

SNP rs13194504 AA genotype links to severity of tardive dyskinesia

June 25 2024, by Elana Gotkine

For patients with schizophrenia, the single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) rs13194504 AA genotype is associated with reduced severity of tardive dyskinesia (TD), but is not associated with occurrence, according to a study recently [published](#) in *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical & Experimental*.

Ruoyu Wang, from the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto, and colleagues tested SNPs rs13194504 and rs210133 for the association with the occurrence and severity of TD among 172 patients with [schizophrenia](#) who were recruited for four studies at three clinical sites in Canada and the United States.

The researchers found that there was an association for the rs13194504 AA genotype with reduced severity for TD, as measured by the Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale (AIMS), but not for occurrence of TD. No significant association was seen for rs210133 with either TD occurrence or AIMS scores.

"Our results suggest that the SNP rs13194504 AA genotype may be associated with decreased severity of TD, thus pointing to a potential protective effect against TD," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: Ruoyu Wang et al, Analysis of schizophrenia-associated genetic markers in the HLA region as risk

factors for tardive dyskinesia, *Human Psychopharmacology: Clinical and Experimental* (2024). [DOI: 10.1002/hup.2898](https://doi.org/10.1002/hup.2898)

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Citation: SNP rs13194504 AA genotype links to severity of tardive dyskinesia (2024, June 25)
retrieved 8 August 2024 from
<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2024-06-snp-rs13194504-aa-genotype-links.html>

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