

Understanding the roots of CGD



CGD is a primary immunodeficiency disease that's passed down through the family

CGD is a genetic condition, which means a person is born with it. A child gets it from one or both parents who can be carriers. A carrier doesn't have the disease but may pass it on to his or her children. If you or any of your family members are getting serious infections that result in repeated hospital visits or experience any of the common signs and symptoms, ask your doctor about CGD. A doctor can diagnose CGD by ordering a lab test called a dihydrorhodamine (DHR) test, the preferred method for testing.

What are the 2 types of CGD?

X-linked CGD

The most common form of CGD is X-linked. It's passed down from the mother because she carries a faulty X chromosome. This means she is a carrier of CGD. Usually only males get X-linked CGD. Males have a 50% chance of having CGD if their mother is a carrier.



leads to:

- a boy with CGD
- a boy or girl without CGD
- a carrier girl

Autosomal recessive CGD

Both males and females can get autosomal recessive CGD. A child needs 2 copies of a gene that doesn't work, 1 from each parent to have autosomal recessive CGD. Any child whose parents are carriers has a 25% chance of having autosomal recessive CGD and a 50% chance of being a carrier.



leads to:

- a boy or girl with CGD
- a boy or girl without CGD
- a carrier boy or girl

Talk to your doctor about CGD and getting a DHR test.

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