

SUSPECT & DETECT ADH1

46% of nonsurgical patients have an underlying clinically relevant variant.¹

Confirm your cases with no-cost genetic testing.

This no-cost DetectHypopara® Program, sponsored by Calcilytix Therapeutics, a BridgeBio company, and provided by PreventionGenetics, analyzes 26 genes for variants associated with hypoparathyroidism.

Autosomal dominant hypocalcemia type 1 (ADH1) is a genetic condition characterized by low blood calcium levels due to gain-of-function variants in the calcium-sensing receptor gene (CASR).^{2,3} Using data collected from the DetectHypopara program, ADH1 is the most frequently identified genetic form of hypoparathyroidism.

BEST PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS UPDATED IN 2025

Best practice recommendations advise genetic testing in all patients diagnosed with nonsurgical or idiopathic hypoparathyroidism.⁴ Genetic testing is the most reliable way to confirm a diagnosis—and may help inform management and identify potentially affected relatives.



Download the recommendations

NO-COST GENETIC TESTING ELIGIBILITY

Patients must reside in the US or Canada and meet one of the following diagnoses:



Nonsurgical
hypoparathyroidism



Idiopathic
hypoparathyroidism



Hypocalcemia
suspected to be
of genetic cause



Genetic
hypoparathyroidism
in a relative

26 genes associated with hypoparathyroidism tested: ACADM, AIRE, ATP1A1, CASR, CHD7, CLDN16, CLDN19, CNNM2, DHCR7, EGF, FAM111A, FXYD2, GATA3, GCM2, GNA11, HADHA, HADHB, KCNA1, NEBL, PTH, SEMA3E, SLC12A3, SOX3, TBCE, TBX1, TRPM6

EASY, 3-STEP PROCESS

1. Order genetic testing kit using QR code.
(Delivery of kit may take up to a week)
2. Submit a sample via prepaid postage.
(Provide whole blood, saliva, or buccal specimen)
3. Receive results in 2–3 weeks.



No-cost genetic counseling is available.
When ordering, complete the genetic counseling section to enroll the patient for pre- and/or post-test counseling.

References: 1. Mannstadt M, Mathew A, Sridhar A, Smith LS, Roberts MS, Adler S. SAT-746 gain-of-function CASR variants identified as a major genetic contributor of non-surgical hypoparathyroidism: findings from over 300 participants in a sponsored genetic testing program. *J Endocr Soc.* 2025;9(Suppl 1):bvaf149.602. 2. Roszko KL, Stapleton Smith LM, Sridhar AV, et al. Autosomal dominant hypocalcemia type 1: a systematic review. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2022;37(10):1926–1935. 3. Mannstadt M, Cianferotti L, Gafni RI, et al. Hypoparathyroidism: genetics and diagnosis. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2022;37(12):2615–2629. 4. Khan AA, Ali DS, Bilezikian JP, et al. Best practice recommendations for the diagnosis and management of hypoparathyroidism. *Metabolism.* 2025;171:15635.

Looking for more information?

Get all the details at [DetectADH1.com](https://www.DetectADH1.com)