

P-291 - CHARACTERISTICS OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS IN NON-TWIN BROTHERS

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The studies on identical twins have demonstrated that if one of them is Autistic- the probability that the other is it- is of 60%, increasing to 92% if we consider a more extensive spectrum; in the case of the non-twin or twin brothers it is from a 2 to 4% for classic Autism and from a 10 to 20% to a more extensive spectrum. (Not being greater differences found between the twin results with and those of the brothers).

Objective: The objective of our study is to compare the data above mentioned with those of our local population. These prevalence's vary very little according to the different resources looked up, and in this review we try to verify this assertion at local level, also having as objective trying to give special attention so that this genetic field obtains mayor resources for its study.

Methodology: Review of patient´s history diagnosed with TEA in our unit, stating the incidents of similar pathology in its brothers.

Results: Of a sample of 176 patients diagnosed with TEA we found only 12% of incidents with TEA in non twin brothers. We did not have any other incidents of twin patients to add to this sample.

Conclusion: We confirm similar results to those obtained in other very different populations, culturally and geographically remote, aiming clearly at a remarkable genetic load in this disorder.