

An association study for candidate genes using the haplotype relative risk (HRR) design in a sample of Egyptian schizophrenic patients

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The aim of this study was to test the hypothesis that schizophrenia is linked to one of the candidate genes. Ninety-six Egyptian schizophrenic patients according to the ICD 10 criteria and a control group consisted of the two parents of the patients were included in this study. All were assessed by SCAN, SANS and SAPS. Blood was collected for DNA extraction, and PCR was performed for associated genes by HHRR, HRR and TDT. The results showed a significant association between the transmission of dopamine receptor D4 (allele 4) and the presence of paranoid and undifferentiated types of schizophrenia. The presence of a moderate response to antipsychotic medication and predominance of negative symptoms were recorded. Serotonin type 2C receptor gene showed a significant association of genotype ser/ser (SS) and the occurrence of schizophrenia. Also, the CS genotype showed a high significance for the association with transmission in schizophrenia .