Category: Clinical Genomics

Parental Consanguinity Among Schizophrenia Patients

Vikas Agarwal, Jagadisha Thirthalli, Naveen Kumar C and Rita Christopher

NIMHANS, Bangalore 29, INDIA

Presenting author: vikasnimhans@yahoo.com

Abstract

Some studies have reported parental consanguinity as a risk factor for schizophrenia. These findings need replication in different socio-cultural settings. Hence we studied inbreeding to examine its effect on susceptibility to schizophrenia. A case-control study was conducted among people living in a rural community at Turuvekere (SZ, n = 120; controls, n = 222). The prevalence of consanguinity was estimated from family history data (‘self report’), followed by DNA analysis using SNPs (n = 384) (‘DNA-based’ rates) in order to add substantial reliability to our data. Self reported parental consanguinity was elevated among the patients (SZ: 10.71%, controls: 7.69%). Tests for normality of the DNA based estimates for coefficients of inbreeding ‘$f$’ showed that ‘$f$’ was not normally distributed. Mann-Whitney U test showed parental consanguinity rates are significantly elevated among the patients relative to the healthy individuals ($p = 0.035$). Our data suggest that schizophrenia is associated with higher parental consanguinity. Larger cross-sectional studies are warranted to validate our findings.

References


Citation: Agarwal, V., Thirthalli, J., Kumar, N.C. and Christopher, R. Parental Consanguinity Among Schizophrenia Patients [Abstract]. In: Abstracts of the NGBT conference; Oct 02-04, 2017; Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India: Can J biotech, Volume 1, Special Issue, Page 87. https://doi.org/10.24870/cjb.2017-a74