

CHROMOSOME

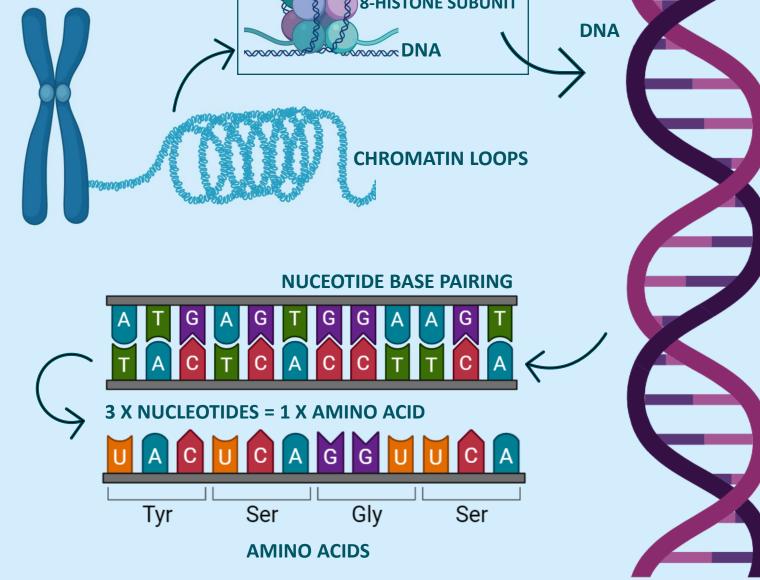




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Healthcare scientists in the NHS play a vital role in the



CHROMOSOMES are thread-like structures located inside the nuclei of our cells.

Each chromosome is made up of protein and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). The DNA is tightly wrapped around proteins called HISTONES. This allows for a large volume of DNA to fit into a single cell.

management, treatment and diagnosis of **genetic conditions**.

Healthcare scientist represent 5% of the NHS workforce.

The work of healthcare scientists underpins 80% of diagnoses.

WHAT CAN DNA TELL US?

Genetic disorders are linked to alterations in specific regions of DNA, called genes.

DNA SEQUENCING is a technique used to determine the sequence of nucleotides (As, Ts, Cs and Gs) in a piece of DNA (genes).



The patient's DNA sequence is **compared** to the known "normal" DNA sequence to allow identification of changes, called variants/mutations.

Healthcare scientists evaluate these changes to determine if they are disease-causing or part of the natural variation seen between humans.

CASE EXAMPLE - HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY



Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a **heart condition** which causes the muscles of the heart to become thickened/stiff. HCM affects approximately 1 in 200 individuals in Scotland.



Patient – evidence of HCM was noted during a scan of the patient's heart. Whilst discussing this finding with the patient they mentioned a history of heart conditions within their family.

ğ **DNA Sequencing** of the genes involved in heart muscle contraction was performed.

A nucleotide change from T to C was identified in a gene called MYH7.



Other **family members** were offered genetic testing allowing regular heart monitoring for those who also carried this DNA change.

