Huntington's Disease is an autosomal dominant hereditary disease that affects about 6-12 persons per 100 000 people. The disease is caused by an anomaly in the huntingtin-gene which is located on the fourth chromosome. This anomaly will cause the patient's body to produce a larger huntingtin protein than normal and this larger protein will split into toxic components that will slowly kill nerve cells.

Since this disease is caused by an anomaly in an isolated gene it is a condition that current gene technology has a chance of solving. If we can find a way to use a CRISPR/Cas9-system to correct the necessary parts of the huntingtin-gene there might be a viable therapy option for Huntington patients.

This essay studies a few different methods that are currently under research and the most promising one would theoretically be able to treat adult patients and not only egg cells. It is not a therapy option ready to be used in the healthcare system today, but with further research this therapy option may become a solution to the untreatable Huntinton's disease.