What can I do?

If a couple has a known family history of an autosomal recessive condition it is recommended that they contact their GP or midwife who can refer them to their local genetics centre where they can discuss their situation and tests that are available. This will help you to make an informed choice about having a family in the future.

If you have any questions or require more information you can contact:

Manchester Centre for Genomic Medicine

Genetic Medicine
6th Floor
Saint Mary's Hospital
Oxford Road
Manchester
M13 9WL

Tel: (0161) 276 6285
8.30 am – 5.00 pm Monday to Friday
Email: naz.khan@cmft.nhs.uk

No Smoking Policy

The NHS has a responsibility for the nation's health.

Protect yourself, patients, visitors and staff by adhering to our no smoking policy. Smoking is not permitted within any of our hospital buildings or grounds.

The Manchester Stop Smoking Service can be contacted on
Tel: (0161) 205 5998 (www.stopsmokingmanchester.co.uk).

Translation and Interpretation Service

It is our policy that family, relatives or friends cannot interpret for patients. Should you require an interpreter ask a member of staff to arrange it for you.

تنص سياستنا على عدم السماح لافراد عائلة المرضى او اقاربهم او اصدقائهم بالترجمة لهم. اذا احتجت الى مترجم فيرجى ان تطلب ذلك من احد العاملين ليرتب لك ذلك.

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ইহা আমাদের নীতি যে, একজন রোগীর জন্য তার পরিবারের সদস্য, আত্মীয় বা কোন বন্ধু অনুবাদক হতে পারবেন না। আপনার একজন অনুবাদকের প্রয়োজন হলে তা একজন কর্মচারীকে আপনার অনুবাদকের ব্যবস্থা করার জন্য।

Nasze zasady nie pozwalają na korzystanie z pomocy członków rodzin pacjentów, ich przyjaciół lub ich krewnych jako tłumaczy. Jeśli potrzebują Państwo tłumacza, prosimy o kontakt z członkiem personelu, który zorganizuje go dla Państwa.

Waa nidaamkeena in qoys, qaraaboamasaaxiiboaysanu tarjumikarinbukaanka. Haddiiaad u baahatotarjumaankacodsoxubinka mid ah shaqaalahainaykuusameeyaan.

我们的方针是，家属，亲戚和朋友不能为病人做口译。如果您需要口译员，请叫员工给您安排。

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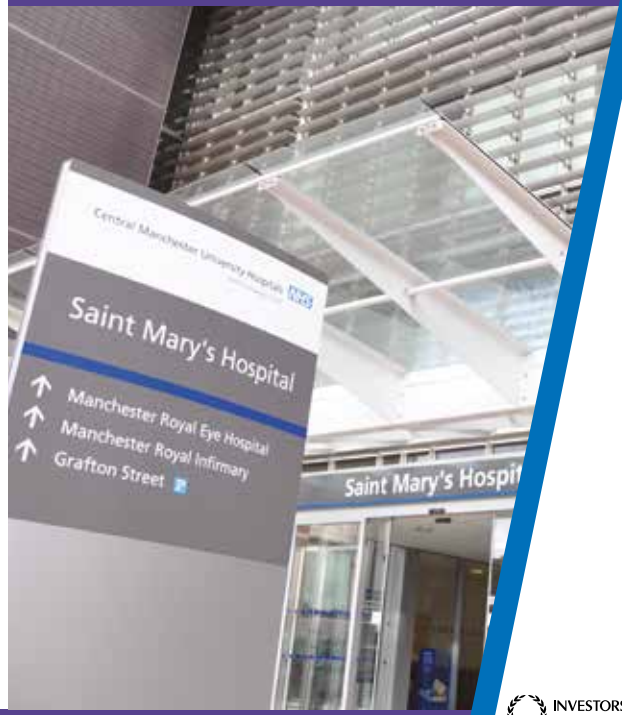
Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS
NHS Foundation Trust

Saint Mary's Hospital
Manchester Centre for Genomic Medicine

How can my child have a condition passed from us if we are healthy?

A leaflet on recessive inheritance



This leaflet has been designed to explain why some genetic conditions may affect a child but be passed on by healthy parents.

What are genes?

Our bodies are made of millions of cells.

Cells contain 'genes'. Genes are the 'instructions' telling our bodies how they should be made.

There are two copies of each gene in our cells. We inherit one copy from our mother and one from our father.

This is how genes are passed on in families and that is why we all look a bit like our family.

What is a gene change (mutation)?

When a gene does not work properly we call this gene faulty. If a person has one faulty gene but one gene that works this will not cause them any health problems. We call these people carriers.

How do we know if we are carriers?

There are tests to find out if you are a carrier for some conditions.

If  represents a working gene

And  represents a faulty gene that does not work, then the diagram below shows how many people may carry a gene fault for a particular condition in the general population.

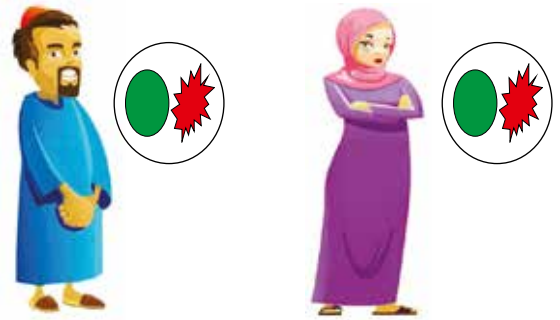
The number of carriers in your own family for the same condition may be higher.

Thus if you are married in the family it is more likely that you may both carry the gene change for the same condition.

If you come from a particular part of the world where the condition is more common you may also be more likely to be a carrier.

What does it mean if a couple are both carriers?

Recessive disorders are usually passed on by parents who are healthy carriers.



Most people carry at least one gene for a recessive condition.

Parents who are carriers for the same gene fault have a **1 in 4** chance of both passing on the gene that does not work to each child they have.