



Comparison of Sire Component Estimates between Male and Female Offspring

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Introduction

Because rare diseases are defined by their low prevalence, they encompass a broad spectrum of pathologies and pathogenesis mechanisms. Genetic rare diseases are the focus of our article, accounting for nearly 80% of all rare disease. However, rare diseases also include non-genetic rare diseases such as autoimmune disorders and rare cancers also as maladies caused by infectious or toxic agents. Some are known to the overall population, like rabies, but others are exceptionally rare. This is the case of Lemierre syndrome, a septic thrombophlebitis of the top and neck caused by *Fusobacterium necrophorum*, an anaerobic oral commensal. Arsenic and poisoning also can cause rare diseases, and mesothelioma may be a neoplasia caused by asbestos exposure.

Finally, there is a miscellaneous category that includes some rare nutritional deficiencies, such as beriberi, and complications of trauma or cancer treatments. The basic idea of our classification is to propose pathways as parameters for designating a genetic disorder. To proceed, we've followed the tradition of using Ancient Greek words and prefixes to make the terms for the pathway-based classification of genetic diseases. We have chosen the word "griphos" (γρίφος), which simultaneously means "net" and "puzzle", accurately symbolizing the term "pathway" currently utilized in biology and medicine. Thus, diseases could also be classified as monogryphic (single pathway is altered to end in a phenotype), digryphic (two pathways are altered to end in a phenotype), etc.; additionally, diseases may be designated as oligogryphic (several pathways are altered to end in a phenotype), polygryphic (numerous pathways or cascades of pathways are altered

to end in a phenotype) and homeogryphic in cases of comorbid diseases resulted from shared pathway alterations. We suppose that classifying illness this manner using both "gene-centric" and "pathwaycentric" concept is in a position to revolutionize current views on genetic diseases.

The basic idea of our classification is to propose pathways as parameters for designating a genetic disorder. We suppose that classifying illness this manner using both "genecentric" and "pathwaycentric" concepts is in a position to revolutionize current views on genetic diseases. Gene and environmental factors are instrumental in genesis of complex and wide selection of disorders and syndromes. The newer gene sequencing and other advanced technologies have made our previous knowledge of genetic etiopathogenesis of varied disorders more transparent. Single gene disorders ask the disorders caused thanks to mutations during a single gene and a good number of those manifest as craniofacial defects and anomalies. This review is an effort to offer an in depth insight into the numerous single gene disorders and syndromes with a stress on dental implications. A genetic disorder is any disease caused by an abnormality within the genetic makeup of a private. The genetic disease can range from minuscule to major from a discrete mutation during a single base within the DNA of one gene to a gross chromosomal abnormality involving the addition or subtraction of a whole chromosome or set of chromosomes. Some people inherit genetic disorders from the oldsters, while acquired changes or mutations during a preexisting gene or group of genes cause other genetic diseases. Genetic mutations can occur either randomly or thanks to some environmental exposure. With a really large population. To proceed, we've followed the tradition of using Ancient Greek words and prefixes to make the terms for the pathway-based classification of genetic diseases. We have chosen the word "griphos" (γρίφος), which simultaneously means "net" and "puzzle", accurately symbolizing the term "pathway" currently utilized in biology and medicine. Thus, diseases could also be classified as monogryphic (single pathway is altered to end in a phenotype), digryphic (two pathways are altered to end in a phenotype), etc.; additionally, diseases may be designated as oligogryphic (several pathways are altered to end in a phenotype), polygryphic (numerous pathways or cascades of pathways are altered to end in a phenotype) and homeogryphic in cases of comorbid diseases resulted from shared pathway alterations.