

# ROLUL DERMATOGLIFELOR ÎN PREVENȚIA ȘI PROFILAXIA SINDROMULUI DOWN

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**THE ROLE OF DERMATOGLYPHICS IN THE PREVENTION AND PROPHILAXIS OF DOWN SYNDROME.** The paper deals with palmar dermatoglyphics pathology on a group of 54 Mongoloid children from Moldavia (33 boys and 21 girls) in the light of the new discoveries. A large scale of palmar dermatoglyphic anomalies (distortions) was highlighted, most of which are present on both hands of the patients; they are correlated with the high degree of their somatic, physiological and neuropsychical degeneration. The new elements of dermatoglyphic pathology (anomalies) which are added to the other four used till now in the dermatoglyphic diagnosis of Trisomy 21 ( $L^u$  in Hp; the distal displacement of the triradius t; increase of the  $\alpha$  angle and the transverse palmar sulcus) assure a higher accuracy in the diagnosis of this serious disease but also in its prevention and prophylaxis, at least in the Moldavian area. This is possible through the identification of the persons with forms of partial Trisomy 21, in mosaic or through balanced translocation, who are apparently healthy, but present the risk of passing the disease to their offsprings in its full or complete form, accompanied by multiple malformations.