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Journal of Genetic Syndromes & Gene Therapy

Editorial

Overview on Genetic Testing

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Genetic Testing is act of medical test, searching for change in genes, chromosomes, or proteins that may be a real disease or condition, such as cancer, in cells or tissue. It is used to diagnose certain disorders, further diagnose cancer, plan treatment, or measure how well treatment is working. It helps to determining of a person chances in developing or handing on a genetic conduction. It works like to check at a person's DNA and see whether the risk for any disease and find out what the creating cell changes, or find out if they have any hereditary ailments. It is necessary to make sure that the test is both genuine and useful before getting genetic testing. If a genetic test provides an accurate result, it is fully justified. Analytical validity and clinical validity are the two basic measures of accuracy that apply to genetic tests. It is done by between 10 to 22 weeks of pregnancy, then the test is performed. It identifies DNA from your baby in your blood system and the decision follows from the fact that your child will be born with Down syndrome.

The Genetic testing consists for changes in a person's DNA, such as Gene, Chromosomes, Proteins. Gene means Gene testing is a study of DNA sequences to see whether there are any changes in genes that could lead to raise the risk of a genetic disorder. Chromosomes means it is a Chromosomal genetic tests analyze at individual chromosomes and long periods of DNA to identify if there are any major genetic changes that cause a genetic problem, such as an extra copy of a chromosome. Biochemical genetic tests consider the number of proteins or reactions in the body and deviations in either can suggest DNA mutations that lead to a genetic disease.

Many of the risks associated with genetic testing are related to the test results' emotional, social, or financial implications. People may be irritated, depressed, scared, or guilty as a result of their actions. It can create family tension in some situations since the results can provide information about other family members than the person who gets tested. Individuals at risk for having a disease can be identified by predictive or results available genetic testing before symptoms occur. Genetic Testing is only a limited amount of information, regarding an inherited disease can be gathered through genetic testing. The test can't always identify whether a person will develop symptoms of a disease, how severe those symptoms would be, or the disorder will progress over time. Another serious disadvantage is the absence of therapy options for many genetic diseases once they have been identified.

Genetic testing is a free decision. Because testing brings benefits as well as disadvantages and risks. A geneticist or genetic therapist can help by offering data about the test's benefits and costs, as well as analyzing the social and interpersonal aspects of the test. These changes can also mean that a person is at a risk for contracting a medical problem.

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Received: September 6, 2021; **Accepted:** September 20, 2021; **Published:** September 27, 2021

Citation: Chandrasekar T (2021) Overview on Genetic Testing. J Genet Syndr Gene Ther. 12:e346

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