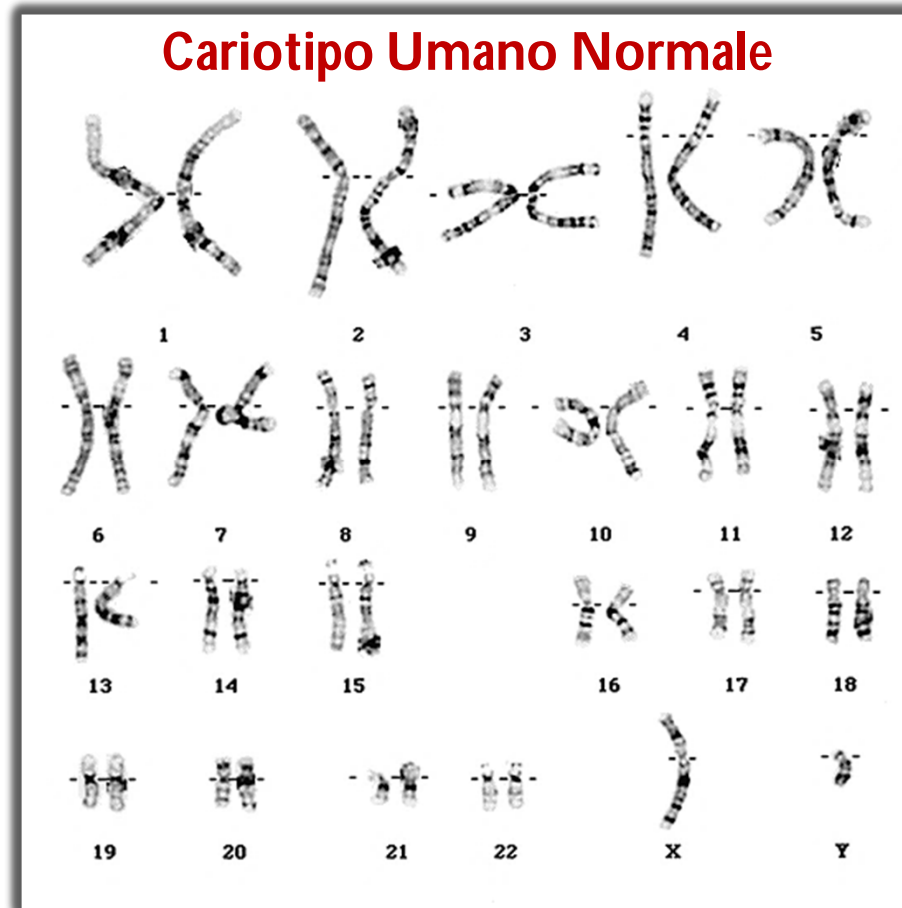
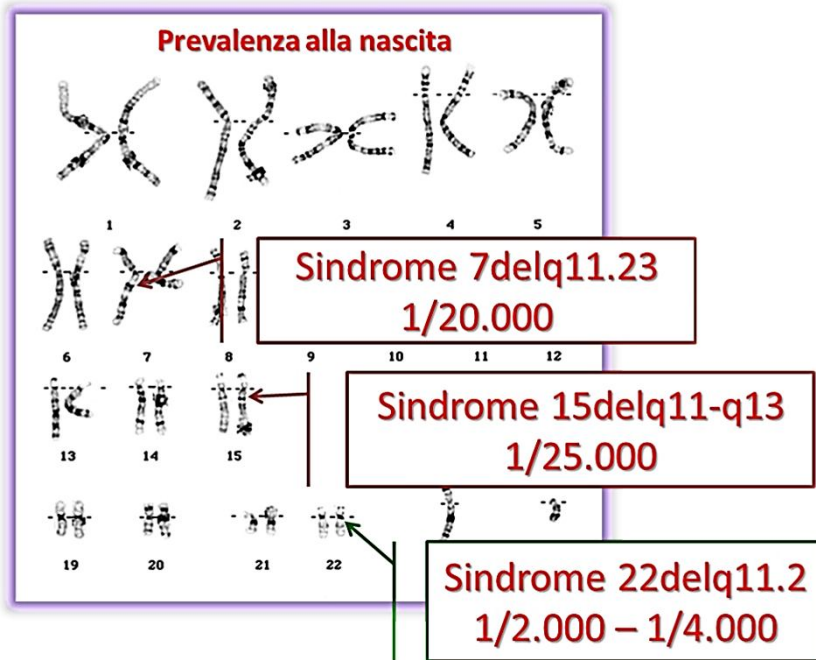


Aberrazioni cromosomiche

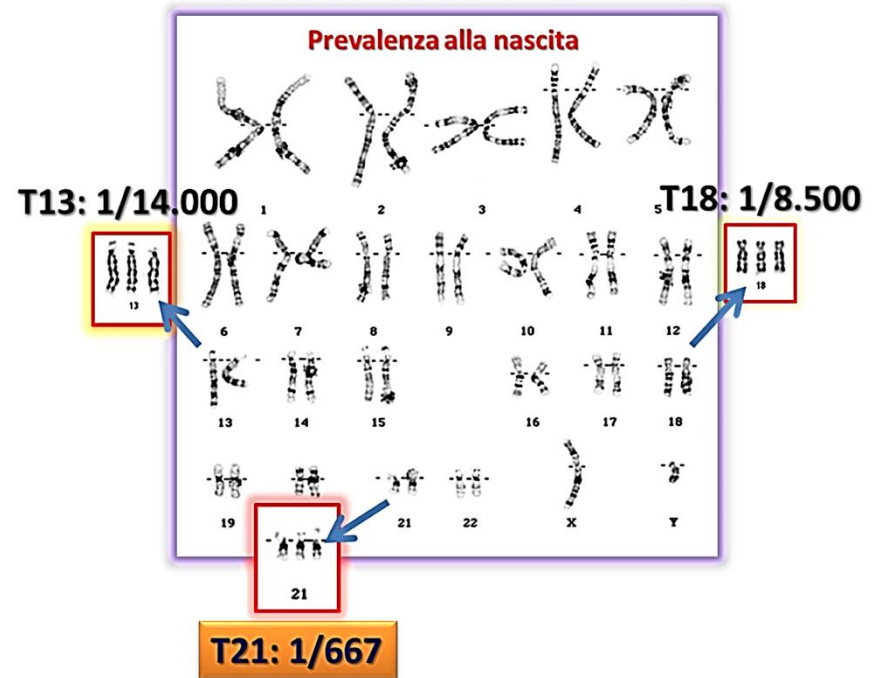


Aberrazioni cromosomiche

di STRUTTURA



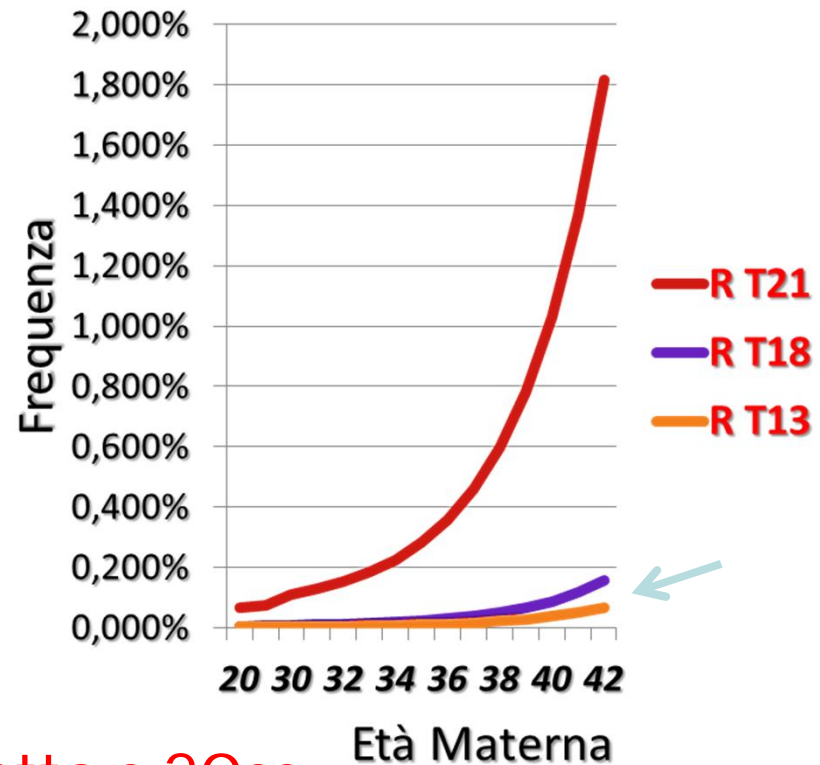
di NUMERO



Cromosomopatie Fetali a 12w: Correlazione con l'età materna

Frequenza (*1/)

Età	T21	T18	T13
20	*1527	*18013	*42423
25	1352	15951	37567
30	895	10554	24856
31	776	9160	21573
32	659	7775	18311
33	547	6458	15209
34	446	5256	12380
35	385	4202	9876
36	305	3307	7788
37	240	2569	6050
38	190	1974	4650
39	145	1505	3544
40	110	1139	2683
41	85	858	2020
42	65	644	1516



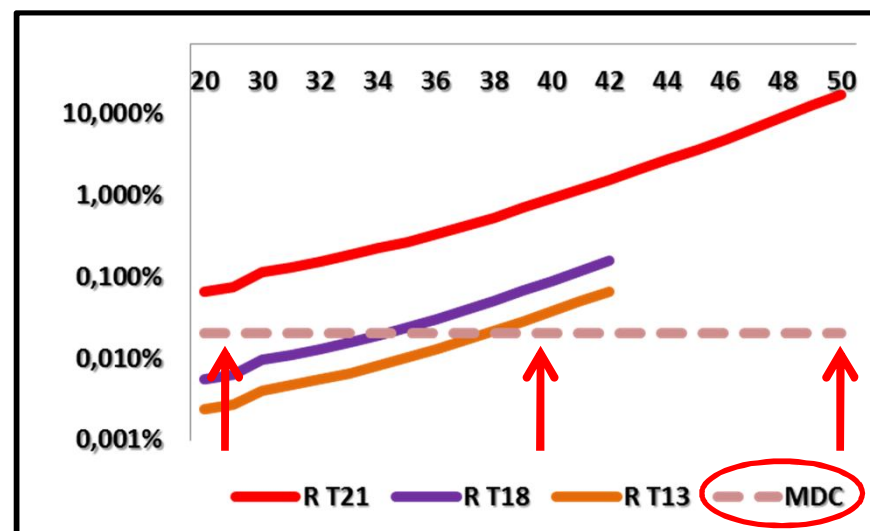
A 42aa rispetto a 20aa

il rischio di concepire un feto con una aneuploidia cromosomica
è circa 30 volte maggiore

Aberrazioni cromosomiche

Parametri epidemiologici

	Prevalenza alla nascita	Età Correlata
T13	1/14.000	sì
T18	1/8.500	sì
T21	1/667	sì
7delq11.23	1/20.000	no
15delq11-q13	1/25.000	no
22delq11.2	1/2.000, 1/4.000	no



Assenza di correlazione EMA/MDC
"Età Materna Avanzata/MicroDelezioni Cromosomiche"

Trisomia del cromosoma n°21



- ✓ Grave ritardo mentale
- ✓ Mani corte e tozze
- ✓ Orecchie con impianto basso
- ✓ Malformazioni scheletriche
- ✓ Malformazioni cardiache

Trisomia del cromosoma n°21

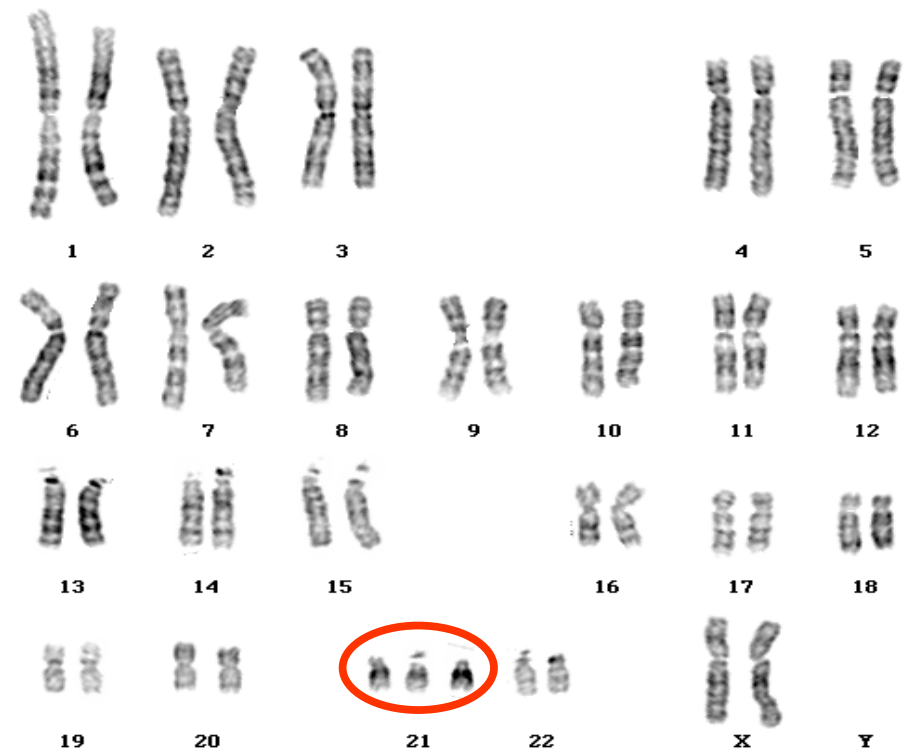


- ✓ 95% Trisomia Libera
- ✓ 3% Trisomia da traslocazione
- ✓ 2% Mosaicismo

Trisomia del cromosoma n°21

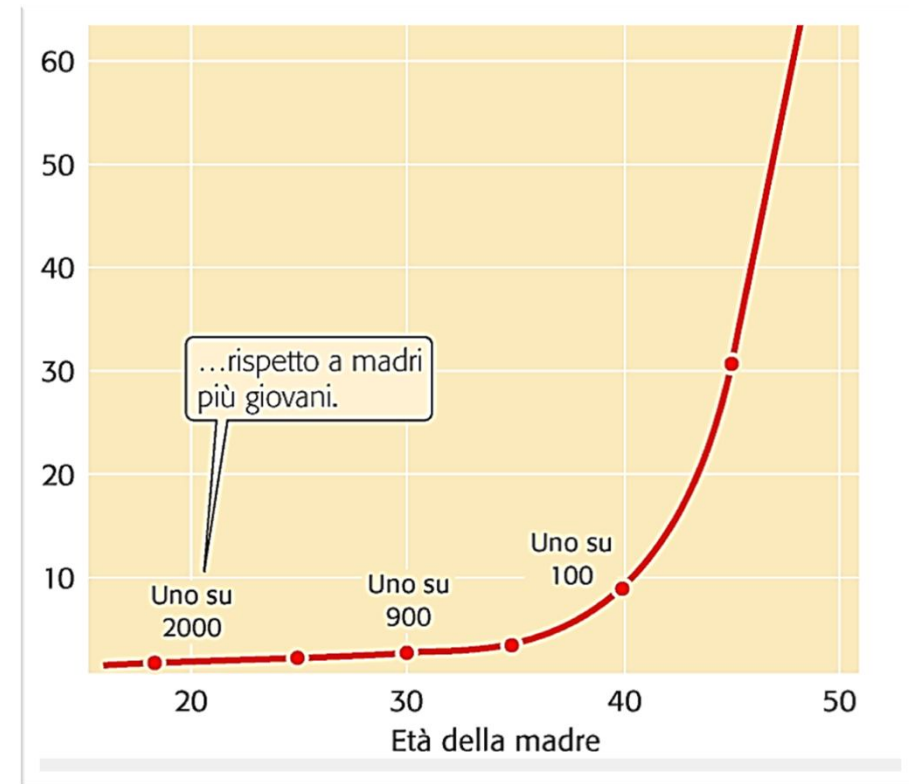


95% Trisomia Libera



Trisomia del cromosoma n°21

Età Materna/Trisomia 21

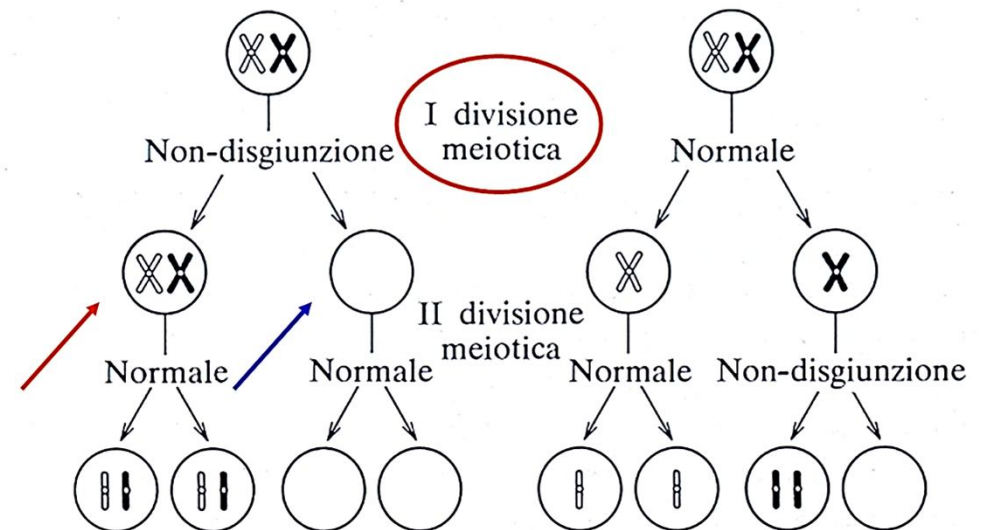


Trisomia del cromosoma n°21

Età Materna/Trisomia
21

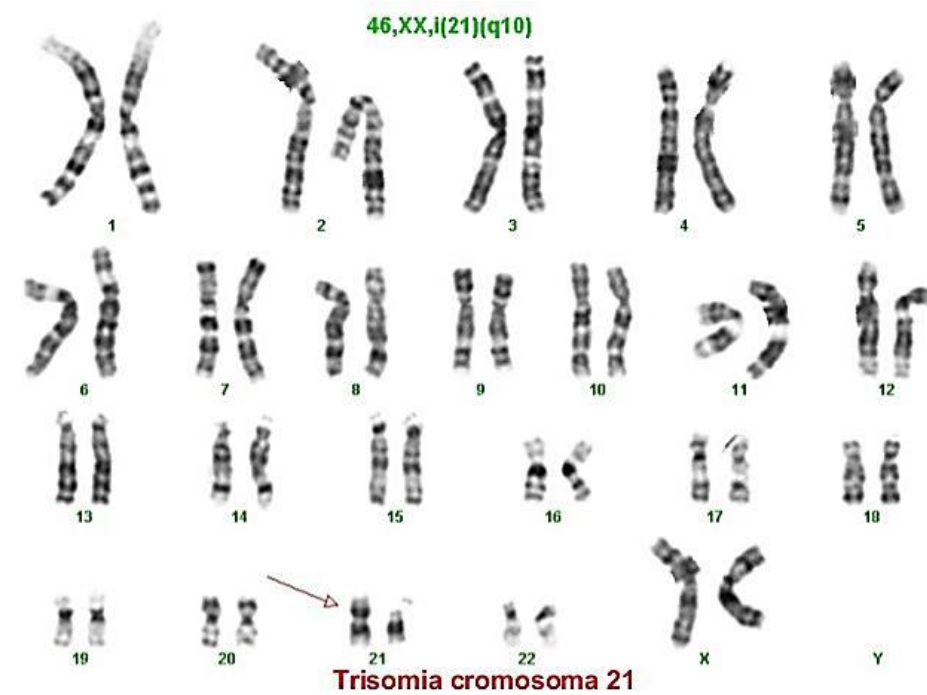


Non disgiunzione meiotica



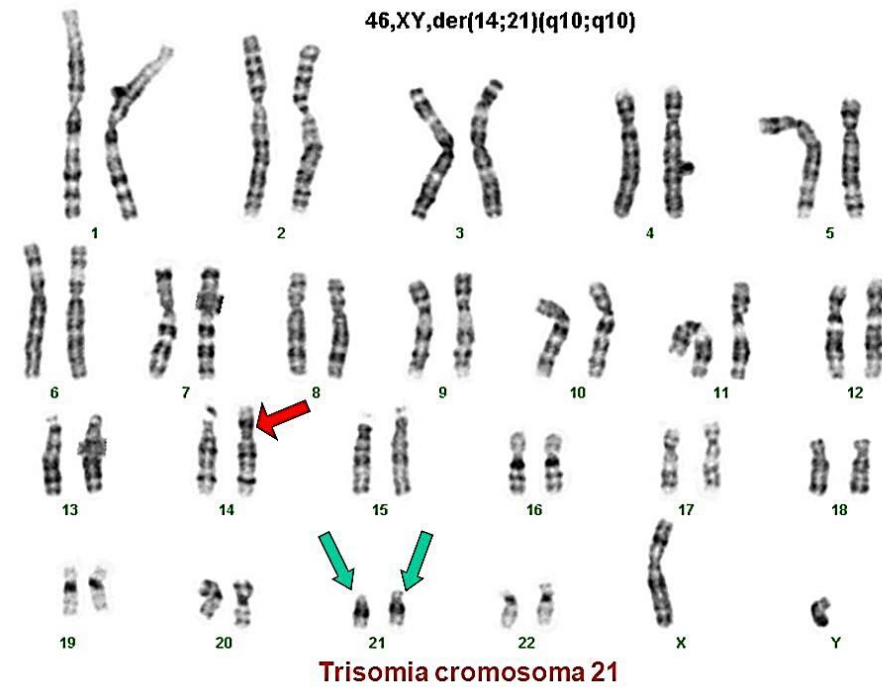
Trisomia del cromosoma n°21

4% Trisomia
Traslocazione



Trisomia del cromosoma n°21

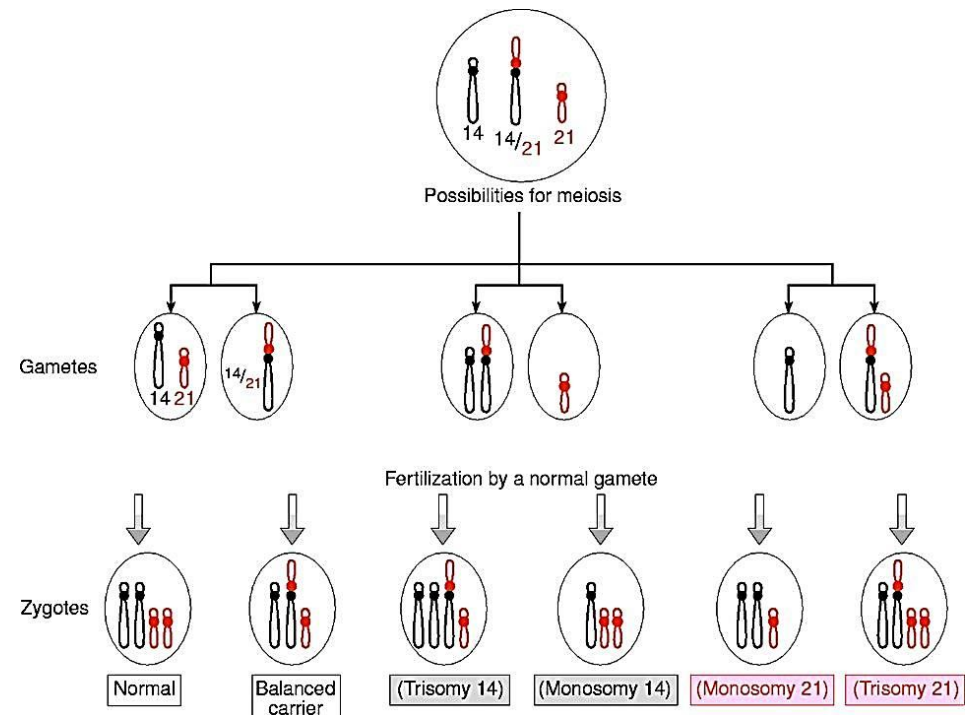
4% Trisomia
Traslocazione



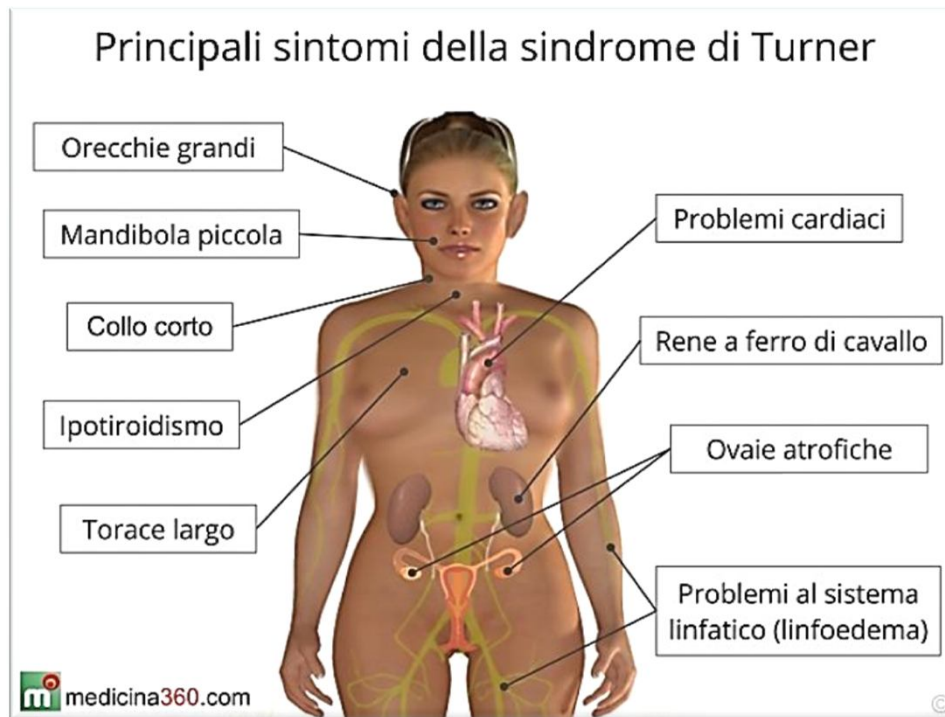
Trisomia del cromosoma n°21



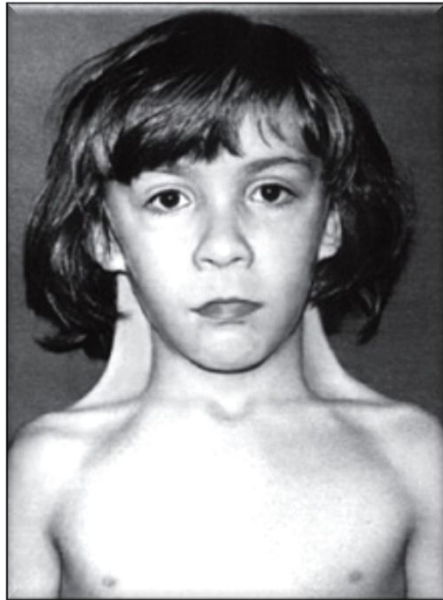
Trisomia Traslocazione



Monosomia del cromosoma X



Monosomia del cromosoma X



Pterigium Colli

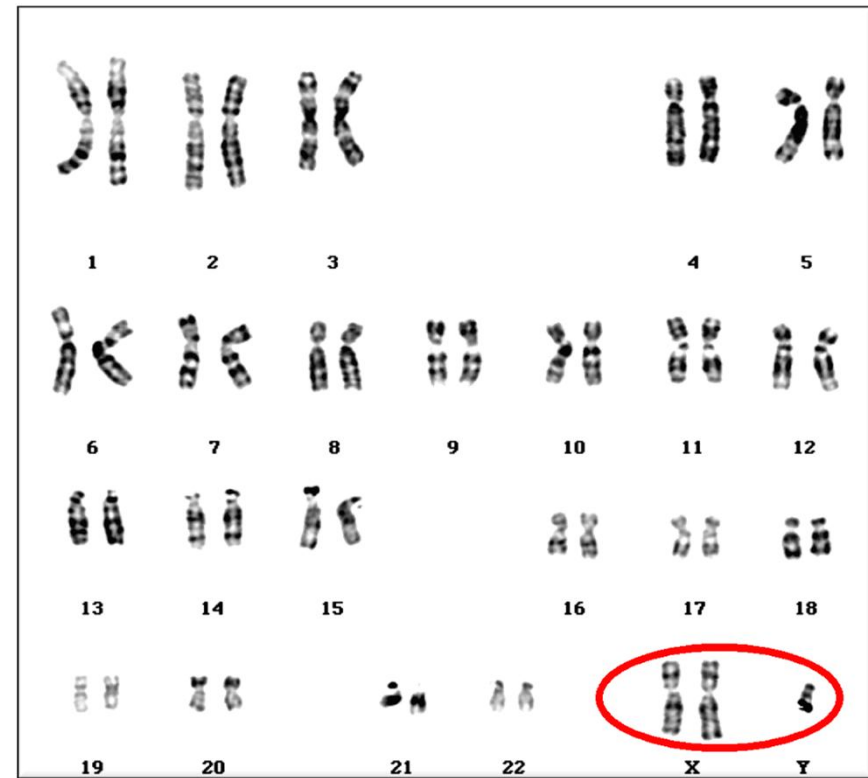
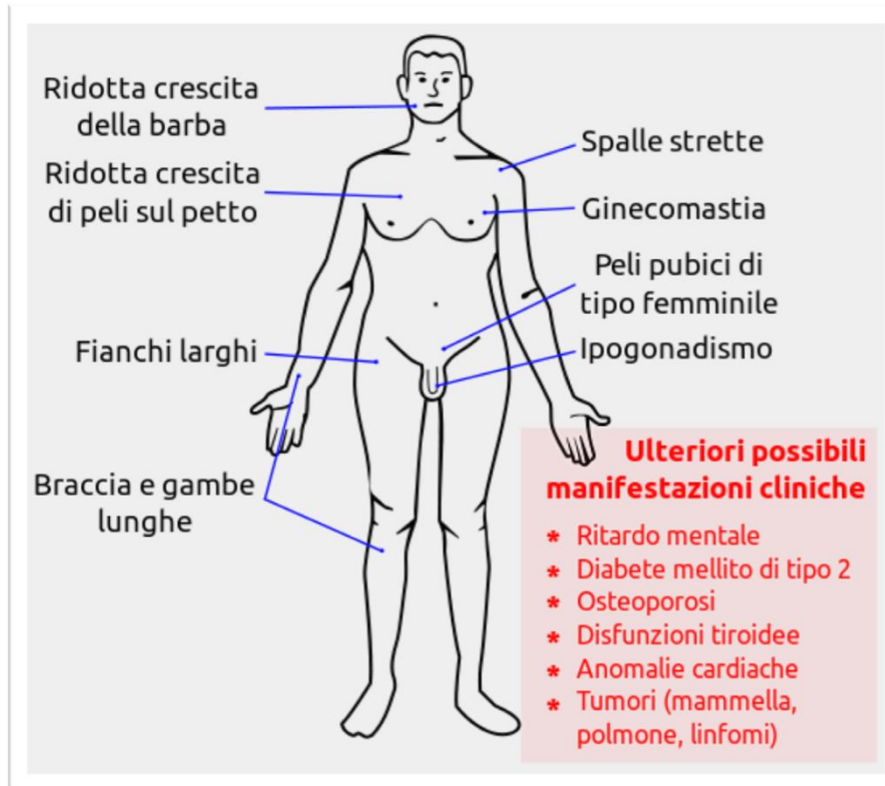


Edema

Monosomia del cromosoma X



Sinfrome Klinefelter: 47,XXY



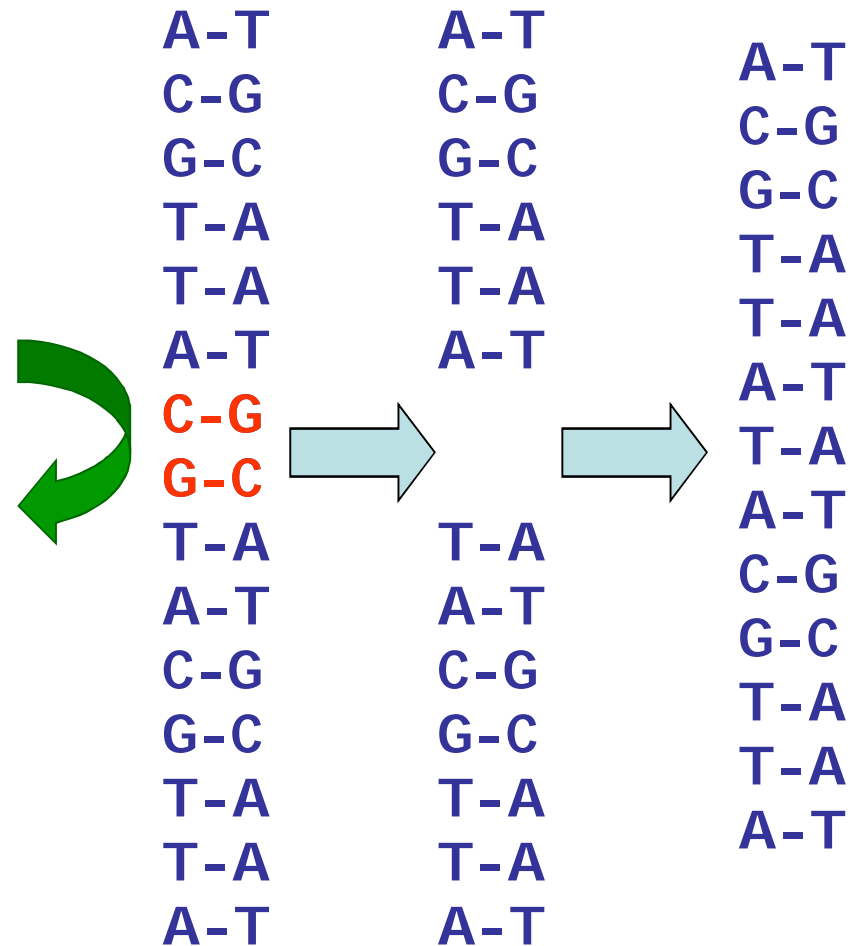
Malattie Geniche

*Alterazioni della struttura
molecolare del DNA*

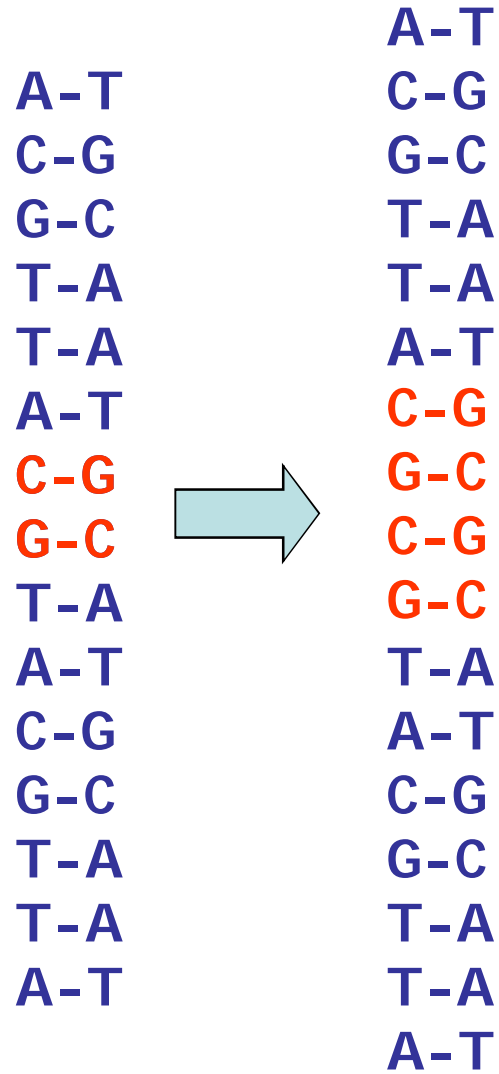
Tipo alterazioni DNA

- **Delezione**
- **Duplicazione**
- **Inserzione**
- **Sostituzione**

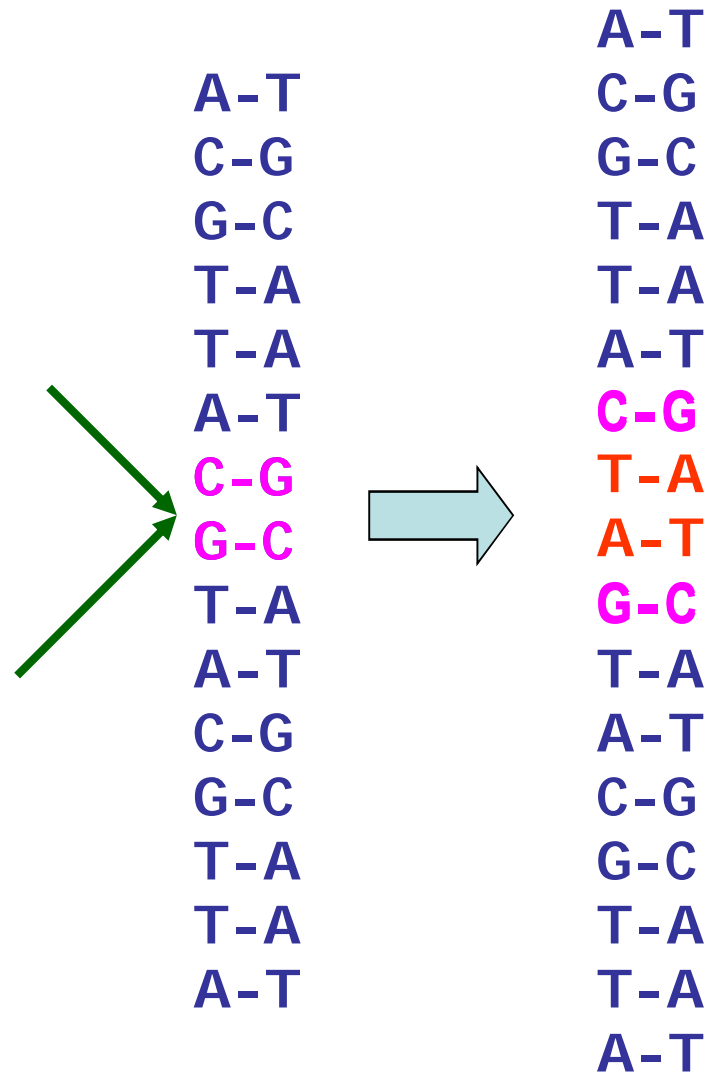
Delezione di una o più coppie di basi azotate



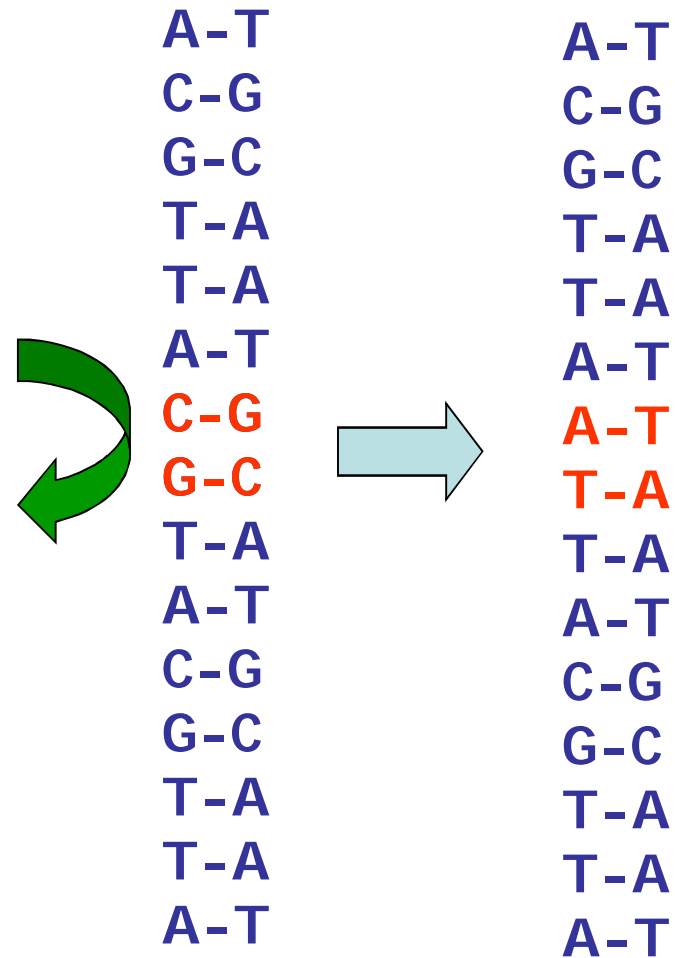
Duplicazione di una o più coppie di basi azotate



Inserzione di una o più coppie di basi azotate

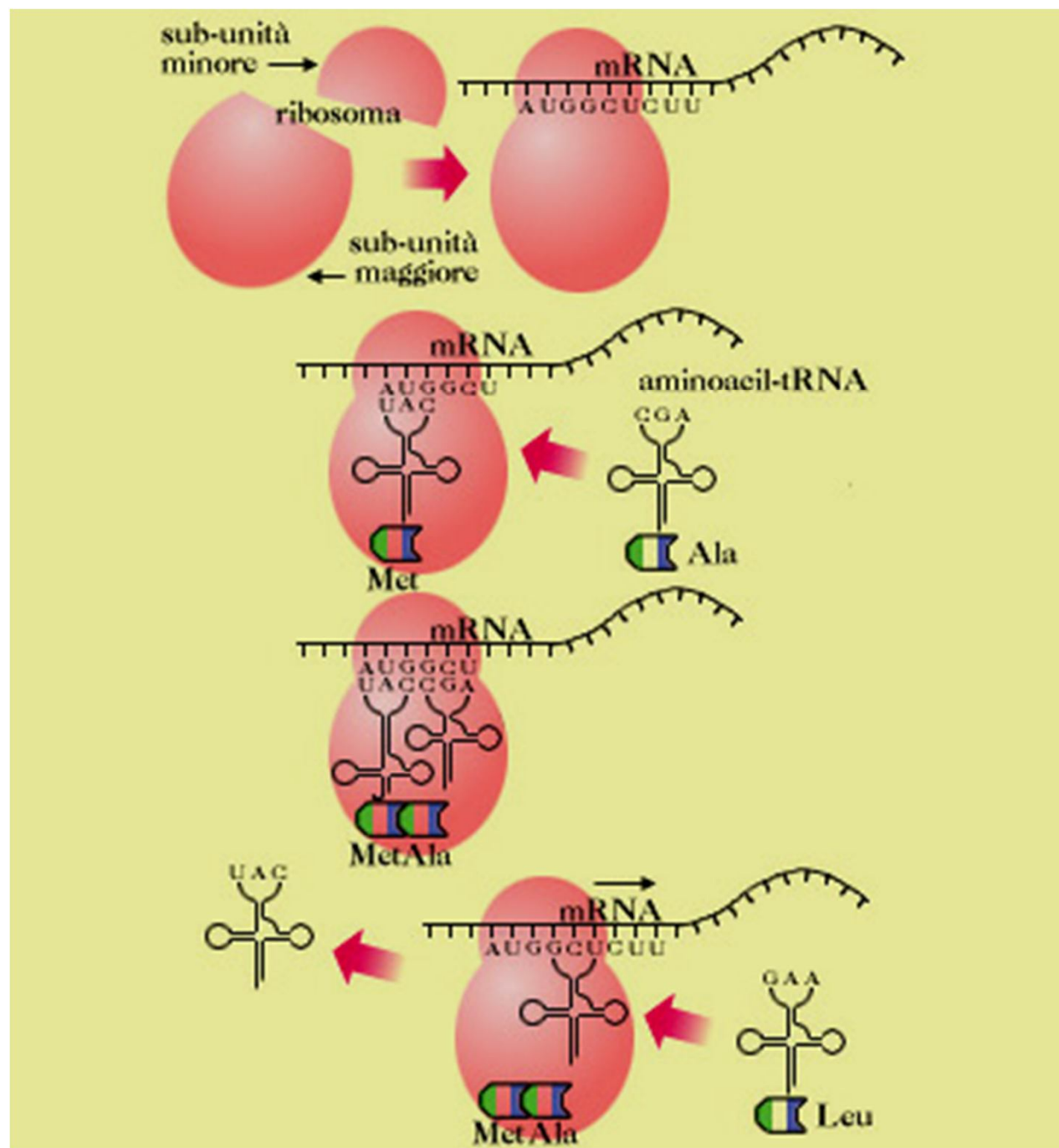


Sostituzione di una o più coppie di basi azotate

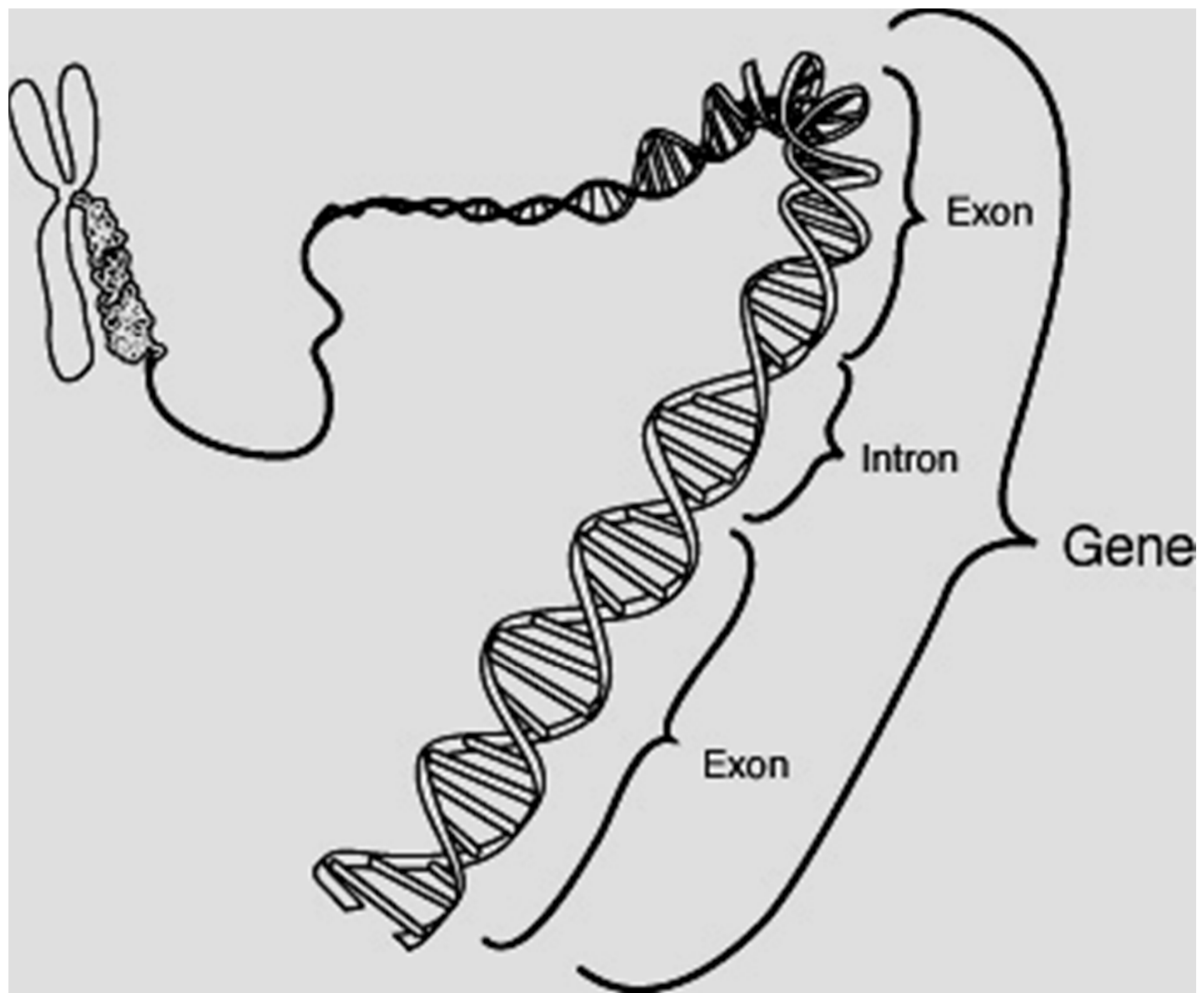


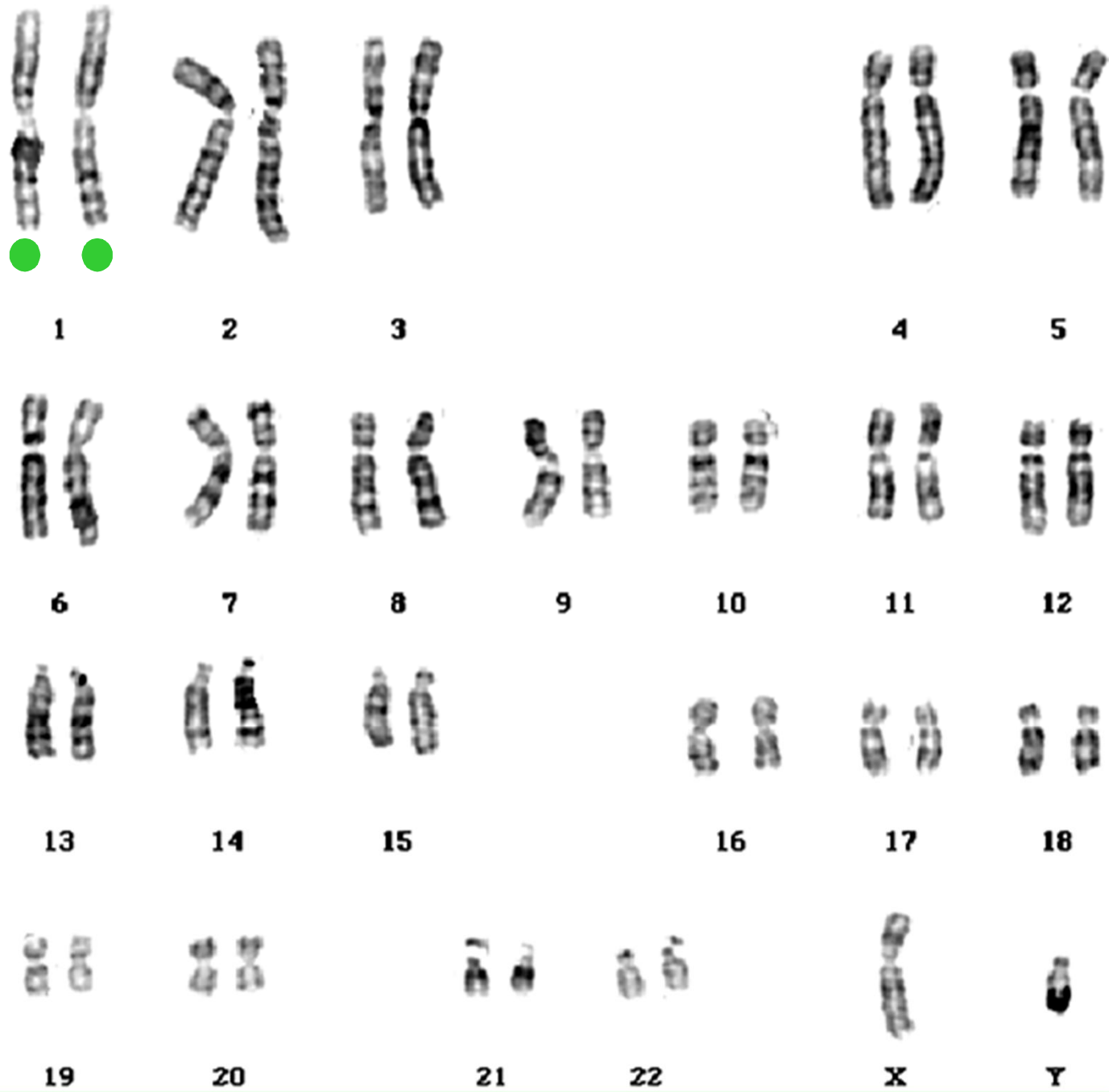
		seconda base							
		U		C		A		G	
prima base	U	UUU	Phe	UCU	Ser (S)	UAU	Tyr	UGU	Cys
		UUC	(F)	UCC		UAC	(Y)	UGC	(C)
		UUA	Leu	UCA		UAA	STOP	UGA	STOP
		UUG	(L)	UCG		UAG		UGG	Trp (W)
	C	CUU	Leu (L)	CCU	Pro (P)	CAU	His	CGU	Arg (R)
		CUC		CCC		CAC	(H)	CGC	
		CUA		CCA		CAA	Gin	CGA	
		CUG		CCG		CAG	(Q)	CGG	
	A	AUU	Ile (I)	ACU	Thr (T)	AAU	Asn	AGU	Ser
		AUC		ACC		AAC	(N)	AGC	(S)
		AUA		ACA		AAA	Lys	AGA	Arg
		AUG		ACG		AAG	(K)	AGG	(R)
	G	GUU	Val (V)	GCU	Ala (A)	GAU	Asp	GGU	Gly (G)
		GUC		GCC		GAC	(D)	GGC	
		GUA		GCA		GAA	Glu	GGA	
		GUG		GCG		GAG	(E)	GGG	

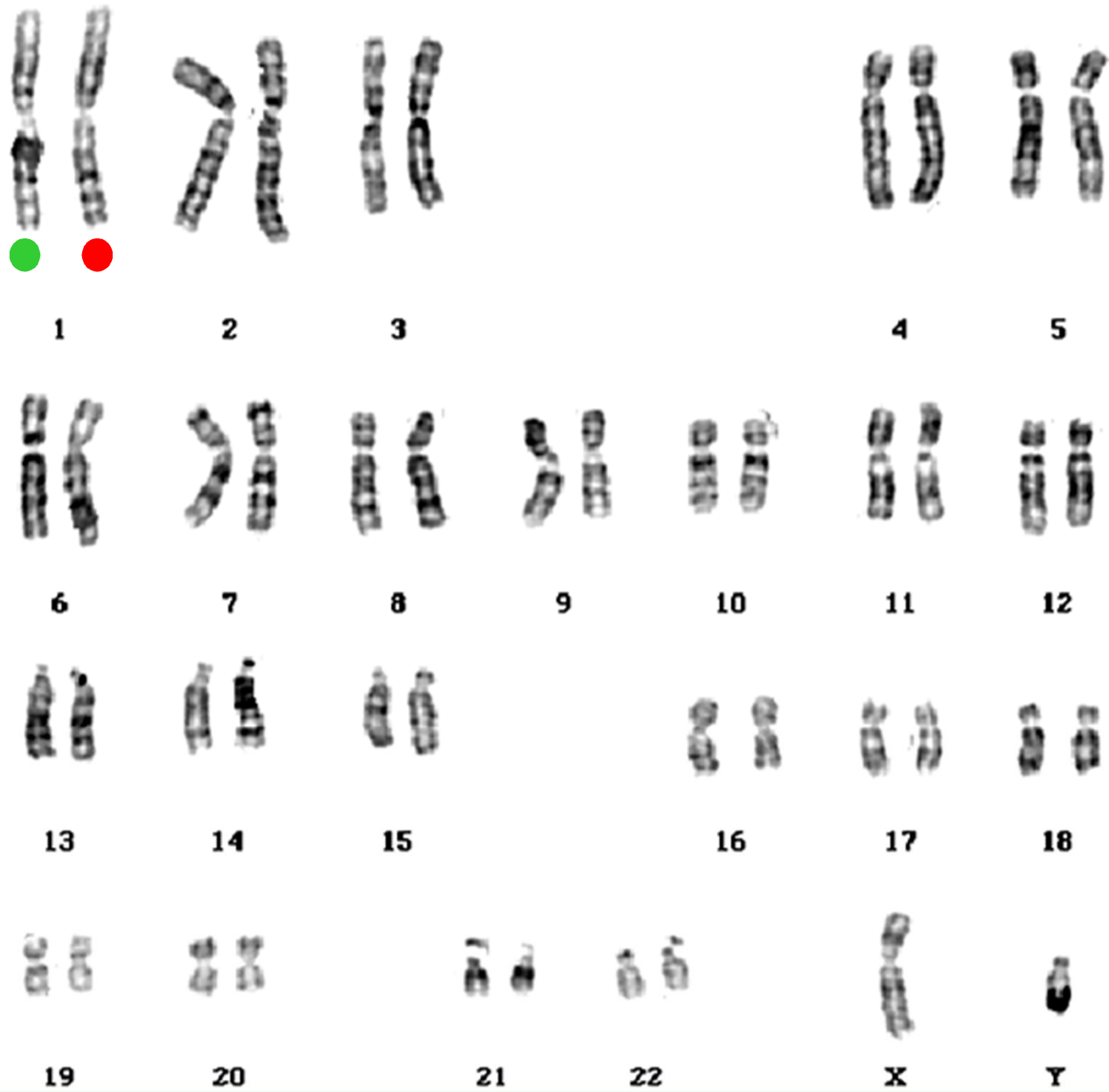
**In presenza di una
mutazione genetica
si può avere sintesi di
mRNA aberrante.**

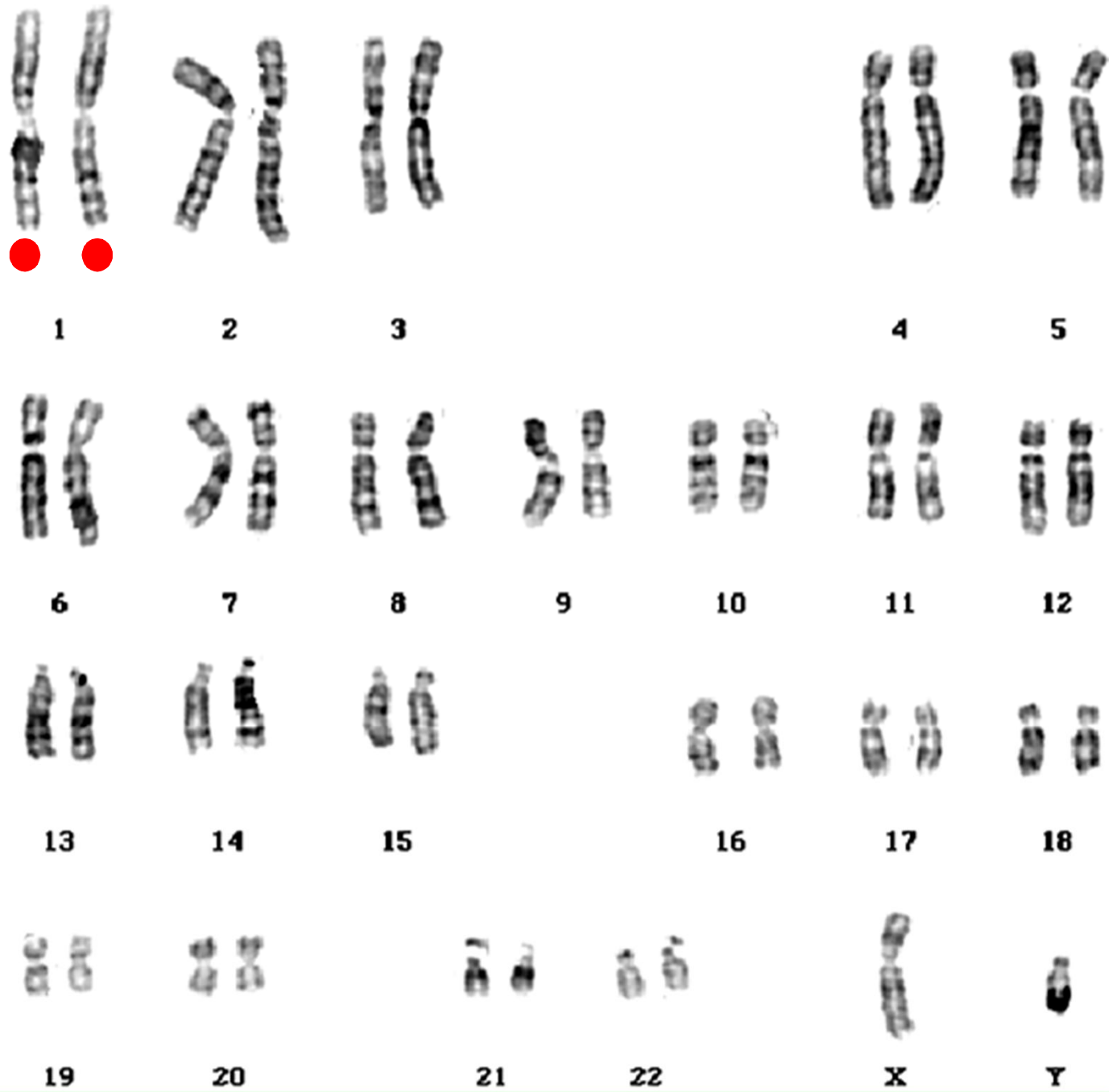


**In presenza di una
mutazione genetica
si può avere sintesi di
mRNA aberrante
e/o sintesi di una
proteina aberrante.**









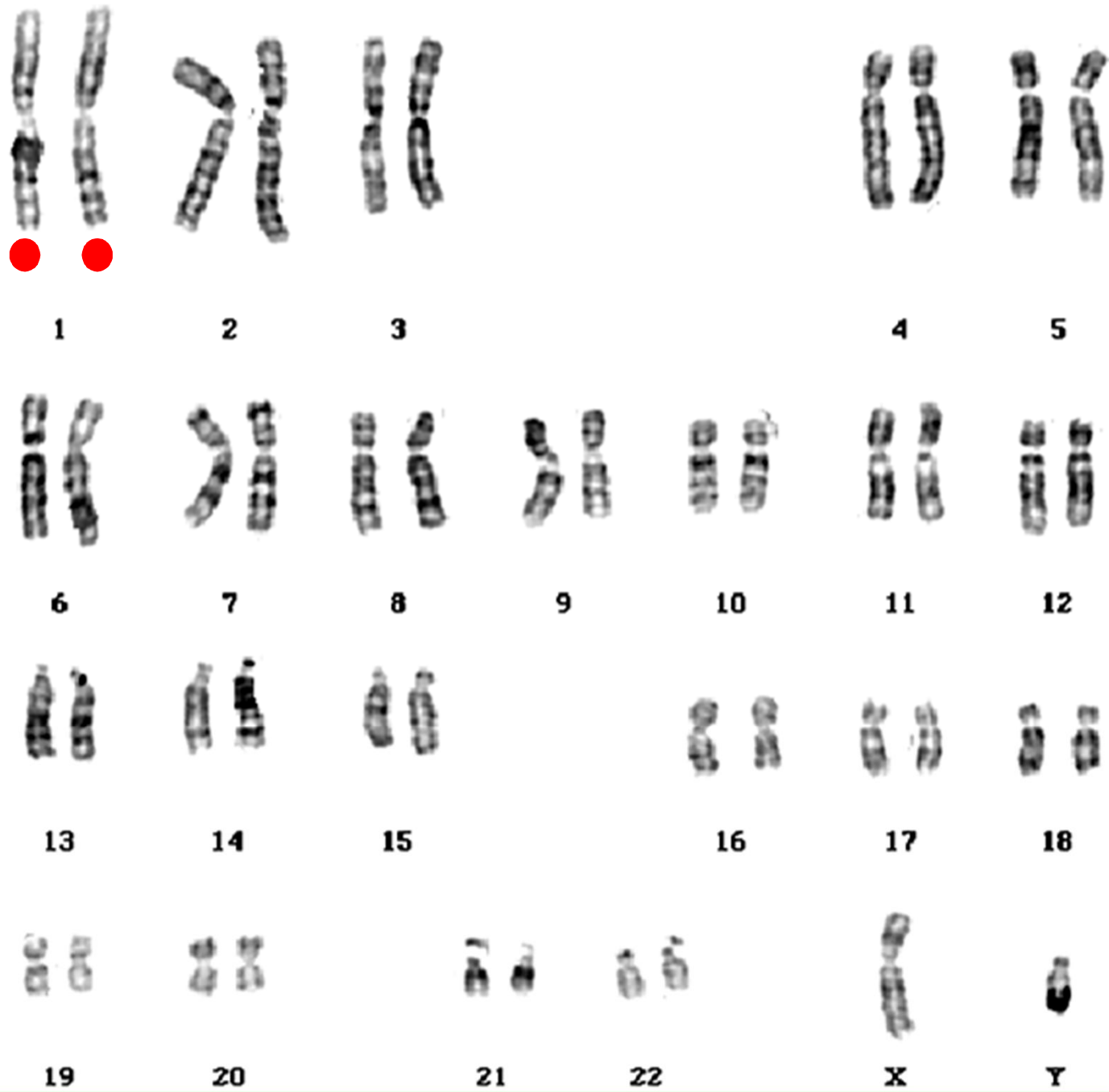
Malattie Geniche

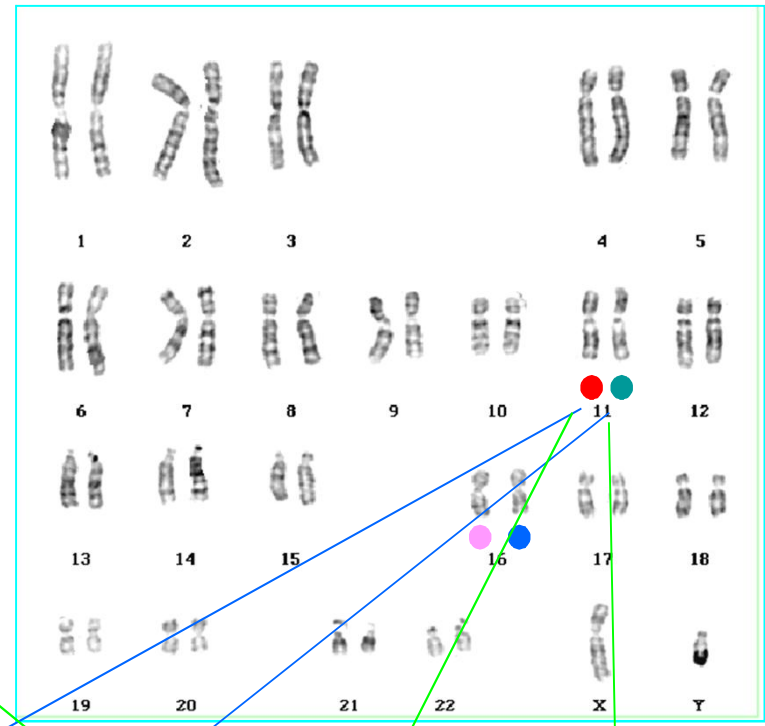
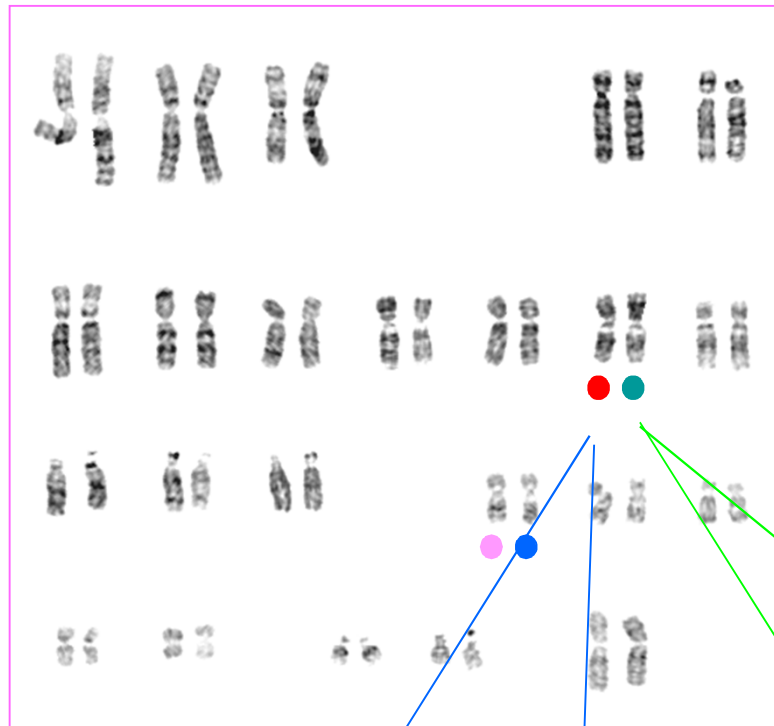
- **Autosomiche**
 1. **Recessive**
 2. **Dominanti**
- **X-Linked**

Malattia Genica Autosomica Recessiva

**E' necessario che entrambi gli alleli
(omozigosi) siano mutati
affinchè si manifesti la malattia**

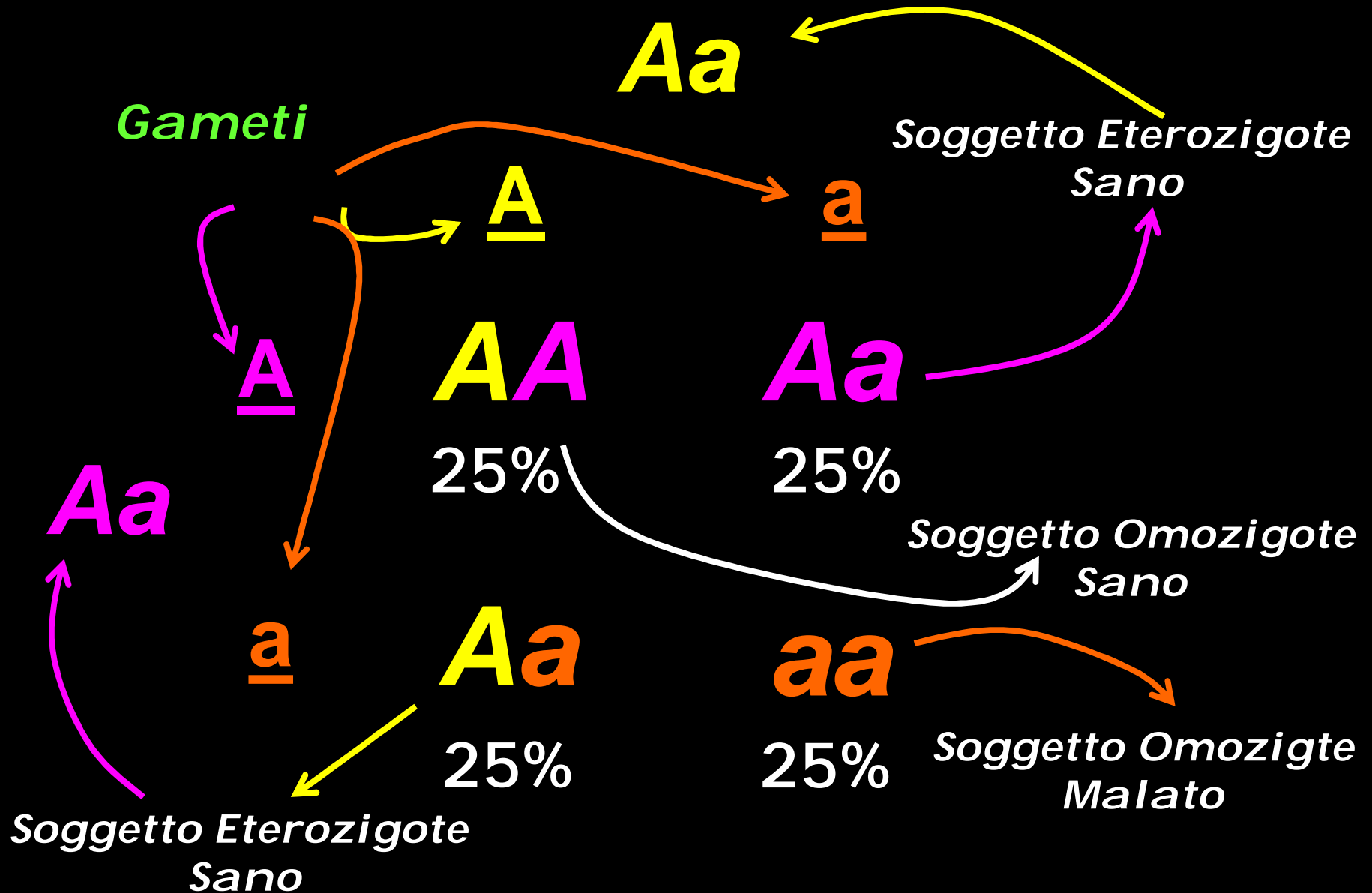
L'eterozigote è clinicamente sano

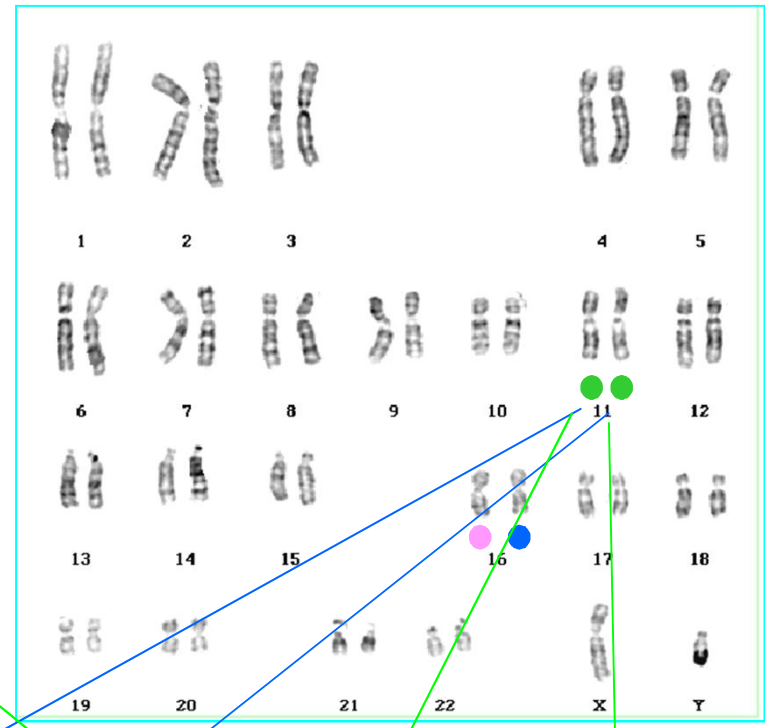
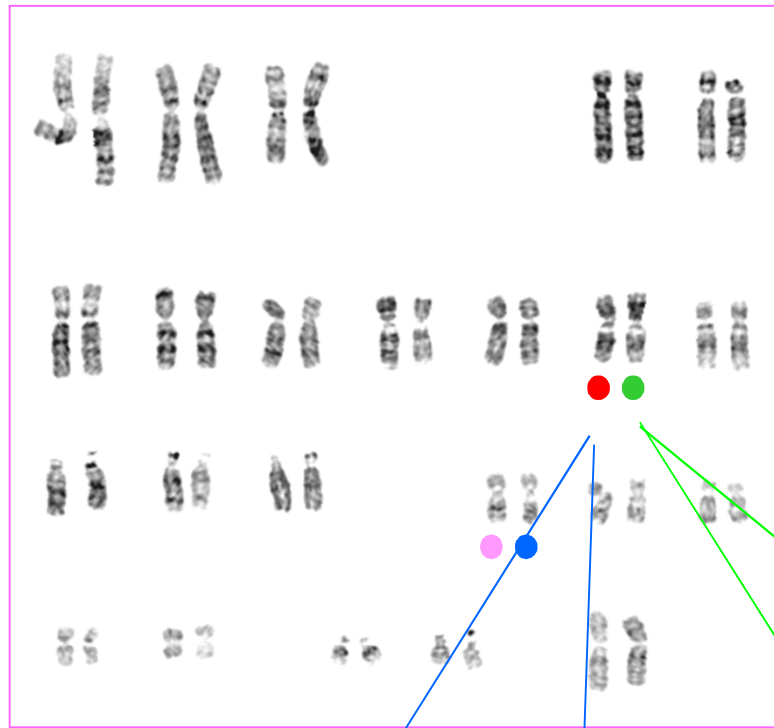




● Allele mutato ● Allele selvatico

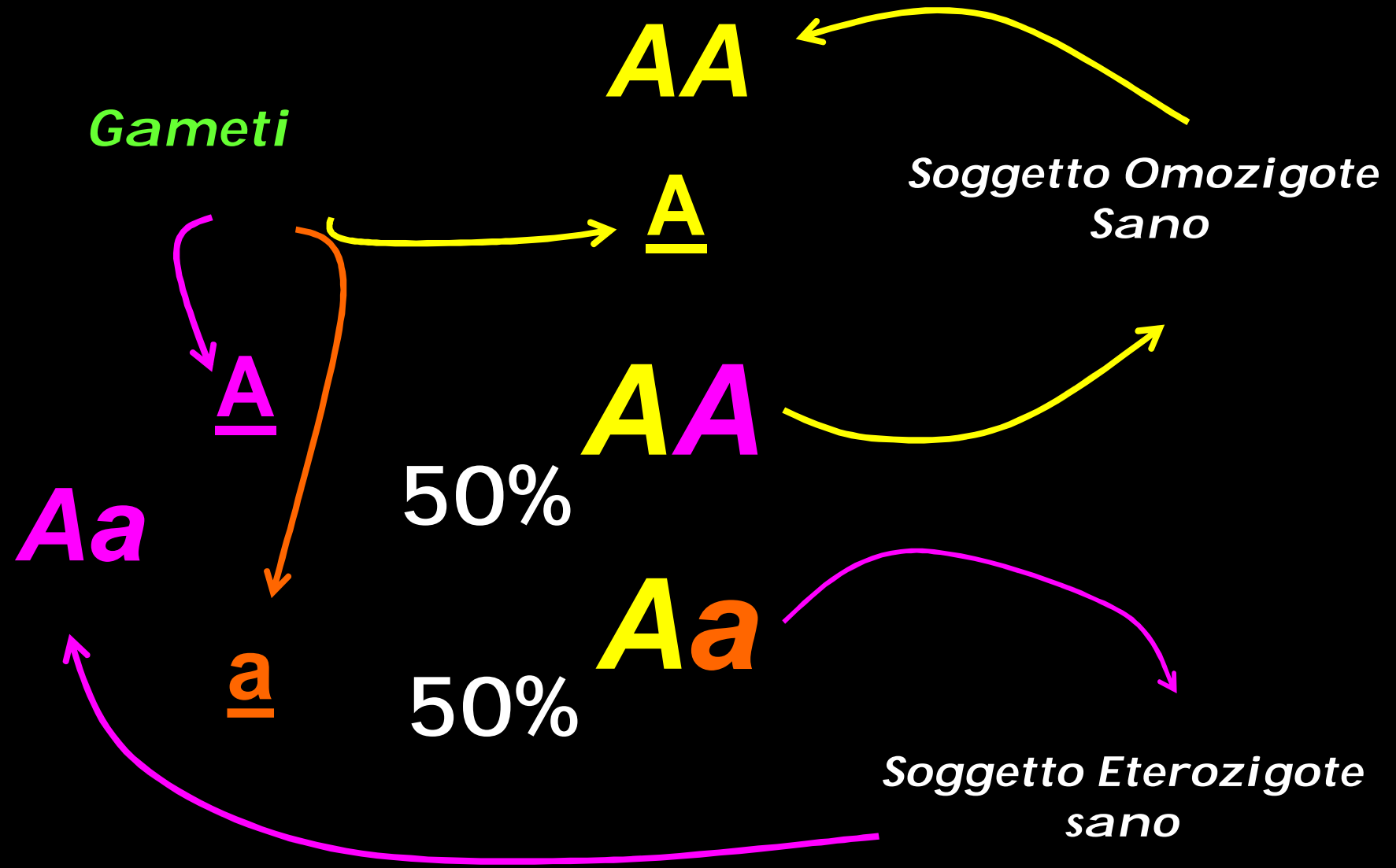
Modello trasmissione ereditaria **malattia genica recessiva**





● Allele mutato ● Allele selvatico

Modello trasmissione ereditaria **malattia genica recessiva**



Malattia a trasmissione genetica **autosomica recessiva**

