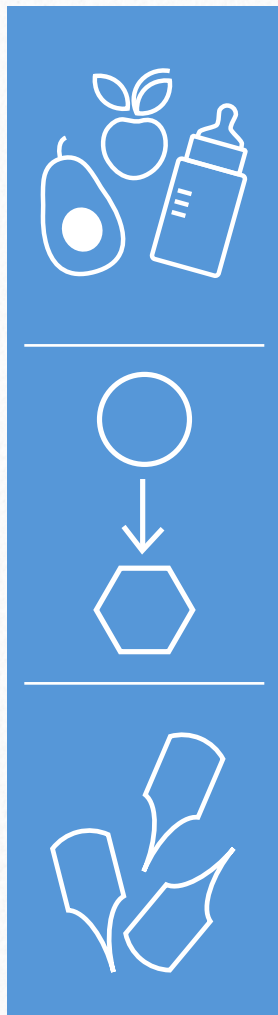


A PARENT'S GUIDE TO

UNDERSTANDING GALACTOSEMIA

A PROBLEM WITH **PROCESSING**

Classic Galactosemia is a condition in which the body has trouble processing a type of sugar called galactose.



Galactose is found in milk, dairy products, and certain other foods. It is also made by the human body, even in people who never eat anything with galactose in it. Ordinarily, galactose is turned into glucose to give our cells energy. In Galactosemia, this doesn't happen.

Galactosemia is present at birth, caused by a lack of a key enzyme (**GALT**) needed to process galactose. Enzymes convert molecules in the body.

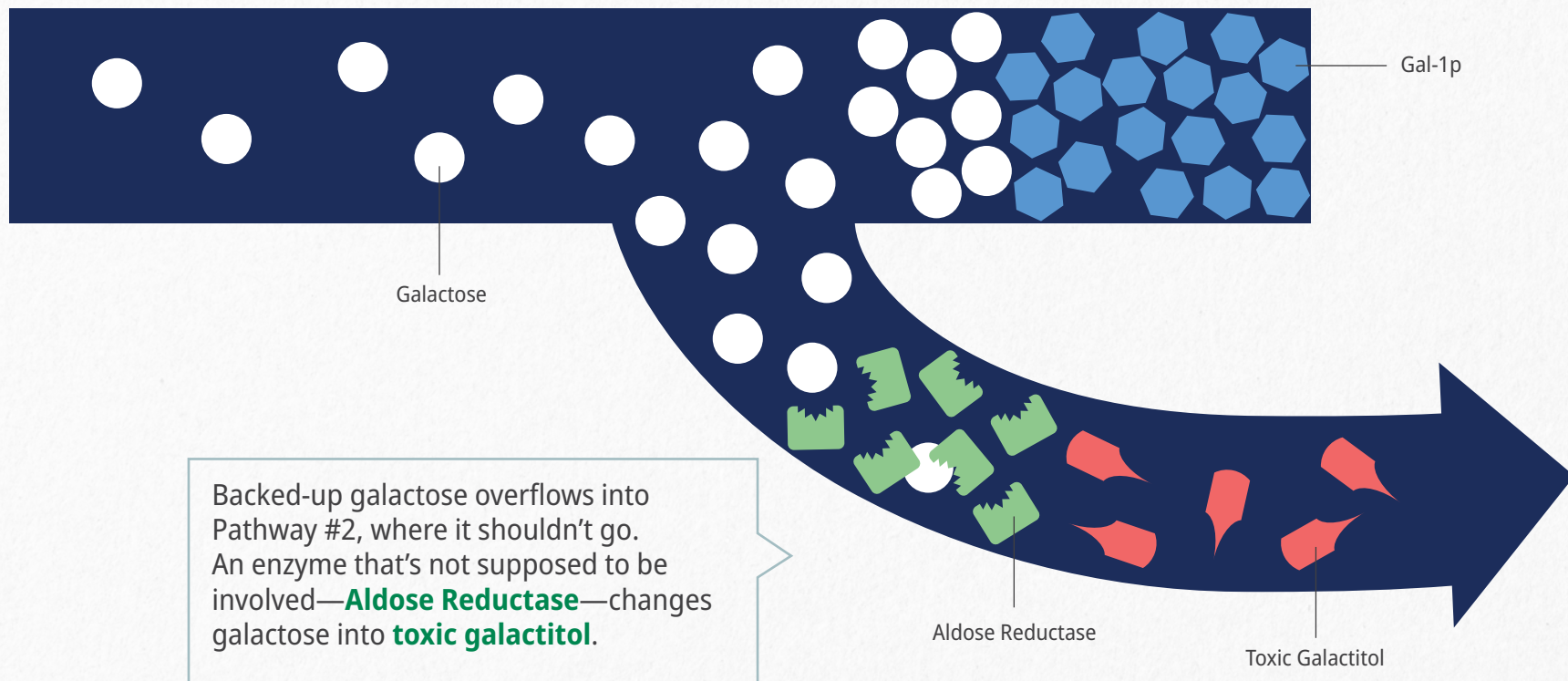
Because galactose can't be processed properly, it is turned into a toxic substance that can damage the body.

A TALE OF TWO PATHWAYS

A metabolic pathway is where chemical reactions convert molecules in body.

When everything is normal and working the way it should, **galactose** is converted by a specific pathway that we'll call **Pathway #1**. In this pathway, galactose is turned into galactose-1-phosphate, or Gal-1p.

Because of the missing **GALT** enzyme, Gal-1p can't be processed any further. **Gal-1p** clogs the pathway, so galactose can't go where it's supposed to.



THE TROUBLE WITH **GALACTITOL**

In Galactosemia, galactose is mistakenly turned into a substance called galactitol. We're still learning about galactitol, but what we do know is that it's highly toxic. That means it's harmful to the body.

Toxic galactitol can build up in the blood, tissues, and organs, including the brain.

There is evidence that toxic galactitol is responsible for a range of health problems that people with Galactosemia may experience.



Speech
Issues



Cognitive and
Developmental Delays



Fertility Issues
in Females

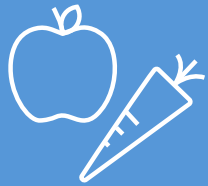


Seizures



Tremor

MANAGING GALACTOSEMIA



Most people with Galactosemia follow a special diet to reduce the intake of galactose. Currently, this is the only tool we have to manage the condition.




Because the body makes galactose on its own and this galactose gets turned into toxic galactitol, diet alone isn't enough.


As scientists are learning about the role galactitol plays, this knowledge is changing how we approach Galactosemia.





Sources: Berry GT. Classic galactosemia and clinical variant galactosemia. In: Adam MP et al, eds. *GeneReviews*®. University of Washington: Seattle, WA: 993-2020; Berry GT et al. *Lancet*. 1995;346(8982):1073-1074; Coelho A et al. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2017;40(3):325-342; Rubio-Gozalbo ME et al. *Orphanet J Rare Dis*. 2019;14(1):86; Welling L et al. *J Inherit Metab Dis*. 2017; 40(2):171-176.

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