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Frame shift mutations in GJB2 causing hereditary non-syndromic hearing impairment in two Sudanese patients

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Deafness is the most frequent sensory deficit in humans. The etiology is genetic in about half of the cases worldwide. The most frequent cause of non-syndromic autosomal recessive deafness is an altered connex in 26-protein, a communicating gap junction protein encoded by the gene *GJB2*. Previous studies included Sudanese and Kenyan patients suggested other causes for hearing impairment other than *GJB2*. Two Sudanese patients with a prelingual, profound, sensorineural, bilateral, non-syndromic hearing loss were screened for *GJB2* using DNA extracted from blood which was followed by PCR and sequencing. The patients had different frame shift mutations that were unreported before.

Biography

Yousuf Hasan Bakhit graduated in 2011 with Bachelor of dental surgery (BDS). He joined as teaching assistant at the department of basic medical sciences, faculty of dentistry university of Khartoum since March 2013, faculty of medicine, university of Khartoum. He is also the administrator of Sudanese Parkinson's Disease research project, one of the founders of Sudan Neuroscience Research Groups (SNRG), one of the two founders of Molecular dentistry lab, Faculty of dentistry, university of Khartoum. His current interest is neuronal dynamics and cognitive neurology

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