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Kōmelele in Naan ko ikijen Kij in Armij

Jinion

Kōmelele in naan kein rekar bōk jān National Coordinating Center ñan Regional Genetics Networds (NCC) (bōk jibañ jāñ Cooperative Agreement #UH9MC30770 (Karōk in Ippān Doon #UH9MC30770)). Elaplok naan im kōmelele ko rekar etet jāñ Washington Doulol in Kōmman Jerbal ko Ekatak ko ikijen Armij. Kōmelele in naan kein rej ñan jibāñ rijerbal ro ilo jikin takto im ikijen naan ko ilo an armij ejaak im jibañ ir jella kin jimwe eo ilo aer kenono ippān rinañinmej ro aer.

Wāwen kōjerbale bọọk in

Kōmelele in naan kein rej karōk jān letta eo jinion ñan eliktata ilo Kajin Pālle. Kōḷan eo jinion ej kwalōk naan eo ilo Kajin Pālle. Kōḷan eo karuo ej kwalōk kōmelele in naan eo ilo Kajin Pālle. Jōt ian naan ko ewōr aer waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko ñan elaplok melele. Kajojo naan enij walok ṃōttan jipiij eo an, āinwot noun (n), adjective (adj), im verb (v).

Term	Definition	Naan	Melelein
Abnormal (adj)	Different from what is considered normal, average, or expected.	Abnormal (adj)	Oktak jān ta eo ekkā an walok, walok jōt wōt ien, ako ej kōtmane bwe en walok.
	Examples and considerations: A gene sequence that is different than that found in most people.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Juon laajrak in kij ko rek oktak aer walok ilo eloñ armij.
Abortion (n)	The deliberate ending of a pregnancy by the removal of an embryo or fetus from the womb.	Abortion (n)	Jemlokin ien an juon armij bōrọro ilo an jako ajiri eo ako lep eo jān kōbban lojjen.
	Examples and considerations: Technically, this is called an “induced abortion” to tell the difference from a		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Ilo mol eo, ej nae etan "jemlok eo ej kōmman jāñ uno" ñan an kwalōk

	“spontaneous abortion” which is also called a miscarriage or stillbirth. Also called a “termination of pregnancy” or just “termination.”		oktakin jān juon "jemlok eo ej māke walok" im ej nae etan wotlak lojje ako mej ajiri eo ke ej lōtak. Ej bar nae etan "jōlok bōrọro eo an" ako "jōlok" e wōt.
Advanced maternal age (n)	A phrase used to refer to a pregnancy in a woman who is 35 years or older.	Advanced maternal age (n)	Juon naan eo ej jerbal ñan kwalōk kin juon kora eo 35 yiiō ako ruttolak im ej bōrọro.
Adoption (n)	The process of legally taking someone else’s child into your family to raise as your own child.	Adoption (n)	Jerbal in bōk juon ajiri nejin bar juon armij ñan baamle eo am ñan am lale āinwot nejum māke.
Amniocentesis (n)	A procedure by which a sample of amniotic fluid (see amniotic fluid), is withdrawn from the amniotic sac, a thin walled sac. This is usually done by inserting a long needle through the abdominal and uterine walls, and guided by the image from an ultrasound.	Amniocentesis (n)	Wāwen an juon jambol in dān in kōbban lojje (lale dān in kōbban lojje) ej jako jān ijo im ajiri eo ej ejaak ie, juon worwor eo edik nae etan sac. Ekka an kōmman ilo an deḷọñ juon nitōḷ ilo worwor in lojje im turin mour eo an juon kora, im ej loore pija eo jān jikaan.
Amniotic fluid (n)	The liquid that surrounds a fetus as it develops in the uterus. This liquid contains skin cells that have been shed off the fetus as well as other fetal cells.	Amniotic fluid (n)	Dān eo ej pād tōrerein juon ajiri ilo an edeklak ilo lojjen kora. Ilo dān eo ewōr cell in kil ko emōj aer tum lak jān ajiri eo kōba ippān cell ko jōt an ajiri.
Anencephaly (n)	A neural tube (the embryonic brain and spine) defect that results in insufficient brain growth in a fetus.	Anencephaly (n)	Juon baib ñan kōmālij (kōmālij an ajiri eo im di) nañinmej im ej walok jān an dik an eddeklak kōmālij eo an juon ajiri.
	Examples and considerations: Babies with anencephaly usually die soon after birth or are stillborn.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Ajiri ro ewōr aer nañinmej in ekka aer mej mokaj elikin aer lōtak ako rej lōtak ilo aer mej.
Aneuploidy (n)	The occurrence of an extra or missing copy of a chromosome. Also called a chromosal condition or disorder. See Trisomy and Monosomy.	Anencephaly (n)	An walok bar juon kape eo elaplok ako juon kape eo ejako in chromosome. Ej bar nae etan nañinmej in chromosal ako joraan. Lale Trisomy im Monosomy.
Aneuploidy screening (n)	This is a screening test done to assess the risk of having a baby with an aneuploidy. Aneuploidy screening can be done by drawing a sample of blood from the pregnant patient measuring the thickness of the fluid under the baby's neck by ultrasound, or analyzing the fetal DNA in the maternal blood. The test is usually done after 10 weeks of pregnancy. See Aneuploidy.	Aneuploidy screening (n)	Ej juon teej in kakolkol im ej kōmman ñan teej e kauwōtata in an wōr ajiri eo ej bōk nañinmej in aneuploidy. Aneuploidy screening emaroñ in kōmman ilo am bōk jambol in bōtōktōk jān juon rinaninmej eo ej bōrọro im lale joñan mijel in dān eo iumin kōnwan ajiri eo ilo jikaan, ako ilo an etaale DNA eo an ajiri eo ilo bōtōktōk an

			jinen. Teej in ekka an kōmman 10 wiik elikin bōrọro. Lale Aneuploidy.
	Examples and considerations: Aneuploidy can cause conditions like Down's syndrome, Edward's syndrome, Patau's syndrome, Turner syndrome, Klinefelter syndrome, and other syndromes.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Aneuploidy emaroñ in kōmman jekjek ko ainwot Down's syndrome, Edward's syndrome, Patau's syndrome, Turner syndrome, Klinefelter syndrome, im nañinmej ko jōt.
Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) (n)	Refers to a range of techniques for enhancing fertility, such as in vitro fertilization, in which both the egg and the sperm are manipulated. See IVF.	Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) (n)	Ekkar ñan eloñ wawen kōmman bwe en bidodo lak an wōr nejin juon armij, āinwot an kōjerbale vitro, eo im jimor lep im pāk rej jerbal. Lale IVF.
Autosome (n)	Any chromosome that is not a sex chromosome. Of the 23 pairs of chromosomes in humans, 22 pairs are autosomes. See Chromosome, Sex chromosome.	Autosome (n)	Jabdewōt chromsome im ejjab chromosome eo ej kwalōk ñe juon armij ej emaan ako kora. Jān 23 pea in chromosome ko ilo armij, 22 pea rej māke lak. Lale Chromosome, Sex chromosome.
Benign (adj)	Something that does not threaten health or life.	Benign (adj)	Juon men eo ejjab kamijak ñan mour ako kakure ejmour.
	Examples and considerations: May refer to a type of change to the DNA that does not create health consequences. e.g., when discussing cancer, “benign” means “not cancerous.”		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Emaroñ in kwalōk kin juon oktak in DNA im ejjab kōmman bwe en wōr jabdewōt ikijen ejmour. ilo waanjoñak., ñe jej kenono kin kanjer, "benign" ej melelein "ejelok kanjer ie."
Birth canal (n)	The passageway from the uterus through the cervix, the vagina, and the vulva through which a baby passes during the birth process.	Birth canal (n)	Ial eo jān Jikin Niñniñ eo am lak ñan tulal, im mour eo am, im ijo im niñniñ eo ej duojtok jān e ilo ien an lōtak.
Birth defect (n)	A problem or physical difference with how the body works that is present at birth. Examples and considerations:	Birth defect (n)	Juon būrabōļōm ako oktak ilo enbwin im wawen an jerbal im ej walok ilo ien lōtak. Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko:

	Birth defects can be caused by genetic abnormalities, environmental influences, random chance, or by circumstances related to the birth process. Also known as, “congenital malformation” or “congenital anomaly.”		Oktak ko ilo lōtak emaroñ in kōmman jān an oktak kij ko, oktak ko ilo ta ko pelaakim, ej māke walok, ako ilo jekjek ko rej epāāke ien lōtak. Ej bar nae etan āinwot, "congenital malformation” ako “congenital anomaly” im rej jekjek ko im rej walok ilo ajiri mōkta ako elikin aer lōtak.
Blood test (n)	A test in which blood is drawn (usually from the patient’s arm) and sent to a laboratory for analysis.	Blood test (n)	Juon teej im ej ñe bōtōktōk ej bōk (ekkā jān pein rinañinmej eo) im jilkinlak ñan juon jikin jerbal ñan etaale.
	Examples and considerations: In genetics, blood tests may provide cells for genetic sequencing, or blood samples may be used to assess things like protein or hormone levels.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ilo ad lale kij ko, teej in bōtōktōk emaroñ in kwalōk kin cell ilo karōk ko an kij, ako jambol im bōtōktōk emaroñ in jerbal ñan teej men ko ainwot joñan kajur ako joñan eñjake.
Buccal swab (n)	A way to collect DNA from the cells on the inside of a person's cheek.	Buccal swab (n)	Juon wāwen aini DNA jāñ cell ko ilowaan jepān juon armij.
Carrier (n)	A person who has a genetic mutation in one of their two copies of a particular gene that is associated with a genetic condition. The other copy of the gene does not have a mutation, so that person usually does not have any medical issues related to the gene change.	Carrier (n)	Juon armij eo ewōr an oktak ilo kij ko ilo juon ian ruo kape in juon kij im ej epāāke juon nañinmej. Kape eo juon an kij eo ejelok an bwod, kinke juon armij ejelok an kajur inepata ko ikijen ejmour im ej jān wōt oktakin kij eo.
Carrier screening (n)	A genetic test used to determine if a healthy person is a carrier of a recessive genetic disease. It provides information about an individual's reproductive risk and their chances of having a child with a genetic disease. See Recessive, Carrier, and Genetic test.	Carrier screening (n)	Juon teej in kij eo ej jerbal ñan kalikkar ñe juon armij eo eman ejmour eo an ewōr an nañinmej ko rekajur lak. Ej kwalōk kōmmeļeļe kin kauwōtata an juon armij ilo an lōñ nejin im an nej wōr nejin eo im enij wōr an nañinmej. Lale Teej in Recessive, Carrier, im Genetic.

Cascade screening (n)	A systematic process for the identification of individuals within a family at risk for a hereditary condition. - The screening begins with finding a pathogenic or likely pathogenic variant through broad-based testing (such as full gene or multigene panel testing) in one family member, usually affected with the condition. - Then, testing just for the specific family variant is extended to at-risk biological relatives. This process is repeated as more affected individuals or pathogenic variant carriers are identified. Cascade screening is sometimes referred to as cascade testing.	Cascade screening (n)	Juon jerbal in lale armij ro ilowaan juon baamle ko rej pād ilo kauwōtata ñan juon nañinmej ej bōk jān jinen ako jemen. - Ien jikriin eo ej jinoe ilo an walok juon baerōj ako ainwot eitin baerōj ej walok jān teej ko-rellap (ainwot teej in lale aolepen kij ako eloñ kain kij) ilo juon uwaan baamle eo, ekka an jelot ejja jekjek in wōt. Innem, teej eo ñan baamle eo ejenolok ej bar etal ñan ro lukkun nukier im rej pād ilo-kauwōtata. Jerbal in ekka an bar kōmman ilo an laplok an jelot armij ro ako ro rej bōk baerōj in ilo an walok. Jikriin in Lale Ñe Ewōr Uwaan Baamle eo Rej Pād ñan Kauwōtata in Nañinmej ej bar kijon kōmmeļeļe ainwot juon teej.
Cell (n)	The smallest (microscopic) functional unit of living organisms.	Cell (n)	Diktata (kwoj lale iumin mej in jerbal ko) im rej mour.
	Examples and considerations: All living things are composed of one or more cells. Within each cell are the structures called organelles that are subunits needed for the cell to process energy, dispose of waste, reproduce, and perform specialized functions.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Aolep men ko rej mour rej kōmman jān juon ako elaplok cell ko. Ilowaan kajojo cell ej ta ko rej kōmman jān e nae etan organelles im rej diklak im aikuj ñan an cell eo lale kajur, jōlok kopej, bar kōmman eloñ lak cell, im kōmmane jerbal ko rej aurok.
Cell-free DNA testing 9N)	Prenatal cell-free DNA testing is a non-invasive test done after the 10th week of pregnancy to examine the fetal DNA that is naturally present in the maternal bloodstream. The test determines if a woman has a higher chance of having a fetus with aneuploidy and also identifies the sex of the fetus. This test is sometimes called cell-free DNA	Cell-free DNA testing 9N)	Ilo ien bōrọro ejelok-cell DNA teej ej juon teej eo ejjab-kamijak im rej kōmman elikin wiik eo 10 in bōrọro ñan etaale DNA eo an ajiri eo im ekka an walok ilo lain in bōtōktōk eo an jinen. Teej in ej kalikkar ñe juon kora elaplok an maroñ in wōr nejin jān aneuploidy im ej bar kalikkar ñe niñniñ eo ej ledik ako ladik. Jōt ien

	screening and Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing or Screening. See Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing.		teej in ej bar kōmmeḷeḷe ainwot ejelok-cell DNA jikriin im Ejjab-Kamijak Teej ilo Ien Bōrọro ako Jikriin. Lale Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing.
Cervix (n)	The narrow lower part of the uterus than connects to the vagina.	Cervix (n)	Lalin jikin niñniñ eo im ej koneek ñan mour eo an juon kora.
Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS) (n)	A procedure during pregnancy in which a sample of cells from the placenta is removed to check for possible genetic abnormalities.	Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS) (n)	Juon jerbal eo ilo ien bōrọro im juon jambol in cell ko jān pej eo ej jako ñan jāāk ñe ewōr nañinmej ko jān kij in niñniñ eo.
Chromosome (n)	Thread-like structures located inside the nucleus of cells. In humans, there are 23 pairs of chromosomes, for a total of 46 chromosomes. Each chromosome is made of a long strand of DNA, which carries genetic information.	Chromosome (n)	Āinwot-tōrej jekjek ko im rej pād ilowaan iolap in juon cell. Ilo armij, ewōr 23 pea in chromosome, im aolepen ej 46 chromosome. Kajojo chromosome ej kōmmane jān juon jekjek eo ainwot to in DNA, im ewōr melele ko ikijen kij.
Chromosome test (n)	A test that looks at the number and types of chromosomes in a cell. Also called, karyotype test.	Chromosome test (n)	Juon teej eo ej lale nōmba im kain chromosome ko ilo juon cell. Bar nae etan, karyotype teej.
Cleft lip (n)	A birth defect that occurs when the upper lip does not form properly, causing an opening in the upper lip that can extend to the nose. This can occur together with a cleft palate or on its own.	Cleft lip (n)	Juon nañinmej eo jān ien lōtak im ej walok ñe tuloñ in tien niñniñ eo ejjab jimwe jekjek in, im ej kōmman bwe en bellok jidik loñ in tien im emaroñ in topar turin bọọtin. Emaroñ in walok jān an kār jab dedelak an eddek ilowaan lojjen jinen ako ilo ippān māke.
Cleft palate (n)	A birth defect where the roof of the mouth (palate) does not form properly, resulting in an opening into the nasal cavity. This can occur together with a cleft lip or on its own.	Cleft palate (n)	Juon nañinmej ilo ien lōtak im loñ in lọñi (palate) ejjab jimwe an eddek, ilo an jemlok ewōr jidik bellok lak ñan bọọti. Emaroñ walok jān tien eo ejañin dedelak an eddek ako ilo ippān māke.
Clinically significant (adj)	A test result indicating a medical problem that can impact a person's life.	Clinically significant (adj)	Juon alikkar in teej im ej kwalōk juon būrabōḷōm ilo ejmour im emaroñ in jelot mour an juon armij.
Condition (n)	A long-term medical health issue (e.g. genetic condition)	Condition (n)	Juon nañinmej eo aitok-kutien (ilo waanjoñak., nañinmej in kij)

Congenital	Physical differences with how the body works or a condition that is present before or at birth.	Congenital	Oktak ko ilo wawen am kalimjok ikijen an enbwin jerbal ako juon nañinmej eo ej walok mokta jān ako elikin lōtak.
Consanguinity (n)	When parents are blood relatives to each other.	Consanguinity (n)	Ñe jinen ako jemen juon ajiri rej juon wōt bōtōktōk.
Cystic fibrosis (n)	A progressive genetic condition that affects the exocrine glands (the glands that make sweat and digestive juices) and causes the production of thick, sticky mucus. This mucus blocks the pancreatic duct, the intestines, and the lungs, leading to persistent respiratory infections.	Cystic fibrosis (n)	Juon nañinmej in kij eo im ej jelot exocrine ikā (ikā ko rej kōmman bwe en wōr menokadu im dān ko ej itok jān ṃōñā) im kōmman bwe en wōr kūbwe in mej ko rej mijel im edepdep. Kūbw ein mej in ej kabōjrak an wōr koneek lak ñan turin lojje, lalin lojje, im ār, im ej tōl ñan nañinmej im menono ko.
Deleterious mutation/ Disease-causing mutation (n)	A change in a person's DNA that may cause a medical condition. This is sometimes also called a *pathogenic variant*, referring to the disease-causing nature of the mutation.	Deleterious mutation/ Disease-causing mutation (n)	Oktak ilo DNA an juon armij im emaroñ in kōmman bwe en wōr nañinmej. Jōt ien ej nae etan juon *oktak in kij,* im ej kwalōk kin juon nañinmej eo ej itok jān bwod in kij ko.
Deletion (n)	Having a section of genetic information (DNA) missing.	Deletion (n)	Wōr jidikin melele ko ilo kij (DNA) im ej jako.
Diagnostic test (n)	A medical test that determines whether a patient has a particular medical problem. Diagnostic tests are often used when providers have a specific reason to believe that the medical problem may be present.	Diagnostic test (n)	Juon teej in lale ejmour im ej kalikkar ñe juon rinañinmej ewōr an būrabōḷōm ilo ejmour eo am. Teej in kwalōk nañinmej ko ekkā aer jerbal ñe jikin takto eo ewōr aer unin eo ejenolok ñan tomak ke būrabōḷōm in ejmour eo emaroñ in pād.
	Examples and considerations: Compare this to screening tests, which may be given routinely, even if the provider has no reason to believe the patient has a specific problem. Screening tests often only report whether a patient is at an increased risk for the medical problem in question, whereas diagnostic tests report whether the problem is actually present.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Lale menin ñan teej in jikriin ko, im ej aikuj in etal aolep ien, jokdoon ñe jikin takto eo ejelok an unin ñan tomak ke rinañnmej eo ewōr an būrabōḷōm eo ejenolok. Teej in jikriin eo ekka an riboot wōt ñe juon rinañinmej ej pād ilo kauwōtata eo elaplok ñan būrabōḷōm ilo ejmour im ej pād ilo kajitok, ijo im teej in kwalōk nañinmej ko rej riboot ñe būrabōḷōm eo ej pād.

Diploid (adj)	Referring to a cell containing two complete sets of chromosomes, one from each parent. In humans, that number is 46.	Diploid (adj)	Kwalōk ñe juon cell ewōr ruo an karōk in chromosome, juon jān kajojo jinen ako jemen niñniñ eo. Ilo armij, nōmba eo ej 46.
DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) (n)	The material that carries the genetic information of a cell. It provides the instructions used in the development, functioning and reproduction of the organism of which it is a part.	DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) (n)	Mweiuk ko im ewōr kōmmeḷeḷe in kij ilowaan juon cell. Ej kwalōk kōmmeḷeḷe ko rej jerbal ilo an eddeklak im jerbal im an bar kōmman ta ko rej mour im ej mottan.
	Examples and considerations: If you could stretch out the DNA of a chromosome and look at it through a microscope, it would look like a long ladder that is twisted into a spiral. The 'sides' of the ladder are made up of alternating phosphate and sugar groups. The 'rings', are various combinations of two nitrogen bases: Adenine-Thymine and Cytosine-Guanine. Individual sections of DNA that code for specific traits/functions are called genes.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Ñe kwon kār maroñ in kōkankan DNA eo an juon chromosome im kalimjok e ilo juon kein jerbal iumin kilāāj, im emaroñ in ainwot juon jikin uwe im ej iñiñ āinwot doulol. 'jait' ko an jikin uwe eo ej kōmman jān an wōr kumi in jo̧o̧l im jukwa. 'riiñ', ko rej kōmman ilo an kere ruo kain beij ej kōmman jān nitrogen: Adenine-Thymine im Cytosine- Guanine. Kajojo jaid ko an DNA im rej kwalōk kin jōt kain jekjek/jerbal rej nae etan kij.
DNA marker (n)	A readily recognizable genetic trait, gene, or DNA segment. Also called a gnetiic marker.	DNA marker (n)	Juon kain kij im ebidodo am kile, kij, ako DNA mottan. Ej bar nae etan kakōḷḷe in kij.
DNA mutation (n)	A change in the typical sequence of the chemicals that make up the DNA, like the change in the order of letters in a word.	DNA mutation (n)	Juon oktak ilo an karōk in ta ko rej pād ilowaan DNA, ainwot oktak ko ilo ortar in letta ko ilo kajojo naan.
	Examples and considerations: Mutations or variants are often compared to misspelled words because chemicals that make up the DNA sequence are not in the expected order.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Bwod ako baerōj ko ekka aer etaale ñan naan ko im ebwod jipeel kinke ta ko rej pād ilowaan DNA ekka aer pād ilo ortar eo jejjab kōtmane.
DNA sequence (n)	The exact arrangement of the chemicals that make up a section of DNA.	DNA sequence (n)	Karōk eo an ta ko rej pād ilowaan mottan in DNA.
DNA sequencing (n)	The laboratory technique used to determine the exact arrangement of	DNA sequencing (n)	Wawen jerbal ko im rej walok ñan kalikkar lukkun karōk in ta ko rej

	the chemicals that make up a section of DNA. This is one type of genetic testing.		kōmman juon mottan DNA. Ej juon kain teej in lale kij.
Dominant (adj)	A genetic trait in which one copy of the gene is sufficient for a trait to be expressed.	Dominant (adj)	Juon kain keij im juon kape in kij ebwe ñan an maroñ in nej walok.
	Examples and considerations: In a dominant genetic condition, if one copy of the gene has achange in the DNA sequence, the person will be affected with the condition.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ilo juon jekjek in kij eo ej kajur, ñe juon kape in kij eo emōj an wōr juon an oktak ilo karōk in DNA, innem armij eo enij jelot jān wōt nañinmej eo.
Donor egg or sperm (n)	An egg (singular) or sperm (plural) donated by one person to be joined under laboratory conditions and implanted in a woman's uterus. The donor egg or sperm may come from the woman or man who will raise any resulting child, or they may come from a third party.	Donor egg or sperm (n)	Juon lap (juon wōt) ako pāk (eloñ) ej etal jān juon armij ñan an kōba iumin jerbal ko im emōj karōk ilo jikin niñniñ an juon kora. Lep aō an armij eo ekar lelak ako pāk remaroñ in itok jān juon kora ako emaan eo enij lale juon niñniñ, ako emaroñ in itok jān bar jōt armij.
Down syndrome (Trisomy 21) (n)	A genetic condition in which there are three copies of chromosome number 21 instead of two. This condition causes a distinct facial appearance, intellectual disability, developmental delays, and may be associated with thyroid or heart disease.	Oktak an enbwinnin edrek (Trisomy 21) (n)	Juon jekjek in kij eo im ewōr jilu kape in chromosome numba 21 ijelakin an ruo wōt. Nañinmej in ej kōmman bwe en wōr oktak ilo mej, ben an kalmenlakjen, rumij an eddeklak, im maroñ in wōr an nañinmej ilo menono ako thyroid.
Duplication (n)	Having an extra section of genetic information (DNA)	Duplication (n)	Wōr elaplok mottan in kōmmeļeļe ko ikijen kij (DNA)
	Examples and considerations: A duplication occurs when part of a chromosome is copied abnormally, resulting in extra genetic material.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Juon kape ej walok ñe mottan in chromosome ebwod an kape, ilo an jemlok ilo elaplok kij ko.
Early Imaging Ultrasound (n)	An ultrasound that can be performed as early as the seventh week of pregnancy. It detects fetal heartbeat, measures the size of the fetus, and confirms gestational age of the fetus.	Early Imaging Ultrasound (n)	Juon ien pija emaroñ in kōmman ilo ien eo emokaj ilo wiik eo kein kajjijilimjuon in bōrọro. Ej kwalōk an baṃ menono eo an niñniñ eo, kwalōk joñan kilep in niñniñ eo, im kalikkar joñan aitok in an niñniñ eo

	Also called a first trimester ultrasound or dating ultrasound. See Ultrasound.		mour. Ej bar kōmmeḷeḷe ainwot pija in allōñ ko jilu jinion. Lale Ultrasound.
Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18) (n)	A genetic condition in which there are three copies of chromosome number 18 instead of two. Trisomy 18 is a very severe condition that causes problems with the brain, the heart, the kidneys, and the digestive tract.	Edwards syndrome (Trisomy 18) (n)	Juon nañinmej in kij eo im ewōr jilu kape in chromosome numba 18 ijelakin an ruo wōt. Trisomy 18 ej juon nañinmej eo elap im ej kōmman bwe en wōr būrabōḷōm ilo kōmālij, menono, kidney, im lojje.
	Examples and considerations: Most children affected by trisomy 18 die before or soon after birth.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Eloñ ajiri rej bōk nañinmej in trisomy 18 im rej mej mokta jān ako elikin wōt aer lōtak.
Egg (n)	The reproductive cells of a female. When fertilized by sperm, the egg will grow into an embryo. Also called an “ovum,” plural “ova.”	Egg (n)	Cell ko an kora im rej kōmman bwe en wōr nejin. Ñe ej moj an etal pāk ñan lep eo, innem enij eddek im erom juon embryo. Ej bar nae etan "ovum", ako ñe elaplok "ova."
Egg donor/source (n)	Refers to the fertile woman who donates an egg, or oocyte, to another woman to help her conceive. It is a part of assisted reproductive technology, or ART. The egg donor will be the biological mother sof any child born through this donation. See ART.	Egg donor/source (n)	Ej ekkar ñan kora eo ej maroñ in wōr nejin im ej lelak lep, ako oocyte, ñan bar juon kora bwe en jibāñ e bwe en maroñ in wōr nejin. Ej mottan jerbal in jibāñ ko ilo an wōr ajiri, ako ART. Armij eo ej lelak lep enij jinen ajiri eo im ej keotak e jān wōt an lelak. Lale ART.
Embryo (n)	An unborn mammal, between conception and 8 weeks of gestation.	Embryo (n)	Juon men eo ejañin lōtak, ikōtaan ien eo ekar kōmman im 8 wiik tokelik.
Exome (n)	The sequence of all the regions of DNA in a genome that code for all the protein a body makes.	Exome (n)	Joñan an wōr eloñ jikin DNA ilo juon genome im ej kwalōk kin aolep kajur ko im juon enbwin ej kōmmane.
	Examples and considerations: In humans, the exome is about 1.5% of the genome.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Ilo armij, exome eo ej 1.5% in genome.
Expanded carrier screening (n)	Evaluates an individual's carrier state for multiple conditions at once and regardless of ethnicity.	Expanded carrier screening (n)	Ej etaale jekjek eo an juon armij kin eloñ kain nañinmej ilo juon wōt ien im jokdoon ia eo ej itok jān e.

Fallopian tube (n)	The tube that connects an ovary to the uterus.	Fallopian tube (n)	Baib eo ej koneek lak ñan jikin niñniñ eo an juon kora.
False negative (n)	A test result that finds no evidence of a condition when the condition does exist.	False negative (n)	Juon alikkar in teej ej kwalōk ke ejelok kein kamol ilo juon nañinmej ñe enij walok.
	Examples and considerations: For example, a false negative on a pregnancy test finds that the woman is not pregnant when, in fact, she is pregnant.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ilo waanjoñak, juon ien riabin an bwod teej ej ilo teej in bōrọro ko im ej kwalōk ke juon kora ejjab bōrọro, ñe, ilo mol eo, ej bōrọro.
False positive (n)	A test result that finds evidence of a condition when the condition does NOT actually exist.	False positive (n)	Juon alikkar in teej ej kwalōk ke ejelok kein kamol ilo juon nañinmej ñe EJJAB walok.
	Examples and considerations: For example, a false positive on a pregnancy test finds that the woman is pregnant when, in fact, she is not.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ilo waanjoñak, juon ribain an jimwe teej ilo teej in bōrọro ej kwalōk ke juon kora ej bōrọro ñe, ilo mol, ejjab.
Familial (adj)	Occurring within members of a family.	Familial (adj)	Walok ilo ippān ro uwaan baamle eo.
	Examples and considerations: A familial trait is a trait that is shared among family members and may be due to genetic or environmental factors or both.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Juon men eo ej epāāke baamle ej ajeeded ilo ippān ro wōt uwaan baamle eo im emaroñ in jān jekjek ko ilo kij ako ta ko pelaakim ako jimor.
Family history (n)	The medical history of the members of a biological family.	Family history (n)	Ta ko rekar walok mōkta lak ilo baamle ko an ro im rej juon wōt bōtōktōk.
Fertilization (n)	The joining of an egg and sperm to create the first cell that will develop into an embryo, then fetus, then baby.	Fertilization (n)	An kōba juon lep im pāk ñan an kōmman cell eo jinion im enij eddeklak ñan juon embryo, innem fetus, innem niñniñ.
Fetal surgery (n)	Surgery conducted on a fetus while it is still in the uterus.	Fetal surgery (n)	Mwijmwij eo ej kōmman ilo juon kọ ilo an pād wōt lojjen jinen.

Fetus (n)	An unborn mammal, between 8 weeks of gestation to birth.	Fetus (n)	Juon kọ eo ejañin lōtak, ikōtaan ien eo ekar kōmman im 8 wiik tokelik.
FISH (Fluoresence in Hybridization) (n)	A test that can visualize and map the genetic material in an individual's cells, including specific genes or portions of genes.	FISH (Fluoresence in Hybridization) (n)	Juon teej eo emaroñ in kōmman bwe kwon loe im lale maab in kij ko ilo cell an juon māke armij, kōba ippān kij ko rejenolok ako joñan mottan kij ko.
	Examples and considerations: This test may be used for understanding a variety of chromosomal abnormalities and other genetic mutations.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Teej in emaroñ in jerbal ñan melele kin eloñ kain bwod ko ilo chromosome im bwod ko jōt ilo kij.
First trimester screening (n)	A blood test and ultrasound conducted at 10-13 weeks of pregnancy to screen for Down syndrome (trisomy 21), Edwards syndrome (trisomy 18), and certain other fetal problems.	First trimester screening (n)	Juon teej in bōtōktōk im pija im ej kōmman ilo 10-13 wiik in bōrọro ñan jikriin ñan Down syndrome (trisomy 21), Edwards syndrome (trisomy 18), im jōt kain būrabōļōm ko ilo kọ.
Flip a coin (v)	A random decision-making tool used in the U.S. While a coin is flipped into the air and caught, a person predicts whether it will fall with the “heads” side up or the “tails” side up. If the coin falls as predicted, the person “wins.” This expression is often used as a metaphor for any outcome that is random and has two possible outcomes, and to describe a situation in which each outcome is as likely as the other.	Flip a coin (v)	Juon kelet eo ej māke walok im ej jerbal ilo U.S. Ilo an juon jaan deka ukōk ilo mejatōtō im debiji, juon armij ej kwalōk ñe enij wotlak ilo an tobar ijo im ej kwalōk "bōr" ako "lọkwaer" jait ej jit loñlak. Ñe jaan deka eo enij wōtlak ilo an armij eo ba, innem enij "wiin". Menin ekka an jerbal ainwot juon naan eo eṃwilaļ melele ko an ñan jabdewōt jemlokin im ej māke walok im ewōr ruo wōt an uak, im ñan kōmmeļeļe kin juon ien eo kin kajojo uak ej ainwot eo juon.
	Examples and considerations: Genetic counselors may use this to represent an example in genetics. For example, the patient has a 50% chance that a mutation will be passed on every time the patient has a child like flipping a coin.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ro elap aer ekatak kin kij remaroñ in kōjerbale ñan kwalōk kin juon waanjoñak ikijen kij. Ilo waanjoñak, rinañinmej eo ewōr an 50% in kajjidede ñe juon bwod enij etal kajojo ien an rinaninmej ewōr an ajiri ukōt juon jaan deka.
Fragile X syndrome (n)	A genetic condition that affects the FMR1 gene so that it does not function properly. This condition causes	Fragile X syndrome (n)	Juon nañinmej eo ej jelot FMR1 kij bwe en jab jimwe an jerbal. Jekjek in ej kōmman bwe en ben

	intellectual disability, behavioral and learning challenges and various physical characteristics that are not life threatening.		kalmenlakjen, im wōr abañ ko ilo ekatak im mwil im eloñ kain wawen am kalimjok im rejjab kakure mour.
Fragment (n)	A small piece; an incomplete part of a whole.	Fragment (n)	Joñan eo edik; juon mottan eo ejanin dedelak ilowaan juon likio.
Gene (n)	A specific sequence of DNA that codes for one or many functions within the cell and body.	Gene (n)	Juon laajrak in DNA im ej kwalōk juon ako elaplok kain jerbal ilowaan cell im enbwin.
General population (n)	"Most people"	General population (n)	"Eitin aolep armij"
	Examples and considerations: If you have the same risk of getting cancer as the general population, that means that you have the same chance of getting cancer as everyone else, Versus, a "high risk population". The high risk population has a greater chance of getting cancer than everyone else.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ñe ewōr am kauwōtata in bōk kanjer ainwot aolep armij, ej melelein ke ewōr am joñan eo in bōk kanjer ainwot aolep armij, Ijelakin, "aolep ro rej pād ilo elap kauwōtata". Aolep ro rej pād ilo elap kauwōtata elaplok aer maroñ in bōk kanjer jān aolep armij.
Generation (n)	The people who constitute a single step in a line of descent from an ancestor; a group of people born and living more or less at the same time.	Generation (n)	Armij ro rej kōmman bwe en wōr juon wōt buñtōn ilo mour eo am ilo juon lain in baamle jān eo ekar itok mokta lak; juon doulol in armij ro rekar lōtak im mour kin elaplok ako ediklak ilo juon wōt ien.
	Examples and considerations: You, your brothers, and sisters, all your spouses and your cousins are in the same generation. Your parents, your aunts, and uncles and all their spouses form a previous generation. Your grandparents, their siblings, and spouses from an even earlier generation. Your children and nieces and nephews form a later generation.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Kwe, būradō ro am, im jijtō, aolep ro ippam im rilikim rej pād ilo juon wōt epepen. Jinom im jemom, aunty, im uncle ro am im ro ippaer rej kōmmane juon epepen mokta lak. Ro jibum im jimaam, ro jeier im jatier, im ro ippaer rej kōmmane juon epepen eo epad maan lok wōt. Ajiri ro nejum im nej nejum rej kōmmane juon epeped tokelik.
Genetics (adj)	The scientific study of genes and heredity - of how certain qualities or	Genetics (adj)	Ekatak in jain eo ikijen kij im wāwen an bōk jān jined ako jemed - im ta ko

	traits are passed from parent to offspring as a result of changes in DNA sequence. See Gene and Hereditary.		jej bōk ako bodañ ir im rej etal jān jinen ako jemen ajiri ñan ir im aer walok ilo DNA. Lale Gene im Hereditary.
Genetic counseling (n)	A discussion with a medical professional with expertise in genetics about the basic concepts of genetics, genetic conditions, the chances of being affected by a genetic condition or having a child with a genetic condition, and genetic testing and treatment.	Genetic counseling (n)	Juon ien kōnnaanōk ippān juon rijerbal eo elap an jella kin ejmour ikijen kij kake melele ko rekadu kin kij, jekjek ko ikijen kij, im an maroñ in jelot jān juon nañinmej in kij ako wōr juon nejum ajiri eo ewōr an nañinmej jān wōt kij, im teej in kij im uno.
Genetic counseling intern (n)	A genetic counseling student who has not yet completed their academic studies and is now practicing under the supervision of a more experienced counselor in preparation for providing genetic counseling services independently after obtaining their graduate degree.	Genetic counseling intern (n)	Juon rijikuul eo ej ekatak kin kij im ejanin dedelak ekatak in jikuul ko an ej kio kaminene iumin juon eo elaplok an jella im wōr an imenene ilo an bojjak ñan lelak jerbal in rōjañ ilo māke lak ian im bōk dikrii in kaduojlak.
Genetic counselor (n)	A healthcare professional with a specialized graduate degree who works with people who have concerns about genetic conditions in their family. Genetic counselors provide information about genetic conditions, help patients understand their chances of being affected by a genetic condition or having a child with a genetic condition, and help them make informed decisions about testing and treatment. Genetic counselors also provide emotional support to patients and families.	Genetic counselor (n)	Juon rijerbal in o̧jpito eo elap an jella im ewōr an dikrii in kaduojlok im ej jerbal ippān armij ro ewōr aer inepata kake nañinmej in kij ko ilo baamle ko aer. Rijerbal in ej kwalōk kōmmeḷeḷe ikijen nañinmej im jekjek in kij, jibāñ rinaninmej ro melele kin aer maroñ nej ion nañinmej rot kein ako wōr nejier im ewōr an nañinmej jān kij, im jibāñ ir kōmman kelet ko ikijen bōk teej im kab bōk uno. Rikatak kin kij rej bar lelak jibāñ ilo eñjake ñan rinañinmej im baamle.
Genetic discrimination (n)	Occurs when people are treated differently by their employer or insurance company due to their genetic makeup. There are federal and state laws that help protect against genetic discrimination.	Genetic discrimination (n)	Ej kwalōk ñe oktak an armij lale doon jān jikin jerbal ako kombani in injuran jān wōt nañinmej eo aer. Ewōr kakien ko rej jibāñ kōjbarok jān dike armij jān wōt nañinmej ko aer.
Genetic factors (n)	Specific aspects of a person's genetic make-up that influence that person's health and development.	Genetic factors (n)	Jōt ian kij ko an juon armij im ej kōmman bwe en jelot ejmour im eddeklak an juon armij.

Genetic information (n)	The instructions encoded in DNA, which tells every cell in a body how to grow, what to do and how to reproduce.	Genetic information (n)	Kōmmeḷeḷe ko rej walok ilo DNA, im ej kwalōk ñan aolep cell ilo juon enbwin kin wawen eddek, ta eo ñan kōmmane im bwe en maroñ in loñlak wōt.
Genetic material (n)	All the parts of a cell that carry genetic information.	Genetic material (n)	Aolepen mottan cell ko im eped melele ko ie.
	Examples and considerations: Genetic material could include genes, parts of genes, a group of genes, a DNA molecule, a fragment of DNA, a group of DNA molecules, or the entire set of genetic instructions.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Kōbban kij ko emaroñ in kōba ippān kij, mottan kij, doulol in kij, juon laajrak in DNA, juon DNA eo ejañin dedelak, juon doulol in DNA molecule, ako aolep kōmmeḷeḷe ko ikijen kij.
Genetic predisposition (n)	An increased chance of a person developing a certain trait or disease based on that person's particular genetic makeup.	Genetic predisposition (n)	An maroñ in laplok an juon armij bōk nañinmej ikijen kij im an edeklak wawen an maroñ nañinmej pedped ion joñan kij ko ippān.
Genetic test (n)	A laboratory test designed to determine if a person has a change to their DNA.	Genetic test (n)	Juon teej jān jikin jerbal ekar kōmman ñan kalikkar ñe ewōr an juon armij oktak ñan DNA eo aer.
Genetic trait (n)	A characteristic within a family that is passed down from parent to child through their DNA.	Genetic trait (n)	Juon men eo ej walok ilowaan juon baamle ej etal jān jinen ako jemen ajiri eo jān DNA ko aer.
Genetic variant (n)	A change from the typical DNA sequences. A genetic variant can be benign, deleterious or of uncertain significance.	Genetic variant (n)	Juon oktak jān laajrak in DNA ko. Juon oktak ilo kij emaroñ in dik, jako, ako jab lukkun alikkar joñan aurok in.
	Examples and considerations: Also called *mutation*, although *genetic variant* is becoming the more common usage.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Ej bar nae etan *mutation*, jokdoon ñe *oktak ilo kij* ej jinoe in elaplok an walok.
Geneticist (n)	A doctor or scientist who studies genetics.	Geneticist (n)	Juon takto ako armij eo ejella jain im ej ekatak kin kij ko ilo armij.
Genome (n)	The entire set of DNA instructions found in a cell	Genome (n)	Aolepen juon karōk in kōmmeḷeḷe ko ikijen DNA ej walok ilo juon cell
Genotype (n)	The genetic makeup of a cell or an individual. Examples and considerations:	Genotype (n)	Ta ko rej pād ilowaan juon cell ako juon armij. Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Naan in ej jerbal ilo an lale lak jōt kain jekjek ko rejenolok im emōj

	The term is used with reference to a specific characteristic that is decided based on the genetic makeup.		kelet pedped ion ta ko rej pād ilowaan cell.
Genotyping (n)	The technology that detects small genetic differences that can lead to observable physical differences in traits (See Phenotype)	Genotyping (n)	Kein jerbal eo ej loe oktak jidik ko ilo kij im emaroñ in tōl ñan oktak ko kwoj maroñ in loe ilo bodañ (Lale Phenotype)
Gestational Carrier (n)	A woman bearing a genetically unrelated child for another person or couple.	Gestational Carrier (n)	Juon kora eo ej bōrọro kin ajiri eo im ejjab nukin ako ej jibāñ juon bar armij ako ripālele ro.
	Examples and considerations: Also called a gestational surrogate. Typically, in vitro fertilization is used to fertilize the intended parent's egg, and then the resulting embryo is placed in the gestational carrier's uterus.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ej bar nae etan gestational surrogate. Eitin aolep ien, ilo ekatak in vitro jerbal in kōmman bwe juon kora en bōrọro ej jerbal ñan kōmman bwe lep eo jān jinen ako jemen ajiri eo, innem embryo eo en pād ilo jikin niñniñ eo an surrogate eo.
Haploid (adj)	Refers to the presence of a single set of chromosomes in an organism's cells. Only the egg and sperm cells are haploid. In humans, that number is 23.	Haploid (adj)	Ej ekkar ñan an pād juon laajrak in chromosom ilo cell ko an juon men ej mour. Lep eo wōt im cell in pāk ko rej haploid. Ilo armij, nōmba eo ej 23.
Hemoglobinopathies (n)	A term for a group of inherited blood disorders and diseases that primarily affect red blood cells.	Hemoglobinopathies (n)	Juon naan ej jerbal ñan juon doulol in nañinmej ko ikijen bōtōktōk im nañinmej ko rej jelot cell būrōrō.
Hereditary (adj)	Passed down from parent to child.	Hereditary (adj)	Ej etal jān jinen ako jemen ajiri eo.
Hereditary material (n)	Genetic material that is passed down from parent to child.	Hereditary material (n)	Kij ko rej etal jān jinen ako jemen ajiri im ej kōmman bwe en bodañ ir kake.
Heteroplasmy (n)	Describes the situation in which two or more mtDNA (mitochondrial DNA) variants exist within the same cell. See mitochondrial DNA.	Heteroplasmy (n)	Ej kōmmeļeļe kin wawen eo im ruo ako elaplok mtDNA (mitochondrial DNA) oktak ko rej pād ilowaan juon wōt cell. Lale mitochondrial DNA.
Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)	A technique used during in vitro fertilization (IVF) where a single sperm is injected directly into the egg for the purpose of fertilization.	Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)	Juon jerbal eo ej jerbal ilo ien vitro fertilization (IVF) im juon pāk māke ej kajju wā lak ñan lowaan lep eo jān wōt unin an kajeoñ bwe en wōr niñniñ.
Integrated Screen (n)	A two-part prenatal screening test combining first and second trimester screening results. It requires blood drawings and an ultrasound that assesses the risk of a baby being born with Down syndrome, trisomy 18, and open neural tube defects (ONTDs).	Integrated Screen (n)	Juon ruo-motaan jikriin ilo ien bōrọro im ej teej an kōba alikkar in allōñ ko jijino jinion. Ej aikuj an bōk bōtōktōk im pija im ej etaale joñan kauwōtata in niñniñ eo ej lotak kin nañinmej in Down syndrome, trisomy 18, im open neural tube

			defects (ONTD, būrabōḷōm ko ilo kōmālij).
In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) (n)	The fertilization of an egg by a sperm outside of a woman's body. The process involves extracting eggs from a woman's ovaries, collecting sperm from a man, and combining a sperm and egg in a laboratory dish. The resulting fertilized egg is usually then implanted in a woman's uterus so that it can develop into a baby.	In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) (n)	Jerbal in kōmman bwe en wōr kōbban lep jān juon pāk naboj in enbwinnin kora eo. Jerbal in ej kōba ippān ebbok lep jān lowaan juon kora, aini pāk ko jān juon emaan, im kobaiki lep im pāk ko ñan lowaan juon kenno ilo jikin jerbal eo. Lep eo emōj likit pāk lowaan ej kio etan ñan jikin niñniñ eo an juon kora bwe en maroñ in erom juon niñniñ.
Infertility (n)	The inability to have children.	Infertility (n)	Jab maroñ in wōr nejin.
Informed consent (n)	The process of agreeing to a procedure or course of treatment after understanding what the procedure/treatment entails, the potential risks and benefits associated with it, and the other options available.	Informed consent (n)	An wōr karōk ñan maroñ in ebbok uno elikin an melele kin ta jerbal/uno ej kwalōk, kauwōtata ko remaroñ in walok im jibāñ ko rej pād ippān, im kelet ko jōt rej bellok.
Inheritance pattern (n)	The way a particular genetic trait or disorder is passed from a parent to a child, e.g., autosomal dominant or recessive, X-linked dominant or recessive, or multifactorial.	Inheritance pattern (n)	Jekjek eo im juon kij in bodañ ako nañinmej ej etal jān jinen ako jemen ajiri eo ñan ajiri eo, ilo waanjoñak., kij ko rekajur ako mojno, X-link kajur ako mojno kij, ako kōba in jimor.
Inherited (adj)	Passed down from parent to child.	Inherited (adj)	Ej etal jān jinen ako jemen ajiri eo.
Insertion (n)	Having an extra segment of DNA added in at a place where it is not usually found.	Insertion (n)	Bōk jidik bar DNA im ette ilo juon jikin eo ekka an jab walok.
Intellectual disability (n)	A condition, varying in severity, in which a person has impairments in mental abilities, social skills, and core functions of daily living compared to others their age.	Intellectual disability (n)	Juon nañinmej, ekka an lōñ oktak in, im juon armij im ewōr an joraan ilo ḷōmnak, kenono ippān armij, im makutkut ko rej kōmman aolep raan ilo an kalimjok ñan ro jōt im yiiō ko aer.
Karyotype (n)	An individual's complete set of chromosomes. The term also refers to a laboratory-produced image of a person's chromosomes isolated from an individual cell and arranged in numerical order.	Karyotype (n)	Karōk in chromosome an juon māke armij. Naan in bar kwalōk kin juon pija ej kōmman ilo jikin-jerbal ikijen chromosome ko an juon armij jān cell an juon armij māke im karōk ilo ortar in nōmba.
	Examples and considerations: A karyotype may be used to look for abnormalities in chromosome number or structure.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Juon karyotype emaroñ in jerbal ñan lale ta ko ejjab jimwe ilo chromosome nōmba ako jekjek.

Klinefelter's syndrome (n)	A genetic condition in which a male has two copies of the X chromosome and one copy of the Y chromosome; compared to the typical chromosome makeup where a male has one X chromosome and one Y chromosome.	Klinefelter's syndrome (n)	Juon nañinmej in kij im juon emaan ewōr ruo an kape in X chromosome im juon kape in Y chromosome; ilo ad lale lak ippān joñan chromosome eo ekajur walok im juon emaan ewōr juon an X chromosome im juon Y chromosome.
	Examples and considerations: Klinefelter's syndrome is often diagnosed only in adulthood, and adversely affects testicular development and male fertility. It is also referred to as (47, XXY) (n).		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Klinefelter's syndrome ekka an walok wōt ñe juon ej rutto, im ej jelot an edeklak im ñe juon emaan emaroñ in wōr nejin ako jab. Ej bar ainwot (47, XXY) (n).
Marker chromosome (n)	A small extra fragment of a chromosome found when doing a chromosome test like a karyotype.	Marker chromosome (n)	Juon chromosome eo ejja likio im ekar walok ke ej kōmman juon chromosome teej ainwot juon karyotype.
	Examples and considerations: Marker chromosomes can sometimes cause health or development problems, depending on how much and what genetic material is contained within.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Marker chromosome ekka aer kajur kōmman bwe en wōr būrabōļōm ko ilo ejmour im eddeklak, pedped ion joñan im joñan kij ko rej pād ilowaan.
Maternal Serum Screening (MSS or Maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein test) (n)	A prenatal screening blood test available to pregnant women that identifies elevated risks for down syndrome, trisomy 18 and neural tube defects. Usually conducted at in the second trimester, between 14-20 weeks. The test measures the level of four pregnancy-related proteins in the pregnant patient's blood which are made by the fetus and the placenta. Also known as a quad a screen.	Maternal Serum Screening (MSS or Maternal serum alpha- fetoprotein test) (n)	Juon jikriin ilo ien bōrọro ej pād ñan kora ro rej bōrọro im ej kwalōk kauwōtata ko relaplok ñan nañinmej in down syndrome, trisonomy 18 im joraan ko ilo kōmalij. Ekka an kōmman ilo alloñ ko kein kajijino, ikōtaan 14-20 wiik. Teej eo lale joñan kajur ko emāñ-rej koneek ñan bōrọro ilo bōtōktōk in ri nañinmej eo ej bōrọro im ej kōmman jān kọ im pej. Bar nae etan juon quad juon jikriin.
Meiosis (n)	A type of cell division in sexually reproducing organisms that reduces the number of chromosomes in the daughter cells from diploid to haploid. See Haploid and Diploid.	Meiosis (n)	Juon kain an jepel lak cell ilo an kōmman bwe en lōñ lak wōt men ko remour im kadiklak nōmba in chromosome ilo cell ko an ledik eo nejun jān diploid ñan haploid. Lale Haploid im Diploid.
Microarray (n)	A high-resolution chromosome test that provides more information than a basic karyotype. A microarray measures the amount of chromosome material in	Microarray (n)	Juon teej in chromosome eo ekajur im ej kwalōk elaplok melele juon karyotype eo edik. Juon microarray ej lale joñan chromosome eo ilo

	a sample and can detect both large and small changes. It does not look at the visual appearance or arrangement of chromosomes but measures the amount of genetic material. Examples and considerations: The chromosome material in a sample may indicate the following: • Large changes: e.g. if there is an extra or missing chromosome • Small changes: (e.g. if there are very small pieces of chromosomes that are extra or missing		juon jambol im emaroñ in loe jimor oktak kilep im jidik ko. Ejjab lale joñan eman eo ako karōk in chromosome ako ej lale joñan kōbban kij. Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ta ko kōbban chromosome emaroñ in walok: • Oktak ko rellap: ilo waanjoñak., ñe ewōr bar jidik chromosome ako ejelok chromosome • Oktak jidik: (ilo waanjoñak. ñe ewōr bar chromosome ko relaplok ako rejako
Microdeletion (n)	Are chromosomal deletions that are too small to be detected by light microscopy using conventional cytogenetic (a branch of genetics) methods. Specialized testing is needed to identify these deletions. Also known as submicroscopic deletions.	Microdeletion (n)	Rej chromosome ko rejako im rej dik wōt ñan an walok ilo kein jerbal ko rej kōjerbale microscopy jidik im rej jerbale cytogenetic (juon juļ in kija) karōk ko. Teej ko rejenolok rej aikuj ñan kwalōk kein ta kein rej jako. Ej bar nae etan j submicroscopic deletions.
	Examples and considerations: Some microdeletions can cause adverse health outcomes, while others can be benign.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Jōt men ko rejako im rediklak remaroñ in kōmman bwe en wōr oktak ilo ejmour, ilo an ro jōt maroñ in dik.
Microduplication (n)	Are chromosomal duplications that are too small to be detected by light microscopy using conventional cytogenetics methods. Specialized testing is needed to identify these duplications. Also known as submicroscopic duplications.	Microduplication (n)	Rej chromosome ko rej kōmman kape im redik ñan an walok ilo kein jerbal ko rej kōjerbale microscopy ej kōjerbale cytogenetic karōk ko. Teej ko rejenolok rej aikuj ñan kwalōk kein ta kein rej jako. Ej bar nae etan submicroscopic duplications.
Miscarriage (n)	The spontaneous (not intentional) loss of a pregnancy. See “abortion.” Also called pregnancy loss.	Miscarriage (n)	An māke (ejelok ilo ļōmṇak) an jako juon ien bōrọro. Lale “abortion.” Ej bar nae etan pregnancy loss.
Mitosis (n)	A type of cell division by which a diploid cell replicates its chromosomes and then segregates them, producing two	Mitosis (n)	Juon wawen an jepel lak cell ijo im diploid cell ej kōmman eloñ lak chromosome innem kōmman bwe ren jepel lak, kōmman ruo diploid

	identical diploid nuclei in preparation for cell division. See Diploid.		nuclei im rej juon wōt ilo aer bojjak ñan an jepel lak cell. Lale Diploid.
Mitochondrial DNA (n)	Also called mtDNA, it is the DNA within a cell, inside a subunit (or organelle) of the cell called a mitochondria. This DNA is different from the DNA inside the nucleus of a cell. Mitochondrial DNA is in the form of a circulat chromosome, and it helps the organelle convert energy from food into a form of energy the cell can use.	Mitochondrial DNA (n)	Ej bar nae etan mtDNA, ej DNA ilowaan cell, ilowaan juon jikin eo ediklak (ako organelle) in cell eo nae etan mitochondria. DNA in ej oktak jān DNA eo lowaan iolapin cell eo. Mitochondrial DNA ej juon kain circulat chromosome, im ej jibāñ organelle eo ukōt kajur eo cell eo emaroñ in kōjerbale.
Molecule (n)	The smallest unit of a chemical compound that still has the properties of that compound.	Molecule (n)	Ta eo ediktata ilowaan ippān doon in baijen ko im ej wōr wōt kōbban ie.
	Examples and considerations: For example, a molecule of water is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. Separately, they are just atoms, but when bonded together, they make a water molecule.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ilo waanjoñak, juon molecule in aiboj ej kōmman jān ruo hydrogen atom ko im juon akjijen atom. Ilo an jenolok, rej atom wōt, ako ñe rej kōba ippān doon, rej kōmmane juon molecule ej kōmman jān aiboj.
Monosomy (n)	Refers to the condition in which only one chromosome from a pair is present in cells rather than the two copies usually found in each cell. See Aneuploidy.	Monosomy (n)	Ej kwalōk kin jekjek eo im juon wōt chromosome jān juon pea ej pād ilo cell ijelakin in kape ko ruo im ekka aer walok ilo kajojo cell. Lale Aneuploidy.
Mosaicism (n)	A condition in which some, but not all, cells in a sample show a genetic difference.	Mosaicism (n)	Juon nañinmej eo im jidik in, ako ejjab aolep, cell ilo juon jabmol rej kwalōk oktak ilo kij.
	Examples and considerations: It is caused by an error in cell division (mitosis). This results in some cells having the normal number of 46 chromosomes, and other cells having more (47) or fewer (45) chromosomes. Mosaicism can cause several types of disorders.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ej kōmman jān juon bwod ilo an cell jepel lak (mitosis). Alikkar kein ilo jōt cell ilo an walok nōmba in 46 chromosome, im cell ko jōt ilo an laplok jān (47) ako ietlak (45) chromosome ko. Mosaicism emaroñ in kōmman eloñ kain nañinmej ko.
Multifactorial (adj)	Due to a combination of genetic and non-genetic (environmental, hormonal, etc.) risk factors that act together to determine risk.	Multifactorial (adj)	Jān wōt an kōba kij im menko rejjab ainwot kij (belaakim, eñjake, bar jōt.) im rej kōmman bwe en wōr kauwōtata ilo makutkut ñan kalikkar kauwōtata.
Mutation (n)	A change in a gene, usually harmful.	Mutation (n)	Juon oktak ilo juon kij, ekkā an kōmman joraan.

	Examples and considerations: See “genetic variant.”		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Lale genetic variant.”
Nondisjunction (n)	Occurs when chromosomes do not separate properly during cell division. This produces cells with imbalanced chromosome numbers.	Nondisjunction (n)	Ej walok ñe chromosome ko rejjab jimwe aer jenolok ilo ien an cell jepel lak. Ej kōmman bwe en wōr cell ko ejjab jokkin wōt juōn ilo nōmba in chromosome.
Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) (n)	A blood test available to pregnant women that identifies elevated risk for certain genetic conditions in the fetus. This test focuses on fragments of DNA from placental cells – which carry the fetus’ genetic make-up – that are found in the pregnant patient’s bloodstream.	Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT) (n)	Juon teej in bōtōktōk ej jerbal ñan kora ro rej bōrọro im ej kwalōk joñan kuawōtata elap ñan jōt nañinmej rej itok jān kij ilo kọ eo. Teej in ej lukkun lale lak an jab dedelak kōbban DNA jān cell in bōrọro – im ej debij kij ko an kọ eo – im rej walok ilo lain in bōtōktōk ko an rinañinmej eo ej bōrọro.
Nuchal thickening (n)	There is a pocket of fluid at the back of the neck of a fetus which can be measured in an ultrasound between 10-14 weeks gestation (called the nuchal translucency). If there is a large amount of fluid at this point, or if later in pregnancy the neck skin itself appears to be thicker, this is associated with a higher risk of chromosome problems and other rare genetic conditions.	Nuchal thickening (n)	Dān ko rej walok ilo tulikin kōnwa eo an kọ eo im kwoj maroñ in loe joñan ilo juon pija ikōtaan 10-14 wiik ruttolak (nae etan nuchal translucency). Ñe ewōr joñan dān eo elap ilo ien in, ako tokelik ilo ien bōrọro kilin kōnwa eo māke emaroñ in walok an mijel lak, im ej koneek ippān an laplok kauwōtata in būrabōļōm ilo chromosome im nañinmej ko jōt ikijen kij.
Nuchal Translucency (NT) scan	An NT scan is a screening test during the first trimester of pregnancy that measures the size of the clear tissue, called the nuchal translucency at the back of the fetus's neck. It helps determine risk of congenital conditions like Down syndrome in the fetus. See First trimester screening.	Nuchal Translucency (NT) scan	Juon NT jikaan ej juon teej in jikdiik ilo allōñ ko jilu jinion ilo ien bōrọro im ej kwalōk joñan kanneok ko rej alikkar, nae etan nuchal translucency ilo likin kōnwan kọ eo. Ej jibāñ kalikkar kauwōtata ilo nañinmej ko ainwot Down syndrome ilo kọ eo. Lale First trimester screening.
Oocyte (n)	An immature egg or ovum. It is produced by the ovary. See Egg, Ova, Ovary.	Oocyte (n)	Juon lep eo ej dik wōt ako ovum. Ej kōmman jān ovary. Lale Egg, Ova, Ovary.
Open Neural Tube Defect (ONTD) (n)	A birth defect of the spine, spinal cord, or brain that results from a hole in the spinal column not closing up when appropriate during early fetal development.	Open Neural Tube Defect (ONTD) (n)	Juon nañinmej ilo lōtak an di, di lep, ako kōmalij eo ej alikkar roñ ilo di lep eo im ejjab kilōk ñe ekkar ilo ien an ruttolak kọ eo.
	Examples and considerations: The two most common types of ONTDs are spina bifida and anencephaly.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ruo kain ONTD ko rej spina bifida im anencephaly.

Ova (n)	See “egg.”	Ova (n)	Lale "egg."
Ovary (n)	The organ in a woman that stores and releases eggs. There are (normally) two ovaries.	Ovary (n)	Mottan enbwinnin eo an juon kora im ej kakwon im kōtḷọk lep ko. Ewōr (eitin aolep ien) ruo ovary ko.
Pathogenic variant (n)	A genetic alteration that increases an individual’s susceptibility or predisposition to a certain disease or disorder. When such a variant (or mutation) is inherited, development of symptoms is more likely, but not certain. Also called deleterious mutation, disease-causing mutation, predisposing mutation, and susceptibility gene mutation. See Deleterious mutation.	Pathogenic variant (n)	Juon jekjek ilo kij im ej kaḷapḷọk an juon armij māke bōk ako etal juon nañinmej oktak. Ñe juon variant (ako mutation) ej etal ñan juon armij, emaroñ in laplok kakōḷḷe, ako ejjab lukkun alikkar. Ej bar nae etan mutation eo ej jako lak, mutation eo ej kōmman-nañinmej, mutation eo ekar jinoe mokta lak, im mutation ilo kij. Lale Deleterious mutation.
Penetrance (n)	The probability that a specific genetic trait will be expressed if a person carries a mutation.	Penetrance (n)	An maroñ in wōr kij in bodan eo im enij walok ñe juon armij ej pād juon mutation ippān.
	Examples and considerations: - “Complete penetrance” means that everyone who carries a particular gene mutation will show the trait related to that altered gene. - “Incomplete penetrance” means that only some of the people who have the altered gene will actually show the related trait.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: - "Complete penetrance" ej melelein aolep ro ewōr juon kij eo ejenolok enij kwalōk ta eo ej bodañ ñan kij eo. "Incomplete penetrance" ej melelein jōt wōt armij im ewōr kij eo renij lukkun walok ta eo rej bodañ kake.
Perinatal (n)	Pertaining to the period immediately before and after birth. For statistical purposes, the perinatal period is defined as the period from the 28th week of pregnancy to the end of the 1st week after birth.	Perinatal (n)	Ej loore ien eo emokajtata mokta im elikin ien lōtak. Ñan unin melele, ien perinatal eo ej kōmmeḷeḷe ainwot ien eo jān wiik eo kein 28 ilo ien bōrọro ñan jemlokin wiik eo 1 elikin ien lōtak.
Placenta (n)	The organ that develops together with an embryo in a pregnant woman’s uterus to nourish the embryo through the umbilical cord.	Placenta (n)	Mottan enbwin eo im ej jinoe dek ippān juon embryo ilo jikin niñniñ eo an juon kora eo ej bōrọro ñan an lelak kajur ñan embryo eo ilo to in bujen lojje.
Preimplantation (adj)	Of, involving, or being an embryo before uterine implantation	Preimplantation (adj)	An, kōba ippān, ako juon embryo mokta jān an wōr kọ
Prenatal (adj)	Refers to a time period or action existing, performed, or used before birth. Also called antenatal.	Prenatal (adj)	Ej kwalōk kin juon ien eo ako makutkut ko rej pād, kōmman, ako jerbal mokta jān lotak. Ej bar nae etan antenatal.

Presymptomatic (adj)	Before symptoms appear.	Presymptomatic (adj)	Mokta jān an walok kakōḷḷe.
Prognosis (n)	The most likely outcome of a disease process.	Prognosis (n)	Jemolokin an wōr jabdewōt nañinmej
Protein (n)	A molecule made up of chains of amino acids. Examples and considerations: Proteins do most of the work in cells and are required for the structure, function, and regulation of the body's tissues and organs. Genes determine how specific amino acids are put together to form a specific protein.	Protein (n)	Juon laajrak eo ej kōmman jān amino aet. Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Protein ko rej kōmman eitin aolep jerbal ilo cell im rej aikuj ñan jekjek, jerbal, im an jimwe an kanniok im mottan enbwin ko rol. Kij in juon armij ej kwalōk kin wawen an amino ajet ko rej ippān doon ñan an ejaake juon kanniok eo ejenolok.
Random (adj)	To happen in an unpredictable way.	Random (adj)	Ñan an walok ilo juon wawen eo kwar jab kōtmane e.
Recessive (adj)	A genetic trait in which both copies of a gene need to be altered for the trait to be expressed; recessive traits are typically inherited from both parents, each one contributing one copy of the gene in question.	Recessive (adj)	Kij ko im jimor kape in kij rej aikuj in oktak ñan an walok ta eo ej bodañ kake; recesssive kij ko rej itok jān jimor jinen ako jemen ajiri eo, ilo an kajojo iaer lelak juon kape in kij ilo kajitok.
	Examples and considerations: In prenatal genetics, recessive inheritance refers to conditions in which both copies of a particular gene pair need to be altered to develop a specific disease or condition.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Ilo kij ko ilo ien baroor, bōk recessive ej kwalōk kin jekjek ko ilo jimor kape in pea in kij im emaroñ in aikuj oktak ñan an walok juon nañinmej eo ekaal ako jekjek.
Red flag (n)	A warning sign or a clue.	Red flag (n)	Juon kakōḷḷe in kwalōk kakol ako jibañ.
Replicate (v)	To copy.	Replicate (v)	Ñan kōmman kape
Reproductive history (n)	The experiences a woman has had related to pregnancy and childbirth. A reproductive history usually includes: • age at the onset of menses (have a monthly period) • age at the beginning of sexual intercourse • age at first conception • number of pregnancies • number of live births • number of miscarriages • number of abortions	Reproductive history (n)	Ta eo juon kora ej ion e im ej epāāke bōrọro im keotak niñniñ. Ta ko rekar walok mokta lak ikijen an wōr ajiri ekka an kōba ippān: • yiiō ilo ien an nañinmej an kora (mejan allōñ) • yiiō ilo jinion tata an ion enbwinnin armij • yiiō ilo jinion an kajeon bwe en wōr niñniñ • nōmba in ien bōrọro • nōmba in ien lotak • nōmba in an wotlak lojje nōmba in an jōlok kōbban lojjen

Ring chromosome (n)	An abnormal formation of a chromosome in which the ends of two of the chromosome's arms have linked together to form a ring.	Ring chromosome (n)	Juon jekjek in chromosome eo im ej jemlok ilo an ruo ian pein chromosome ko kōba ippān doon ñan kōmmane juon riiñ.
Risk (n) At risk (adj) At average risk (adj) At high risk (adj) At higher risk than "X" (adj)	The chance that something will happen; in the case of prenatal genetics, the chance that the child will have a genetic condition. Has the same possibility of having a genetic condition as the general population. Has a greater possibility of having a genetic condition than the general population. Has a greater possibility of having a genetic condition than "X."	Risk (n) At risk (adj) At average risk (adj) At high risk (adj) At higher risk than "X" (adj)	An maroñ in walok juon men; ilo keij eo im ej walok kij ilo bōrọro, im an maroñ in wōr an ajiri eo nañinmej jān wōt kij. Wōr juon wōt unin an maroñ in wōr nañinmej ikijen kij ainwot aolep armij. Wōr elaplok unin an maroñ in wōr nañinmej ikijen kij ainwot aolep armij. Wōr elaplok unin an maroñ in wōr nañinmej elaplok jān "X."
Risk factor (n)	A circumstance that increases the risk of having a genetic condition.	Risk factor (n)	Juon ien eo im ej kōmman bwe en laplok kauwōtata jān an wōr nañinmej ikijen kij.
Runs in the family (v)	When a certain condition or trait seems to appear in many members of a single family	Runs in the family (v)	Ñe juon ien ako bodañ ej walok ainwot eloñ uan juon baamle eo ej māke ian.
	Examples and considerations: For example, sickle cell disease runs in the family.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ilo waanjoñak, nañinmej in sickle cell ej ettor ilo baamle eo.
Screen (v)	To assess a person's risk for a particular health problem, even if the person has no symptoms to suggest that they have the problem.	Screen (v)	Ñan teej joñan kauwōtata ikijen juon būrabōļōm ilo ejmour, jokdoon ñe armij eo emōj an ejelok an kakōļļe ko ñan kwalōk ke ewōr aer būrabōļōm eo.
Screening test (n)	A test that looks to detect a particular health problem, even if a patient has no symptoms of that particular condition.	Screening test (n)	Juon teej eo ej bukot juon būrabōļōm in ejmour, jokdoon ñe juon rinaninmej ejelok an kakōļļe in ejja nañinmej eo wōt.

	Examples and considerations: • Prenatal screening tests aren't looking for genetic changes. • Designed to look at hormones, chemicals, and other factors that indicate a fetus might have a higher risk of a certain condition. • They are not DNA results and do not give a definite answer about whether someone is affected, • Screening tests do not provide a firm diagnosis. They are usually reported as a risk number (e.g., 1 in X chances), and if this number is above a certain cut-off point, the result will be categorized as 'screen positive' or 'screen negative'.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: • Jikriin teej ko ilo ien bōrọro im rejjab bukot oktak ko ilo kij. • Kōmman ñan an lale eñjake ko, baijen, im men ko jōt im rej kwalōk ke juon kọ emaroñ in wōr elaplok kauwōtata in juon nañinmej ie. • Ejjab alikkar in DNA im ejjab lelak juon uak eo ejejjot kake ñe ej jelot juon armij, • Teej in jikriin ejjab lelak juon nañinmej eo elukkun alikkar. Ekka aer riboot ainwot juon nōmba in kauwōtata (ilo waanjoñak., 1 ilo X alen), im ñe numba in eloñ ej pād ilo juon ien an jōlok-boiṇ, jemlok eo enij walok ainwot "jikriin alikkar" ako "jikriin jab alikkar'.
Semen (n)	A liquid produced by the testes, the prostate gland, the seminal vesicle, and the bulbourethral gland that carries, nourishes and protects sperm cells on their way to fertilizing an egg. Also called seminal fluid.	Semen (n)	Juon dān eo ej kōmman jān bọọl ko, jikin prostate, ial in an duoj, im bulbourethal im ej kotak, lelak kajur im kōjbarok cell in pāk ko ilo aer etal in kanne kōbban lep. Ej bar nae etan seminal fluid.
Seminal fluid (n)	See "semen."	Seminal fluid (n)	Lale "semen."
Sensitivity (n)	Refers to a test's ability to identify an individual with disease as testing positive for the disease (i.e., true positive)	Sensitivity (n)	Ej kwalōk kin maroñ in teej ilo kwalōk ke juon armij ej nañinmej im teej eo an en alikkar ñan nañinmej eo (ilo waanjoñak., lukkun mol)

Sequencing (n)	A test that determines the order of the four chemical building blocks - called "bases" - that make up the DNA molecule. The sequence can give information on the genetic information that is carried in a particular DNA segment.	Sequencing (n)	Juon teej eo ej kwalōk ortar in emāñ bōḷak baijen - nae etan "beij ko" - im rej kōmmane juon laajrak im DNA. Emaroñ in lelak melele ko ikijen melele in kij im ej pād ilo juon mottan DNA eo emōj karōk e.
Sex chromosome (n)	A chromosome that determines the sex of the individual. Sex chromosomes are one pair of the total 23 pairs of chromosomes in humans. There are 2 sex chromosomes, X and Y, that in combination determine the sex of an individual. Males are XY and females are XX.	Sex chromosome (n)	Juon chromosome im ej kwalōk ñe emaan ako kora armij eo. Sex chromosome ej juon pea in tarrin 23 pea in chromosome ilo armij. Ewōr 2 sex chromosome, X im Y, im ej kōba im kwalōk alikkar in ñe armij eo ej emaan ako kora. Emaan rej XY im kora rej XX.
Sickle cell disease (n)	A genetic disorder caused by a mutation in a gene that helps to make hemoglobin, an important part of red blood cells.	Sickle cell disease (n)	Juon nañinmej in kij in armij im ej kōmman ilo an wōr joraan ilo kij im ej jibāñ ñan kōmman hemoglobin, juon mottan eo aurok ilo cell in bōtōktōk būrōrō.
	Examples and considerations: The red blood cells can become sickle-shaped (instead of round as they should be). These affected blood cells do not function properly, and die early, leaving a shortage of red blood cells, and can block blood flow causing pain.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Cell in bōtōktōk būrōrō emaroñ erom jekjek in-sikel (ijelakin in an doulol ainwot aer aikuj). Cell in bōtōktōk kein emōj aer jelot rejjab jimwe aer jerbal, im emokaj aer mej, emakūt jān an jabwe cell in bōtōktōk būrōrō, im emaroñ in bōḷak an ettor bōtōktōk im ej kōmman bwe en metak.
Specificity (n)	Refers to a test's ability to identify an individual without disease as testing negative for the disease.	Specificity (n)	Ej kwalōk kin maroñ in teej ilo kwalōk ke juon armij ej nañinmej im teej eo an en jab alikkar ñan nañinmej eo.
	Examples and considerations: A test showing results as a true negative.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Juon teej eo ej kwalōk alikkar in an molin jab alikkar.
Sperm (n)	The reproductive cells of the male.	Sperm (n)	Cell ko rej kōmman bwe en wōr ajiri ilo emaan.
	Examples and considerations: When sperm fertilize a woman's egg, a baby develops.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Ñe pāk ej kōmman bwe juon lep en wōr kōbban, ej edek juon niñniñ.

Spermatocyte (n)	An immature male germ cell that develops into sperm. It is produced by the testes.	Spermatocyte (n)	Juon cell eo ejanin rutto ilo emaan ej erom pāk. Ej kōmman ilo bọọl ko.
Sperm donation (n)	The process through which a man allows his sperm to be collected and used to fertilize the eggs of a woman who is not his sexual partner.	Sperm donation (n)	Jerbal eo im juon emaan ej kotlak bwe en wōr ej aini pāk ko an im jerbal ñan an kōmman bwe en wōr kōbban lep ko an juon kora eo ejjab ippān.
Sperm source/donor (n)	Refers to the donation of sperm by a man with the intention that it be used in the artificial insemination or other fertility treatment of one or more women who are not his sexual partners in order that they may become pregnant by him. Where pregnancies go to full term, the sperm donor will be the biological father of every child born through this donation. See ART.	Sperm source/donor (n)	Ekkar ñan an etal pāk jān juon emaan ilo ļōmṇak eo ke emaroñ in jerbal ilo kein wā ko ako jerbal in jibāñ ikijen an wōr ajiri ilo juon ako elaplok kora ko ejjab ippān bwe ren maroñ in bōrọro jān e. Ñe ej etal im ium aolepen allōñ in bōrọro ko, armij eo ej lelak pāk enij lukkun jemen ajiri ko kajojo rej lōtak ilo an lelak. Lale ART.
Spina bifida (n)	A congenital defect of the spine in which part of the spinal cord is exposed through an opening in the bone structure. This may result in nerve damage and some degree of paralysis in the legs.	Spina bifida (n)	Juon nañinmej ilo di im ej mottan di lep eo im ej walok ilo juon bellok in jekjek in di eo. Emaroñ in jemlok ilo an wōr joraan ilo eke im emaroñ in mej ñe ko.
Statistically significant (adj)	A measurement of whether the findings of research are meaningful. Refers to the likelihood that a relationship between two factors is linked by something other than chance.	Statistically significant (adj)	Joñan eo ñe uak in ekatak ko ewōr tokjen. Ekkar ñan kadkad eo ikōtaan ruo unin im ej koneek jān juon bar men ijelakin kajidede.
Targeted carrier screening (n)	Carrier screening for diseases that are targeted at traditionally high-risk populations.	Targeted carrier screening (n)	Jikin jikriin ñan nañinmej ko im ej tōprak ilo jikin ko ewōr armij ro rej pād ilo kauwōtata-elap.
	Examples and considerations: Such as screening individuals of Ashkenazi Jewish descent for Tay–Sachs disease.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ainwot jikdiin armij eo jān Ashkenazi im jān Jew ñan nañinmej in Tay-Sachs.
Teratogen (n)	A factor that has the potential to disturb the normal development of an embryo or fetus.	Teratogen (n)	Juon unin an maroñ jab jimwe an edek juon embryo ako kọ.
Termination of pregnancy (n)	See “abortion.”	Termination of pregnancy (n)	Lale “abortion.”
Test results (n): Negative (adj)	A negative result on a diagnostic genetic test means that the laboratory did not find the specific genetic change that the test was designed to identify.	Test results (n): Negative (adj)	Juon teej eo ejjab alikkar ilo juon teej in kij ej melelein ke jikin jerbal eo ekar jab loe oktak in kij im teej eo ekar kōmman in kwalōk jekjekin.

	A “screen negative” result on a screening test means that the person’s risk of having whatever the test was designed to find is lower than the risk for most people.		Juon "jikriin eo ejjab alikkar" ilo teej in jikriin eo ej melelein ke kauwōtata in an armij eo wōr jabdewōt eo teej eo ekar kōmman ñan e ej bukot kauwōtata eo ediklak ñan eloñ armij.
Test results (n): Positive (adj)	A positive result on a diagnostic genetic test means that the laboratory did find a specific genetic change that is associated with a hereditary condition (e.g. a deleterious mutation). A positive result on a diagnostic test means the person most likely has the condition detected by the test. A “screen positive” result on a screening test means that the person’s risk of having whatever the test screened for is significantly higher than expected. It does not mean that the person has that condition.	Test results (n): Positive (adj)	Juon teej eo alikkar ilo juon teej in kij ej melelein ke jikin jerbal eo ekar jab loe oktak in kij im teej eo rekar kōmman in kwalōk jekjekin nañinmej eo (ilo waanjoñak. juon mutation eo ej jako). Juon jemlok eo alikkar ilo juon teej ej melelein armij eo emaroñ in wōr an nañinmej im emōj kwalōk ilo teej eo. Juon "jscreen positive" ilo teej in jikriin eo ej melelein ke kauwōtata in an armij eo wōr jabdewōt eo teej eo ekar kōmman ñan e ej bukot kauwōtata eo elaplok ñan eloñ armij. Ejjab melelein ke ewōr an armij eo nañinmej eo.
Trisomy (n)	Refers to the condition in which there are three copies of a chromosome instead of the usual complement of two of each chromosome found in each cell. See Aneuploidy.	Trisomy (n)	Juon nañinmej eo im ewōr jilu kape in chromosome ijelakin an kijon wōr ruo jān kajojo chromosome ej walok ilo cell. Lale Aneuploidy.
Trisomy 13 (Patau's Syndrome) (n)	A rare, serious genetic disorder caused by having an additional copy of chromosome 13 in some or all the body's cells. It's also called trisomy 13. This is a severe condition affecting development and health outcomes. See Trisomy.	Trisomy 13 (Patau's Syndrome) (n)	Juon nañinmej eo ejeja, ej walok jān an wōr bar kape in chromosome 13 ilo jidik ako aolepen cell ko ilo enbwin. Ej bar nae etan trisomy 13. Ej juon nañinmej eo elap ej jelot edeklak im ejmour. Lale Trisomy.
Turner's Syndrome (X0) (n)	Turner syndrome is a condition that affects only females, and results when one of the X chromosomes (sex chromosomes) is missing or partially missing. Turner syndrome can cause a variety of medical and developmental problems. See Sex chromosome.	Turner's Syndrome (X0) (n)	Turner syndrome ej juon nañinmej eo ej jelot kora wōt, im ej walok ñe juon ian X chromosome (sex chromosome) ejako ako ejako rājet. Turner syndrome emaroñ in kōmman būrabōḷōm ko ilo ejmour im eddeklak. Lale Sex chromosome.
Quad screen (n)	See Maternal Serum Screening.	Quad Jikūriiṇ (n)	Lale Maternal Serum Screening

Vanishing Twin Syndrome (VTS) 9N)	A miscarriage that causes a pregnancy involving twins to become a pregnancy involving one baby. It occurs when one of the embryos detected during an ultrasound stops developing. VTS can't be treated or prevented.	Vanishing Twin Syndrome (VTS) 9N)	Juon ien eo ej wotlak lojje im ej kōmman bwe juon ien bōrọro im ewōr bo ej oktak im juon wōt niñniñ. Ej walok ñe juon ian embryo ko rej walok ilo ien pija im ej kwalōk ke ej bojrak an edek. VTS ejjab maroñ in bōk uno ako bojrak.
Variant of uncertain significance (VUS) (n)	If the laboratory finds a genetic change for which currently there is not enough information to know if this change is problematic or not, it reports a "variant of uncertain significance."	Kij in jōt kain aurok ko rejjab alikkar (VUS) (n)	Ñe jikin jerbal eo ej loe juon oktak ilo kij im ilo kio ejabwe melele ñan jella ñe oktak in ej kōmman būrabōḷōm ako jab, ej riboot "an wōr variant ko rellap im rejjab alikkar."
	Examples and considerations: This means that the laboratory found a genetic change, but they don't know what it means. Many of these variants will eventually be reclassified as either a "positive" or "negative" result. Most become "negative" and are thought to represent natural variation between individuals.		Waanjoñak im ḷōmnak ko: Ej melelein ke juon jikin jerbal eo loe juon oktak in kij, ako rejjab jella ta melelein. Eloñ ian varian kein renij walok ainwot an "alikkar" ako "jab alikkar" jemlokin. Eloñ renij erom "jab alikkar" im rej ḷōmṇak in kwalōk an wōr oktak ko ikōtaan armij.
Whole Exome Sequencing (WES) (n)	A type of genetic test that sequences the entire exome. It can be used to identify underlying causes of certain symptoms or disease. (See Exome)	Whole Exome Sequencing (WES) (n)	Juon kain teej in kij eo ej kōmman laajrak in aolepen exome. Emaroñ in jerbal ñan kwalōk ta unin ko an wōr kakōḷḷe ako nañinmej. (Lale Exome)
Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS)	A genetic test that sequences and determines the order of bases in the genome.It can be used to identify underlying causes of certain symptoms or disease.(See Genome)	(Aolep Genome Laajrak (WGS)	Juon teej in kij im ej kalikkar ortar in beij ko ilo genome.Emaroñ in jerbal ñan kwalōk unin an wōr kakōḷḷe ako nañinmej.(Lale Genome)
Polymorphism (n)	Everyone has some degree of commonly occurring genetic changes that are not associated with medical problems. If the test finds this sort of change, it reports a "polymorphism."	Polymorphisim (n)	Aolep ro ekka an walok oktak ko ilo kij im rejjab jān būrabōḷōm ko an ejmour. Ñe teej eo enij loe kain oktak in, ej riboot juon "polymorphsim."
Testes (n)	The organs in a man that create and release sperm. Also called "testicles." Singular testis.	Bọọl (n)	Mottan enbwinnin emaan im ej kōmman im kōtḷọk pāk. Bar nae etan "testicles." Juon wōt bọọl.
Toxic exposure (n)	Contact with something that is harmful or poisonous.	Toxic exposure (n)	Epāāke juon men eo ekajur ako paijen.
Trait (n)	A characteristic of a person. In genetics, traits are aspects of a person defined or influenced by their genetic code.	Trait (n)	Ta ko juon armij ej bodañ jinen ako jemen kake Ilo ekatak kin kij an armij, ewōr bodañ ej itok jāñ ako walok jān oktak ilo kij.

	Examples and considerations: Eye color, blood type, risk for certain diseases are examples of traits.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Kolar in mej, kain bōtōktōk rot, kauwōtata ñan nañinmej ko rellap rej waanjoñak in wawen bodañ.
Translocation (n)	Translocations are a type of chromosome rearrangement. They can be ‘balanced’, meaning that two chromosomes have pieces that have ‘swapped’ with each other, but there is still the correct amount of chromosome material. .	Translocation (n)	Translocations ej juon kain karōk in chromosome. Remaroñ in 'balanced', ej melelein ruo chromosome ewōr mottaer im emōj aer 'swapped' ippān doon, ako ewōr joñan eo ejimwe ilo kōbban chromosome. .
	Examples and Considerations: Balanced translocations do not usually cause medical or development problems. They can also be ‘unbalanced’, where pieces of chromosomes have traded places, but there is missing or extra chromosome material. Unbalanced translocations will often cause medical and development problems		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Translocation ko rej jokkin wōt juōn rejjab kijon kōmman bwe en wōr būrabōļōm ilo ejmour ako eddeklak. Emaroñ in bar jab 'jokkin wōt juōn', ijo mottan chromosome emōj an ukok jikin, ako ewōr jidik in chromosome. Translocation ko rejjab jokkin wōt juon emaroñ in kōmman bwe en wōr būrabōļōm ilo ejmour im eddeklak
Typo (n)	A mistyped word; shortened slang for “typographical error.” In genetic counseling “a typo” is commonly used as an analogy to refer to mutations or variants in a gene.	Typo (n)	Juon naan eo ebwod jeiki; juon kadu in naan ñan "typographical error.” Ilo ekatak ko ikijen kij "juon typo" ekka an jerbal ñan juon men eo ej kōmmeļeļe kin mutation ako variant ilo kij.
Ultrasound (n)	An imaging method that uses high frequency sound waves to create a picture of something inside the body, such as a fetus or baby	Ultrasound (n)	Juon wawen pija im ej kōmman bwe en lap kajur in ainikien ko ñan kōmman pija in juon men ilowaan enbwin, ainwot kọ ako niñniñ
Uterus (n)	The organ in a woman’s lower abdomen in which a fertilized egg develops into an embryo, then a fetus, then a baby. Also called “womb.”	Uterus (n)	Mottan enbwin ilo lalin lojjen kora im juon lep eo ewōr kōbban ej eddeklak ñan juon embryo, innem juon kọ, innem juon niñniñ. Bar nae etan "womb."
Vagina (n)	The tube-like part of the female reproductive system that extends from the cervix to the outside of the body.	Vagina (n)	Mottan enbwiinin kora eo ej ainwot baib im ej etal jān turin cervix eo ñan naboj in enbwin.

Variant (n)	A version of something that differs from the norm.	Variant (n)	Juon men eo ej oktak jān ta eo ekkā an walok.
	Examples and considerations: For example, a genetic variant is a change to the usual genetic sequence.		Waanjoñak im ļōmnak ko: Ilo waanjoñak, juon variant ilo kij ej juon oktak ñan eo ilo kij im ekka an walok.
Vas deferens (n)	The tubes that lead from the testes to the urethra, through which sperm is ejaculated.	Vas deferens (n)	Baib ko rej tal jān bọọl lak ñan urethra, im ijo pāk ej duoj jān e.
X-linked (adj)	A trait that is influenced or determined by a gene on the “X” chromosome.	X-linked (adj)	Juon bodañ eo ej itok jān ako kōmman jān juon kij ilo "X" chromosome.
47XXX (n)	Also called Trisomy X or Triple X syndrome, is an aneuploidy in which a female has an extra X chromosome. Symptoms range from mild to moderate seizures and developmental disabilities.	47XXX (n)	Ej bar nae etan Trisomy X ako Triple X syndrome, ej juon aneuploidy im ewōr juon bar X chromosome ilo juon kora. Kakōļļe ko rej etal jān dibūbūb ko redik ñan lap im nañinmej ko rej walok wōt.
47XYY (n)	Also known as Jacobs syndrome, is an aneuploidy in which a male has an extra Y chromosome. There are usually few symptoms such as being taller than average and an increased risk of learning disabilities. See Aneuploidy.	47XYY (n)	Ej bar nae etan Jacobs syndrome, ej juon aneuploidy im juon emaan ewōr juon bar Y chromosome ippān. Ekka an wōr jōt wōt kakōļļe ainwot an aitok lak jān jinion im elaplok kauwōtata ñan abañ ko ilo ekatak. Lale Aneuploidy.

Naan ko rej Jerbal ñan Jemdoon ko ilo Baamle

Naan ko rej jerbal ñan jemdoon ko ilo baamle ej ekka aer jerbal ainwot juon tōl im kwalōk ñan ro rej ekatak kin kij ikijen jemdoon ko remol (ilo waanjoñak., ñe juon nukim ej nukim ilo bōtōktōk).

Jemdoon ko ilo Baamle

Term	Definition	Naan	Melelein
Parent	Your mother or father.	Parent	Your mother or father.

Mother Mother-in-law Stepmother Adoptive mother Godmother	For genetic purposes, the woman whose egg was fertilized and grew to be you. Your husband or wife's mother. Your father's wife who is not your biological mother. A woman who is not your biological mother but who accepted legal responsibility for and raised you. A woman chosen by your parents to be your spiritual guide in life, named as such through a ceremony in the Catholic church.	Mother Mother-in-law Stepmother Adoptive mother Godmother	Ñan unin ko ikijen kij, kora eo im lep eo an ekar wōr kōbban im aer eddek im erom eok. Jinen laeo ippam ako lio mottam. Jinen jemom im kwar jab lōtak jān e. Juon kora eo kwar jab lōtak jān e ako ekar bōk eddo im lale eok. Juon kora eo jinom ako jemom rekar kelet bwe en tōl eok ilo mour, emōj likit ilo juon ien būrookraaṃ ilo mwon jar eo an Catholic.
Father Father-in-law Stepfather Adoptive father Godfather	For genetic purposes, the man whose sperm fertilized the egg that grew to be you. Your husband or wife's father. Your mother's husband who is not your biological father. A man who is not your biological father but who accepted legal responsibility for and raised you. A man chosen by your parents to be your spiritual guide in life, named as such through a ceremony in the Catholic church.	Father Father-in-law Stepfather Adoptive father Godfather	Ñan unin ko ikijen kij, kora eo im lep eo an ekar wōr kōbban im aer eddek im erom eok. Jemen laeo ippam ako lio ippam. Laeo ippān jemom im ejjab lukkun jemom. Juon emaan eo ejjab lukkun jemom ako ekar kelet in bōk eddo im lale eok. Juon emaan eo jinom ako jemom rekar kelet bwe en tōl eok ilo mour, emōj likit ilo juon ien būrookraaṃ ilo mwon jar eo an Catholic.
Aunt Maternal aunt	Your mother or father's sister or sister-in-law.	Aunt Maternal aunt	Jijtō eo an jinom ako jemom ako jijtō an armij eo ippam.

Paternal aunt	Your mother's sister or sister-in-law. Your father's sister or sister-in-law.	Paternal aunt	Jijtō eo an jinom ako jijtō eo an armij eo ippam. Jijtō eo an jemom ako jijtō eo an armij eo ippam.
Uncle Maternal uncle Paternal uncle	Your mother or father's brother or brother-in-law. Your mother's brother or brother-in-law. Your father's brother or brother-in-law.	Uncle Maternal uncle Paternal uncle	Būradō an jinom ako jemom ako būradō an armij eo ippam. Būradō an jinom ako būradō an armij eo ippam. Būradō an jemom ako būradō an armij eo ippam.
Cousin First cousin First cousin once removed Second cousin	Usually understood to be a first cousin. Your aunt or uncle's child. Your aunt or uncle's grandchild or your first cousin's child The children of first cousins are second cousins to each other.	Cousin First cousin First cousin once removedo Second cousin	Ekka an melele ainwot juon rilikim eo jinion. Nejin aunty ako uncle eo am. Jibun aunty ako uncle eo am ako nejin armij eo rilikim jinion Ajiri ro nejin ro rilikim jinion rej riliki kein karuo ñan doon.
Grandparent	Your parent's father or mother.	Grandparent	Jinen ako jemen jinom im jemom.
Grandmother Maternal grandmother Paternal grandmother	Your mother or father's mother. Your mother's mother. Your father's mother.	Grandmother Maternal grandmother Paternal grandmother	Jinen jinom ako jemom. Jinen jinom. Jinen jemom.
Grandfather Maternal grandfather Paternal grandfather	Your mother or father's father. Your mother's father. Your father's father.	Grandfather Maternal grandfather Paternal grandfather	Jemen jinom ako jemom. Jemen jinom. Jemen jemom.

Great aunt Maternal great aunt Paternal great aunt	Your mother or father's aunt. Your mother's aunt. Your father's aunt.	Great aunt Maternal great aunt Paternal great aunt	Aunty eo an jinom ako jemom. Aunty eo an jinom. Aunty eo an jemom.
Great uncle Maternal great uncle Paternal great uncle	Your father or mother's uncle. Your mother's uncle. Your father's uncle.	Great uncle Maternal great uncle Paternal great uncle	Uncle eo an jinom ako jemom. Uncle eo an jinom. Uncle eo an jemom
Great grandparents	The parents of any of your grandparents.	Great grandparents	Jinen ako jemen jabdewōt ian ro jibuum ako jimaam.
Great grandmother	The mother of any of your grandparents	Great grandmother	Jinen jabdewōt ian jibuum ako jimaam
Great grandfather	The father of any of your grandparents.	Great grandfather	Jeman jabdewōt ian ro jibuum ako jimaam.
Siblings Half siblings Stepsiblings	The children of your father and mother. Siblings (brothers and sisters) who have either the same mother and different fathers, or the same father but different mothers. Half-siblings share some genetic similarity with you. The children of your stepmother but not your father; or the children of your stepfather but not your mother. Stepsiblings do not share any genetic similarity with you.	Siblings Half siblings Stepsiblings	Ajiri eo nejin jinom im jemom. Ro jeim jatim (būradō im jijtō) im ewōr juon wōt jinier im oktak jemerr, ako juon wōt jemeir ako oktak jinier. Jimetan-in jeim jati ako rej juon wōt ilo jōt kij ippam. Ajiri ro nejin kora eo ippān jemom ako ejjab nejin jemom; ako ajiri eo nejin emaan eo ippān jemom ako ejjab nejin jinom. Jimetan-in jeim jati ako rej juon wōt ilo jōt kij ippam.
Twins Identical twins Fraternal twins	Two siblings born at the same time. A twin that developed from the same egg and sperm, meaning that they are mostly genetically identical. Also called monozygotic twins.	Twins Identical twins Fraternal twins	Ruo jeim jati rej lotak ilo juon wōt ien. Juon bo eo ej walok jān juon wōt lep im pāk, melelein ke eitin aolepen kij ko aer rej juon wōt. Rej bar nae etaer monozygotic twins.

	A twin who developed from a different egg and sperm than, meaning that he or she is genetically different and has the same number of shared genes as any other sibling. Also called dizygotic twins.		Juon bo eo ej walok jān juon bar lep im pāk jān, melelein e ako bo eo an oktak kij ko aer im juon wōt number in kij ko rej ajej ainwot bar jeim jati ro jōt. Rej bar nae etaer dizygotic twins.
Triplets	Three siblings born at the same time	Triplets	Jilu jeim jati rej lōtak ilo juon wōt ien
Sister Sister-in-law Half sister Stepsister	A sibling who is a girl. The sister of one's husband or wife. A girl who is either the child of your father with a different mother, or the child of your mother with a different father. The daughter of your stepmother or stepfather and therefore not biologically related to you.	Sister Sister-in-law Half sister Stepsister	Juon jeim ako jatim im e ledik. Jijtō eo an laeo ippam ako lio ippam. Juon ledik eo ej nejin jemom ippān juon bar jinen oktak, ako nejin jinom ippān juon bar jemen oktak. Juon nejin kora eo ippān jemom ledik ako ippān emaan eo ippān jemom im ejjab nukwim im epāāke eok.
Brother Brother-in-law Half brother Stepbrother	A sibling who is a boy. The brother one one's husband or wife. A boy who is either the child of your father with a different mother, or the child of your mother with a different father. The son of your stepmother or stepfather and therefore not biologically related to you.	Brother Brother-in-law Half brother Stepbrother	Juon jeim ako jatum im ej ladik. Būradō ej jabdewōt ian laeo ako lio ippam. Juon ladik eo ej jabdewōt ian nejin jemom ippān juon bar jinen oktak, ako ajiri eo nejin jinom ippān juon bar jemen oktak. Ladik eo nejin kora ako emaan eo ippān jinom ako jemom im ej melelein ejjab nukwim.
Niece	Your sibling's daughter.	Niece	Ledik eo Nejin armij eo jeim ako jatim.
Nephew	Your sibling's son.	Nephew	Ladrik eo nejin armij eo jeim ako jatim.

Spouse	Your husband or wife.	Spouse	Laeo pālele ako lio pālele.
Wife	The woman to whom you are married	Wife	Kora eo emōj am māre ippān
Husband	The man to whom you are married.	Husband	Emaan eo emōj am māre ippān
Children	Genetically speaking, the people who are produced from your egg or sperm.	Children	Kenono ilo kadu, armij ro rej kōmman jān lep ako pā eo am.
Daughter Daughter-in-law Stepdaughter Adoptive daughter Goddaughter	Your child who is a girl. Your son's wife. Your spouse's daughter who is not your biological child. A girl for whom you have accepted legal responsibility and raised even though she is not your biological child. A girl for whom you have accepted spiritual responsibility within a ceremony of the Catholic/Christian church; she may or may not be biologically related to you.	Daughter Daughter-in-law Stepdaughter Adoptive daughter Goddaughter	Ajiri eo nejum im ej juon ladik. Kora eo ipen ladik eo nejum. Ledik eo nejin armij eo ippam im ejjab lukkun nejum. Juon ledik eo emōj am bōk eddo in im kwar lale jokdoon ejjab lukkun nejum. Juon ledik eo emōj am bōk eddo in ilo mour in jetob kin juon būrookraaṃ ilo Mwon Jar eo an Katlik/Kūrjin; im emaroñ in nukwim ako ejjab nukwim im epāāke eok.
Son Son-in-law Stepson Adoptive son Godson	Your child who is a boy. Your daughter's husband. Your spouse's son who is not your biological child. A boy for whom you have accepted legal responsibility and raised even though he is not your biological child. A boy for whom you have accepted spiritual responsibility within a ceremony of the Catholic/ Christian church. He may or may not be biologically related to you.	Son Son-in-law Stepson Adoptive son Godson	Ajiri eo nejim ej juon ladik. Laeo ippān ledik eo nejum Ladik eo nejin armij eo ippam im ejjab lukkun nejum. Juon ladik eo emōj am bōk eddo in im lale jokdoon ejjab lukkun nejum. Juon ladik eo emōj am bōk eddo in ilo mour in jetob kin juon būrookraaṃ ilo Mwon

			Jar eo an Katlik/Kūrjin. Emaroñ in nukwim ako ejjab nukwim im epāāke eok.
Ancestor	A person from whom you are descended, usually more remote than a grandparent.	Ancestor	Juon armij eo kwar itok jān e, ekka an etolak jidik jān jibuum ako jimaam
Fiancé(e)	The person whom you have promised to marry. Man: fiancé Woman: fiancée	Fiancé(e)	Armij eo emōj am kalimur in māre ki. Emaan: fiancé Kora: fiancée
Domestic partner	The person with whom you are living and have an intimate relationship, but to whom you are not married.	Domestic partner	Armij eo kwoj jokwe ippam im ewōr amiro jemdoon eo emwilal, ako komiro ejañin de māre.
Divorced	Having ended a marriage.	Divorced	Emōj an jemlok juon māre.
Engaged	Having promised to marry someone.	Engaged	Emōj am kalimur in māre ki juon armij
Widow	A woman whose husband has died.	Widow	Juon kora eo im laeo ippān emōj an mej.
Widower	A man whose wife has died.	Widower	Juon emaan eo im kora eo ippān emōj an mej.
Relative	A person in your family.	Relative	Juon armij ilo baamle eo am.
Blood relation	A person who is related to you by blood not marriage, e.g., your sister, but not your sister-in-law; your mother but not your stepmother; your daughter but not your adopted daughter.	Blood relation	Juon armij eo ej epāāke eok kin bōtōktōk im ejjab kin māre, ilo waanjoñak., jijtō eo am, ako ejjab jijtō eo an laeo ippam; jinom ako ejjab kora eo ippān jemom; ledik eo nejim ako ejjab ledik eo nejim emōj am kaajiriri ki.
Next of kin	Your closest living blood relation.	Wōn eo ej bojjak in jijjot	Armij eo nukim epaak tata ilo bōtōktōk im ej mour wōt.

Etaale Ruo ako Elaplok Men ko

Armij ro rej ekatak kin kij im ekka aer kōjerbale ļōmņak ko rellap ikijen kij in armij. Juon ekatak ej kwalōk juon wāwen kalimjok ilo an lale ippān juon men eo ej āinwot e. Jon kein jibāñ ke ekatak ko rej jerbal ej naan ko ainwot “**Ej āinwot ñe**" im “**Ej Āinwot**”.

Example(s)	Waanjoñak(ko)
“Genes are **like** an instruction book or an instruction manual. And in a book, there is a certain sequence to a story.”	"Kij ko rej **āinwot** juon bǫǫk in katakin ako juon pepa in kwalōk wawen kōjerbale juon men. Im ilo juon bǫǫk, ewōr juon karōk eo ñan juon bwebwenato."
“**It’s as if** you were reading through a long book and looking for one typo, for a letter that is mistaken.”	**"Ej āinwot ñe"** kwar riit juon bǫǫk aitok im bukwot an wōr bwod ie, ñan juon letta eo ejjab jimwe.”
“A mutation is **like** an unexpected change in the order of the letters.”	"Juon mutation ej **āinwot** an wōr juon oktak eo kwar jab kōtmane ilo ortar in letta ko."
“A gene is **like** a recipe, and mutations are like changes in that recipe.”	"Juon kij ej **āinwot** iiōk in mōña, im mutation rej āinwot oktak ko ilo iiōk eo."
“It’s **like** chapters in a book, and like misspellings.”	"Ej **āinwot** jepta ko ilo juon bǫǫk, im ainwot naan ko ebwod jipeel."
“Our cells are **like** libraries and our chromosomes are like books.”	"Cell ko ad rej **āinwot** ļāibūrāre im chromosome ko ad rej āinwot bǫǫk ko."
“**Like** a flip of a coin.” (to explain that there is a 50% chance that a mutation will be passed on every time the patient has a child).	"**Āinwot** an oktak juon jaan deka." (ñan kōmmeļeļe ko ewōr 50% an maroñ in lōñ mutation eo im enij beddo etal kajojo ien an wōr nejin rinañnmej eo).
“It is kind of **like** you a reading a book and you notice that a word is spelled wrong; that is what this genetic test looks for.”	"Ej **āinwot** am riit bǫǫk im kwoj loe kōjjeļā ke juon naaj oktak an jipeel; im ej ta eo teej in kij ej bukot."

Jōt ekatak ko remaroñ in jab jerbal ippān jōt rinañinmej, jān wōt oktak ko ilo kajin im imenene.
Katak ko rej pedped ion kij ko āinwot "letta ko ilo juon bǫǫk" emaroñ in kōmman bwe en ejelok melelein ñan kajin ko oktak wawen aer jeje āinwot Kajin China, Kajin Japan, im Kajin Korea.

Example(s)	Waanjoñak(ko)
“**It’s as if** you were reading through a long book and looking for one typo, for a letter that is mistaken.”	**"Ej āinwot ñe"** kwar riit juon bǫǫk aitok im bukwot an wōr bwod ie, ñan juon letta eo ejjab jimwe.”

“A mutation is **like** an unexpected change in the order of the letters.”	"Juon mutation ej **āinwot** an wōr juon oktak eo kwar jab kōtmane ilo ortar in letta ko."
“It’s **like** chapters in a book, and like misspellings.”	"Ej **āinwot** jepta ko ilo juon bọọk, im ainwot naan ko ebwod jipeel."
“It is kind of **like** if you a reading a book and you notice that a word is spelled wrong; that is what this genetic test looks for.”	"Ej **āinwot** am riit juon bọọk im kwoj loe ke juon naan ebwod an jipeel; im enin ej ta eo teej in kij ko rej bukote."

Katak ko rej pedped ion kij ko āinwot iiōk ko remaroñ in jab jerbal ñan rinañinmej ro rejjab kamat kin iiōk ko emōj jeiki.

Example(s)	Waanjoñak(ko)
A gene is **like** a recipe, and mutations are like changes in that recipe.”	Juon kij ej **āinwot** juon iiōk in mōña, im mutation ko rej āinwot oktak ko ilowaan iiōk eo."

Katak ko rej kwalōk kin ien ko rej māke walok ilo jekjek ko im oktak in jaan deka ñan rinañinmej ro ilo manit ko im armij rejjab ukōt jaan deka ñan kōmman kelet.

Example(s)	Waanjoñak(ko)
“**Like** a flip of a coin” (to explain that there is a 50% chance that a mutation will be passed on every time the patient has a child)	"**Āinwot** an oktak juon jaan deka." (ñan kōmmeļeļe ko ewōr 50% an maroñ in lōñ mutation eo im enij beddo etal kajojo ien an wōr nejin rinañnmej eo).

Washington State Department of HEALTH

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Ñan kajjitōk bwe ren lewōj peba in ilo bar juon wāwein, kwōn kaḷḷọk 1-800-525-0127. Armej ro rej jarroñroñ ren kaḷḷọk 711 (Washington Relay) ak email doh.information@doh.wa.gov