G-6-PD, QUANTITATIVE, BLOOD			
(Spectrophotometry)	-	U/g Hb	4.60-13.50

Comments

G-6 PD deficiency is a sex linked genetically inherited RBC enzyme disorder making the cells vulnerable to oxidative denaturation of hemoglobin. G-6 PD levels are highest in young cells and decrease as cells age, hence in cases of G-6 PD deficiency, the older cells are preferentially destroyed. Hemolytic susceptibility in affected persons can increase greatly during intercurrent illness or upon exposure to various drugs that have oxidant properties like Primaquin, Nalidixic acid, Nitrofurantoin etc., Marked genetic heterogeneity has been reported in G-6 PD deficiency cases and > 300 variants have been defined. This heterogeneity causes variability in the degree of deficiency, types of cells affected, types of drugs causing hemolysis and susceptibility to chronic hemolysis and neonatal jaundice.