Handout #6
Prenatal Genetics Vocabulary Exercises
Conversion into a Non-English Language

Instructions: Translate or sight translate the sentences below into your non-English language. Pay special attention to the words/concepts that are underlined.

1. We take a family history and a reproductive history to understand what specific risk factors or genetic predisposition you may have for having a child with a genetic condition.

2. Someone can have a specific genetic condition that causes them to have an intellectual disability. This can happen randomly and doesn't necessarily run in the family.

3. Ultrasounds and blood tests, like maternal serum screening and NIPT, are screening tests, and create no risk of miscarriage.

4. Diagnostic tests do give us a 100% definite yes-or-no answer about whether there is a chromosome problem, but they are more invasive.

5. Women usually have 2 "X" chromosomes, and men have one "X" and one "Y" chromosome; other than that, men and women both have 46 chromosomes in 23 pairs in every cell.

6. There's kind of a spectrum of potential problems, and which chromosome is extra or missing will determine what issues it could cause for the baby.

7. The first diagnostic test we do is the chorionic villus sampling, where we take a sample from the placenta, which has the same genetic material as the fetus.

8. With an amniocentesis, they go into your uterus with a needle, through your abdomen, and they take a small sample of the amniotic fluid that's around the baby.

9. In the lab, they'll be looking at the DNA for any kind of genetic variant: gene insertions, deletions, duplications, fragments, or translocations, as well as the overall number of each chromosome and any marker chromosomes, mosaicism, or ring chromosomes.

10. We screen for, sickle cell disease, cystic fibrosis, Down syndrome, trisomy 18, open neural tube defects like spina bifida and sex-linked chromosome abnormalities like Klinefelter syndrome.