






Glucose-6-phosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency (screening only)

	Test Code	B0011
	Test Summary	This biochemical test analyzes the level of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase enzyme activity
	Turn-Around-Time (TAT)*	3 days
	Acceptable Sample Types	Dried Blood Spots
	Acceptable Billing Types	Self (patient) Payment Institutional Billing

Indications for Testing

Individuals with a clinical suspicion of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency

Test Description

Decreased activity of the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase enzyme is associated with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.

Condition Description

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency is a genetic disorder that occurs almost exclusively in males. This condition affects red blood cells which carry oxygen from the lungs to tissues throughout the body. A defect in an enzyme called glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase causes red blood cells to break down prematurely (hemolysis) which can cause hemolytic anemia. It is estimated that 400 million people worldwide have glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. (NIH, genetics home reference)

Test Methods and Limitations

Fluorometry is a spectroscopy method that measures the fluorescence of an analyte solution. The fluorometer uses a beam of light to excite the electrons of the analyte, and the level of fluorescence created is proportionate to the concentration of analyte, thereby making the concentration of the analyte measurable.

Detailed Sample Requirements

Dried Blood Spots