

Funded by the National Institutes of Health: National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences and National Human Genome Research Institute

Established in 2002 (Rare Diseases Act of 2002)





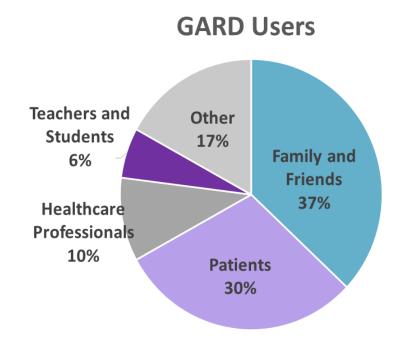
GARD Services

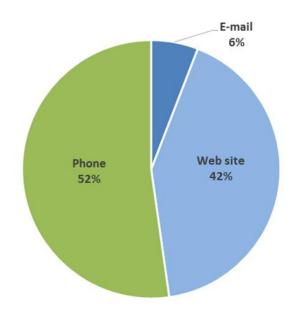
- GARD answers questions about rare or genetic diseases in English or Spanish
 - GARD website provides plain language disease information and resources
 - GARD staff provide individualized support and custom responses
- Staff have advanced degrees in genetics and experience working with people who have rare conditions
 - Medical consultants, as needed.





- Answered more than 58,000 questions since 2002 about more than 4000 diseases.
 - 75% from the United States; 13% international
- Most questions come from patients or their family members.









- Commonly asked questions in order of frequency:
 - Where can I find information on treatment?
 - How can I find an expert?
 - Are there research or clinical trials available?
 - Who can help make a diagnosis?
 - 1 in 15 (6%) have an undiagnosed condition
 - How do I get/understand genetic testing?
 - I've seen a doctor, but need more about symptoms/cause/inheritance/outlook.
 - How can I get financial assistance?
 - Is there a support group?

People need help and express frustration with understanding medical language and outcomes, and finding information in plain language 4



https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/

- GARD Website receives more than 350,000 visits per month
 - 50% of traffic from mobile devices
- Diseases section covers more than 6,600 rare diseases
 - Content driven by questions from the public
- Guides section includes pages on frequently asked questions depending on user roles:
 - How to Find a Disease Specialist
 - Tips for the Undiagnosed
 - How to Get Involved in Research

- Caring for Patients with Rare Diseases
- Tools for Diagnosis
- Many more...

Spanish content available for more than 200 diseases



GARD Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Left navigation for frequently asked questions
- Condition searchabl synonym
- GARD Information Navig
- Your Questions Answered section

 Crowdsourcing disease information, organizations, review articles and more via the "Suggest an Update" form



Do you have updated information on this condition? Let us know.

Do you know of an organization? Send us your suggestions.

Have a question? Contact a GARD Information Specialist.

Find Discours D. Ontono

Summary

oreath. Into leads to the characteristic oper or trimetrylaminuna. Affective monosular are normal and neathly, however, the unpleasant odor often results in social and psychological problems. This condition is caused by changes (mutations) in the FMO3 gene and is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner. Although there is no cure, trimetrylaminunis can often be managed by reducing the amount of trimetrylaminum in the body. For some of the social conditions the social condition of the social conditions to the social condition of the social conditions and the social conditions are more deposited by the social condition of the social conditions.

Do you know of a review article? Send us your suggestions.

more severe just before and during menstruation in women. Factors that promote sweating, such as exercise stress, and emotional upsets, may also worsen the odor, [1][2]

Affected people typically do not have any additional signs and symptoms and appear healthy. However, the odor can interfere with many aspects of daily life, leading to social and psychological problems. [11[2]]

The Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO) provides the following list of features that have been reported in people with this condition. Much of the information in the HPO comes from Orphanet, a European rare disease database. If available, the list includes a rough estimate of how common a feature is (fix frequency). Frequencies are based on a specific study and may not be representative of all studies. You can use the MedilinePlus Medical Dictionary for definitions of the terms below.

Signs and Symptoms	Approximate number of patients (when available)
Anemia	
Autosomal recessive inheritance	-
Depression	-



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