

## Genomics Medicine Effects on Child Development

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### DESCRIPTION

Genomic medicine is an evolving medical restraint that involves using genomic information about a specific as part of their clinical care and the health outcomes and procedure insinuations of that clinical use.

Simply put, the impartial of genomic medicine is to control the genetic bases of those changes in response to environmental causes, including medicines, and differences that may incline to the growth of mutual and potentially personally distressing and societally expensive disorders.

A Genomics, the study of genes, is making it likely to analyze, predict, and treat diseases more exactly and personally than ever. A complete human genome holds three billion base pairs of DNA, individually organized to give us our vital anatomy and individual features such as height and hair color.

Genomics contains the scientific study of intricate diseases such as asthma, heart disease, cancer, and diabetes, because these diseases are typically caused more by a combination of inherited and ecological factors than by individual genes.

By means of genomic data, sources can recognize patients who are at high hazard of developing certain situations and better plan for cures. This approach could be mostly useful in

proactively giving behavioral disorders or cognitive before individuals show signs of disease. Genomic medicine has the possible to make genetic analysis of disease a more efficient and economical process, by reducing genetic challenging to a single analysis, which then notifies individuals throughout life. The most commonly-known use of genomics is to recognize and find remedies for illnesses. Forecasting the hazard of disease includes showing currently-healthy persons by genome examination at the single level. Interference with existence vagaries and drugs can be mentioned before illness start.

Genomics is divided into two basic areas: describing structural genomics, the physical nature of whole genomes; and functional genomics, describing the transcriptome and the proteome. As we all know, genes from our parents influence everything from eye color, weight, height, and other physical features, to behavioral forms in achievement, brainpower and motivation. Usual physical growth during infantile is inclined by both genetic and conservation factors. Outcomes of the genetic association analysis reveal certain sign of mutual genetic trails underlying certain facets of growth and adult health results counting body composition and blood pressure variables. The Genomics medicine will not affect the children's development. It is helps to find the disease more effectively in economical and helps them in long run of their life.

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