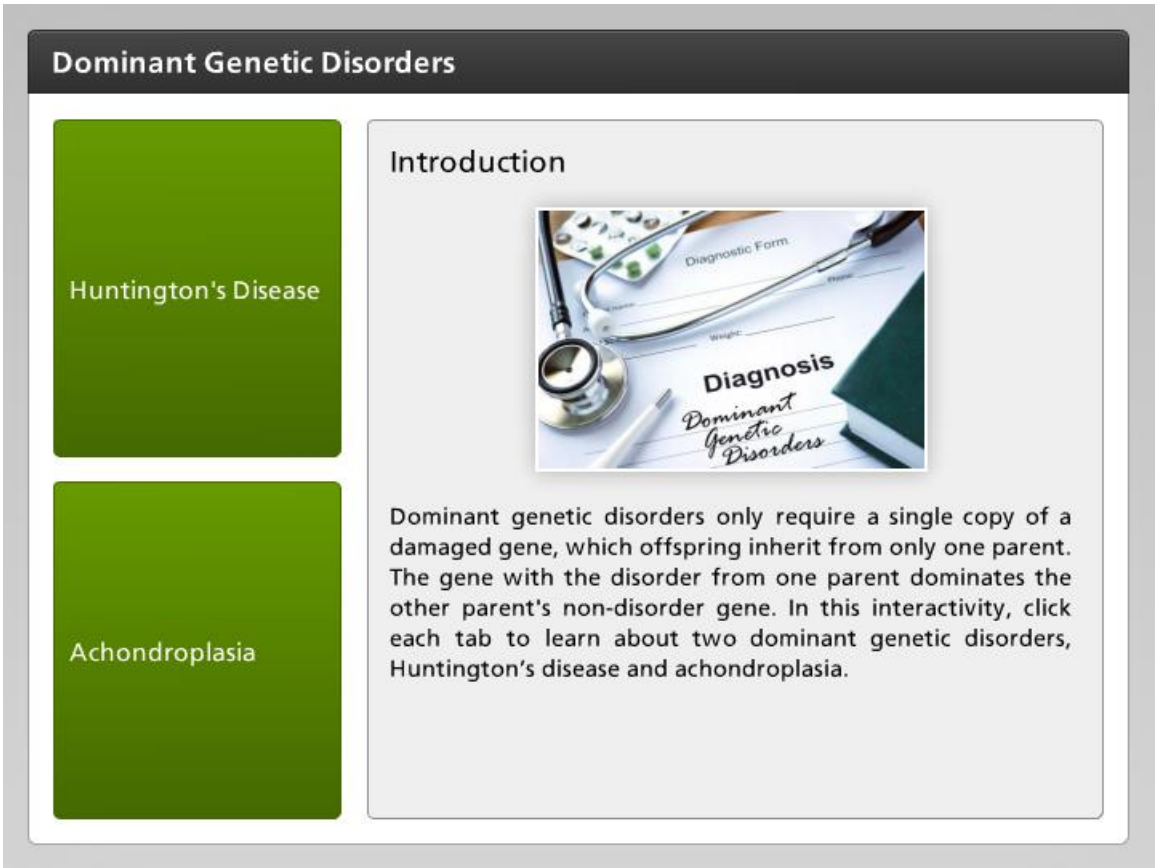
Module 5: Mendelian Genetics and Genetic Disorders
Topic 3 Content: Dominant Genetic Disorders Notes

Introduction



Dominant genetic disorders only require a single copy of a damaged gene, which offspring inherit from only one parent. The gene with the disorder from one parent dominates the other parent's non-disorder gene. In this interactivity, click each tab to learn about two dominant genetic disorders, Huntington's disease and achondroplasia.

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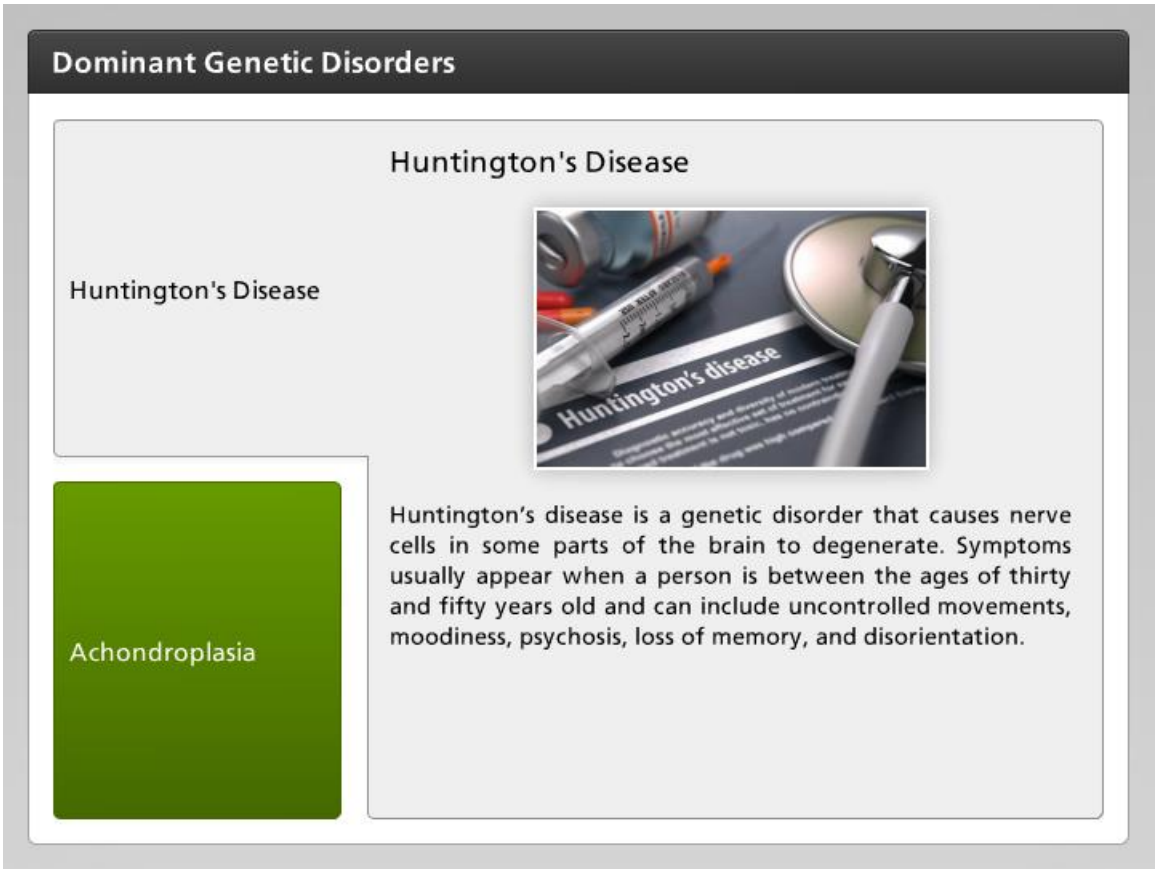
Huntington's Disease



Huntington's disease is a genetic disorder that causes nerve cells in some parts of the brain to degenerate. Symptoms usually appear when a person is between the ages of thirty and fifty years old and can include uncontrolled movements, moodiness, psychosis, loss of memory, and disorientation.

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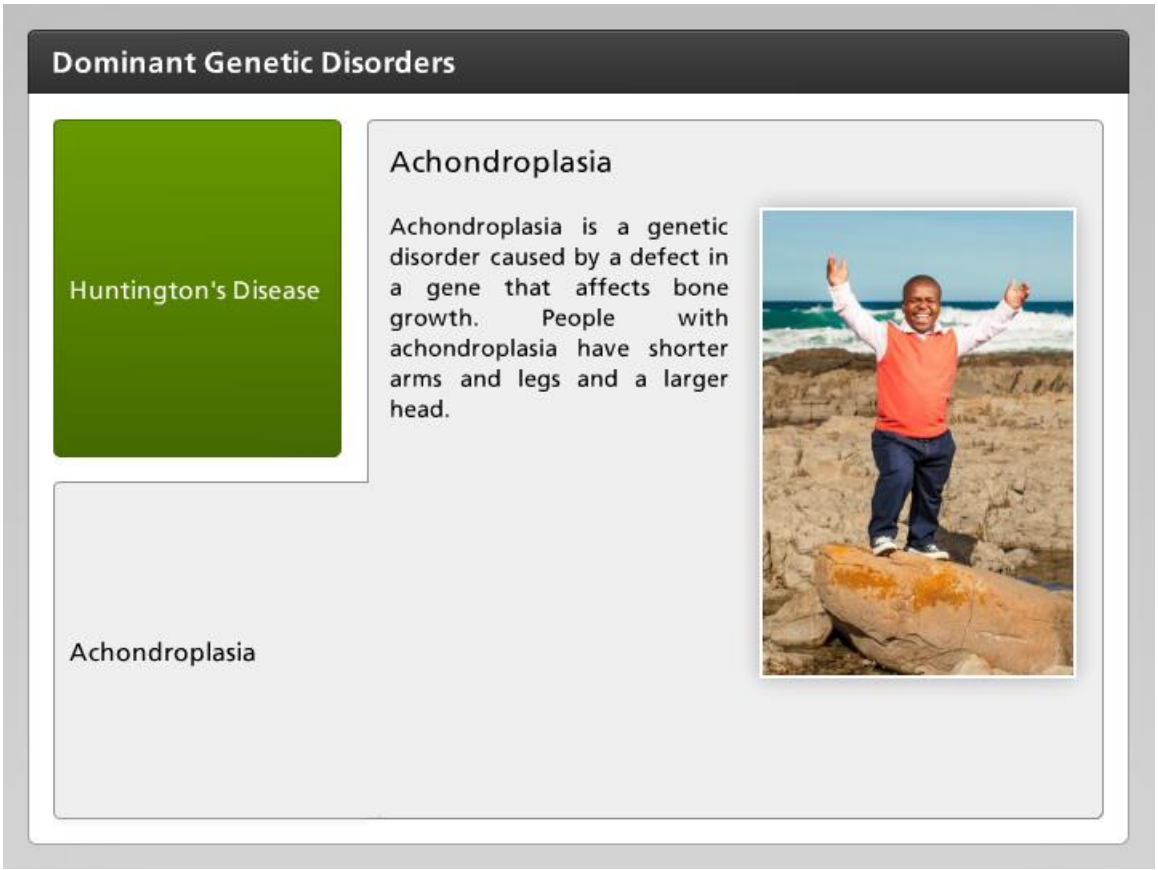
Achondroplasia



Achondroplasia is a genetic disorder caused by a defect in a gene that affects bone growth. People with achondroplasia have shorter arms and legs and a larger head.