

**VKGN / NACGG Parallel session**  
**Monday 1 October 2018**  
**14.00-16.00 pm**



[www.vkgn.nl](http://www.vkgn.nl)

[www.nacgg.nl](http://www.nacgg.nl)

## Extremes

Extreme phenotypes have always raised the interest of researchers, clinicians and the public. Extreme phenotypes are typically defined as both ends of the spectrum of a continuously measurable trait such as weight or height. Having an extreme phenotype such as massive obesity or excessive height, can have a marked disadvantage, also for health. In a changing environment, however, an extreme phenotype may be more fit (and have an increased survival rate) than all other phenotypes. The systematic collection of (extreme) phenotypes and their correlations with molecular data can be a useful method for studying the etiology of disease. For example, extreme phenotypes in a population can be used to identify rare variants involved in quantitative, complex traits, helping to find the *missing heritability*. In this session we will shed our light on extremes by having three presenters who will address this topic from different perspectives.

This session is organized by the VKGN and NACGG

### Program

Chair: Dr. Mieke van Haelst

- 14.00-14.40 **Extremes in weight: Diagnostics of underlying causes and novel therapeutic solutions**  
Prof. dr. Liesbeth van Rossum (Internist-endocrinologist, ErasmusMC, Rotterdam)
- 14.40-15.20 **Extremes in growth: Fibrillin, TGFbeta and BMP at the balance of too short and too long**  
Prof. dr. Bart Loeys (Clinical geneticist, Univ of Antwerp; Radboud UMC Nijmegen)
- 15.20-16.00 **Extremes in the population**  
Prof. dr. André Uitterlinden (Molecular geneticist, Complex Genetics ErasmusMC, Rotterdam)