## GreenMCMeds Disease Screening Genes

Disease	Summary	Blood	Breathing	Cancer	Delays	Hearing	Heart	Infection	Kidneys	Liver	Muscles	Seizures	Skeletal	Vision
			Bre	3	0	Ĭ	-	Inf	ž		Ē	Se	š	>
Alpha Thallasemia	Alpha Thalassemia affects proper formation of alpha- globin, a subunit of hemoglobin, which is a key component to bringing oxygen to body tissue.									•			•	
Aortic Dysfunctions	Aortic Dysfunctions disrupt the heart from pumping blood with enough pressure to reach all parts of the body, in order to maintain oxygenated tissue.	1							1					
Beta Thallasemia	Beta Thalassemia affects proper formation of beta- globin, a subunit of hemoglobin, which is a key component to bringing oxygen to body tissue.										•		•	
Bloom Syndrome	Bloom Syndrome disrupts proteins that preserve the integrity of DNA, as well as catalyze key reactions that are crucial for DNA unwinding.							A.C.					725	
Canavan Disease	Canavan Disease causes defects in brain enzymes which interfere with the development of the neuronal myelin sheath.				•	0.000					•	•		101/40
Cystic Fibrosis	Cystic Fibrosis disturbs proper electric potential by preventing chloride ion transport in the lungs, thickening mucus and clogging bodily passages.	18	180											
Cystic Fibrosis Related Disorders	Cystic Fibrosis Related Disorders share some, but not all of the characteristics of cystic fibrosis, and are linked to mutations on different genes	A 31.553	•								A			
Familial Dysautonomia	Familial Dysautonomia disrupts protein formation, leading to neuronal complications affecting involuntary actions in the nervous system.						A ST				•		•	•
Fanconi Anemia	Fanconi Anemia disrupts production pathways of a specific protein involved in DNA repair, leading to significant abnormalities in different organs.	•		•			•		•				•	
Galactosemia	Galactosemia affects enzymes that facilitate the degradation of galactose, a sugar molecule, leading to excess buildup, and eventually damage, in tissues.		AGO		40									
Gaucher Disease	Gaucher Disease affects enzymes that facilitate lipid metabolism, leading to excess buildup, and eventually damage, in various tissues and organs.	•					•			•			٠	
Glycogen Storage Disease Type II	Glycogen Storage Disease Type II affects enzymes that break down the complex sugar molecule glycogen, leading to excess buildup in tissues.		•					4	5216					
Glycogen Storage Disease Type IV	Glycogen Storage Disease Type IV affects enzymes that break down the complex sugar molecule glycogen, leading to excess buildup in tissues.	298.75						Acqui	Tel site	•				
Long Q-T Syndrome	Long Q-T Syndrome affects the potassium channels in the heart which causes elongation of the heartbeat, leading to issues in blood circulation.							7						
Maple Syrup Disease	Maple Syrup disease affects the formation of certain protein building blocks, causing urine to have a distinct scent of maple syrup.	(8.4 88.2	0202		•						•	•		BANKS OF
Mucolipidosis Type IV	Mucolipidosis Type IV disrupts normal intellectual development and causes vision impairment.	18	Ġ.								Á			177
Niemann Pick Disease	Niemann Pick Disease disrupts a protein involved in the transportation of lipids.		•		•			•		•	•	•		
Non-Syndromic Hearing Loss	Non-Sydromic Hearing Loss is caused by dysfunction in proteins involved with holding cells together, as well as allowing certain nutrients to pass through.		19						A		20 M			
OTC Deficiency	OTC Deficiency is caused by deformed enzymes that are responsible for converting toxic ammonia into urea, a much more neutral substance.		•								•			
Phenylketonuria	Phenylketonuria is caused by deformed enzymes that are responsible for breaking down amino acids, leading to damage in the brain.					Alexander of the second			41				N/G	感源
sickle Cell Disease (Anemia)	Sickle Cell Disease is caused by red blood cells that are deformed into a sickle-like shape, blocking blood vessels and causes circulation complications.	•	•				•		•	•				
Spinal Muscular Atrophy	Spinal Muscular Atrophy disrupts normal development by degeneration of cells.		•						14				M	
Tay-Sachs	Tay-Sachs disrupts the degradation of toxic substances in the brain in infants.				•	•			7	•	•	•	Sul Area	•
Usher Syndrome	Usher Syndrome affects processes involved with cell adhesion, leading to deafness and impaired vision.					•			K	1		10	34	

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