

**Twin Research
in Psychiatry****TWINS, FEARS, AND PHOBIAS****Gregory Carey***Department of Psychology and Institute for Behavioral Genetics,
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In psychiatric genetics, it is not well understood whether pathological conditions represent a deviant disease process or extremes of normal variation. Many times; this distinction is unimportant, but in other cases, like the identification of high-risk individuals by scores on a quantitative variable, the distinction is crucial. The study of fears and phobias in twins presents an apt model for relating quantitative variates (fears) to liability to a pathological condition (phobias). Empirical twin and family data are presented and methods for studying the association between quantitative and qualitative variables are discussed.

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OFFSPRING OF TWIN PAIRS DISCORDANT FOR PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS**A. Bertelsen, I.I. Gottesman***Institute of Psychiatric Demography, Aarhus, Denmark; and University
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A refinement of the twin method is the investigation of the risk of similar affection in the offspring of affected and nonaffected MZ and DZ twin partners. In the Danish twin studies on schizophrenia and on manic-depressive disorder, the morbid risks were of the same size in the children of affected and nonaffected MZ twins, and of affected DZ twins, whereas the children of the normal DZ twins showed considerably lower risks. Although the total numbers of affected offspring are small, the findings are in favour of a predominant genetic factor in schizophrenic and manic-depressive disorder.

THE INTERACTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND GENETIC FACTORS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA**R. Murray, S. Lewis***Institute of Psychiatry, The Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals,
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