

170900

PERNICIOUS ANEMIA

SNOMEDCT: 84027009; ICD10CM: D51.0; ICD9CM: 281.0; DO: 13381;

TEXT

In the relatives of 34 pernicious anemia probands, McIntyre et al. (1959) tested the ability to absorb orally given doses of cobalt-60 labeled vitamin B12 (Schilling test). The relatives of pernicious anemia patients showed a negative correlation with age; control subjects did not. The relatives showed a tendency to bimodality. Forty-eight percent of sibs and 32% of offspring had abnormal absorption. The authors suggested autosomal dominant inheritance. Wangel et al. (1968) suggested that the tendency to form autoantibodies against gastric parietal cells may be inherited as a dominant with incomplete penetrance. Later studies (McIntyre, 1968) yielded results that make a simple genetic hypothesis difficult to support. As pointed out by Twomey (1975), pernicious anemia shows a 10-fold increase in patients with multiple myeloma and a 250-fold increase in adults with immunoglobulin deficiency.

See Also:

Carmel and Johnson (1978); Wangel et al. (1968)

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