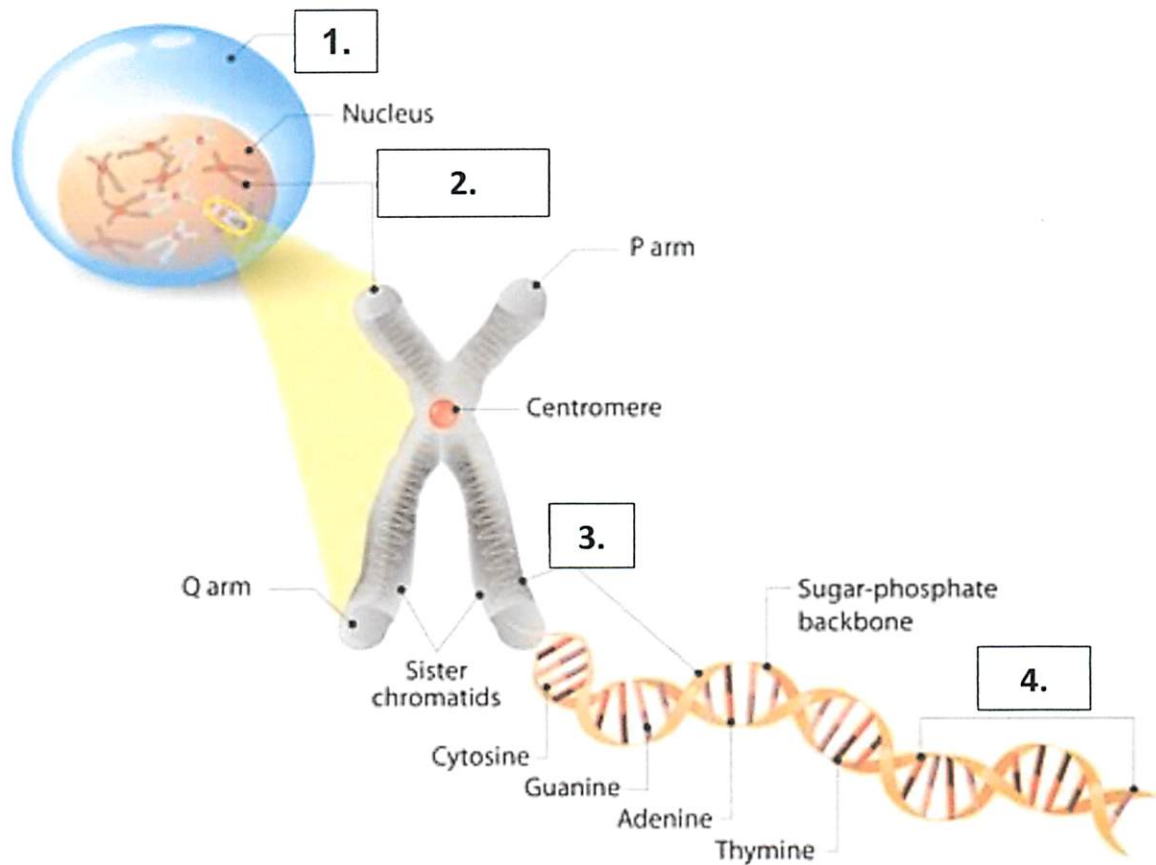


Handout #4 Pediatric Genetics English Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1: Labeling exercise

Instructions: Label the four structures shown in this diagram.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



Exercise 2: Making History

Instructions: These questions belong to different types of history taking. Circle which "history" each question is a part of.

1. *History of Medical Care (HMC)*
2. *Family History (FH)*
3. *Developmental History (DH)*

Questions

Why was Ivan referred to genetics?	HMC	FH	DH
Have there been any behavioral problems at school?	HMC	FH	DH
Are you and your husband related?	HMC	FH	DH
What tests have already been done?	HMC	FH	DH
At what age did Amir first roll over?	HMC	FH	DH
How have the symptoms progressed?	HMC	FH	DH
When did Sammy start saying words?	HMC	FH	DH
Can Danely brush her teeth alone?	HMC	FH	DH
When did you first notice that John wasn't gaining weight?	HMC	FH	DH
What therapies is Phuong already receiving?	HMC	FH	DH
Are your parents still living?			
If not, what was the cause of death?	HMC	FH	DH
Is there anyone in your family who has the same symptoms that Naira is experiencing?	HMC	FH	DH
At what age did Cho take his first step?	HMC	FH	DH
What were the results of the MRI they did?	HMC	FH	DH
When did Liana start saying phrases?	HMC	FH	DH
Can Paulo get dressed by himself?	HMC	FH	DH

Exercise 3: Matching

Instructions: Place the number of the correct definition in front of each term. Use your glossary to look up the meaning of words you don't know.

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| _____ | anencephaly | A. Used to get a sample for a spit test |
| _____ | chromosome abnormality | B. A genetic change that arises in the fertilized egg as it matures. |
| _____ | red flag | C. The genetic team supports care being provided principally by the patient's PCP. |
| _____ | exome sequencing | D. Geneticists don't know what this test result really means. |
| _____ | somatic genetic change | E. A comparison of a patient's physical, intellectual, emotional and social development with others of the same age. |
| _____ | developmental assessment | F. The genetic mapping and study of all of an individual's genetic material. |
| _____ | benign | G. A genetic difference at the gene level. |
| _____ | gene variant | H. A neural tube defect in which a baby is born without parts of the brain and skull. |
| _____ | gene panel testing | I. Not harmful |
| _____ | consultation model of ongoing genetic services | J. A genetic test of one particular place on one specific gene. |
| _____ | birth defect | K. A test result indicating a serious medical problem that can impact a person's life. |
| _____ | single site analysis | L. The genetic team takes primary responsibility for supervising and coordinating all care related to the patient's genetic condition. |
| _____ | de novo genetic change | M. Major anomaly |
| _____ | developmental history | N. A test of the part of the gene that encodes the proteins produced by that gene |
| _____ | clinically significant | O. A record when an individual began to achieve certain developmental milestones |
| _____ | test tube | P. Genetic changes in an individual that occur after birth |
| _____ | continuing care model of ongoing genetic services | Q. An atypical number or configuration of chromosomes |
| _____ | genome testing | R. A genetic test of two or more genes |
| _____ | VUS | S. A warning sign or clue |