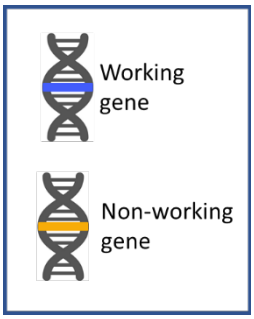
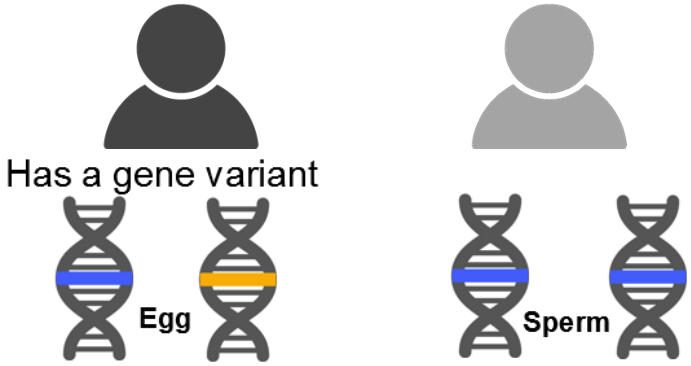
KAISER PERMANENTE®

Autosomal Dominant Inheritance

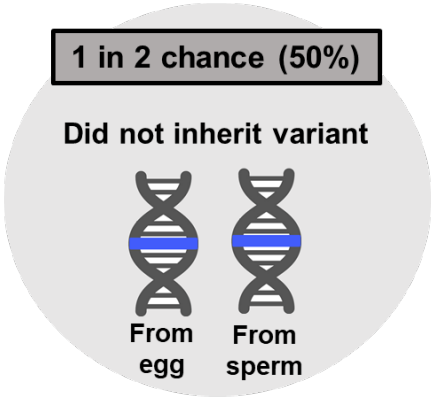
One parent with a genetic condition or a variant (mutation) in a gene that causes a genetic condition

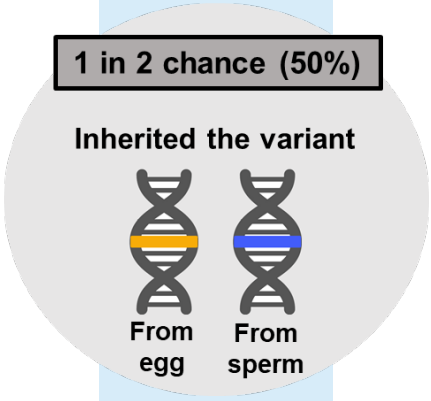




There is a 1 in 2 chance for a child to inherit the variant that causes a genetic condition.

Examples of Autosomal Dominant Conditions:
- Marfan syndrome
- Lynch syndrome
- Hereditary breast and ovarian cancer (HBOC)
- Neurofibromatosis
- Huntington disease





Basic Facts About Autosomal (AD) Dominant Inheritance

- A person with a variant in an AD gene may not always develop the genetic condition. The chance to have symptoms depends on the gene and the variant.
- The sex of the parent does not affect the chance of passing the variant to a child.
- The sex of the child does not affect the chance of inheriting the variant.
- The chance is the same in each pregnancy, no matter what happened in a past pregnancy.
- Genetic testing can be done on a baby.
  - Before getting pregnant (in vitro fertilization/embryo testing)
  - During pregnancy (prenatal diagnostic testing)
  - After birth (usually by a blood test)
    - For conditions that develop in adults, testing after birth is not usually offered until a person is 18 years or older.
- Rarely, a random change in a gene can cause an AD condition even though neither parent has the condition. This is called a “de novo” mutation.