearrangement that occurs in chromosome pairs 13, 14, 15, 21, and 22.
- Named after the American insect geneticist W. R. B. Robertson
- Balanced form results in no excess or deficit of genetic material and causes no manifestations
- In unbalanced forms, it causes chromosomal deletions or addition and result in syndromes of multiple malformations, including trisomy 13 (Patau syndrome) and trisomy 21 (Down syndrome).
- People with this translocations have 45 chromosomes, yet all essential genetic material is present, and they appear normal.
- Their children, however, may either be normal and carry the fusion chromosome or they may inherit a missing or extra long arm of an acrocentric chromosome.
- Genetic counseling and genetic testing is recommended to the carriers