

## Dr Ratcliffe Questionnaire Study – Findings 2006

### Compiled by Helen Clements

The study has been split into four age categories, these are 0–5 years, 6–10 years, 11–16 years and 17 year and above.

A total of eighty people took part in the study, twenty-four (0-5 years), twenty five (6-10 years), seventeen (11-16 years) and fourteen (17-adults).

#### All age Categories

Some of the data will make more sense if it is collectively put together and others will be more effective if segregated into age categories.

The first of these collective categories are the ages of both mother and father at time of conception.

Mother's ages ranged between 18 - 46 years with one Unknown.

Number of Mothers	Age Range in Years
20	18 - 30
37	31 - 39
22	40 - 46

Father's ages ranged between 22- 54 years with two Unknown.

Number of Fathers	Age Range in Years
23	22 - 30
33	31 - 39
18	40 - 49
4	50 - 54

**The birth weights** of the infants ranged from 3lb 3oz to 10lb 10oz the average weight being 6lb 13oz; this is only slightly lower than the average birth weight of normal chromosome infants at 7lb 5oz, as stated by the American Medical Association-online.

**The birth lengths** of the infants ranged 16.5 inches to 23 inches the average length of the infants was 20 inches, this is slightly longer than the average length of a normal chromosome infant is 19¾ inches, as stated in the Rushmore University Medical Centre – online.

**The head circumference** was only documented by thirty-three parents the rest were unknown. The size ranged from 11.6 inches to 15.5 inches. The average size of the infant's heads was 13.3 inches this is on the lower size of average, according to the Family Practice Notebook online which states the average size of an infants head is 12.9 - 14.9 inches.

**Birth - Help with breathing at birth** twelve infants needed help with breathing at birth, three were unknown and the rest needed no help.

**Breastfeeding** most parents did breastfeed but for variable amount of time from one month to 60 months. Twelve parents only bottle fed and one was unknown.

## Milestones

**Smiling** - the sixty-nine infants and adults documented smiled between the ages of 1 month and 6 months, eleven had no means of recalling the information ten were adults and one was too young to recall.

**First Words** – fifty-six infants and adults documented the first words were said between the ages of 3 months and 36 months with average first words said are at approximately 1 year. One infant was documented as not having any speech development at all. The verbal age is slightly later than for normal chromosome infants who on average start to say their first words at between 6-9 months as stated in BBC parenting online.

**First Sentences** – forty-five infants and adults documented that the first sentence was spoken between the ages of 8 months and 44 months. The remainder were either too young to form sentences or unable to give details, these were mainly adults and had no evidence available.

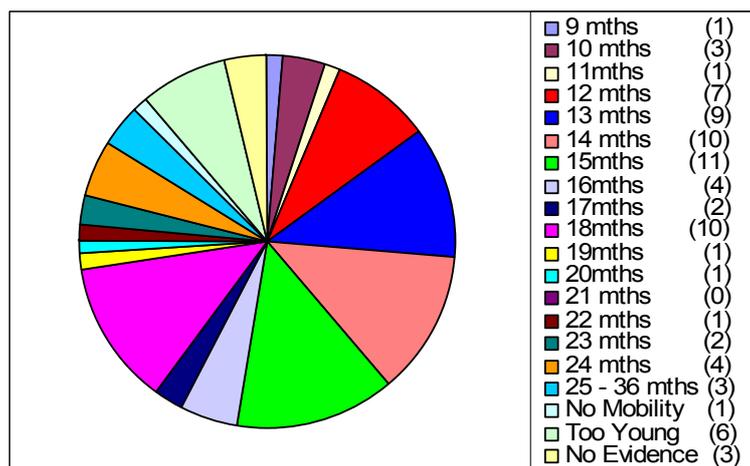
**Crawling** – fifty-four infants managed the task of crawling, these started at varying ages from 5 months – 20 months. One infant has no mobility, seven never actually managed to crawl, seven are not yet at crawling age and the other eleven have no documented age.

The average age of a normal chromosome infant to start crawling is between 8-12 months, fifty of the fifty-four infants managed to crawl within the normal age range.

**Walking** – seventy participants were able to give the age they started to take their first steps. The age range for walking was very wide from 9 months – 36 months. One infant has no mobility, six are too young to walk and three had no documented evidence.

The average age a child takes the first steps are between 9 and 12 months, most children are walking well by the age of 14 – 15 months.

Pie Chart of the Ages all the participants walked



**Potty Training – Daytime** – fifty-five participants were able to give the age range they became potty trained, these ranged from 12 months to 120 months. Fifteen infants were too young to give details, six infants were still ongoing with the training and not managed it fully and five had no documented evidence. The average ages of potty training was 33 months; this is later than in normal chromosome infants which are in the range of 24 – 30 months.

**Potty Training – Night** – This took longer to achieve than during the daytime as in most infants and forty-eight achieved dry nights between the ages of 18 months and 124 months, two children were on medication to help with enuresis at the ages of ten years. Thirteen infants were too young, eleven infants were ongoing with training and six had no evidence.

### **Nursery School**

Most infants did attend nursery school, twelve infants were too young to attend, two had no evidence of attendance to a nursery school, thirteen infants did not attend nursery, in two cases it was due to the problems the infants had in settling in and fifty-three infants did attend nursery school, however, twenty-one were reported to have had problems with either settling in school, shyness or friendship problems.

**Shyness** – I asked if the participants were shy at two separate age categories, both at nursery and at school age. The number of infants that reported shyness at nursery age was thirty-six and this increased to forty-nine by the time they went to school.

The increase in school age shyness did incorporate the two participants who had no evidence if they attended nursery but did remember they were shy at school and as adults still show signs of their shyness.

Three participants did report growing out of their shyness from nursery to school age; two of the infants did attend a nursery school and one stayed at home with mum.

### **School Age**

**Temper Tantrums** – I asked about tantrums and behaviour problems, thirty-five participants reported they had behaviour problems, thirty-four report no behaviour problems and eleven reported as either being too young to tell or having no evidence to report.

**Referrals to psychologist** - twenty-seven participants reported they had been referred to an educational psychologist or child psychologist for support with behaviour.

### **Medical Issues**

**Starring (day-dreaming)** – Some parents had report that they had noticed their daughters starring into space, when I asked the participants twenty-seven reported that they had experienced this. The participants varied in ages from 4 – 40 years, the majority were in their early teens. This has been said that it is a way of dealing with overload, by starring the person is able to switch off for a while.

**Ritual Behaviour** – I asked in the survey if the participants experienced any forms of ritual behaviour patterns, twenty-five participants reported they did experience rituals. The ages ranged from 5 – 47 years, this seemed more noticeable between the ages of 7 and 16 years.

Some of the behaviours experienced are:- watching and listening to the same piece of music or movie over and over again, dislike changes in routines, like a set routine for bedtimes and getting up in the morning, irrational fears of water, dogs, cats and strangers, thumb sucking, fingers nail biting, hair twirling, compulsive buying, wearing the same items of clothing every day, and over security conscious when leaving the house, locking doors and going back several times to make sure the door is locked.

**Sensory Problems** – When asking about sensory problems thirty-four participants reported they had various sensory problems, these included labels in cloths, soft clothing and bedding, fussy about underclothes fitting correctly and socks the correct length, elasticated waist clothes no buttons or zips, baggy comfortable clothing, dislike of crowded places, not being touched, and their own space.

### Age Category 0-5 years

There are twenty-four infants aged 0-5 years taking part in this study, eighteen of the infants were diagnosed before birth, seventeen by amnio and two via CVS, the remaining six infants were diagnosed between the ages of 2 days and 2.8 months.

All but three of the pregnancies were normal with one of the abnormal pregnancies being an infant diagnosed after birth.

Out of the twenty-four infants studied, eighteen infants were born by normal delivery, five infants were born by C-Section and one infant was born by Forceps. One of the infants diagnosed after birth was born by C-Section.

### **Speech**

Looking at the speech development of the 0-5 years, I asked if the infant's speech was clearly spoken, three infants had clear speech, three infants are too young to tell, eight parents weren't sure if they needed any support and ten parents reported needing help with speech delay, all these infants are being given support from the speech therapy services.

### **Hypotonia and Bendy Joints**

When looking at hypotonia, fifteen infants had no problems visible, three parents stated they were unsure of any problems their daughters may have and six stated their daughters did have hypotonia.

The hypotonia in the six infants affected them all differently.

1 infant had a problem with her upper body

1 infant had problems with her trunk, legs, hips, ankle joints and feet

1 had problems with shoulders, knees and hip joints

1 had problems in her trunk area

And 2 infants had problems that affected the whole body

Only six infants also suffered from bendy joints, four of these infants were the same infants that suffered from hypotonia.

I looked at the infants with hypotonia and bendy joints, three of these infants walked after the age of 18 months showing that this did have effects on their abilities to balance and take their first steps.

## **Constipation**

When asked if the infants suffered from constipation three parents reported their daughters had problems with bowel movements. One of the infants has problems with full body hypotonia and the other two had problems with bendy joints. This could be connected due to slack bowel muscles.

## **Stomach Pains**

Three parents reported that their daughters suffered from stomach pains, two of these infants also suffered from constipation problems.

## **Motor Skills**

Fine motor skills problems were report as affecting five infants and gross motor skills affected four children, three or the children had both fine and gross motor problems but the three other infants experienced just one of the motor skills delays.

I asked if any of the infants appeared to be clumsy, five parents reported that their daughters were quite clumsy, walking into objects, falling over more than most other their age etc. Only one infant was reported as not being affected by either fine or gross motor problems, the other four infants did seem to have problems with either fine or gross or both motor delay.

## **General Health**

I asked parents to give me information of any illness or medical problems their daughters had suffered from, fifteen parents said their daughter has not medical problems at all since birth. Nine parents gave a list of the problems their daughter have.

- Poor balance and slow equilibrium reactions
- Seizures diagnosed at 18mths
- Serious ear problems and asthma
- Tendency towards allergies
- Asthma, bites nails, febrile convulsion at 5 years of age
- Dislocated hip in plaster from birth to 3 months
- Ear infections and urine infections
- Eczema, asthma, lactose intolerance, scarlet fever, ear infections and throat infections
- Global development delay, scoliosis, Spina bifida L5, Dysplasia and surgery on both hips, wears leg braces

## **School**

Only four children were reported old enough to attend school. Of these four children three of them needed extra support in classes. One child needed support in all areas of the curriculum, one needed support in speech and reading and the other in speech, English and mathematics.

I asked if the participants had any problems with short term memory and recall problems, two children report they did and these two children need extra support in the classroom.

Only one child was report as having problems mixing with other students in the school setting, this child was one of those who needed support in the classroom.

Of the four children attending school two were experiencing problems with behaviour, one child was the same child above needing classroom support.

All four children were report as having good relationships with their teachers and adults in the classroom.

### **Puzzles**

When asked if the infants were good at puzzles, three parents reported they had real difficulties with grasping the concept of puzzles, ten parents report that their daughters were too young to decide and eleven parents stated that their daughters were good at puzzles.

All the infants were too young to advise if they were going to be musical and play an instrument well.

### **Age Category 6-10 years**

There are twenty-five children aged between 6 – 10 years taking part in this study, thirteen children were diagnosed before birth via amnio, one via CVS, 3 during the first week after birth, two others within the first year of birth and five between 2nd birthday and 5th birthday and one never stated on the survey.

All but seven of the pregnancies were normal, one never stated on the study, one was born by IVF and five others had abnormal pregnancies.

Out of the twenty-five children in the study, seven children were born by normal delivery, eight children were born by C-Section.

### **Speech**

The speech development of the 6-10 year olds was that almost half the children had speech delay, ten children, one child was reported as having no speech development at all, one reported an unknown delay but did have received speech therapy and 14 were reported as having clear speech.

### **Hypotonia and Bendy Joints**

When looking at hypotonia in the twenty-five children, eleven had visible problems, four stated on the survey as unknown and ten parents stated their daughters did have hypotonia.

The hypotonia in the 10 children affected them all differently.

- 2 children had all their body affected
- 3 children their legs and arms were affected
- 1 child had problems with their legs
- 1 child had problems with her hip joints
- 1 child had problems with their neck and the left side of the body
- And 2 infants had problems but the affected area wasn't stated

Only eight children also suffered from bendy joints and all these also had hypotonia.

I looked at the children with hypotonia and bendy joints, the children walked between the ages of 12 - 18 months and crawled between the ages of 6-12 months. Comparing the children with those who said they had no hypotonia the children walked between the ages of 10 – 23 months and crawled between the ages of 6 – 13 months. Those with hypotonia didn't seem to have any significant delay in both walking and crawling.

### **Constipation**

Thirteen children suffered with constipation and thirteen children suffered from regular stomach pains, four of these children were not those that also suffered constipation.

### **Motor Skills**

Both fine and gross motor skills problems were report as affecting nine children, gross motor only affected four children, and fine motor skills only affected one child and one child was reported as being unknown, the other ten children reported no motor skills delay problems.

I asked if any of the children appeared to be clumsy, eleven parents reported that their daughters were quite clumsy, walking into things, falling over more than most other their age etc. only one infant was reported as not being affected by either fine or gross motor problems, the other ten children did seem to have problems with either fine or gross or both motor delay.

### **General Health**

I asked parents to give information of any illness or medical problems their daughters had suffered, eleven parents said their daughter has no medical problems at all since birth. Fourteen parents gave a list of the problems their daughter have.

- Asthma
- Asthma and infections
- Bronchitis at 3 months
- Lots of colds and high temperatures
- Ear Infections
- Falls down stairs, concussion
- Growing pains in legs and stomach aches
- Reflux problems
- Emotional behavioural problems, organisation problems
- Seizure as a young baby but not recurrent
- Pneumonia, Flu Type B, RSV
- Seizures and low iron levels
- Seizures
- Strictures in the throat, bronchitis and asthma

### **Periods**

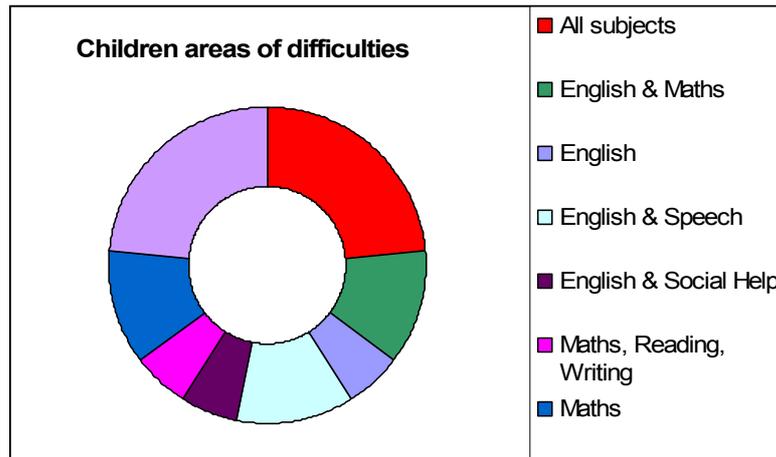
Only one child had stated her periods, at the age of eight years.

## School

Children started school between the ages of three years and seven years depending on where they lived.

When parents were asked about the progress of the children in school ten parents stated that their children had difficulties with certain subject lessons, the other fifteen stated they had no difficulties.

Nine of the children having difficulties were given extra support in school, two were given no extra support and six of the parents who said their daughters had no problems still had extra support within the classroom setting, mainly in group work.



## **Puzzles**

When asked about the children doing puzzles, two parents stated their daughter were no good at doing puzzles, two said they didn't know and the remaining twenty-one said they were good at puzzles.

## **Playing an instrument**

Asked if the children played an instrument, it was stated that eight children did play.

## Memory

Short term memory problems are often mentioned as being one of the problems which hinders learning, thirteen children had problems with memory and all the children also had difficulties with learning.

## Friendships

Most children in this age range seemed to have no difficulties with making friendships, only four parents mentioned their children found it difficult to hold down friendships and one was unknown.

## **Behaviour**

Only four of the twenty-five children had problems with temper tantrums, one was unknown. When asked if they had problems with behaviour towards teachers in the classroom only 1 child showed a difficulty. When asked about the behaviour towards their peers, eleven parents said they had problems relating to other children and one was unknown.

One of the most common emotions in children with Triple X is shyness, sixteen children were stated in the study to have excessive shyness and one was unknown.

## **Rituals**

It was stated by ten parents that their daughters did like rituals; they stated that they didn't like change and would bite their finger nails, suck clothes, line toys up, twirling hair or sucking their thumbs. Other rituals are like things done in a specific order; do not like a change in their routine, become agitated and frustrated when changes are made.

## **Sensory Problems**

Sensory problems are often a cause of major irritation to children, thirteen parents stated that their children had problems with sensory issues, some of these problems are:-

- Tags in clothes
- Like soft materials
- No seams in the clothes
- Stretchy clothes
- Elasticated waists
- Loud noises
- People being too close
- Socks and knickers have to fit correctly
- Shoes not done up properly, slip up and down

Some girls with Triple X tend to be very tearful, they cry very easily when they are upset.

## **Other problems**

Asked in the survey of any other problems the children may have, the problems listed were from individual children:-

- Bloating
- High functioning autism
- Self harming problems, hitting and biting themselves
- Anger problems
- Weight problems
- Inappropriate behaviour
- Overfriendly with strangers

## **Age Category 11-16 years**

There are seventeen girls in the 11 – 16 year age category. Ten girls were diagnosed by amnio and the other seven girls were diagnosed between the ages of 9 months and 15 years old. All but two of the pregnancies went normally.

## Speech

The speech development of the 11-16 year old range showed that nine girls were stated as having clear speech but still two girls received speech therapy for some problems, eight girls were reported as having speech delay and all received speech therapy intervention.

## Hypotonia and Bendy Joints

Nine girls reported having no problems with hypotonia the other eight girls reported they did suffer with hypotonia in various parts of the body.

Three children had problems in the stomach region, giving a barrel belly appearance.

1 children their legs and arms were affected

1 child had problems with their legs and hip joints

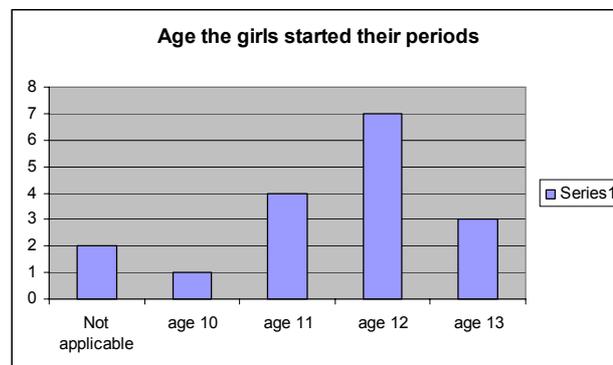
1 child had problems with her stomach, spine and finger joints

And three children infants had problems but the affected area wasn't stated.

When looking at the survey asking about bendy joints, ten children said they didn't have bendy joints and seven said they did, two children report that she didn't have hypotonia but did have bendy joints and one child stated that she had hypotonia but no bendy joints, this show that you do not need to have noticeable hypotonia but joints can see be bendy.

## Periods

Of the seventeen girls within this age category only two had not started their periods, the other started within the normal age range of 10 to 13 years of age.



## Constipation

Nine children reported they suffered with constipation, six of the nine girls suffered with either bendy joints or hypotonia, the other three children has reported no problems with their joints. Two of the girls who had constipation also had problems with hypotonia in the stomach region, the slack muscles in their stomach region may be a cause of their slack bowel muscles and could be a reason for the constipation.

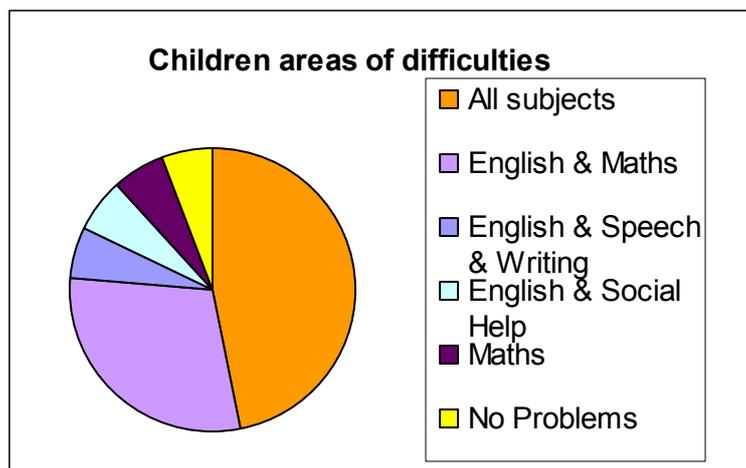
## General Health

I asked parents to give me information of any illness or medical problems their daughters had suffered from, seven parents said their daughter had no medical problems at all since birth. Ten children did have problem and are listed:-

- Club feet operated at 6 months and only one kidney
- Born Profoundly Deaf
- Petite Mal Epilepsy and Asthma
- Broken Femur at age 2, sprained ankle, stitches in hand, fractured finger
- Chicken Pox, Chest infections, Upper Respiratory Infections, Has a swallowing problem, high pain threshold, stiff back joint
- Asthma, Pneumonia
- Asthma
- Dental decay, poor skin healing, lack of hair under arm, bedwetting and complains of sore eyes
- Migraine Headaches
- Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Ear Infections

## School

When the questions were asked, are the children making normal progress only two children answered yes but one still has support in school for speech and writing. All the other children stated that their learning was delayed and support was given to all. This is significantly higher than would be expected in children of this age range. The areas the girls had delays in were across the curriculum of English, Maths, Speech and writing and many had support in all subjects.



It is important for our children to be given extra support within the classroom, early intervention can reduce the amount of learning delay a child can have and the gap between their peers will be reduced, avoiding low self esteem.

## **Memory**

When asked if the memory of the children was good, thirteen girls stated they had problems with their memory, only four stated that their memory was good. It was stated by a couple of girls that their short term memory was very poor, this could be a significant reason why they have problems with learning, the girls may have problems with retaining the information that they are taught. More investigation into the types of memory problems these girls have could give greater insight.

## **Friendships**

As the children mature they seem to have more difficulties in dealing with friendships, eight children stated they had friendship problems, all these children were also very shy. Two girls said they weren't sure if they had any problems and the other seven stated they had no problems keeping friendships but all these children also stated that they were very shy.

## **Behaviour Patterns**

### **Tantrums**

When asked did the children suffer from tantrum more frequently than other teenagers of their age, seven children stated they did have more severe problems than others. The remaining ten said they suffered no more than other teenagers their own age.

### **Rituals**

When asked do the children have any ritualistic behaviour patterns eight children stated they liked to keep to routines and rituals. The other nine children said they had no problems with changes in routine.

### **Sensory Problems**

Eleven children were reported to have sensory problems. These consisted of problems with loud noises, tags on clothing, tight clothes, not liking certain materials close to the skin, not liking crowded places, tube stations and trains.

Only three children had problems with all three behaviour patterns and seven children had problems with two of the patterns.

### **Starring Bouts**

Ten children were reported to have starring bouts, these were times when they would seem to be day dreaming but more distant and would seem to do this when overloaded with information, it was used as a shut down mechanism to cope.

### **Puzzles**

When asked about the children doing puzzles, seven parents stated their daughter were no good at doing puzzles, ten said their children enjoyed playing with puzzles and were good at finding the pieces.

### **Playing an instrument**

Six of the children played an instrument, the disciplines were not stated.

### **Convulsions**

One parents stated her daughter had convulsions

## **Depression**

I asked the question regarding depression; three children suffer from depression or bouts of depression.

## **Other Health Problems**

I asked the parents to tell me of any other health problems their daughters had, here are a list of what was mentioned.

- Hormone treatment to bring on puberty for excessive growth
- Emotional and sensitive
- Cries very easily
- Epilepsy
- Constipation
- Bladder and Bowel control delay
- ADHA
- Temporal Mandibular Disorder
- Vulnerable
- Mood swings
- Aspergers Syndrome
- Severe Mental health problems
- Involuntary movements
- Sensory Problems
- Aggressions and Violence
- Small hands
- Long legs
- O.C.D.
- Missing teeth
- Eating disorders
- Kleptomania
- Lack of emotion and compassion
- Memory problems
- Tires easily
- Nice hair

## **Age Category 17-Adult**

There are fourteen teenagers and adults aged between 17 – 48 years taking part in this study, two in this age category were diagnosed before birth via amnio, one had no data of when diagnoses was made, one by her 2<sup>nd</sup> birthday, two others before their 10<sup>th</sup> birthday, and the other eight were diagnosed after their 17<sup>th</sup> birthday as adults.

Nine out of the fourteen births were described as normal, three were born by a forceps delivery, one by caesarean and one documented as unknown.

## **Speech**

The speech development of the 17- Adults age range showed that seven girls were stated as having clear speech, five girls were reported as having speech delay and only three received speech therapy intervention, two reported as unknown data.

## **Hypotonia and Bendy Joints**

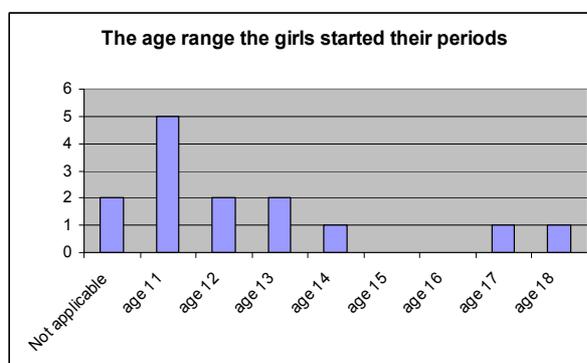
When asked if hypotonia was a problem, five participants said they suffered from this condition. Six participants said they had no problems and three said they had no evidence. Although seven out of the fourteen participants did say they had some bendy joints, the extra three from the hypotonia figures all stated not having hypotonia.

The hypotonia affected differing areas of the body

One stated it affected her whole body and the other four affected their joints in the hands, fingers, knees and ankles.

## **Periods**

Of the fourteen participants within this age category two had indicated a not applicable and the other twelve started their periods within normal age range although a couple were on the late side of development.



## **Constipation**

Half the participants suffered with constipation, five of the participants said they also had either hypotonia or bendy joints and two stated suffered with neither.

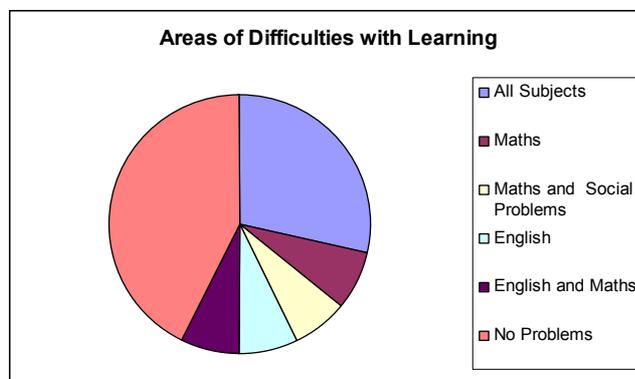
## **General Health**

I asked the participants to give me information of any illness or medical problems they had, five said they had no medical problems at all since birth. Nine participants did list some problems and they are outlined below:-

- Very high pain threshold, dental problems, a broken humerus as a child
- Glandular fever, asthma, lichen sclerosis and a broken thumb as a child
- Asthma, allergic rhinitis and depression
- Unexplained chest pains, sinus problems, hand tremors and hypochondria
- Orthopaedic problems was put in a body brace and had surgery
- Complaints about chest pains
- Pneumonia as a child and fell in a fire as a child
- Acne, poor skin, severe nose bleeds, bronchitis
- Tonsillectomy as a young child

## **School**

Looking at this age group and the levels of learning six participants stated they had difficulties with learning and all had extra support in school, one stated they didn't know if learning was difficult and the remaining seven said they didn't have difficulties with learning but two did have some extra support in school.



## **Memory**

Five of the participants stated they had problems with memory, five stated they didn't know if they had memory when younger and four said they knew they had no memory difficulties.

Four out of the five participants who had memory problems also had learning delay and extra support in school.

## **Friendships**

Eight of the participants said they mixed with other children fine, four stated they did have problems making friend and two stated they didn't know. Ten of the girls stated they were very shy but most of these still made friends and had no problems holding friendships.

## **Behaviour Patterns**

### **Tantrums**

I asked the participants if any of them seemed to have more severe tantrums than they would say is normal, half of them stated they did. One stated they didn't know and the remaining six stated they had no worse tantrums than normal children.

### **Rituals**

When asked if the participants had rituals in their behaviour which they kept to, five stated they did like rituals and stability in their lives, the remaining nine stated they had ritual behaviour patterns they followed.

### **Sensory**

Six participants stated they did have sensory problems, two stated they didn't know what sensory problems were and the remaining six said they had no sensory problems.

## **Starring Bouts**

When I asked if any of the participants had problems with starring bouts of vacant spots, six participants stated they did have these, six stated they had no problems and two stated unknown.

When I looked at the combined results for these four tests it showed that two participants suffered with all four difficulties. Two participants stated they had none of the above problems and the remaining ten had either one or two difficulties above.

## **Adulthood**

### **Pregnancy**

Five of the adults stated they had been pregnant. Three of the five had suffered the traumas of a miscarriage. One participant had suffered 3 miscarriages but did go on to have 2 live babies. Another adult has a child with a rare chromosome condition.

### **Employment**

Ten of the participant had employment, the remaining four either were still in education or not been able to hold down employment.

Below is a list of some of the kinds of employment the adults held.

- Three adults went on to get higher education of a degree and holding down employment connected with their chosen subjects, law, music and librarian
- Shop employment
- Telephonist
- Caring for others
- Working with the public
- Changing job frequently

### **Eating Disorders**

Four of the adults stated they did have an eating disorder.

### **Convulsions**

Three adults stated they did have seizures or convulsions.

### **Depression**

When I asked the question regarding depression, nine adults stated they did suffer from depression or bouts of depression.

## **Other Health Problems**

I asked the participants to state if they have any other health problems as they grew older. The problems stated are listed below:-

- Immaturity
- Inappropriate sexual behaviour
- Allergies
- Dyslexia
- Dyspraxia
- Ovaries failure (no production of eggs)
- Stealing
- Clumsy
- Sexually active at a young age
- Paranoia
- Self harming
- Bi-polar
- Wheel chair user due to joint problems
- Temper tantrums
- Unable to express feelings
- Drug abuse (suicide attempt)
- Fertility Problems
- Intellectual delay
- Premature Ovarian failure
- Early menopause
- Low self esteem
- Severe depression
- Psoriasis
- Asthma
- Liver damage
- Lung damage
- IBS
- Under active thyroid
- Hole in the heart
- Painful joints
- Back surgery wears a brace on back
- Glandular fever

## **CONCLUSION**

This study although quite comprehensive was difficult to analyse due to the wide age range of participants. Obviously there were only minimal questions that could be answered by the younger participants and the adults of the group often didn't have the answers regarding their childhood as often no records were kept of their childhood or their guardian's had passed away taking this information with them.

On reflection a few things were noted. Firstly that the ages of the parents in this study who conceived the Triple X girls were mainly in their thirties, this shows that although it is more frequently diagnosed by amnio due to age, parents can be of any age from their early 20's to late 40's. More amnio are offered to parents in their mid 30's upwards, this could be an indication of why other studies have found that older mothers have a much higher chance of having a Triple X child.

The birth weight of the Triple X girls is slightly lighter than the average but the girls are slightly longer with smaller heads. This has also been documented in most of the published papers previously.

## **Disclaimer**

This study has been analysed from information collected on a paper survey, sent to Helen Clements. Helen Clements is not a doctor or professional and the analysis of this study has been taken from information given freely by participants.

This paper **has never been** analysed by a professional doctor or geneticist.

I hope you find this easy to read and the information useful. No new evidence as far as I can see has come to light, but it has been a useful exercise in comparing our own families.

Thank you to all those families who took time to complete the questionnaire and return it. I apologise for the time taken in compiling this information and sending it out to you, but awaiting professional advice which never came.