RECESSIVE GENETIC DISORDERS

These are medical studies from these countries. QATAR, MOROCCO, SAUDI ARABIA, IRAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, BAHRAIN, EGYPT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, SUDAN, JORDAN, OMAN, TUNISIA, PALESTINIAN ARABS, ARAB NEWBORNS IN JERUSALEM, INDIA, NORWAY, EUROPE & AMERICA

Studies into the serious effect Consanguineous Marriages and their Effect on Pregnancy

QATAR

Consanguineous unions and child health in the State of Qatar

MOROCCO

Consanguineous marriages in Morocco and the consequence for the incidence of autosomal recessive disorders

SAUDI ARABIA

Consanguinity and major genetic disorders in Saudi children: a community-based cross-sectional study

IRAN

The frequency of consanguineous marriages and their effects on offsprings in Tabriz city

Congenital malformations among live births at Arvand Hospital, Ahwaz, Iran – a prospective study

KUWAIT

Primary immunodeficiency disorders in Kuwait: first report from Kuwait national primary immunodeficiency registry

Hypertension and its determinants among primary-school children in Kuwait: an epidemiological study

Profile of major congenital malformations in neonates in Al-Jahra region of Kuwait

The effect of consanguinity on congenital disabilities in the Kuwaiti population

LEBANON

The prevalence of consanguineous marriage in an underserved area in Lebanon and its association with congenital anomalies

Major congenital malformations presenting in the first 24 hours of life in 3865 consecutive births in south of Beirut, incidence and pattern

BAHRAIN

Consanguineous marriages and their effects on common adult diseases: studies from an endogamous population

EGYPT

Consanguineous matings among Egyptian population

Profile of genetic disorders prevalent in northeast region of Cairo, Egypt

National plane of action. The 2nd conference of the Middle East and Africa newborn screening initiative.

Cardiac and ocular manifestations in Egyptian patients with mucopolysaccharidosis

of some lipidosis among Egyptian children with neurodegenerative disorders

Sensorineural hearing impairment is a common feature of consanguineous marriage

Autosomal recessive disorders among patients attending the genetics clinic in Alexandria

Inheritance of non-syndromal genetic

Genetic study of phenylketonuria.

Consanguinity and novel technology: cracking the code of autosomal.

and genetic disorders in Egypt

A genetic epidemiological study of malformations at birth in Egypt

Congenital malformations prevalent among Egyptian children and associated risk factors

High resolution cytogenetic study of patients with multiple congenital anomalies

Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics

Volume 14, Issue 2, April 2013

Consanguinity and its relevance to clinical genetics

Placing a massive burden upon taxpayers funding health services, hospitals, pensions, police, courts and incarceration.

Consanguineous marriage was highly significant in autosomal recessive diseases (78.8%). It was detected in 93.4% of cases of sensorineural deafness, 89.4% of cases of Phenylketonuria, 78.1% of epidermolysis bullosa dystrophica patients, 70% of cases of mucopolysaccaridosis, and 69.8% of neurodegenerative disease cases, Table 4.

Consanguineous marriage was recorded among 51.5% of autosomal dominant diseases, Table 5.

In X-linked diseases consanguineous marriage was detected in all cases of mental retardation (100%) and in 28.1% of patients with Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Table 6.

Consanguineous marriage was also more common in multifactorial disorders (69.8%), compared to non consanguineous marriage (30.2%). In multifactorial and miscellaneous disorders, consanguineous marriage was significantly higher in mental retardation (76.1%), hydrocephalus (60%), while it was highly significant in limb anomalies (92.6%), Table 7.

Consanguineous marriage was detected in 80% of cases with ambigious genetalia, 72.2% of patients with multiple congenital anomalies and 62.6% of patients with blood diseases, Table 8.

Stillbirths, child deaths and recurrent abortions were significantly increased among consanguineous parents than among non consanguineous parents. Percentages were 80.6%, 80%, 67% respectively, Table 9.

4. Discussion

Consanguineous marriage attracts considerable attention as a causative factor in the prevalence of genetic disorders. It is estimated that globally over 20% of the human population live in communities with a preference for consanguineous marriage, and over 8.5% of all children have consanguineous parents. Consanguinity is widely practiced in countries of Asia and Africa especially in societies where Islam prevails while its prevalence is low in Western countries. It also has high rates in Arab countries [14], [15], [16], [17].

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UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

The profile of major congenital abnormalities in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) population

Genetic disorders in the Arab world

Consanguineous marriages in the United Arab Emirates

Genetic contribution to high neonatally lethal malformation rate in the United Arab Emirates

SUDAN

Inbreeding effects on reproductive outcome in a Sudanese population

JORDAN

Consanguineous marriages in Jordan: why is the rate changing with time?

Consanguinity and genetic disorders. Profile from Jordan

Consanguinity, fertility, reproductive wastage, infant mortality and congenital malformations in Jordan

OMAN

Profile of major congenital anomalies in the Dhahira region, Oman

TUNISIA

Malformations in 10,000 consecutive births in Tunis

PALESTINIAN ARABS

Genetic disorders among Palestinian Arabs: effects of consanguinity

ARAB NEWBORNS IN JERUSALEM

Association of parental consanguinity with congenital malformations among Arab newborns in Jerusalem

INDIA

Congenital malformations, reproductive wastage and consanguineous mating

The effect of inbreeding on mortality and morbidity among telugu-speaking populations of Kharagpur, West Bengal, India

Consanguinity and chromosomal abnormality

Consanguinity and chromosomal abnormality in mental retardation and or multiple congenital anomaly

Congenital malformations at birth in central India: a rural medical college hospital based data

Consanguineous Marriages and their Effect on Pregnancy outcomes in India: Evidences from a Nation-wide Survey.

NORWAY

Influence of consanguinity and maternal education on risk of stillbirths and infant death in Norway, 1967–1993

EUROPE

Genetic referrals of middle Eastern origin in a western city: inbreeding and disease profile

AMERICA

Consanguineous Marriages and their Effect on Pregnancy

Coefficients of inbreeding and relationship

47 Studies from 19 Countries