

3-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency

Description

3-beta (β)-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase (HSD) deficiency is an inherited disorder that affects hormone-producing glands including the gonads (ovaries in females and testes in males) and the adrenal glands. The gonads direct sexual development before birth and during puberty. The adrenal glands, which are located on top of the kidneys, regulate the production of certain hormones and control salt levels in the body. People with 3 β -HSD deficiency lack many of the hormones that are made in these glands. 3 β -HSD deficiency is one of a group of disorders known as congenital adrenal hyperplasias that impair hormone production and disrupt sexual development and maturation.

There are three types of 3 β -HSD deficiency: the salt-wasting, non-salt-wasting, and non-classic types. In the salt-wasting type, hormone production is extremely low. Individuals with this type lose large amounts of sodium in their urine, which can be life-threatening. Individuals affected with the salt-wasting type are usually diagnosed soon after birth due to complications related to a lack of salt reabsorption, including dehydration, poor feeding, and vomiting. People with the non-salt-wasting type of 3 β -HSD deficiency produce enough hormone to allow sodium reabsorption in the kidneys. Individuals with the non-classic type have the mildest symptoms and do not experience salt wasting.

In males with any type of 3 β -HSD deficiency, problems with male sex hormones lead to abnormalities of the external genitalia. These abnormalities range from having the opening of the urethra on the underside of the penis (hypospadias) to having external genitalia that do not look clearly male or female. The severity of the genital abnormality does not consistently depend on the type of the condition. Because of the hormone dysfunction in the testes, males with 3 β -HSD deficiency are frequently unable to have biological children (infertile).

Females with 3 β -HSD deficiency may have slight abnormalities of the external genitalia at birth. Females affected with the non-salt-wasting or non-classic types are typically not diagnosed until mid-childhood or puberty, when they may experience irregular menstruation, premature pubic hair growth, and excessive body hair growth (hirsutism). Females with 3 β -HSD deficiency have difficulty conceiving a child (impaired fertility).

Frequency

The exact prevalence of 3 β -HSD deficiency is unknown. At least 60 affected individuals

have been reported.

Causes

Mutations in the *HSD3B2* gene cause 3 β -HSD deficiency. The *HSD3B2* gene provides instructions for making the 3 β -HSD enzyme. This enzyme is found in the gonads and adrenal glands. The 3 β -HSD enzyme is involved in the production of many hormones, including cortisol, aldosterone, androgens, and estrogen. Cortisol has numerous functions such as maintaining energy and blood sugar (glucose) levels, protecting the body from stress, and suppressing inflammation. Aldosterone is sometimes called the salt-retaining hormone because it regulates the amount of salt retained by the kidney. The retention of salt affects fluid levels and blood pressure. Androgens and estrogen are essential for normal sexual development and reproduction.

3 β -HSD deficiency is caused by a deficiency (shortage) of the 3 β -HSD enzyme. The amount of functional 3 β -HSD enzyme determines whether a person will have the salt-wasting or non-salt-wasting type of the disorder. Individuals with the salt-wasting type have *HSD3B2* gene mutations that result in the production of very little or no enzyme. People with the non-salt-wasting type of this condition have *HSD3B2* gene mutations that allow the production of some functional enzyme, although in reduced amounts.

[Learn more about the gene associated with 3-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency](#)

- HSD3B2

Inheritance

This condition is inherited in an autosomal recessive pattern, which means both copies of the gene in each cell have mutations. The parents of an individual with an autosomal recessive condition each carry one copy of the mutated gene, but they typically do not show signs and symptoms of the condition.

Other Names for This Condition

- 3 beta-HSD deficiency
- 3 beta-ol dehydrogenase deficiency
- 3-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency
- 3b-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency
- 3 β -HSD deficiency
- 3 β -HSD deficiency congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- 3 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency
- Type II 3 β -hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency

Additional Information & Resources

Genetic Testing Information

- Genetic Testing Registry: 3 beta-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gtr/conditions/C0342471/>)

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center

- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia due to 3-beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase deficiency (<https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/9152/index>)

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

- National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD) (<https://rarediseases.org/>)

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL, DUE TO 3-BETA-HYDROXYSTEROID DEHYDROGENASE 2 DEFICIENCY (<https://omim.org/entry/201810>)

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=%28%283+beta+hydroxysteroid+dehydrogenase+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%283+beta+HSD+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%283beta+hydroxysteroid+dehydrogenase+deficiency%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%283beta+HSD+deficiency%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D>)

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