

# DHR TESTING



for CGD

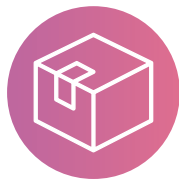
The dihydrorhodamine (DHR) test is the preferred method for detecting chronic granulomatous disease (CGD) and is known for its relative ease of use and ability to<sup>1-3</sup>:

- 1 **Produce fewer false-negatives** than the nitroblue tetrazolium test
- 2 **Distinguish between X-linked and autosomal recessive** forms of CGD
- 3 **Detect X-linked carrier status** (gp91<sup>phox</sup> carriers)
- 4 Quantitatively assess residual superoxide production

To order DHR Collection Kits, visit [DHRTestKit.com/](https://DHRTestKit.com/) **[ConfName]**

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Available to healthcare professionals  
free of charge from Horizon Therapeutics.



**References:** **1.** Leiding JW, Holland SM. Chronic granulomatous disease. In: Pagon RA, Adam MP, Ardinger HH, et al, eds. *GeneReviews*. Seattle, WA: University of Washington, Seattle; 1993-2019. **2.** Kuhns DB, Alvord WG, Heller T, et al. Residual NADPH oxidase and survival in chronic granulomatous disease. *N Engl J Med*. 2010;363(27):2600-2610. **3.** Thomsen IP, Smith MA, Holland SM, Creech CB. A comprehensive approach to the management of children and adults with chronic granulomatous disease. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2016;4(6):1082-1088.