THE SUBGROUPS OF P IN AN INVESTIGATION OF TWINS

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Material concerning 182 pairs of twins was investigated in our laboratory with special regard to the strength of the P + reactions. The twins were all adults.

100 of the pairs were with all probability one-egg twins and 82 of the pairs two-egg twins.

The diagnosis whether they were one-egg or two-egg twins was made inter alia through multiple similarity and in several cases through obstetrical anamnesis to, and is quite independent of the results of the P investigations.

In the 82 pairs of two-egg twins there were 16 pairs of concordant P-twins, 9 pairs of discordant P-P+twins and 57 pairs of concordant P+twins. In these 57 pairs of P+twins 42 pairs were concordant, 5 pairs probably concordant and 10 pairs clearly discordant in the strength of the P +reactions.

In the 100 pairs of probably one-egg twins there were 24 pairs of concordant P-twins, no pairs of discordant P-P-j- twins and 76 pairs of concordant P+ twins. In these 76 pairs of P-f- twins, 71 pairs were concordant, 4 pairs probably concordant and only one pair clearly discordant in the strength of the P+ reactions. A control investigation of this pair could not be arranged.

That is: 57 pairs of two-egg P+ twins with 10 pairs discordant in strength and 76 pairs of probably one-egg P+ twins from which one pair is discordant in strength.

The results strengthen the opinion that also the strength of the P+ reaction is in the main genetically caused.