ACTIA Inherited Genetics

MEDGENOME

About
Maturity Onset Diabetes of the Young (MODY)

- A monogenic form of diabetes
- Characterized by a primary defect in pancreatic ß-cell function
- Autosomal dominant mode of inheritance
- Can occur at any age, but more likely to affect adolescents and young adults

Symptoms

The signs and symptoms of MODY are similar to those of Type 1 or 2 diabetes, such as:

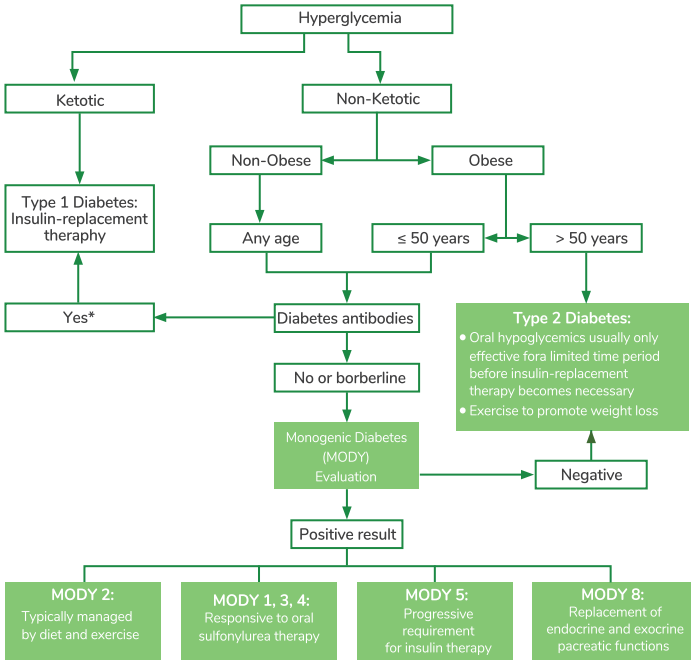
- High blood sugar levels
- Feeling thirsty
- Frequent urination
- Weight loss

Prevalence of Monogenic form of Diabetes

About 2-5 % of type 2 diabetes patients, who are less than 35 years of age.

Diagnosis of MODY

- Often misdiagnosed as type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus
- MODY can only be diagnosed by 'genetic testing'



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Who should opt for the MODY genetic test ?

- People with family history of diabetes
- Children or young people with diabetes

What role does genetics play in MODY?

- MODY is much different from the most common types of diabetes (Type 1 and 2)
- It runs in families and is caused by a single gene mutation.
- There are 14 different forms of MODY, each with its own unique clinical characteristics

How is MODY treated and managed?

- Once the diagnosis for MODY is confirmed, on the basis of the form of MODY, insulin or other oral hypoglycaemic medications are prescribed by the clinicians.
- The treatment is offered on case to case basis and subjected to the judgement of the clinician on what he thinks is best suited for the patient.

MedGenome offers	Test Sample requirements	Methodology	TAT
MGM 033 Maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY)	Peripheral blood OR Amniotic fluid OR Chorionic villus sample (CVS) OR Purified genomic DNA	NGS	21 days

MODY: genes covered

ABCC8, AKT2, APPL1, BLK, CEL, CISD2, EIF2AK3, FOXP3, GCK, GLIS3, GLUD1, HADH, HNF1A, HNF1B, HNF4A, IER3IP1, INS, INSR, KCNJ11, KLF11, MNX1, NEUROD1, NKX2-2, NKX6-1, PAX4, PDX1, PTF1A, RFX6, SLC2A2, WFS1, ZFP57

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