Archived Reports Summary

This summary provides information that may be helpful when viewing your archived reports. The information in this document and in your reports is intended for research and educational purposes only, and is not for diagnostic use. Please note that these reports are no longer being updated and were developed using scientific criteria that may have since been revised.

The results in your archived reports are based on your genetic data for specific markers and your self-reported sex and ancestry information. Some reports incorporate population-level data to provide genotype-specific risk estimates for specified age ranges and ethnicities. They do not take into account non-genetic factors, family history, or additional genetic factors that may influence these conditions.

The genotyping services used for these reports were performed in LabCorp's CLIA-certified laboratory. The reports included in this archive have not been cleared or approved by the FDA. This document and your archived reports were generated on 2016-08-02.

How to Read Your Reports

Understanding star ratings

★★★★ Established Research Reports. At least two studies examined more than 750 people with the trait or condition and/or the associations are widely accepted in the scientific community. The reports may cover rare conditions or include variants that do not greatly influence a person's absolute lifetime risk for a condition.

★★★ Preliminary Research Reports. More than 750 people with the condition were studied, but the findings may still need to be confirmed by the scientific community in an independent study of similar size.

★★ Preliminary Research Reports. Fewer than 750 people were studied. Multiple large studies may be needed to confirm these findings.

★ Preliminary Research Reports. Fewer than 100 people were studied. Multiple large studies may be needed to confirm these findings.

Additional icons within your reports

♂ Reports with this icon are most applicable to males.

♀ Reports with this icon are most applicable to females.

Health Risks

This section provides a summary of your results for "Health Risk" reports. These reports provide information about your possible risk for developing certain health conditions based on genetics. Environmental and lifestyle factors also often play a large role in your risk for developing these conditions. For details about each result, including genetic variants and populations used to calculate risk, see your individual archived report for that condition.

Your Risk This is the estimated probability or risk that someone with your genotype, self-reported ethnicity, and sex will develop the condition within a specified age range. If risk estimates are not available for your ethnicity, the estimate provided will be based on the population with the most data available. This calculation assumes that a person is free of the condition at the lower age in the range. See your individual reports for details on which age range, ancestry, sex, and markers were used to estimate risk. Note that the method used for estimating risk in your archived reports has not been reviewed or cleared by the FDA.

Average Risk This is the estimated probability or risk that someone who shares your self-reported ethnicity and sex, but has a typical genotype at all markers included in the individual report, will develop the condition within a specified age range. If risk estimates are not available for your ethnicity, the estimate provided will be based on the population with the most data available. See your individual reports for details on which age range, ancestry, sex, and markers were used to estimate risk.

Elevated Risk

How we categorize a report as "Elevated Risk":

★★★★ (Established Research reports) Risk for people with this genetic result is estimated to be at least 1.2x (20%) greater than average.

★, ★★, or ★★★ (Preliminary Research reports) At least one genetic marker associated with higher odds of (⬆) the condition, and no markers associated with lower odds.

Name	Confidence	Your Risk	Average Risk	Compared to Average
Prostate Cancer ♂	★★★★	40.3%	17.8%	2.26x
Type 2 Diabetes	★★★★	33.8%	25.7%	1.31x
Chronic Kidney Disease	★★★★	4.2%	3.4%	1.22x
Restless Legs Syndrome	★★★★	2.5%	2.0%	1.25x
Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC)	★★★★	0.43%	0.36%	1.21x
Stomach Cancer (Gastric Cardia Adenocarcinoma)	★★★★	0.28%	0.23%	1.22x
Primary Biliary Cirrhosis	★★★★	0.10%	0.08%	1.25x
Alcohol Dependence	★★★			⬆
Alopecia Areata	★★★			⬆
Ankylosing Spondylitis	★★★			⬆

Asthma	★★★	↑
Basal Cell Carcinoma	★★★	↑
Bipolar Disorder: Preliminary Research	★★★	↑
Bladder Cancer	★★★	↑
Celiac Disease: Preliminary Research	★★★	↑
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	★★★	↑
Glaucoma: Preliminary Research	★★★	↑
Hay Fever (Allergic Rhinitis)	★★★	↑
Keloid	★★★	↑
Kidney Disease	★★★	↑
Male Infertility ♂	★★★	↑
Narcolepsy	★★★	↑
Pancreatic cancer	★★★	↑
Primary Biliary Cirrhosis: Preliminary Research	★★★	↑
Restless Legs Syndrome: Preliminary Research	★★★	↑
Sarcoidosis	★★★	↑
Sudden Cardiac Arrest	★★★	↑
Cleft Lip and Cleft Palate	★★	↑
Essential Tremor	★★	↑
Gout: Preliminary Research	★★	↑
Hypertriglyceridemia	★★	↑
Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease	★★	↑
Tourette's Syndrome	★	↑

Decreased Risk

How we categorize a report as "Decreased Risk":

★★★★ (Established Research reports) Risk for people with this genetic result is estimated to be at least 0.8x (20%) lower than average.

★, ★★, or ★★★ (Preliminary Research reports) At least one genetic marker associated with lower odds (⬇) of the condition, and no markers associated with higher odds.

Name	Confidence	Your Risk	Average Risk	Compared to Average
Venous Thromboembolism	★★★★	9.0%	12.3%	0.73x
Alzheimer's Disease	★★★★	4.3%	7.2%	0.60x
Age-related Macular Degeneration	★★★★	1.7%	6.5%	0.26x
Rheumatoid Arthritis	★★★★	1.2%	2.4%	0.51x
Parkinson's Disease	★★★★	0.96%	1.61%	0.59x
Melanoma	★★★★	0.74%	2.86%	0.26x
Exfoliation Glaucoma	★★★★	0.60%	0.75%	0.79x
Crohn's Disease	★★★★	0.25%	0.53%	0.48x
Multiple Sclerosis	★★★★	0.24%	0.34%	0.69x
Type 1 Diabetes	★★★★	0.11%	1.02%	0.11x
Celiac Disease	★★★★	0.06%	0.12%	0.54x
Atrial Fibrillation: Preliminary Research	★★★			⬇
Brain Aneurysm	★★★			⬇
Breast Cancer Risk Modifiers	★★★			⬇
Cluster Headaches	★★★			⬇
Hodgkin Lymphoma	★★★			⬇
Lou Gehrig's Disease (ALS)	★★★			⬇
Melanoma: Preliminary Research	★★★			⬇
Migraines	★★★			⬇
Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma	★★★			⬇
Obesity: Preliminary Research	★★★			⬇

Osteoarthritis	★★★	↓
Parkinson's Disease: Preliminary Research	★★★	↓
Squamous Cell Carcinoma	★★★	↓
Testicular Cancer ♂	★★★	↓
Back Pain	★★	↓
Tardive Dyskinesia	★★	↓
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	★	↓

Typical Risk

How we categorize a report as "Typical Risk":

★★★★ (Established Research reports) Risk for people with this genetic result is estimated to be between 0.8x and 1.2x (±20%) of average.

★, ★★, or ★★★ (Preliminary Research reports) All genetic markers associated with typical odds of the condition, or markers associated with both higher and lower odds (⬆⬇).

Name	Confidence	Your Risk	Average Risk	Compared to Average
Obesity	★★★★	57.0%	63.9%	0.89x
Coronary Heart Disease	★★★★	43.6%	46.8%	0.93x
Atrial Fibrillation	★★★★	23.0%	27.2%	0.85x
Gout	★★★★	18.6%	22.8%	0.82x
Psoriasis	★★★★	9.9%	11.4%	0.87x
Lung Cancer	★★★★	6.9%	8.5%	0.82x
Gallstones	★★★★	6.2%	7.0%	0.88x
Colorectal Cancer	★★★★	4.9%	5.6%	0.89x
Ulcerative Colitis	★★★★	0.81%	0.77%	1.06x
Bipolar Disorder	★★★★	0.10%	0.10%	0.94x
Scleroderma (Limited Cutaneous Type)	★★★★	0.05%	0.07%	0.80x
Breast Cancer ♀	★★★★	0.00%	0.00%	1.00x
Lupus (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus) ♀	★★★★	0.00%	0.00%	1.00x
Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm	★★★			⬆⬇
Atopic Dermatitis	★★★			⬆⬇
Behçet's Disease	★★★			⬆⬇
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	★★★			⬆⬇
Coronary Heart Disease: Preliminary Research	★★★			⬆⬇
Dupuytren's Disease	★★★			⬆⬇
Follicular Lymphoma	★★★			⬆⬇
Generalized Vitiligo	★★★			⬆⬇

High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	★★★	⬆⬇
Hypothyroidism	★★★	⬆⬇
Kidney Cancer	★★★	⬆⬇
Kidney Stones	★★★	⬆⬇
Paget's Disease of Bone	★★★	⬆⬇
Progressive Supranuclear Palsy	★★★	⬆⬇
Pulmonary Fibrosis	★★★	⬆⬇
Thyroid Cancer	★★★	⬆⬇
Alzheimer's Disease: Preliminary Research	★★★	Typical
Esophageal Cancer: Preliminary Research	★★★	Typical
Heart Rhythm Disorders (Arrhythmias)	★★★	Typical
Larynx Cancer	★★★	Typical
Male Breast Cancer ♂	★★★	Typical
Meningioma	★★★	Typical
Neuroblastoma	★★★	Typical
Nicotine Dependence	★★★	Typical
Oral and Throat Cancer	★★★	Typical
Otosclerosis	★★★	Typical
Peripheral Arterial Disease	★★★	Typical
Sarcoma	★★★	Typical
Schizophrenia	★★★	Typical
Scoliosis	★★★	Typical
Selective IgA Deficiency	★★★	Typical
Stomach Cancer: Preliminary Research	★★★	Typical
Stroke	★★★	Typical
Endometriosis ♀	★★★	Not Applicable
Gestational Diabetes ♀	★★★	Not Applicable

Ovarian Cancer ♀	★★★	Not Applicable
Polycystic Ovary Syndrome ♀	★★★	Not Applicable
Uterine Fibroids ♀	★★★	Not Applicable
Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	★★	Typical
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	★★	Typical
Developmental Dyslexia	★★	Typical
Hashimoto's Thyroiditis	★★	Typical
Myeloproliferative Neoplasms	★★	Typical
Sjögren's Syndrome	★★	Typical
Neural Tube Defects ♀	★★	Not Applicable
Placental Abruption ♀	★★	Not Applicable
Preeclampsia ♀	★★	Not Applicable
Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy ♀	★	Not Applicable

Inherited Conditions

These reports show your results for specific genetic variants that can cause certain health conditions. Many of these conditions are recessive, meaning that they only occur when you have two variants for that condition, one inherited from each parent. If you have inherited just one variant, you are said to be a "carrier". Carriers usually do not have the condition, but can pass the variant on to their children. Note that these reports cover only a subset of possible variants that may be linked to a condition. It is thus possible to have other variants not covered by these reports.

Name	Confidence	Confidence
G6PD Deficiency	★★★★	Variant Present
ARSACS	★★★★	Variant Absent
Agenesis of the Corpus Callosum with Peripheral Neuropathy (ACCPN)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Alpha-1 Antitrypsin Deficiency	★★★★	Variant Absent
Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease	★★★★	Variant Absent
Beta Thalassemia	★★★★	Variant Absent
Bloom's Syndrome	★★★★	Variant Absent
Canavan Disease	★★★★	Variant Absent
Congenital Disorder of Glycosylation Type 1a (PMM2-CDG)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Connexin 26-Related Sensorineural Hearing Loss	★★★★	Variant Absent
Cystic Fibrosis	★★★★	Variant Absent
D-Bifunctional Protein Deficiency	★★★★	Variant Absent
DPD Deficiency	★★★★	Variant Absent
Dihydrolipoamide Dehydrogenase Deficiency	★★★★	Variant Absent
Factor XI Deficiency	★★★★	Variant Absent
Familial Dysautonomia	★★★★	Variant Absent
Familial Hypercholesterolemia Type B	★★★★	Variant Absent
Familial Hyperinsulinism (ABCC8-related)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Familial Mediterranean Fever	★★★★	Variant Absent
Fanconi Anemia (FANCC-related)	★★★★	Variant Absent

Disease	Rating	Result
GRACILE Syndrome	★★★★	Variant Absent
Gaucher Disease	★★★★	Variant Absent
Glycogen Storage Disease Type 1a	★★★★	Variant Absent
Glycogen Storage Disease Type 1b	★★★★	Variant Absent
Hemochromatosis (HFE-related)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Hereditary Fructose Intolerance	★★★★	Variant Absent
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy (MYBPC3 25bp-deletion)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa (LAMB3-related)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Leigh Syndrome, French Canadian Type (LSFC)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Limb-girdle Muscular Dystrophy	★★★★	Variant Absent
Maple Syrup Urine Disease Type 1B	★★★★	Variant Absent
Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase (MCAD) Deficiency	★★★★	Variant Absent
Mucolipidosis IV	★★★★	Variant Absent
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (CLN5-related)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Neuronal Ceroid Lipofuscinosis (PPT1-related)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Niemann-Pick Disease Type A	★★★★	Variant Absent
Nijmegen Breakage Syndrome	★★★★	Variant Absent
Pendred Syndrome	★★★★	Variant Absent
Phenylketonuria	★★★★	Variant Absent
Primary Hyperoxaluria Type 2 (PH2)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Rhizomelic Chondrodysplasia Punctata Type 1 (RCDP1)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Salla Disease	★★★★	Variant Absent
Sickle Cell Anemia	★★★★	Variant Absent
Sjögren-Larsson Syndrome	★★★★	Variant Absent
TTR-Related Cardiac Amyloidosis	★★★★	Variant Absent
Tay-Sachs Disease	★★★★	Variant Absent

Torsion Dystonia	★★★★	Variant Absent
Tyrosinemia Type I	★★★★	Variant Absent
Usher Syndrome Type I (PCDH15-related)	★★★★	Variant Absent
Usher Syndrome Type III	★★★★	Variant Absent
Zellweger Syndrome Spectrum	★★★★	Variant Absent

Drug Response

These reports show your status with regard to genetic variations that have been linked to differences in how people respond to drugs. These may be differences in sensitivity or in the likelihood or severity of side effects. Do not discontinue or change an existing drug regimen based on this information; you should always consult a healthcare professional if you have any questions or concerns about your results.

Name	Confidence	Status
Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI) Metabolism (CYP2C19-related)	★★★★	Rapid
Warfarin (Coumadin®) Sensitivity	★★★★	Increased
Phenytoin Sensitivity (Epilepsy Drug)	★★★★	Increased
Sulfonylurea Metabolism	★★★★	Reduced
Abacavir Hypersensitivity	★★★★	Typical
Acetaldehyde Toxicity	★★★★	Typical
Clopidogrel (Plavix®) Efficacy (CYP2C19-related)	★★★★	Typical
Fluorouracil Toxicity	★★★★	Typical
Hepatitis C Treatment Response	★★★★	Typical
Pseudocholinesterase Deficiency	★★★★	Typical
Thiopurine Methyltransferase Activity	★★★★	Likely Typical (Normal Activity)
Oral Contraceptives, Hormone Replacement Therapy and Risk of Venous Thromboembolism ♀	★★★★	Not Applicable
Caffeine Metabolism	★★★	Fast Metabolizer
Hepatitis C Treatment Side Effects	★★★	See Report
Metformin Response	★★★	Typical Odds of Positive Response
Warfarin (Coumadin®) Sensitivity: Preliminary Research	★★★	Typical dose, if African-American
Antidepressant Response	★★	See Report
Beta-Blocker Response	★★	See Report
Floxacillin Toxicity	★★	Typical Odds
Heroin Addiction	★★	Typical Odds
Lumiracoxib (Prexige®) Side Effects	★★	Typical Odds

Naltrexone Treatment Response	★★	See Report
Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting (PONV)	★★	Typical Odds
Response to Interferon Beta Therapy	★★	Typical Odds of Responding
Statin Response	★★	See Report

Traits

Most of our traits are influenced by both genetic and non-genetic factors. These reports provide information about genetic variants related to easily detectable phenotypes like eye color, and also more subtle traits such as when you get your first tooth.

Name	Confidence	Outcome
Alcohol Flush Reaction	★★★★	Does Not Flush
Bitter Taste Perception	★★★★	Can Taste
Blond Hair	★★★★	10% Chance
Earwax Type	★★★★	Wet
Eye Color	★★★★	Likely Brown
Hair Curl	★★★★	Slightly Curlier Hair on Average
Lactose Intolerance	★★★★	Likely Intolerant
Malaria Resistance (Duffy Antigen)	★★★★	Likely Not Resistant to One Form of Malaria
Male Pattern Baldness ♂	★★★★	Decreased Odds
Muscle Performance	★★★★	Likely Sprinter
Non-ABO Blood Groups	★★★★	See Report
Norovirus Resistance	★★★★	Not Resistant to the Most Common Strain
Red Hair	★★★★	<1% Chance
Resistance to HIV/AIDS	★★★★	Not Resistant
Smoking Behavior	★★★★	If a Smoker, Likely to Smoke More
Adiponectin Levels	★★★	See Report
Asparagus Metabolite Detection	★★★	Higher Odds of Detecting
Biological Aging	★★★	See Report
Birth Weight	★★★	See Report
Blood Glucose	★★★	5.18 mmol/L on Average
Breastfeeding and IQ	★★★	See Report
C-reactive Protein Level	★★★	See Report
Caffeine Consumption	★★★	See Report

Childhood and Adolescent Growth	★★★	See Report
Chronic Hepatitis B	★★★	See Report
Cilantro (Coriander) Aversion	★★★	See Report
Eye Color: Preliminary Research	★★★	See Report
Finger Length Ratio	★★★	See Report
Freckling	★★★	See Report
HDL ("Good") Cholesterol Levels	★★★	See Report
Hair Curl: Preliminary Research	★★★	See Report
Height	★★★	See Report
Hypospadias ♂	★★★	Higher Odds
Iris Patterns	★★★	See Report
LDL ("Bad") Cholesterol Levels	★★★	See Report
Leprosy Susceptibility	★★★	See Report
Malaria Complications	★★★	Higher Odds of Severe Malarial Anemia
Male Pattern Baldness: Preliminary Research ♂	★★★	See Report
Measures of Obesity	★★★	See Report
Nearsightedness and Farsightedness	★★★	See Report
Persistent Fetal Hemoglobin	★★★	See Report
Photic Sneeze Reflex	★★★	Higher Odds
Prostate-Specific Antigen ♂	★★★	See Report
Reading Ability	★★★	Typical Nonword Reading Score
Response to Diet	★★★	See Report
Response to Exercise	★★★	See Report
Sensitivity to the Sound of Chewing (Misophonia)	★★★	Typical Sensitivity
Sex Hormone Regulation	★★★	See Report
Sweet Taste Preference	★★★	See Report
Tooth Development	★★★	See Report

Tuberculosis Susceptibility	★★★	See Report
Breast Morphology ♀	★★★	Not Applicable
Menarche ♀	★★★	Not Applicable
Menopause ♀	★★★	Not Applicable
Eating Behavior	★★	Lower tendency to overeat
HIV Progression	★★	See Report
Hair Thickness	★★	Typical, if European or African
Longevity	★★	See Report
Measures of Intelligence	★★	Higher Non-Verbal IQ
Memory	★★	Increased Episodic Memory
Odor Detection	★★	Reduced Sensitivity to Sweaty Odor
Pain Sensitivity	★★	Increased
Avoidance of Errors	★	See Report