

			Total	160	30	96	64	127	27	78	49	33	18	15
			Females	127	27	78	49	127	27	78	49	0	0	0
			Males	33	3	18	15	0	0	0	0	33	18	15
			All Patients				Females				Males			
CHR	#	SNP	All	Worst	Sick	Least	All	Worst	Sick	Least	Males	Sick	Least	
	28	CRHR1.CRHR1.7450777												
	29	CRHR1.hCV2544836												
	*30	CRHR1.hCV2544830	0.048				0.046							
	*31	CRHR1.hCV2257689												
	*32	CRHR1.hCV1570087												
7p14.3	*33	CRHR2.hCV15872871												
	*34	CRHR2.hCV11823513												
	*35	CRHR2.hCV15960586												
5q31.3	36	NR3C1.hCV11837659	0.001		0.015		0.022		0.037		0.031			
	*37	NR3C1.hCV11159943												
	38	NR3C1.hCV8950988	0.001		0.015		0.021		0.037		0.036			
	*39	NR3C1.hCV8950998												
	*40	NR3C1.hCV1046361	0.042		0.028				0.039					
	*41	NR3C1.hCV1046353												
	*42	NR3C1.hCV1046360												

All cells left blank show Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium

If p is the frequency of one of two alleles, and q is the frequency of the other, $p + q = 1$, and Hardy-Weinberg Equilibrium expects genotype frequencies of $p^2 + 2pq + q^2 = 1$. A χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test can be used to assess the significance of the deviation of observed versus expected.

Chromosome locations taken from Smith, et al (2006), Table 1. Table 2 lists Allele frequencies for six different classes identified in that study using latent class analysis (LCA).

* The 28 SNPs analyzed by Goertzel, et al (2006), using exhaustive search, after they removed the sex-linked genes and those not in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

¹ Sex-linked genes. When a gene is sex-linked, the heterogametic sex (human males) have only one copy of the gene, while the homogametic sex (human females) have two copies. The genotype frequencies at equilibrium are p and q for the heterogametic sex (males) but p^2 , $2pq$, and q^2 for the momogametic sex (females).