

Congenital disorders of glycosylation affect males and females in equal numbers. The exact incidence or prevalence of these disorders in the general population is unknown. Researchers believe that many cases go unrecognized or misdiagnosed, making it difficult to determine their true frequency. As these disorders become better known and more subtypes are identified, more cases should be recognized. The most common type (PMM2-CDG) has been reported in more than 700 individuals. In most cases, these disorders become apparent in infancy.