GSDP Deficiency

GSDP deficiency is a very rare genetic condition caused by an enzyme called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) that is defective or non-functional. This condition can lead to red blood cell destruction and can cause symptoms such as anemia and jaundice, especially in response to certain triggers. People with GSDP deficiency can have more severe symptoms when exposed to specific triggers, such as certain medications or infections.

About GSDP Deficiency

- **G6PD deficiency** is an inherited disorder that affects the way red blood cells break down glucose.
- **Symptoms** can vary from mild to severe and can be triggered by certain factors such as infections, drugs, and certain foods.
- **Risk of complications** increases for individuals with GSDP deficiency, particularly during infection or exposure to specific triggers.

Learn more about GSDP deficiency.

**If you are uncertain about the diagnosis or think you have symptoms, contact your healthcare provider for guidance.**

See our Frequently Asked Questions for more information.
GPD1 Deficiency

GPD1 deficiency is linked to variants in the GPD1 gene.

You do not have one of the two genetic variants we tested. Your result for the other tested variant could not be determined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPD1</td>
<td>Not detected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Factors

GPD1 Deficiency is generally inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, meaning both parents must carry the same variant to pass it on. However, the condition can also occur sporadically without an identifiable genetic cause.

References


Change Log

* June 30, 2021: The GPD1 deficiency result has been updated. This result was previously not determined.
* June 1, 2021: GPD1 Deficiency result has been updated.
G6PD Deficiency

G6PD deficiency is a common genetic condition caused by defects in an enzyme called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, or G6PD. The G6PD enzyme helps protect red blood cells from damage. In people with G6PD deficiency, red blood cells are destroyed upon exposure to certain environmental triggers, which can lead to episodes of anemia. This test includes two common variants linked to G6PD deficiency.

Overview  Scientific Details  Frequently Asked Questions

G6PD Deficiency

What does this test do?  What does this test not do?

The report says the variants included in this test are most common and best studied in certain ethnicities. What does this mean?

The report says my genetic result is based on the sex I indicated in my account settings. What does that mean?

Where can I learn more about G6PD deficiency, support groups, and other resources?

My report says I do not have one of the tested genetic variants but my result for one variant could not be determined. What does this mean?

This means you do not have the S188F genetic variant we tested. However, we could not tell whether you have the other tested variant, called V68M. This can be caused by random test error or other factors that interfere with the test. It can also happen when a person’s genetic result is different from what is expected based on the sex they reported in their account settings. If this result is unexpected, please contact our Customer Care team. The V68M variant is most commonly found in people of African descent. It is also found in people with African ancestry, including people of Hispanic or Latino descent.

People without any genetic variants in the G6PD gene are not at risk of developing symptoms of G6PD deficiency. However, you could still have the V68M variant that could not be determined or another genetic variant not included in this test.

This test does not include other variants that are more common in people of other ethnicities, including people of East and Southeast Asian descent.

Is this answer helpful?  Yes  No

My report says I do not have one of the tested genetic variants but my result for one variant could not be determined. What are some things I could do?

Your genetic result means you do not have one of the two genetic variants we tested. However, it is still possible to have the genetic variant that could not be determined or another genetic variant not tested.

Consider talking to a healthcare professional if:

- You have a family history of G6PD deficiency or hemolytic anemia.
- You think you might have symptoms of G6PD deficiency.
- You have concerns about your results.

Is this answer helpful?  Yes  No

Have more questions? Check out our Customer Care Help Center.