**Advantages and disadvantages of mitosis and meiosis**

**Advantages**. Mitosis aids in creation of indistinguishable replicas of the parent cells. The process therefore causes the skin and the liver to have identical cells. The process is quicker hence needs a short time for reproduction occurrence unlike in meiosis. Mainly it is used in the development of our entire bodies and mending of injured/ worn out tissues.

**Disadvantages**. Some plants and single-celled creatures make duplicates of themselves through mitosis and not sexually through meiosis. Therefore, the whole population of organisms in the given section will incline to have matching DNA. Hence in case there is occurrence of a disease, they will be infested and will die since all of them are incapable to combat the pathogen. Plants replicating mitosis lack better offspring than themselves. It is because the process does not produce disparity.

**Advantages**. Meiosis recurrently generates chromosomal diversity hence formation of a great range of progenies. Also individual descendants are distinctive causing them to be much better possibly than their paternities. Due to genetic diversity if some disease arise some people will not get infected due to the diverse DNAs. The process produces a better room for existence and protection of creatures. It is because diversified descendants are created therefore they can easily adapt and survive.

**Disadvantages**. Creatures are constrained from replicating on their own since they need other organisms for reproduction. Therefore more energy and time is lost since they cannot duplicate themselves like through mitosis for formation of precise duplicates as themselves. It is also tough to attain meiosis due to its faultiness.

**How a patient experiencing abnormal body cell repair related to a cut malfunctions alter haploid and diploid cell development.**

If the number of chromosomes in our cells varies from the exact multiple of haploids, there is abnormality. Chromosomes with physical deformities, might therefore gain or lose some of their materials. This process is deletion and befalls either after a chromosome breaks triggering fragment loss or after the chromosome disrupts twice causing a loss of superseding fragment. These disorders may cause syndromes if the genomic information of the patient is altered. Therefore, their growth and progress will altered and can lead to development of lumps in their body. They might also obtain sickness and infertility due to lethality.

During reproduction, if there is abnormality, the unborn baby will have altered haploid and diploids. Additional duplicates of chromosomes in the infant will cause Down syndrome. It is because the transcript levels will rise due to the additional chromosomes in the “haploid and diploid yeast strains.” Variations in the intracellular protein arrangement causes faults in numerous cellular developments hence the baby develops deformity and unfitness. The ailment results to “circulatory and craniofacial” imperfections hence the kid’s development will be retarded and their nervous system critically unusual. Due to these factors, the chances of the survival of the unborn baby are extremely low. Therefore, during “embryogenesis” she might die or a few months after birth.