

**SUBJECT: BASIC SCIENCE****CLASS: JSS 2**

<b>WEEK</b>	<b>TOPIC</b>
1.	Reproductive Health
2.	Abstinence
3.	Chemicals
4.	Chemicals (Safety Measures)
5.	Drug Abuse
6.	Crude oil and Petrochemicals
7.&8	Family traits and Genetic Counseling
9.	Environmental Hazard
10.	Revision

**REFERENCE**

PRECIOUS SEED BASIC SCIENCE FOR JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS BOOK 2

**WEEK ONE****REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH****GENETIC COUNSELLING**

Genetic counseling may be described as the process through which individuals affected by, or at risk for a problem which may be genetic or hereditary, are informed of the consequences of the disorder, of the probability of suffering from or of transmitting it to their offspring, and of the potential means of treating or of avoiding the occurrence of the malformation or disease in question. " Genetic " does not necessarily mean " hereditary ". The first term implies simply that the genetic material, on a chromosomal or a gene level, contains one or more mutations which are the cause of the disorder. Once a mutation is present in a patient, particularly if it is constitutional (and thus present in all cells), it can of course be transmitted and thus becomes a hereditary disorder.

**Four aspects involved in giving genetic counseling**

- Arriving at a specific diagnosis
- Estimation of risks: to develop the disorder and/or to transmit it to offspring.
- Practical aid: this includes, for example, recommending doctors for specialized examinations or health care professionals for speech or educational therapy. It often implies as well the coordination of prenatal and other diagnostic tests.
- Supportive role

**IMPORTANCE OF GENETIC COUNSELLING BEFORE MARRIAGE**

1. To ensure that there are no genetic anomalies in either partner, this would produce damaged offspring.
2. Nowadays premarital testing is considered an important issue, as a result of the...