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Thompson & Thompson Genetics in Medicine

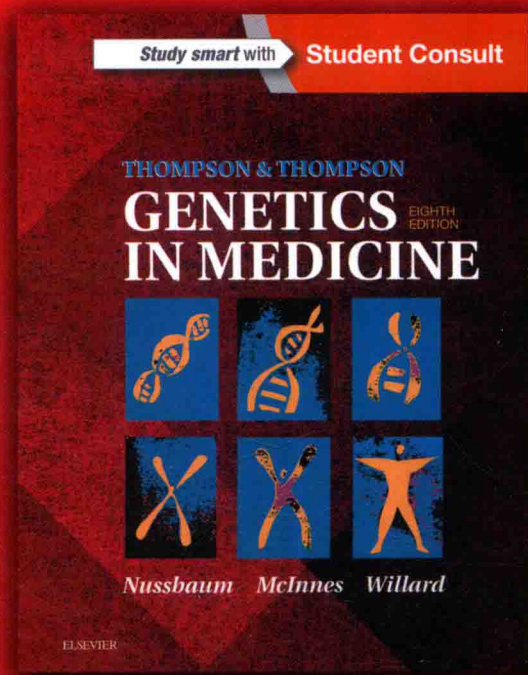
医学遗传学

(第8版)

主 编 张咸宁
刘 雯
吴白燕

《Thompson & Thompson 医学遗传学》第8版中英文改编版

原 著 Robert L. Nussbaum
Roderick R. McInnes
Huntington F. Willard



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双语版（原著第8版）前言

陈竺院士在其主编的长学制《医学遗传学》（第3版）教材中明确指出：“继承与创新是一本教材不断完善与发展的主旋律”。本双语版《医学遗传学》自2009年初版以来，师生们都渴望能够尽早阅读到原著的新版（第8版）。但与一般教材几年便修订一次的“金科玉律”不同，第8版竟在时隔8年之后，才于2015年6月姗姗面世。

细读之后可见，第8版的最大特点可概括为4个字：“呕心沥血”。作者倾力对各章进行了大幅度的重写，大面积更新了相关的知识内容，重点更加突出，语言更加简洁和严谨。仅以遗传病病种为例，第8版所讨论、涉及的病种，是国内外教材中最多的，充分体现了面向临床专业医学生的特色。因此，《Thompson & Thompson Genetics in Medicine》无愧为首选的经典英文版医学遗传学教材。

“Science that does not change is a dead science” (James Watson)。毋庸置疑，遗传医学是医学领域发展最为迅猛、变化最为剧烈的学科。2015年1月20日，美国总统奥巴马在其国情咨文中提出“精准医学 (precision medicine) 计划”，希望可以引领一个医学新时代。为了克服双语带来的内容增多、成本上涨难题，摒弃上一版在黑白印刷、插图尺寸过度压缩带来的可读性差等缺陷，使本双语版最大化地保持原著原貌，并力争在实用性上超过原著，带给广大师生最大化的利益，我们采取了新的改编方式。

1. 双语版的中文比例控制在 $\leq 20\%$ ，仅部分翻译原书正文的某些内容，见缝插针地“解读”“补充”和“助忆”相关知识，尽量使用汉语简称或原著的英文缩写（可参见“英文缩略词表”）。例如，常显=常染色体显性遗传，常隐=常染色体隐性遗传，X显=X-连锁显性遗传，X隐=X-连锁隐性遗传，先心病=先天性心脏病等。

2. 根据我国的临床现实，删除了原著“Case Presentations”部分中的“1、6、8、9、10、11、20、23、24、26、27、28、31、32、33、36、38、40、42、

43、45、46、47”共23个案例，以及“Sources and Acknowledgments”；对于期刊参考文献，若署名作者超过3位，则仅保留第一作者的姓名，其余均以“et al”代替；“Index”仅使用一级索引。

3. 正文以及25个案例采用4色印刷，而“Glossary”和“Answers to Problems”采用单色印刷。

对于原著中的某些笔误或印刷错误、缺漏，我们也进行了相应的更正或注解。例如，原著第92页右栏第2行的“25:25”改为“25:75”；第139页“TABLE 8-4”中的参考文献遗漏了发表年代；第371页“TABLE 18-2”中的“classical PKU”改为“classic PKU”；“Ph¹ chromosome”改为“Ph chromosome”等。

在改编过程中，我们大量参考了国内外著名教材、专著和网站，包括德国医学院校通用的 *Human Genetics: From Molecules to Medicine* (Schaaf 等, 2012)，英国医学院校通用的 *Emery's Elements of Medical Genetics*, 14 ed. (Turnpenny 等, 2012) 和 *Essential Medical Genetics*, 6th ed. (Tobias 等, 2011)，国内权威专著《医学遗传学》(杜传书等, 2015) 等。专业术语以全国科学技术名词审定委员会 (www.cnctst.cn) 审定公布的名词为准。在此，谨向所有教材和专著的相关作者，以及相关网站等致以最诚挚的敬意和感谢！

由于生物医学领域的研究发展飞速，许多专业新词汇应接不暇，国内尚无精准、公认的译名。对此，本书只能大胆采取我们认为较为妥当的译法进行“抛砖引玉”。例如，“driver gene”译为“主控基因”而非“驱动基因”，“passenger gene”译为“副控基因”而非“过客基因”。请广大师生在使用本书时予以注意。

对于本书存在的谬误，恳请读者多加海涵和指正！请不吝发送 E-mail 至：zhangxianning@zju.edu.cn，以便再版印刷时臻于完善。

全体编委十分感谢各自单位的领导、同事、学生、家人以及北京大学医学出版社的领导、责任编辑赵欣和刘云涛等自始至终给予本书的全力支持和鼎力相助！

译者谨识
2016年6月

In their preface to the first edition of *Genetics in Medicine*, published nearly 50 years ago, James and Margaret Thompson wrote:

Genetics is fundamental to the basic sciences of preclinical medical education and has important applications to clinical medicine, public health and medical research. ... This book has been written to introduce the medical student to the principles of genetics as they apply to medicine, and to give him (her) a background for his own reading of the extensive and rapidly growing literature in the field. If his (her) senior colleagues also find it useful, we shall be doubly satisfied.

What was true then is even more so now as our knowledge of genetics and of the human genome is rapidly becoming an integral part of public health and the practice of medicine. This new edition of *Genetics in Medicine*, the eighth, seeks to fulfill the goals of the previous seven by providing an accurate exposition of the fundamental principles of human and medical genetics and genomics. Using illustrative examples drawn from medicine, we continue to emphasize the genes and mechanisms operating in human diseases.

Much has changed, however, since the last edition of this book. The rapid pace of progress stemming from the Human Genome Project provides us with a refined catalogue of all human genes, their sequence, and an extensive, and still growing, database of human variation around the globe and its relationship to disease. Genomic information has stimulated the creation of powerful new tools that are changing human genetics research and

medical genetics practice. Throughout, we have continued to expand the scope of the book to incorporate the concepts of personalized health care and precision medicine into *Genetics in Medicine* by providing more examples of how genomics is being used to identify the contributions made by genetic variation to disease susceptibility and treatment outcomes.

The book is not intended to be a compendium of genetic diseases nor is it an encyclopedic treatise on human genetics and genomics in general. Rather, the authors hope that the eighth edition of *Genetics in Medicine* will provide students with a framework for understanding the field of medical genetics and genomics while giving them a basis on which to establish a program of continuing education in this area. The Clinical Cases—first introduced in the sixth edition to demonstrate and reinforce general principles of disease inheritance, pathogenesis, diagnosis, management, and counseling—continue to be an important feature of the book. We have expanded the set of cases to add more common complex disorders to the set of cases. To enhance further the teaching value of the Clinical Cases, we continue to provide a case number (highlighted in green) throughout the text to direct readers to the case in the Clinical Case Studies section that is relevant to the concepts being discussed at that point in the text.

Any medical or genetic counseling student, advanced undergraduate, graduate student in genetics or genomics, resident in any field of clinical medicine, practicing physician, or allied medical professional in nursing or physical therapy should find this book to be a thorough but not exhaustive (or exhausting!) presentation of the fundamentals of human genetics and genomics as applied to health and disease.

*Robert L. Nussbaum, MD
Roderick R. McInnes, MD, PhD
Huntington F. Willard, PhD*

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We also thank Mark Blostein, Isabelle Carrier, Eduardo Diez, Voula Giannopoulos, Kostas Pantopoulos, and Prem Ponka of the Lady Davis Institute, McGill University; Katie Bungartz; Peter Byers of the University of Washington; Philippe Campeau of the Ste Justine University Hospital Research Center; Ronald Cohn, Chris Pearson, Peter Ray, Johanna Rommens, and Stephen Scherer of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Gary Cutting and Ada Hamosh of Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Beverly Davidson of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia; Harold C. Dietz of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Evan Eichler of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the University of Washington; Geoffrey Ginsburg of Duke University Medical Center; Douglas R. Higgs and William G. Wood of the Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine, Oxford University; Katherine A. High of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute and the Children's Hospital of

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And, lastly and most profoundly, we express our deepest gratitude to Dr. Margaret Thompson for providing us the opportunity to carry on the textbook she created nearly 50 years ago with her late husband, James S. Thompson. Peggy passed away at the age of 94 shortly after we completed this latest revision of her book. The book, known widely and simply as "Thompson and Thompson", lives on as a legacy to their careers and to their passion for genetics in medicine.

Abbreviations (英文缩略词表)

- AAV: adeno-associated virus (腺相关病毒)
- ABC: ATP-binding cassette (ATP 结合盒)
- ACAT: acyl coenzyme A: cholesterol acyltransferase (酰基辅酶 A-胆固醇酰基转移酶)
- aCGH: array CGH (阵列比较基因组杂交)
- ACMG: American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics (美国医学遗传学和基因组学学会)
- ACOG: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (美国妇产科医师学会)
- AD: Alzheimer disease (阿尔茨海默病)
- ADA: adenosine deaminase (腺苷脱氨酶)
- ADHD: attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (注意缺陷多动障碍)
- AFAFP: amniotic fluid AFP (羊水甲胎蛋白)
- AFP: alpha-fetoprotein (甲胎蛋白)
- AHH: aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase (芳烃羟化酶)
- AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (艾滋病)
- AIM: ancestry informative marker (始祖信息标记)
- AIP: acute intermittent porphyria (急性间歇性卟啉病)
- ALA: δ -aminolevulinic acid (δ -氨基酮戊酸)
- ALK: anaplastic lymphoma kinase (间变性淋巴瘤激酶)
- AMD: age-related macular degeneration (年龄相关性黄斑变性)
- APOE: apolipoprotein E (载脂蛋白 E)
- β APP: β -amyloid precursor protein (β -淀粉样前体蛋白)
- ARSA: arylsulfatase A (芳基硫酸酯酶 A)
- ASD: autism spectrum disorder (孤独症谱系障碍)
- ASO: allele-specific oligonucleotide (等位基因特异性寡核苷酸)
- ASOs: antisense oligonucleotides (反义寡核苷酸类)
- α_1 AT: α_1 -Antitrypsin (α_1 -抗胰蛋白酶)
- AZF: azoospermia factor (无精症因子)
- BH4: tetrahydrobiopterin (四氢生物蝶呤)
- BMD: Becker muscular dystrophy (Becker 肌营养不良)
- BMI: body mass index (体重指数)
- bp: base pair (碱基对)
- C1: complement 1 (补体 1)
- CAD: coronary artery disease (冠心病)
- CAH: congenital adrenal hyperplasia (先天性肾上腺皮质增生症)
- CBAVD: congenital bilateral absence of the vas deferens (先天性双侧输精管缺失)
- Cbl: cobalamin (钴胺素、维生素 B₁₂)
- CBP: CREB-binding protein (CREB 结合蛋白)
- cDNA: complementary DNA (互补 DNA)
- CF: cystic fibrosis (囊性纤维化)
- CFTR: cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (囊性纤维化跨膜传导调控蛋白)
- CGD: chronic granulomatous disease (慢性肉芽肿病)
- CGD: complete gonadal dysgenesis (完全型性腺发育不全)
- CGH: comparative genome hybridization (比较基因组杂交)
- CHD: congenital heart defect (先天性心脏病)
- CI: confidence interval (置信区间)
- CL (P): cleft lip with or without cleft palate (唇裂/唇腭裂)
- cM: centimorgan (厘摩)
- CMA: chromosomal microarray analysis (染色体微阵列分析)
- CMD: congenital muscular dystrophy (先天性肌营养不良)
- CML: chronic myelogenous leukemia (慢性髓细胞性白血病)
- CNV: copy number variant (拷贝数变异体)
- CODIS: FBI's Combined DNA Index System (美国联邦调查局 DNA 联合索引系统)
- CPEO: chronic progressive external ophthalmoplegia (慢性进行性外眼肌麻痹)
- CRISPR/Cas9: clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats associated -associated(Cas) 9 system (成簇可调控间隔短回文重复 /RNA 引导核酸酶 9)
- CVS: chorionic villus sampling (绒毛取样)
- CVT: cerebral vein thrombosis (大脑静脉血栓形成)
- DAZ: deleted in azoospermia (无精症缺失)
- dbSNP: Single Nucleotide Polymorphism Database (单核苷酸多态性数据库)
- dbVar: Structural Variation Database (结构变异数据库)
- DGC: dystrophinglycoprotein complex (抗肌萎缩蛋白糖蛋白复合体)
- DM1: myotonic dystrophy 1 (1 型强直性肌营养不良)
- DM2: myotonic dystrophy 2 (2 型强直性肌营养不良)
- DMD: Duchenne muscular dystrophy (Duchenne 肌营养

- 不良)
- DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid (脱氧核糖核酸)
- DRP: dystrophin-related protein (抗肌萎缩蛋白相关蛋白)
- DRP1: GTPase dynamin-related protein 1 (GTP 酶发动蛋白相关蛋白 1)
- DSD: disorder of sex development (性发育疾病)
- DTC: direct-to-consumer (直接面对患者)
- DVT: deep venous thrombosis (深静脉血栓形成)
- DZ: dizygotic twins (二卵双生)
- EGFR: epidermal growth factor receptor (表皮生长因子受体)
- EMR: electronic medical record (电子病案)
- ENCODE: Encyclopedia of DNA Elements (DNA 元件百科全书计划)
- ER: endoplasmic reticulum (内质网)
- ERT: enzyme replacement therapy (酶置换疗法)
- ES: embryonic stem cells (胚胎干细胞)
- FAP: familial adenomatous polyposis (家族性腺瘤性息肉病)
- FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation (美国联邦调查局)
- FDA: Food and Drug Administration (美国食品和药物管理局)
- FEV₁: forced expiratory volume after 1 second (1 秒用力呼气量)
- FISH: fluorescence in situ hybridization (荧光原位杂交)
- FVL: factor V Leiden (Leiden V 因子)
- FXTAS: fragile Xtremor/ataxia syndrome (脆性 X 震颤/共济失调综合征)
- GALT: galactose-1-phosphate uridylyltransferase (1-磷酸半乳糖苷酸转移酶)
- GCPS: Greig cephalopolysyndactyly syndrome (Greig 头多指/趾综合征)
- GINA: Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (《反遗传信息歧视法》)
- GT: gene therapy (基因治疗)
- GWAS: genome-wide association study (全基因组关联研究)
- HapMap: Haplotype Map (单体型图 [计划])
- Hb: hemoglobin (血红蛋白)
- Hb A: adult hemoglobin (成人血红蛋白)
- Hb F: fetal hemoglobin (胎儿血红蛋白)
- hCG: human chorionic gonadotropin (人绒毛膜促性腺激素)
- HD: Huntington disease (亨廷顿舞蹈症)
- HDR: homology-directed repair (同源介导的修复)
- HER2: human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (人表皮生长因子受体 2)
- HGP: Human Genome Project (人类基因组计划)
- HIPAA: Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (《健康保险流通及责任法案》)
- HIV: human immunodeficiency virus (人类免疫缺陷病毒)
- HLA: human leukocyte antigen (人类白细胞抗原)
- 5-hmC: 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5-羟甲基胞嘧啶)
- HMG CoA: 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A (3-羟基-3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A)
- HOX: homeobox (同源异形框)
- HPFH: hereditary persistence of fetal hemoglobin (遗传性胎儿血红蛋白持续存在症)
- HSC: hematopoietic stem cell (造血干细胞)
- HSC: human stem cell (人干细胞)
- HSCR: hirschsprung disease (先天性巨结肠症)
- HSR: homogeneously staining region (均染区)
- IDDM: insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (胰岛素依赖型糖尿病)
- indel: insertion-deletion (插缺/插入-缺失)
- iPSC: induced pluripotent stem cell (诱导多能干细胞)
- IQ: intelligence quotient (智商)
- ISCN: an international system for human cytogenetic nomenclature (国际人类细胞遗传学命名体制)
- IV: intravenous (静脉注射)
- IVF: *in vitro* fertilization (体外受精)
- kb: kilobase or kilobase pair (千碱基对)
- KSS: Kearns-Sayre syndrome (Kearns-Sayre 综合征)
- LCR: locus control region (基因座控制区)
- LD: linkage disequilibrium (连锁不平衡)
- LFS: Li-Fraumeni syndrome (Li-Fraumeni 综合征)
- LGMD: limb girdle muscular dystrophy (肢带型肌营养不良)
- LINE: long interspersed nuclear element (长散在重复序列)
- LDL: low-density lipoprotein (低密度脂蛋白)
- LHON: Leber hereditary optic neuropathy (Leber 视神经萎缩)
- lncRNA: long noncoding RNA (长链非编码 RNA)
- LOH: loss of heterozygosity (杂合性丢失)
- LS: Lynch syndrome (Lynch 综合征)
- Mb: megabase or megabase pair (百万碱基对)
- 5-mC: 5-methylcytosine (5-甲基胞嘧啶)
- MCAD deficiency: medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (中链酰基辅酶 A 脱氢酶缺乏症)
- MEK: mitogen-activated extracellular signal-regulated kinase (有丝分裂原激活的细胞外信号调控激酶)
- MELAS: mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes (线粒体脑肌病、乳酸酸中毒, 和卒中样发作)

- 酸性酸中毒和卒中样发作)
- MERRF: myoclonic epilepsy with ragged red muscle fibers (肌阵挛性癫痫伴破碎红肌纤维)
- MHC: major histocompatibility complex (主要组织相容性复合体)
- MI: myocardial infarction (心肌梗死)
- MIM: Mendelian Inheritance in Man (《人类孟德尔遗传》)
- miRNA: microRNA (微 RNA)
- MLD: metachromatic leukodystrophy (异染性脑白质营养不良)
- MRI: magnetic resonance image (磁共振成像)
- mRNA: messenger RNA (信使 RNA)
- MS: multiple sclerosis (多发性硬化)
- MSAFP: maternal serum AFP (母体血清甲胎蛋白)
- MSI: microsatellite instability (微卫星不稳定性)
- MSMD: mendelian susceptibility to mycobacterial disease (孟德尔易感性分支杆菌病)
- mtDNA: mitochondrial DNA (线粒体 DNA)
- MTHFR: 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (5,10-亚甲基四氢叶酸还原酶)
- mTOR: mammalian target of rapamycin (雷帕霉素靶蛋白)
- MTR: 5-methyltetrahydrofolate-homocysteine methyltransferase (5-甲基四氢叶酸高半胱氨酸甲基转移酶)
- MTRR: methionine synthase reductase (甲硫氨酸合酶还原酶)
- MZ: monozygotictwins (同卵双生)
- NA: not applicable (不适用)
- NARP: neuropathy, ataxia, and retinitis pigmentosa (神经病变、共济失调和视网膜色素变性)
- ncRNA: noncoding RNA (非编码 RNA)
- NF1: neurofibromatosis 1 (1 型神经纤维瘤病)
- NIDDM: non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (非胰岛素依赖型糖尿病)
- NIPS: noninvasive prenatal screening (无创产前筛查)
- NIPT: noninvasive prenatal testing (无创产前检测)
- NT: nuchal translucency (颈半透明层)
- NTD: neural tube defect (神经管缺陷)
- OC: oral contraceptive (口服避孕药)
- OI: osteogenesis imperfecta (成骨不全)
- OMIM: Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (在线人类孟德尔遗传)
- OR: olfactory receptor (嗅觉受体)
- OR: odds ratio (比值比)
- PAH: phenylalanine hydroxylase (苯丙氨酸羟化酶)
- PAPP-A: pregnancy-associated plasma protein A (妊娠相关血浆蛋白 A)
- PBG: porphobilinogen (卟胆原)
- PBS: phosphatic buffer solution (磷酸缓冲液)
- PC: principal component (主组分)
- PCR: polymerase chain reaction (聚合酶链反应)
- PCSK9: proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (蛋白原转化酶枯草杆菌蛋白酶 /KEX 蛋白酶 9)
- PD: Parkinson disease (帕金森病)
- PDGF: platelet-derived growth factor (血小板源性生长因子)
- PEG: polyethylene glycol (聚乙二醇)
- PEG-ADA: polyethylene glycol-modified adenosin deaminase (聚乙二醇修饰的腺苷脱氨酶)
- PGD: preimplantation genetic diagnosis (植入前遗传学诊断)
- PGDH: phosphoglycerate dehydrogenase (磷酸甘油酸脱氢酶)
- PGL: hereditary paraganglioma (遗传性副神经节瘤)
- Ph: Philadelphia chromosome (Ph 染色体)
- PheWAS: phenome-wide associationstudy (全表型组关联研究)
- PI3: phosphatidylinositol-3 (磷脂酰肌醇 -3)
- PKU: phenylketonuria (苯丙酮尿症)
- POAD: postaxial acrofacial dysostosis (轴后面骨发育不全 /Miller 综合征)
- PPV: positive predictive value (阳性预测值)
- PR: photoreceptor (光感受器)
- RBC: red blood cell (红细胞)
- RNA: ribonucleic acid (核糖核酸)
- RNAi: RNA interference (RNA 干扰)
- RP: retinitis pigmentosa (视网膜色素变性)
- RR: relative risk (相对风险)
- rRNA: ribosomal RNA (核糖体 RNA)
- SCAD deficiency: short chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase deficiency (短链酰基辅酶 A 脱氢酶缺乏症)
- SCID: severe combined immunodeficiency (重症联合免疫缺陷症)
- SD: standard deviation (标准差)
- SHH: sonic hedgehog (音猬因子)
- SINE: short interspersed nuclear element (短散在重复序列)
- SIR: standardized incidence ratio (标准化发病比)
- siRNA: small interfering RNA (小干扰 RNA)
- SJS: Stevens-Johnson syndrome (Stevens-Johnson 综合征)
- snoRNA: small nucleolar RNA (核仁小 RNA)
- SNP: single nucleotide polymorphism (单核苷酸多态性)
- SRY: sex-determining region on the Y (Y 染色体性别决定区)
- STR: shorttandem repeat (串联重复)

SWI/SNF complex: SWItching/Sucrose NonFermentable complex (转换 / 蔗糖非发酵复合体)

T1D: type 1 diabetes mellitus (1 型糖尿病, 胰岛素依赖型糖尿病)

T2D: type 2 diabetes mellitus (2 型糖尿病, 非胰岛素依赖型糖尿病)

TDF: testis-determining factor (睾丸决定因子)

TEN: toxic epidermal necrolysis (中毒性表皮坏死松解症)

TGF β : cytokine transforming growth factor β (细胞因子转化生长因子 β)

TMS: tandem mass spectrometry (串联质谱)

tRNA: transfer RNA (转移 RNA)

TSG: tumor suppressor gene (抑癌基因)

uE3: unconjugated estriol (游离雌三醇)

UTR: untranslated region (非翻译区)

VUS: variant of uncertain significance (临床意义不明的变异体)

WAS: Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome (Wiskott-Aldrich 综合征)

WGS: whole-genome sequencing (全基因组测序)

WES: whole-exome sequencing (全外显子组测序)

XIC: X inactivation center (X 失活中心)

XIST: inactive X specific transcripts (X 失活特异转录物)

θ : recombination fraction (重组值)

Z: LOD scores (对数优势比)

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Chapter 1 Introduction

第一章 引言

The Birth and Development of Genetics and Genomics (遗传学和基因组学的产生和发展)

Few areas of science and medicine are seeing advances at the pace we are experiencing in the related fields of genetics and genomics. It may appear surprising to many students today, then, to learn that an appreciation of the role of genetics in medicine dates back well over a century, to the recognition by the British physician Archibald Garrod and others that Mendel's laws of inheritance could explain the recurrence of certain clinical disorders in families. During the ensuing years, with developments in cellular and molecular biology, the field of **medical genetics** grew from a small clinical subspecialty concerned with a few rare hereditary disorders to a recognized medical specialty whose concepts and approaches are important components of the diagnosis and management of many disorders, both common and rare. 中 1906年,英国学者 W. Bateson 创造了“genetics”名词。人类遗传学研究人类基因的遗传和变异。医学遗传学是应用遗传学的理论与方法研究遗传因素在疾病的发生、流行、诊断、预防、治疗和遗传咨询中的作用机制及其规律的学科,既是人类遗传学的分支,又是医学与遗传学的交叉学科,主要从遗传流行病学、细胞遗传学和分子遗传学三个方面探讨疾病的遗传规律。临床遗传学则着重研究遗传学在疾病诊断和治疗方面的应用。现代医学遗传学始于英国内科医生 A. Garrod 等的研究工作。Garrod (1857-1936年)被尊称为“生化遗传学之父”,他远远地走在了时代的前面。有关医学遗传学的发展史可参见:①权威的医学遗传学专著:《Emery and Rimoin's Principles and Practice of Medical Genetics. 6th ed.》Academic Press, 2013; ②《Color Atlas of Genetics. 4th ed.》Thieme Verlag, 2013; ③ www.genmedhist.info。

At the beginning of the 21st century, the **Human**

Genome Project provided a virtually complete sequence of human DNA—our **genome** (the suffix-*ome* coming from the Greek for “all” or “complete”)—which now serves as the foundation of efforts to catalogue all human genes, understand their structure and regulation, determine the extent of variation in these genes in different populations, and uncover how genetic variation contributes to disease. The human genome of any individual can now be studied in its entirety, rather than one gene at a time. These developments are making possible the field of **genomic medicine**, which seeks to apply a large-scale analysis of the human genome and its products, including the control of gene expression, human gene variation, and interactions between genes and the environment, to medical care. 中 基因组是单倍体细胞核、细胞器或病毒粒子所含的全部 DNA 或 RNA 分子,意即一个生命体遗传信息的总和。人类基因组即人体所有的 DNA 组成,包括核基因组和线粒体基因组。人类基因组计划 (**Human Genome Project, HGP**) 始于 1990 年,2003 年完成测序草图。HGP 的目的是:①鉴定出人类的所有基因;②确定构成人核基因组的约 31 亿个碱基对的序列;③将上述海量信息储存于专门的数据库,并开发出相应的分析工具;④探讨与人类基因组有关的伦理、法律和社会问题,并提出相应的对策。HGP 的延伸包括后续的环境基因组计划、HapMap 计划、人类表观基因组计划、癌基因组计划、ENCODE 计划、人类 META 基因组计划、三维核小体计划等。HGP 的最大影响是生命科学几乎所有学科的“组学化 (-omics)”,由此诞生了基因组医学,即基于大规模基因组信息的医疗。

Genetics and Genomics in Medicine (遗传医学和基因组医学)

The Practice of Genetics (遗传学的临床实践)

The medical geneticist is usually a physician who