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A Synopsis on Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia

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Description

Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH) refers to a group of genetic disorders that influence the adrenal glands, a couple of small organs above the kidneys. The adrenal glands produce important hormones, which include: cortisol, which regulates the body's response to the disease or stress, mineralocorticoids, such as Aldosterone, which regulate sodium and potassium levels, androgen, such as testosterone male sex hormones.

In people who have CAH, a genetic problem translates into a lack of one of the enzymes necessary to achieve these hormones. There is no cure or adequate treatment, most people who have congenital adrenal hyperplasia can take normal screw. The most common cause of CAH is the lack of the enzyme known as 21-hydroxylase. Sometimes CAH can be called 21-hydroxylase deficiency. There are other shortcomings of shorter enzymes that also cause CAH. Children who have conditions have two parents who have CAH themselves or who are bearers of genetic mutation that causes condition. This is known as the model of autosomal recessive heritage.

There are two major types of congenital adrenal hyperplasia

Classic Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (Classic CAH)

This form is rare and is generally detected in childhood. About two-thirds of people who have Classical CAH have what is known as the form of salt, while the one-third has what is referenced as the simple-virilizing form. Female children who have classic CAH can have a status known as ambiguous genitals, in which clit or genitals are expanded to be more similar to those of a male child. The male children who have classic CAH have genitals that appears normal. Males and female children can be seriously affected by lack of cortisol, aldosterone or both. This is known as an adrenal crisis, and can be wild.

The shape of the salts and the form of simple-virilizing the classic CAH causes children's bodies to produce insufficient amount of cortisol. These children may have problems maintaining normal blood pressure, normal blood sugar and energy levels and are more vulnerable to stress. Excess male sex hormones can cause a short height and puberty in advance for boys and girls. Signs and symptoms are the appearance of pubic hair at the extreme age and rapid growth during childhood, but less than average medium-height.

Non-classic Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (Non-classic CAH)

This form is softer and more common and may not be evident for childhood or early adulthood. Often, there are no symptoms of CAH no class when a child is born. The condition is not identified in the blood selection of infant routine and is generally evident in late childhood or adult adulthood. Cortisol can be the only lacking hormone. Teenage females and adults who have non-classic CAH can have normal genitals in birth, but later in life, they can experiment: irregular or absent menstrual periods, male characteristics, such as facial hair, excessive body hair and a deep voice And a profound voice and a deep voice and a deep voice and a deep voice and a deep acne voice.

In both females and males, the signs of CAH no classic can also include: early start of pubic hair, rapid growth during childhood, an advanced age of bones and a shorter final height.

Complications in CAH

People who have Classical CAH are at risk of adrenal crisis because they have very low levels of cortisol in the blood. This can cause diarrhoea, vomiting, dehydration, low blood sugar levels and shock. The adrenal crisis is a predictive medical emergency that requires immediate treatment. Aldosterone can also be low, which leads to dehydration and low sodium levels and high levels. The non-classical way of CAH does not cause an adrenal crisis. Males and females that have classic or non-classic CAH can also experience fertility problems.