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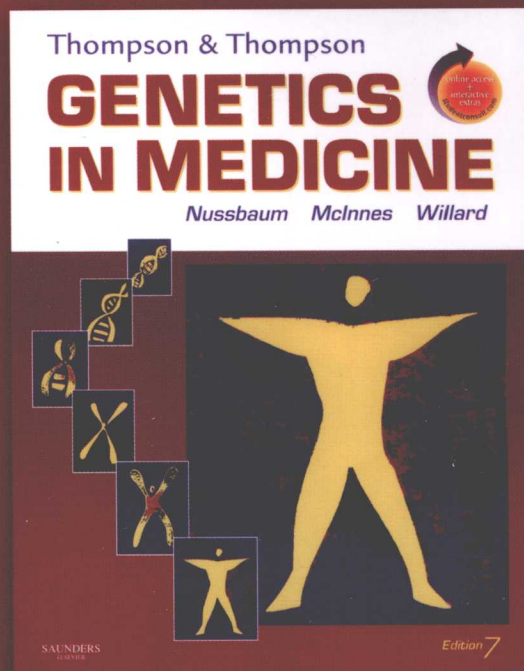
Textbook of Medical Genetics

# 医学遗传学

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《Thompson & Thompson 医学遗传学》第7版中英文改编版

原 著 Nussbaum  
McInnes  
Willard



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## 双语版前言

尽管对目前盛行的我国高等医学教育实行双语、英语教学的做法存在许多不同的争论和意见，但似乎前进的脚步并没有停止。因为这毕竟是我国的医学教育尽快接轨国际一流以培养高级医学人才的需要。然而，绝大多数的医学课程仍然没有合适的双语教材。就我们所从事的《医学遗传学》或《遗传医学》课程教学来说，几乎所有已开展双语教学的高等院校，都是采用不匹配的一套英文教材和一套中文教材的做法，给广大师生的教和学带来显而易见的 inconvenience，严重影响了教学效果。因此，出版合适的双语教材，应该是实施正确的双语教学的第一步。本书出版的目的在于此。

由 Nussbaum、McInnes 和 Willard 三位教授主编的《Thompson & Thompson Genetics in Medicine (第 7 版)》(2007) 为美国绝大多数医科院校的通用教材，当然应该是医学遗传学双语教材的首选。为了克服英、中双语带来的页数增多、成本上涨问题，我们采取了以下主要措施，以利于广大师生的使用：

1. 所有的对应中文翻译内容全部置于本书所附的 CD 中，仅将每章的重点或难点段落印刷出来。
2. 全书采用黑白印刷而非英文版的彩色印刷（所有英文版彩图、插图和照片均包括在 CD 中），并压缩有关插图的尺寸，适当缩小全书的字号。
3. 将英文版中央部分列举的疾病病案“Clinical Case Studies Illustrating Genetic Principles”，以及每章后的参考文献置于 CD 中。
4. 书末的“Index”部分尽量只保留英文版的一级索引。

通过上述方法，我们力争在英文版全书 585 页的基础上，使双语版控制在最少的页码以内，却不影响英文版的全貌和正常使用。

另外，对于英文版的一些不当之处，我们仍照原样翻译。如第 16 章等讨论的慢性髓细胞性白血病 (CML) 标记染色体，一般应写为 Ph，而非英文版的 Ph<sup>1</sup>。原因是当时发现费城染色体后，学者们预测今后将会有更多的肿瘤标记染色体：Ph<sup>2</sup>、Ph<sup>3</sup> 等被发现，但至今却未有报道。故学者们习惯上将费城染色体统称为 Ph。还有，所有的专业名词尽量采用全国科学技术名词审定委员会所公布的统一命名和释义（包括书末的词汇部分），如 haplotype 为“单体型”而非“单倍型”等。对个别专业名词，我们采取了自认为合适的译法，如 homoplasmy 和 heteroplasmy 分别译为“纯质性”和“杂质性”。本书的这些情况，请在教、学中予以注意。

翻译（尤其是专业外语书籍的翻译）从来都是不轻松的一项工作。从民国的“milk way”（银河系）被误译为“牛奶路”，到今天的“genetic disorder”（遗传病）被译为“遗传紊乱”，从侧面说明知识永无止境，“愈学习，愈发现自己无知。”因此，虽然参与双语版编译的各位教师都是各自单位里长期从事医学遗传学教学和科研的骨干，历来兢兢业业，但因工作和事务日日繁忙缠身，时间仓促，加上水平有限，本书肯定会存在这样或那样的谬误和笔误。在此恳请广大师生批评斧正，谅解为盼。我们随时欢迎大家指出译文的不当之处，请发送 E-mail 至以下地址：zhangxianning@zju.edu.cn; jzuo@shmu.edu.cn; qiming\_14618@yahoo.com。以便再版时臻于完善。

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译者谨识  
2009 年 1 月

## Preface

In their preface to the first edition of *Genetics in Medicine*, published over 40 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. With recognition of the role of genetics in medicine has come the problem of providing a place for it in the undergraduate curriculum, a problem which is as yet only partly solved in most medical schools. 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 seventh, seeks to fulfill the goals of the previous six by providing an accurate exposition of the fundamental principles of human and medical genetics. Using illustrative examples drawn from medicine, we continue to emphasize the genes and molecular mechanisms operating in human diseases.

Much has changed, however, since the last edition of this book. Completion of the Human Genome Project provides us with a catalogue of all human genes, their sequence, and an extensive, and still growing, database of human variation. Genomic information has stimulated the creation of powerful new tools that are changing human genetics research and medical genetics practice. We therefore have expanded the scope of the book to incorporate the concepts of “Personalized 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 seventh edition of *Genetics in Medicine* will provide students with a framework for understanding the field of medical genetics while giving them a basis on which to establish a program of continuing education in this area. The clinical cases, first introduced in the last 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 original set of cases, which comprised mostly highly informative and important disorders with mendelian inheritance. To enhance further the teaching value of the Clinical Cases, we have added an additional feature to the seventh edition; at specific points throughout the text, we provide a case number (highlighted in blue) 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, 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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The authors wish to express their appreciation and gratitude to their many colleagues who, through their ideas, suggestions, and criticisms, improved the seventh edition of *Genetics in Medicine*. In particular, we are grateful to Leslie Biesecker for sharing his knowledge and experience in molecular dysmorphology and genetics in the writing of Chapter 14, "Developmental Genetics and Birth Defects." We also thank Win Arias of the National Institutes of Health; Peter Byers and George Stamatoyannopoulos of the University of Washington; Diane Cox of the University of Alberta; Gary Cutting and David Valle of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Robert Desnick of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine; Curt Harris of the National Cancer Institute; Douglas R. Higgs of the Weatherall Institute of Molecular Medicine; Katherine High of the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia; Jennifer Jennings of the Institute of Genetics of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research; Mark Kay of Stanford University; Muin Khoury of the Centers for Disease Control; Joe Clarke, Don Mahuran, Chris Pearson, Peter Ray, and Steve Scherer of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto; Joseph Nevins and Hutton Kearney of Duke University; John Phillips III of the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine; Jennifer Puck and Mel Grumbach of the University of California, San Francisco; Eric Shoubridge of McGill University; Richard Spielman of the University of Pennsylvania; Peter St. George-Hyslop of the University of Toronto; Lyuba Varticovski of the National Cancer Institute; Paula Waters of the University of British Columbia; Huda Zoghbi and Arthur Beaudet of the Baylor College of Medicine; and David Ledbetter and Christa Lees Martin of Emory University. We also thank the many students in the Johns Hopkins/NIH Genetic Counseling Training Program for their constructive criticisms of the previous edition during the gestation of this new edition.

We once again express our deepest gratitude to Dr. Margaret Thompson for providing us the opportunity to carry on the legacy of the textbook she created 40 years ago with her late husband, James S. Thompson. Finally, we again thank our families for their patience and understanding for the many hours we spent creating this, the seventh edition of *Genetics in Medicine*.



# Contents

## 目 录

### Chapter 1 (第 1 章)

#### **Introduction (引言), 1**

- GENETICS AND GENOMICS IN MEDICINE (遗传医学和基因组医学), 1
- ONWARD (展望), 3

### Chapter 2 (第 2 章)

#### **The Human Genome and the Chromosomal Basis of Heredity (人类基因组和遗传的染色体基础), 5**

- THE HUMAN GENOME AND ITS CHROMOSOMES (人类基因组和染色体), 6
- CELL DIVISION (细胞分裂), 13
- HUMAN GAMETOGENESIS AND FERTILIZATION (人类的配子发生和受精), 19
- MEDICAL RELEVANCE OF MITOSIS AND MEIOSIS (有丝分裂和减数分裂的医学意义), 21

### Chapter 3 (第 3 章)

#### **The Human Genome: Gene Structure and Function (人类基因组: 基因的结构和功能), 23**

- INFORMATION CONTENT OF THE HUMAN GENOME (人类基因组的组成), 23
- THE CENTRAL DOGMA: DNA→RNA→PROTEIN (中心法则: DNA→RNA→蛋白质), 25
- GENE ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE (基因的组成与结构), 25
- FUNDAMENTALS OF GENE EXPRESSION (基因表达的基础), 28
- GENE EXPRESSION IN ACTION: THE  $\beta$ -GLOBIN GENE (基因表达的动态调节:  $\beta$ -珠蛋白基因的表达), 31
- GENE REGULATION AND CHANGES IN ACTIVITY OF THE GENOME (基因组基因的调控和变化), 34
- VARIATION IN GENE EXPRESSION AND ITS RELEVANCE TO MEDICINE (基因表达的变异及其与疾病的关系), 36

### Chapter 4 (第 4 章)

#### **Tools of Human Molecular Genetics (人类分子遗传学研究的方法), 37**

- ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL DNA AND RNA SEQUENCES (个体 DNA 和 RNA 序列的分析), 37
- METHODS OF NUCLEIC ACID ANALYSIS (核酸分析方法), 44
- THE POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION (聚合酶链式反应), 48
- DNA SEQUENCE ANALYSIS (DNA 序列分析), 50
- ADVANCED TECHNIQUES USING DIGITAL IMAGE CAPTURE OF FLUORESCENCE-TAGGED NUCLEOTIDES (用数码图像捕捉荧光标记的核苷酸的先进技术), 51
- WESTERN BLOT ANALYSIS OF PROTEINS (蛋白质印迹分析), 54

### Chapter 5 (第 5 章)

#### **Principles of Clinical Cytogenetics (临床细胞遗传学原理), 57**

- INTRODUCTION TO CYTOGENETICS (细胞遗传学导论), 57
- CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES (染色体畸变), 63
- PARENT-OF-ORIGIN EFFECTS (亲本来源的影响), 75
- STUDIES OF CHROMOSOMES IN HUMAN MEIOSIS (人类减数分裂中的染色体行为), 80
- MENDELIAN DISORDERS WITH CYTOGENETIC EFFECTS (孟德尔遗传病的细胞遗传学效应), 80
- CYTOGENETIC ANALYSIS IN CANCER (癌症的细胞遗传学分析), 81

## Chapter 6 (第6章)

### **Clinical Cytogenetics: Disorders of the Autosomes and the Sex Chromosomes (临床细胞遗传学:**

常染色体病和性染色体病), 83

AUTOSOMAL DISORDERS (常染色体病), 83

THE SEX CHROMOSOMES AND THEIR ABNORMALITIES (性染色体及其畸变), 92

DISORDERS OF GONADAL AND SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT (性腺和性别发育异常遗传病), 103

## Chapter 7 (第7章)

### **Patterns of Single-Gene Inheritance (单基因遗传病), 109**

OVERVIEW AND CONCEPTS (概述), 110

MENDELIAN INHERITANCE (孟德尔遗传), 112

FACTORS AFFECTING PEDIGREE PATTERNS (影响系谱的因素), 114

CORRELATING GENOTYPE AND PHENOTYPE (基因型和表型的相关性), 116

AUTOSOMAL PATTERNS OF MENDELIAN INHERITANCE (孟德尔遗传的常染色体方式), 118

X-LINKED INHERITANCE (X-连锁遗传), 126

PSEUDOAUTOSOMAL INHERITANCE (假常染色体遗传), 132

MOSAICISM (镶嵌现象), 132

IMPRINTING IN PEDIGREES (系谱中的印记效应), 134

UNSTABLE REPEAT EXPANSIONS (不稳定性重复扩增), 136

CONDITIONS THAT MAY MIMIC MENDELIAN INHERITANCE OF SINGLE-GENE DISORDERS  
(假孟德尔单基因遗传方式的情况), 141

MATERNAL INHERITANCE OF DISORDERS CAUSED BY MUTATIONS IN THE MITOCHONDRIAL  
GENOME (线粒体基因组突变引起的母系遗传病), 142

FAMILY HISTORY AS PERSONALIZED MEDICINE (个性化医疗中的家族史), 144

## Chapter 8 (第8章)

### **Genetics of Common Disorders with Complex Inheritance (常见复杂遗传病的遗传学), 147**

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE TRAITS (质量性状和数量性状), 148

GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFIERS OF SINGLE-GENE DISORDERS

(单基因遗传病的遗传学和环境修饰因素), 157

EXAMPLES OF MULTIFACTORIAL TRAITS FOR WHICH GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS  
ARE KNOWN (已明确了遗传和环境因素的多基因病举例), 157

## Chapter 9 (第9章)

### **Genetic Variation in Individuals and Populations: Mutation and Polymorphism**

(个体和群体的遗传变异: 突变及多态性), 173

MUTATION (突变), 173

TYPES OF MUTATIONS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES (突变类型及其相应后果), 176

HUMAN GENETIC DIVERSITY (人类遗传的多样性), 183

INHERITED VARIATION AND POLYMORPHISM IN DNA (遗传的变异和DNA多态性), 184

INHERITED VARIATION AND POLYMORPHISM IN PROTEINS (遗传的变异和蛋白质多态性), 187

GENOTYPES AND PHENOTYPES IN POPULATIONS (群体的基因型和表型), 193

FACTORS THAT DISTURB HARDY-WEINBERG EQUILIBRIUM (影响Hardy-Weinberg平衡的因素), 197

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN THE FREQUENCY OF VARIOUS GENETIC DISEASES (种族或民族之间  
各种遗传病发病率的差异), 202

## Chapter 10 (第10章)

### **Human Gene Mapping and Disease Gene Identification (人类基因的定位和疾病基因的鉴定), 209**

THE GENETIC LANDSCAPE OF THE HUMAN GENOME (人类基因组的遗传学全貌), 210

MAPPING HUMAN GENES BY LINKAGE ANALYSIS (连锁分析定位人类基因), 220

MAPPING OF COMPLEX TRAITS (复杂性状的基因定位), 224

FROM GENE MAPPING TO GENE IDENTIFICATION (从基因定位到基因鉴定), 231

## Chapter 11 (第11章)

### **Principles of Molecular Disease: Lessons from the Hemoglobinopathies (分子病理学: 血红蛋白病), 237**

THE EFFECT OF MUTATION ON PROTEIN FUNCTION (突变影响蛋白质功能), 238

HOW MUTATIONS DISRUPT THE FORMATION OF BIOLOGICALLY NORMAL PROTEINS  
(突变如何干扰蛋白质的正常生物学结构), 240

THE HEMOGLOBINS (血红蛋白), 240

THE HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES (血红蛋白病), 243

## Chapter 12 (第12章)

### **The Molecular, Biochemical, and Cellular Basis of Genetic Disease (遗传病的分子、生化和细胞基础), 259**

DISEASES DUE TO MUTATIONS IN DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PROTEINS

(各种不同蛋白质突变所引起的疾病), 259

DISEASES INVOLVING ENZYMES (酶病), 262

DEFECTS IN RECEPTOR PROTEINS (受体蛋白缺陷病), 275

TRANSPORT DEFECTS (转运缺陷病), 280

DISORDERS OF STRUCTURAL PROTEINS (结构蛋白疾病), 284

NEURODEGENERATIVE DISORDERS (神经退行性疾病), 292

## Chapter 13 (第13章)

### **The Treatment of Genetic Disease (遗传病的治疗), 307**

THE CURRENT STATE OF TREATMENT OF GENETIC DISEASE (遗传病治疗的现状), 308

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN TREATING GENETIC DISEASE (遗传病治疗的特殊要求), 309

TREATMENT STRATEGIES (治疗策略), 311

THE MOLECULAR TREATMENT OF DISEASE (遗传病的分子治疗), 314

## Chapter 14 (第14章)

### **Developmental Genetics and Birth Defects (发育遗传学与出生缺陷), 335**

DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY IN MEDICINE (医学发育生物学), 335

INTRODUCTION TO DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY (发育生物学导论), 339

GENES AND ENVIRONMENT IN DEVELOPMENT (发育涉及的基因和环境), 341

BASIC CONCEPTS OF DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY (发育生物学的基本概念), 342

CELLULAR AND MOLECULAR MECHANISMS IN DEVELOPMENT (发育的细胞和分子机制), 352

INTERACTION OF DEVELOPMENTAL MECHANISMS IN EMBRYOGENESIS (胚胎发生中发育机制的相互协调), 357

## Chapter 15 (第15章)

### **Prenatal diagnosis (产前诊断), 361**

INDICATIONS FOR PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS BY INVASIVE TESTING (有创性产前诊断的适应证), 362

METHODS OF PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS (产前诊断的方法), 364

LABORATORY STUDIES (实验室研究), 372

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS (新涌现的产前诊断技术), 376  
PRENATAL PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF GENETIC DISEASE (遗传病的产前预防和治疗), 377  
GENETIC COUNSELING FOR PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS (产前诊断的遗传咨询), 378

Chapter 16 (第16章)

**Cancer Genetics and Genomics (肿瘤遗传学和基因组学), 381**

GENETIC BASIS OF CANCER (癌症的遗传学基础), 382  
ONCOGENES (癌基因), 385  
TUMOR-SUPPRESSOR GENES (肿瘤抑制基因), 389  
TUMOR PROGRESSION (肿瘤的发展过程), 402  
APPLYING GENOMICS TO INDIVIDUALIZE CANCER THERAPY (基因组学在个性化癌症治疗中的应用), 403  
CANCER AND THE ENVIRONMENT (癌症与环境), 406

Chapter 17 (第17章)

**Personalized Genetic Medicine (个性化遗传医学), 409**

FAMILY HISTORY AS PERSONALIZED GENETIC MEDICINE (个性化遗传医学的家族史), 410  
GENETIC SCREENING IN POPULATIONS (群体的遗传学筛查), 412  
SCREENING FOR GENETIC SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DISEASE (疾病遗传易感性的筛查), 416

Chapter 18 (第18章)

**Pharmacogenetics and Pharmacogenomics (药物遗传学和药物基因组学), 423**

USING RISK INFORMATION TO IMPROVE CARE: PHARMACOGENETICS  
(应用风险信息改善治疗: 药物遗传学), 424  
PHARMACOGENOMICS (药物基因组学), 431  
ROLE OF ETHNICITY AND RACE IN PERSONALIZED MEDICINE (个性化医疗中的种族或民族差异), 432

Chapter 19 (第19章)

**Genetic Counseling and Risk Assessment (遗传咨询和风险评估), 435**

THE PROCESS OF GENETIC COUNSELING (遗传咨询的过程), 436  
DETERMINING RECURRENCE RISKS (确定再发风险), 438  
APPLICATION OF MOLECULAR GENETICS TO DETERMINATION OF RECURRENCE RISKS  
(应用分子遗传学确定再发风险), 446  
EMPIRICAL RECURRENCE RISKS (经验再发风险), 449

Chapter 20 (第20章)

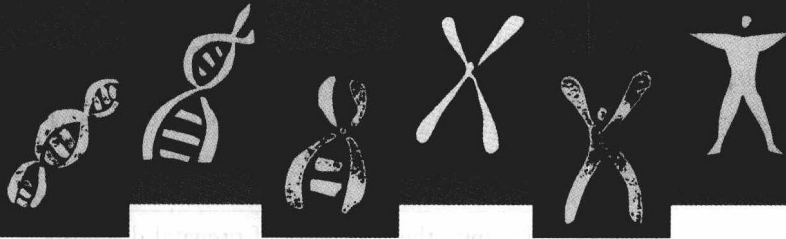
**Ethical Issues in Medical Genetics (医学遗传学的伦理问题), 453**

ETHICAL DILEMMAS ARISING IN MEDICAL GENETICS (医学遗传学的伦理困境), 453  
EUGENIC AND DYSGENIC EFFECTS OF MEDICAL GENETICS (医学遗传学的优生学和劣生学效应), 459  
GENETICS IN MEDICINE (遗传医学), 461

**Glossary (词汇), 463**

**Answers to Problems (习题答案), 497**

**Index (索引), 513**



## Chapter 1 Introduction

### 第 1 章 引言

#### GENETICS AND GENOMICS IN MEDICINE (遗传医学和基因组医学)

<sup>1</sup>Genetics in medicine had its start at the beginning of the 20th century, with the recognition by Garrod and others that Mendel's laws of inheritance could explain the recurrence of certain disorders in families. During the ensuing 100 years, medical genetics grew from a small 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. This is even more the case now at the beginning of the 21st century, with the completion of the **Human Genome Project**, an international effort to determine the complete content of the human genome, defined as the sum total of the genetic information of our species (the suffix-ome is from the Greek for "all" or "complete"). We can now study the human genome as an entity, rather than one gene at a time. Medical genetics has become part of the broader field of genomic medicine, which seeks to apply a large-scale analysis of the human genome, including the control of gene expression, human gene variation, and interactions between genes and the environment, to improve medical care.

<sup>1</sup>早在 20 世纪初期, Garrod 等发现, 孟德尔遗传定律可以解释某些家族性疾病的遗传现象, 就此诞生了医学遗传学。更具里程碑意义的是, 21 世纪初叶, 经多国科学家们的通力合作, 对人类基因组 DNA 的测序即人类基因组计划 (**Human Genome Project, HGP**) 终于完成。人类基因组 (genome) 的定义是: 人类全部遗传信息的总和。

<sup>2</sup>Medical genetics focuses not only on the patient but

also on the entire family. A comprehensive family history is an important first step in the analysis of any disorder, whether or not the disorder is known to be genetic. As pointed out by Childs, "to fail to take a good family history is bad medicine." A family history is important because it can be critical in diagnosis, may show that a disorder is hereditary, can provide information about the natural history of a disease and variation in its expression, and can clarify the pattern of inheritance. Furthermore, recognizing a familial component to a medical disorder allows the risk in other family members to be estimated so that proper management, prevention, and counseling can be offered to the patient *and* the family.

<sup>2</sup>医学遗传学不仅着眼于患者, 而且关注整个家系。无论是否发现遗传病, 分析某一种疾病的首要步骤就是进行全面的家系调查。正如 Childs 所言, "不仔细了解家族史的大夫是个庸医"。

<sup>3</sup>In the past few years, the **Human Genome Project** has made available the complete sequence of all human DNA; knowledge of the complete sequence allows the identification of all human genes, a determination of the extent of variation in these genes in different populations, and, ultimately, the delineation of how variation in these genes contributes to health and disease. In partnership with all the other disciplines of modern biology, the Human Genome Project has revolutionized human and medical genetics by providing fundamental insights into many diseases and promoting the development of far better diagnostic tools, preventive measures, and therapeutic methods based on a comprehensive view of the genome.

<sup>3</sup>利用 HGP 已经获得了人类基因组 DNA 的全序列。通过序列分析可鉴定所有的人类基因, 识别不同种族或

民族中人类基因的变异信息，阐明基因突变和疾病的关联性。

<sup>4</sup>Genetics is rapidly becoming a central organizing principle in medical practice. Here are just a few examples of the vast array of applications of genetics and genomics to medicine today:

- A child who has multiple congenital malformations and a normal routine chromosome analysis undergoes a high-resolution genomic test for submicroscopic chromosomal deletions or duplications.
- A young woman with a family history of breast cancer receives education, test interpretation, and support from a counselor specializing in hereditary breast cancer.
- An obstetrician sends a chorionic villus sample taken from a 38-year-old pregnant woman to a cytogenetics laboratory for examination for abnormalities in the number or structure of the fetal chromosomes.
- A hematologist combines family and medical history with gene testing of a young adult with deep venous thrombosis to assess the benefits and risks of initiating and maintaining anticoagulant therapy.
- Gene expression array analysis of a tumor sample is used to determine prognosis and to guide therapeutic decision-making.
- An oncologist tests her patients for genetic variations that can predict a good response or an adverse reaction to a chemotherapeutic agent.
- A forensic pathologist uses databases of genetic polymorphisms in his analysis of DNA samples obtained from victims' personal items and surviving relatives to identify remains from the September 11, 2001 World Trade Center attack.
- Discovery of an oncogenic signaling pathway inappropriately reactivated by a somatic mutation in a form of cancer leads to the development of a specific and powerful inhibitor of that pathway that successfully treats the cancer.

<sup>4</sup>在临床上，遗传学正迅速地成为“核心要素”的角色。

<sup>5</sup>Genetic principles and approaches are not restricted to any one medical specialty or subspecialty but are permeating many areas of medicine. To give patients and their families the full benefit of expanding genetic knowledge, all physicians and their colleagues in the health professions need to understand the underlying principles of human genetics. These principles include the existence of

alternative forms of a gene (**alleles**) in the population; the occurrence of similar **phenotypes** developing from mutation and variation at different loci; the recognition that familial disorders may arise from gene variants that cause susceptibility to diseases in the setting of gene-gene and gene-environmental interactions; the role of somatic mutation in cancer and aging; the feasibility of prenatal diagnosis, presymptomatic testing, and population screening; and the promise of powerful gene-based therapies. These concepts now influence all medical practice and will only become more important in the future.

<sup>5</sup>内容包括：群体的等位基因（基因的不同存在形式）；位于不同基因座的基因变异（突变）可导致相同的表型；家族性疾病可能源于基因变异体，疾病的易感性是由基因-基因或基因-环境的相互作用决定的；恶性肿瘤和衰老由体细胞基因突变所致；产前诊断、症状前诊断和群体筛查的可行性；基因治疗的可观前景等。

### Classification of Genetic Disorders(遗传病的分类)

<sup>6</sup>In clinical practice, the chief significance of genetics is in elucidating the role of genetic variation and mutation in predisposing to disease, modifying the course of disease, or causing the disease itself. Virtually any disease is the result of the combined action of genes and environment, but the relative role of the genetic component may be large or small. Among disorders caused wholly or partly by genetic factors, three main types are recognized: chromosome disorders, single-gene disorders, and multifactorial disorders.

<sup>6</sup>完全或部分受遗传因素决定的疾病主要包括3类：染色体病、单基因病和多因子病。

<sup>7</sup>In **chromosome disorders**, the defect is due not to a single mistake in the genetic blueprint but to an excess or a deficiency of the genes contained in whole chromosomes or chromosome segments. For example, the presence of an extra copy of one chromosome, chromosome 21, produces a specific disorder, Down syndrome, even though no individual gene on the chromosome is abnormal. As a group, chromosome disorders are common, affecting about 7 per 1000 liveborn infants and accounting for about half of all spontaneous first-trimester abortions. These disorders are discussed in Chapter 6.

<sup>7</sup>染色体病并非遗传组成中单个基因的突变，而是涉及包含于整条染色体或染色体节段上的一组基因的重复或缺陷。染色体病较为常见，在活婴中的发病率约为7‰，在早期妊娠自然流产胎儿中约占50%。

<sup>8</sup>**Single-gene defects** are caused by individual mutant

genes. The mutation may be present on only one chromosome of a pair (matched with a normal allele on the homologous chromosome) or on both chromosomes of the pair. In a few cases, the mutation is in the mitochondrial rather than in the nuclear genome. In any case, the cause is a critical error in the genetic information carried by a single gene. Single-gene disorders such as cystic fibrosis, sickle cell anemia, and Marfan syndrome usually exhibit obvious and characteristic pedigree patterns. Most such defects are rare, with a frequency that may be as high as 1 in 500 to 1000 individuals but is usually much less. Although individually rare, single-gene disorders as a group are responsible for a significant proportion of disease and death. Taking the population as a whole, single-gene disorders affect 2% of the population sometime during an entire life span. In a population study of more than 1 million live births, the incidence of serious single-gene disorders in the pediatric population was estimated to be 0.36%; among hospitalized children, 6% to 8% probably have single-gene disorders. These disorders are discussed in Chapter 7.

<sup>8</sup> **单基因病**由单个基因突变所引起。突变等位基因可位于一对同源染色体的一条或两条上。囊性纤维化、镰状细胞贫血和 Marfan 综合征等都属于单基因病，具有明显的系谱特征。以总人口数为基数，某些单基因病的终身发病风险可达 2%。

<sup>9</sup> **Multifactorial inheritance** is responsible for the majority of diseases, all of which have a genetic contribution, as evidenced by increased risk for recurrence in relatives of affected individuals or by increased frequency in identical twins, and yet show inheritance patterns in families that do not fit the characteristic patterns seen in single-gene defects. Multifactorial diseases include prenatal developmental disorders, resulting in congenital malformations such as Hirschsprung disease, cleft lip and palate, or congenital heart defects, as well as many common disorders of adult life, such as Alzheimer disease, diabetes, and hypertension. There appears to be no single error in the genetic information in many of these conditions. Rather,

the disease is the result of one, two, or more different genes that together can produce or predispose to a serious defect, often in concert with environmental factors. Estimates of the impact of multifactorial disease range from 5% in the pediatric population to more than 60% in the entire population. These disorders are the subject of Chapter 8.

<sup>9</sup> **多因子遗传**与绝大多数疾病有关。常见病都有其遗传基础。多因子病由 2 个或多个不同基因的协同作用造成，这些基因也可能增加发病的易感性，并且往往有环境因素的参与。

## ONWARD (展望)

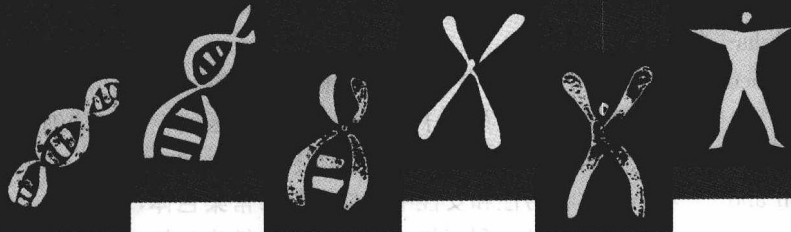
<sup>10</sup> During the 50-year professional life of today's professional and graduate students, extensive changes are likely to take place in the discovery, development, and use of genetic and genomic knowledge and tools in medicine. It is difficult to imagine that any period could encompass changes greater than those seen in the past 50 years, during which the field has gone from first recognizing the identity of DNA as the active agent of inheritance, to uncovering the molecular structure of DNA and chromosomes and determining the complete code of the human genome. And yet, judging from the quickening pace of discovery within only the past decade, it is virtually certain that we are just at the beginning of a revolution in integrating knowledge of genetics and the genome into public health and the practice of medicine. An introduction to the language and concepts of human and medical genetics and an appreciation of the genetic and genomic perspective on health and disease will form a framework for lifelong learning that is part of every health professional's career.

<sup>10</sup> 对每一位医务人员来说，了解人类和医学遗传学的术语、概念，并从遗传学与基因组学的视角探讨健康和疾病，应该是其毕生学习的一个框架。

(ZUO Ji 左 极)







## Chapter 2 The Human Genome and the Chromosomal Basis of Heredity

### 第 2 章 人类基因组和遗传的染色体基础

<sup>1</sup>Appreciation of the importance of genetics to medicine requires an understanding of the nature of the hereditary material, how it is packaged into the human **genome**, and how it is transmitted from cell to cell during cell division and from generation to generation during reproduction. The human genome consists of large amounts of the chemical deoxyribonucleic acid (**DNA**) that contains within its structure the genetic information needed to specify all aspects of embryogenesis, development, growth, metabolism, and reproduction—essentially all aspects of what makes a human being a functional organism. Every nucleated cell in the body carries its own copy of the human genome, which contains, by current estimates, about 25,000 genes. Genes, which at this point we define simply as units of genetic information, are encoded in the DNA of the genome, organized into a number of rod-shaped organelles called **chromosomes** in the nucleus of each cell. The influence of genes and genetics on states of health and disease is profound, and its roots are found in the information encoded in the DNA that makes up the human genome. Our knowledge of the nature and identity of genes and the composition of the human genome has increased exponentially during the past several decades, culminating in the determination of the DNA sequence of virtually the entire human genome in 2003.

<sup>1</sup>每个有核细胞都存在一套完整的人类基因组，估计约含 25000 个基因。在过去的几十年里，有关基因鉴定和人类基因组组成的知识指数式地增长。至 2003 年，已完成了人类基因组的测序工作。

<sup>2</sup>Each species has a characteristic chromosome com-

plement (**karyotype**) in terms of the number and the morphology of the chromosomes that make up its genome. The genes are in linear order along the chromosomes, each gene having a precise position or locus. A gene map is the map of the chromosomal location of the genes and is characteristic of each species and the individuals within a species.

<sup>2</sup>每一个基因都有其特定的位置，即基因座。基因图则是基因在染色体上的定位图谱。

<sup>3</sup>The study of chromosomes, their structure, and their inheritance is called **cytogenetics**. The science of modern human cytogenetics dates from 1956, when it was first established that the normal human chromosome number is 46. Since that time, much has been learned about human chromosomes, their normal structure, their molecular composition, the locations of the genes that they contain, and their numerous and varied abnormalities.

<sup>3</sup>现代人类细胞遗传学始于 1956 年，当时首次确定了人类染色体的数目为 46 条。

<sup>4</sup>Chromosome and genome analysis has become an important diagnostic procedure in clinical medicine. As described more fully in subsequent chapters, some of these applications include the following:

**Clinical Diagnosis** Numerous medical disorders, including some that are common, such as Down syndrome, are associated with microscopically visible changes in chromosome number or structure and require chromosome or genome analysis for diagnosis and genetic counseling (see Chapters 5 and 6).

**Gene Mapping and Identification** A major goal of