Help With Constructing a Family Tree (Pedigree)
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

Click on the next button to progress through the presentation.

Example of form used to record Family History.
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

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Using this form draw the symbol for person being seen.

Start drawing in the middle of the page.
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Ask person giving information (Consultand) do they have brothers or sisters. If yes, ask how many and organise the siblings in order of age.

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Identify the Consultand using an arrow. Add full information.

Record full information on each family member.
- full name
- maiden or other names (if applicable) in brackets
- date of birth
- age at diagnosis (if applicable)

Helen Doe 14/5/1968
diagnosed age 30

James Doe 4/10/1970

Vera Smith 27/3/1972

Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975

Diagnosed Age 32
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

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**KEY**

- Solid symbol for main condition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Always create a key for the family condition and other conditions.

- James Doe 4/10/1970
- Vera Smith 27/3/1972
- Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975

Diagnosed Age 32

Signature of person recording family history
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Remember to date and sign family tree.

Diagnosed
Age 32

Helen Doe 14/5/1968
diagnosed age 30

James Doe 4/10/1970

Vera Smith 27/3/1972

Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975

Signature of person recording family history
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

You now need to add relationship lines.

Helen Doe
14/5/1968
Diagnosed age 30

James Doe
4/10/1970

Vera Smith
27/3/1972

Jane Brown (Doe)
12/1/1975
Diagnosed Age 32

Click on the next button to progress through the presentation.
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Before drawing relationship lines, you need to ask if all siblings have the same parents.

Helen Doe 14/5/1968 diagnosed age 30
James Doe 4/10/1970
Vera Smith 27/3/1972
Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975
Diagnosed Age 32

Signature of person recording family history
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

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Ask if there are any twins in the family.

- **Helen Doe**: 14/5/1968, diagnosed age 30
- **James Doe**: 4/10/1970
- **Vera Smith**: 27/3/1972
- **Jane Brown (Doe)**: 12/1/1975, diagnosed age 32

Signature of person recording family history

..........................................................
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This example shows mother having 2 relationships. If there were children from that relationship they are 1/2 siblings.

When drawing a partnership, traditionally males are on the left and females on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</table>

Diagnosed Age 32

Helen Doe 14/5/1968
14/5/1968 diagnosed age 30

James Doe 4/10/1970

Vera Smith 27/3/1972

Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

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If too many siblings or aunts and uncles for 1 page, use arrow to show there is more information on reverse of page.

Helen Doe 14/5/1968 diagnosed age 30
James Doe 4/10/1970
Vera Smith 27/3/1972
Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975

Diagnosed Age 32

Signature of person recording family history
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

Click on the next button to progress through the presentation.

You now should add aunts and uncles of the consultand.

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KEY

Date ..........................................

You now should add aunts and uncles of the consultand.

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Helen Doe 14/5/1968
Diagnosed age 30

James Doe 4/10/1970

Vera Smith 27/3/1972

Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975
Diagnosed Age 32

Signature of person recording family history

..........................................................
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Ask if they have aunts and uncles on maternal and paternal side of family.

KEY

**Diagnosis:**
- Helen Doe: 14/5/1968, diagnosed age 30
- Vera Smith: 27/3/1972
- Jane Brown (Doe): 12/1/1975, diagnosed age 32

**Date:**

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Signature of person recording family history
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It is not necessary to put aunts and uncles in order of age.

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Helen Doe 14/5/1968
Diagnosed age 30

James Doe 4/10/1970

Vera Smith 27/3/1972

Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975
Diagnosed Age 32
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

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Remember to note if anyone has or had the family condition or other serious illness.

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**KEY**

- **Date**

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- **Helen Doe** 14/5/1968
  - diagnosed age 30

- **James Doe** 4/10/1970

- **Vera Smith** 27/3/1972
  - Diagnosed Age 32

- **Jane Brown (Doe)** 12/1/1975

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Signature of person recording family history
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**KEY**

You can add in grandparents, if the person can give you information.

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Diagnosed
Age 32

Helen Doe 14/5/1968

James Doe 4/10/1970

Vera Smith 27/3/1972

Jane Brown (Doe) 12/1/1975

Diagnosed
age 30
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

You now draw any children of the Consultand.
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

Ask Consultand if they have any children.
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You may choose to add children before you add aunts and uncles. You will find your own order of adding this information.
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Note identical twins symbol.
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You can add children of siblings too.

Click on the next button to progress through the presentation.
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The previous family history was created using a dominant family history pattern. If you are discussing family history with a couple there is an increased chance that there could be a recessive condition in the family.

Click on the next button to progress through the presentation.
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The process of constructing a recessive family tree is exactly the same as previously shown. However, you should take family history information from each partner as shown below.
Here you will learn how to take a family history and construct a family tree using the symbols and relationship lines you learnt in the previous presentations.

Click on the next button to progress through the presentation.

This is the end of this activity.

You can click the NEXT button to start the activity again.

Signature of person recording family history