Autosomal refers to the type of chromosome that carries genes unrelated to the determination of an individual's sex. In humans, there are 22 pairs of autosomes, numbered 1 through 22, plus one pair of sex chromosomes (X and Y).

There are two types of chromosomes: autosomes and sex chromosomes. The sex chromosomes (X and Y) determine an individual's biological sex, while autosomes contain genes responsible for various traits and characteristics unrelated to sex determination.

Autosomal inheritance refers to the transmission of genes located on autosomes from one generation to the next. Genetic conditions caused by mutations or variations in genes on autosomes are typically inherited in an autosomal manner, meaning they can affect both males and females equally.

There are different types of autosomal inheritance patterns, including autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, and others, each with its characteristics regarding how the trait or condition is passed from one generation to the next. Understanding the inheritance pattern is crucial in genetic counseling and predicting the likelihood of a particular trait or disorder occurring in a family.