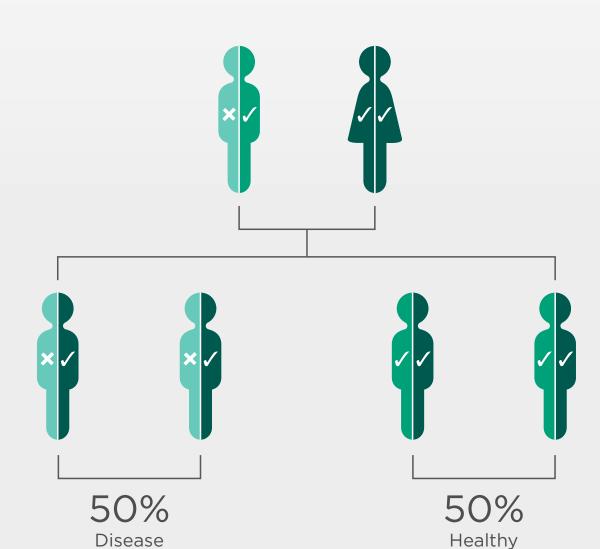


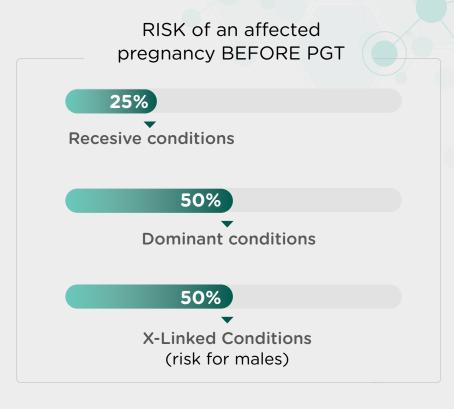
Autosomal dominant diseases:



One of the parents has an affected gene and suffers from the disease (in the example, the male). The woman does not have the affected gene but of her offspring, 50% will be healthy and 50% will have the mutated gene, suffering from the disease.

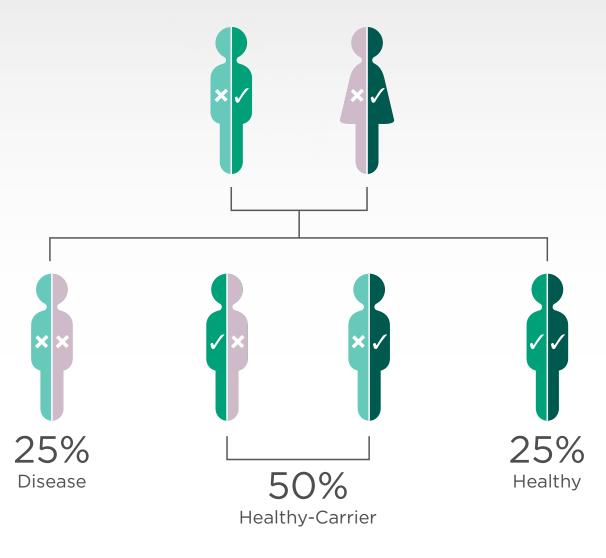


*That accuracy rates can be less in specific cases or for individual embryos.





Autosomal recessive diseases:



In this case having only one copy of the altered gene does not mean a person has the disease, just that they are a carrier. To have it, both the maternal and paternal copies must have the mutated gene. In this case, 25% of the offspring will be healthy, 50% will be healthy-carrier and 25% will have the disease.