

Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency among some different ethnic groups in Vietnam and some their variants

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The surveys were carried out on 10.046 males from 21 different ethnic groups in 15 provinces of Vietnam from 1996 to 2008. The results showed that the prevalence of G6PD deficiency varied in ethnic groups. The prevalence of G6PD deficiency among ethnic groups is the in descending order: Muong (24%), Tho (22.6%), Ruc (21.5%), Thai (19,8%) , Tay (14.6%), Ktu (12%), Dao (9.7%), Van Kieu (8.8%), Nung (7.8%), Pa co (7.7%), Kho mu (4.6%), Chu ru (4.5%), Xtieng (3.5%), Ra-glai (3.1%), Co ho (2.5%), Gia rai (2.3%), E de (2.2%), Kinh (1.8%), Ba na (1.7%), M'ngong (1.3%) and H'mong (0.3%).

Viangchan variant is common among 8 ethnic groups in Vietnam. The rate of prevalence is 44.3%. The rate of prevalence of Union, Canton and Kaping variants is 24%, 19.7% and 7.2%, respectively. The other variant is very few as Gaohe (2.4%), mahidol (1.2%), Aures and Quing Yuan (0.6%). Kinh and Thai group had been detected 6 variants of G6PD deficiency, then Muong and Tay groups detected 3 variants, Ra-glai group detected 2 variants and Co ho, Kho mu and Pa co minority ethnic groups detected only 1 variant.