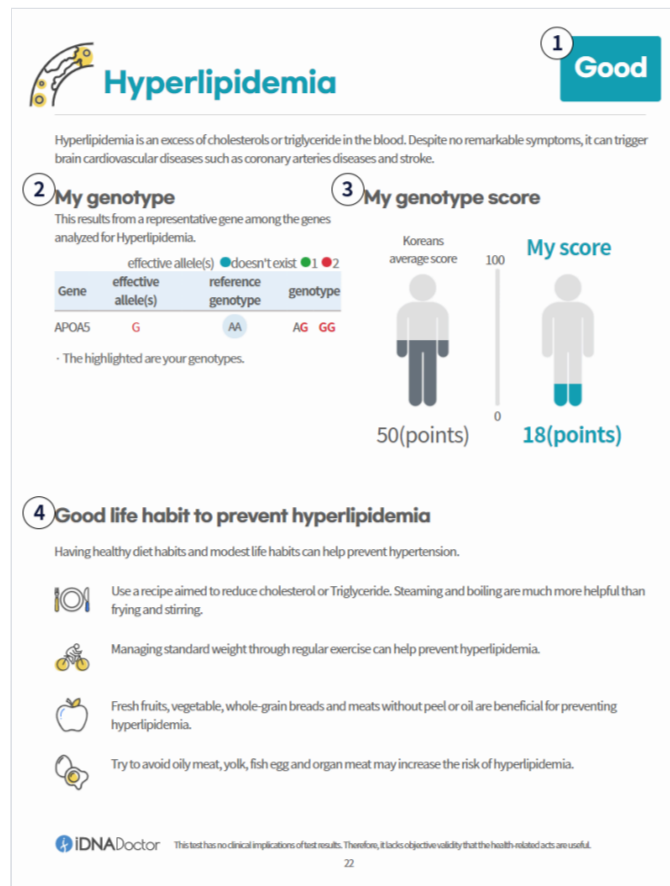


How to read your report

✓ Basic



1 Comprehensive results of genetic testing

Mark good, average or caution whether the results of my genetic test are positive or negative in each category.

2 My genotype

This shows my genotype about the most significant gene among all the genes analyzed according to each category.

3 Functional description of genes

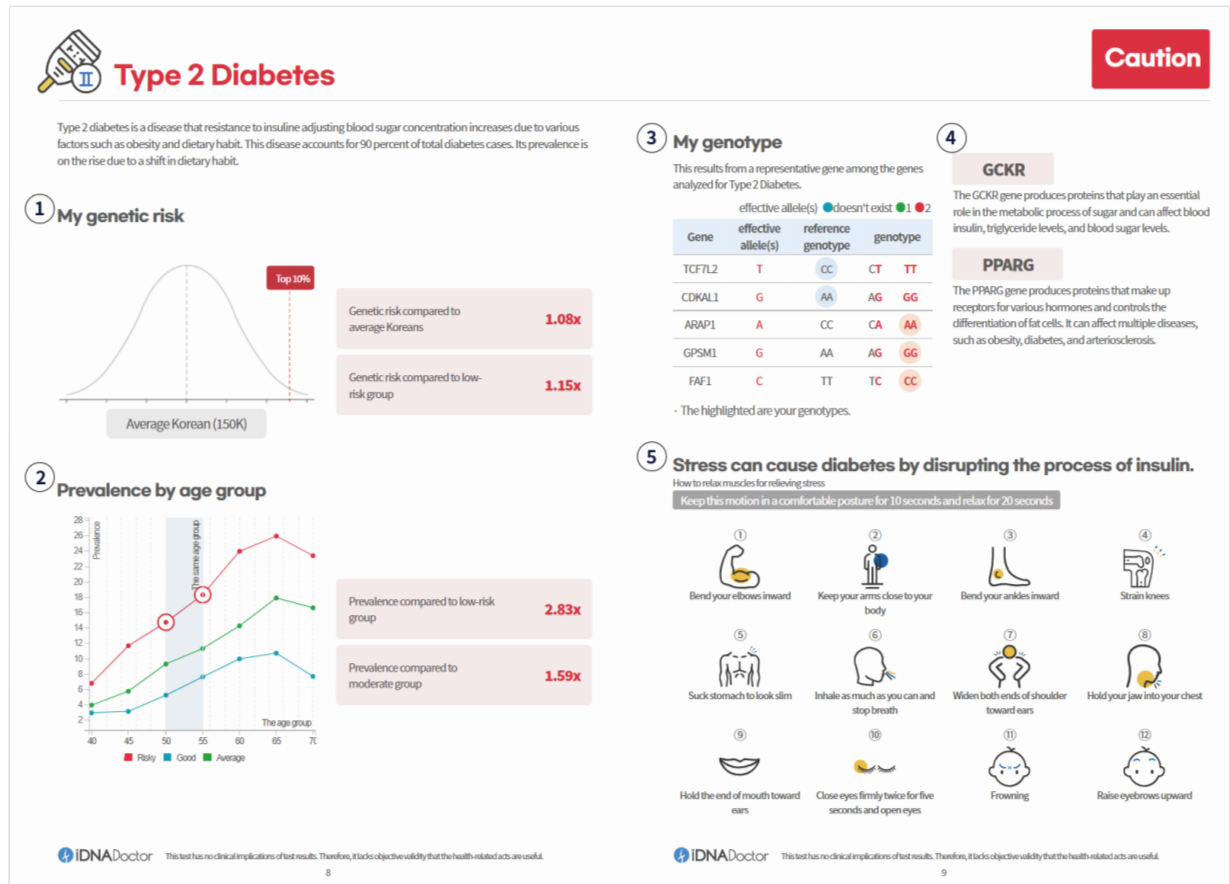
This describes the functions of gene that significantly affects the trait.

4 Recommendation on life habits

We recommend healthy life habits tailored to each category. As it is our recommendation, it would be appropriate to consult with a doctor for more accurate diagnosis and prescription.

How to read your report

✓ Premium(PRS)



1 My genetic risk

We inform you about your genetic risk compared to average Koreans.

2 Prevalence by age group

Let us tell you about the possible prevalence by age group according to your genetic risk.

3 My genotype

This shows my genotype about the most crucial one among genes analyzed according to trait.

4 Functional description of genes

This describes the functions of gene that significantly affects the trait.

5 Recommendation about life habit

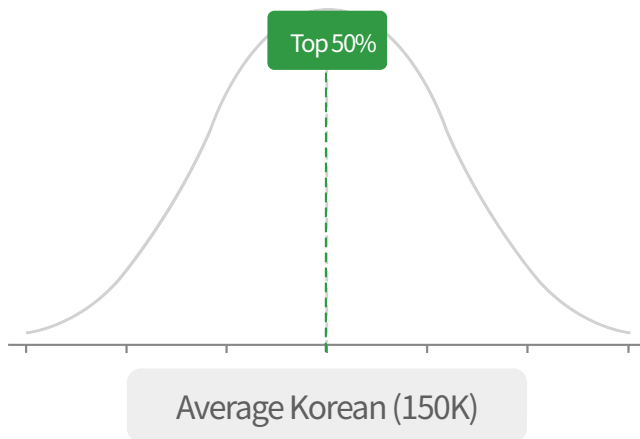
We recommend healthy life habits tailored to each category. As it is our recommendation, it would be appropriate to consult with a doctor for more accurate diagnosis and prescription.



Type 2 Diabetes

Type 2 diabetes is a disease that resistance to insuline adjusting blood sugar concentration increases due to various factors such as obesity and dietary habit. This disease accounts for 90 percent of total diabetes cases. Its prevalence is on the rise due to a shift in dietary habit.

My genetic risk



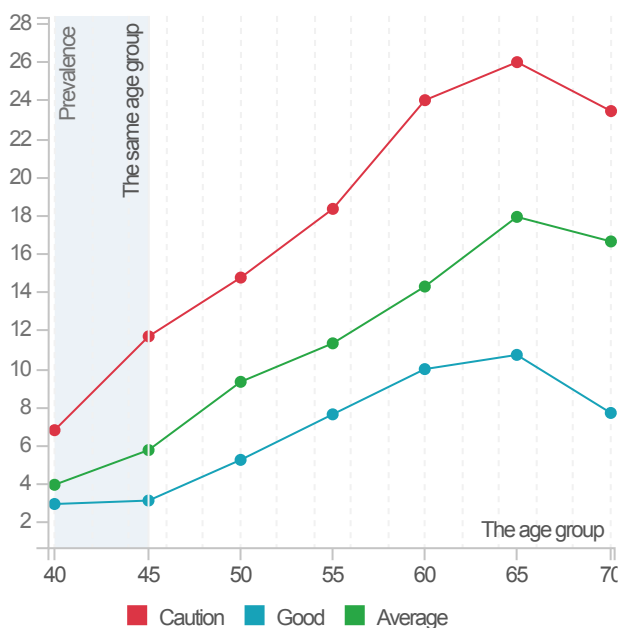
Genetic risk compared to average Koreans

1.0x

Genetic risk compared to low-risk group

1.06x

Prevalence by age group



Prevalence compared to low-risk group

1.35x

Prevalence compared to high-risk group

0.58x

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Type 2 Diabetes.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype	
TCF7L2	T	CC	CT	TT
CDKAL1	G	AA	AG	GG
ZNF257	T	CC	CT	TT
KCNQ1	C	AA	AC	CC
ARAP1	A	CC	CA	AA

- Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).
- If you have an effect allele, the risk of developing type 2 diabetes may increase.

TCF7L2

The TCF7L2 is a gene involved in glucose synthesis, which affects the development of type 2 diabetes.

CDKAL1

The CDKAL1 is a gene involved in glucose absorption, which affects type 2 diabetes.

ARAP1

The ARAP1 is a gene involved in the cell death of insulin-secreting cells, which affects the development of type 2 diabetes.

Factors Affecting Type 2 Diabetes

Type 2 diabetes is an acquired disease that can occur depending on life habits. Here are some factors that can affect the development of type 2 diabetes.



Type 2 diabetes may be influenced by genes. Studies have shown that mutations in genes that control the development and function of insulin-producing cells may increase the risk of developing it.



Foods high in sugar can dramatically increase blood sugar and affect the development of type 2 diabetes. Replace with fiber-rich foods that are slow to absorb.



Visceral fat, a major factor in being overweight or obese, interferes with insulin metabolism and can increase your chances of developing type 2 diabetes by about 4.5~10 times.



Lack of exercise increases your risk of type 2 diabetes. Physical activity can help with insulin metabolism by using glucose for energy.



Agreeableness

Low

Agreeableness is a tendency to show a cooperative attitude to others. Agreeableness values hanging out with other people. It includes traits such as altruism, affection, trust, consideration, humility, etc.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Agreeableness.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
CLOCK	G	AA	AG GG

CLOCK

The CLOCK is a gene involved in regulation of biorhythms and physiological processes, which affects agreeableness.

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

Life Habits for Being a Friendly Person

People with agreeableness personality have a positive effect on their relationships. We recommend some life habits to reduce aggressive tendency and treat others in friendly way.



It is necessary to try to think from the perspective of others. It can help you understand the other people's feelings.



It is necessary to practice active listening. The attitude of being open to feedback from others allows you to build a trust relationship.



We recommend that you approach others first. Helping others, even small things, can strengthen your social bonds.



It is important to practice expressions of appreciation. It is good to find out what you appreciate in your life and take time to thank others.



Tyrosine

Low

Tyrosine is a type of amino acid that makes up proteins and contributes to the synthesis of neurotransmitters such as dopamine and melanin pigment. Tyrosine is synthesized in our body, but a deficiency can affect normal body movement, speech and cognitive abilities.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Tyrosine.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype	
ZFH3	T	CC	CT	TT
PHLPP2	T	CC	CT	TT
GLS2	C	GG	GC	CC
GLS2	G	AA	AG	GG
GLS2	C	GG	GC	CC

HNF1A

The HNF1A is a gene that converts phenylalanine to tyrosine, which affects tyrosine concentration.

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

Recommendations for Food Rich in Tyrosine

Tyrosine can be consumed through protein-rich foods. We recommend some foods that can supplement Tyrosine.



Tyrosine can be taken through meat such as beef, lamb, pork, and chicken.



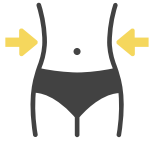
Tyrosine can be taken through dairy products such as cheese and yogurt.



Tyrosine can be taken through grains and nuts, such as soybean, whole wheat, and peanut.



It is recommended that you take Tyrosine supplements after consultation with your specialist.



Body Mass Index

High

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a simple evaluation of weight. BMI is the fastest way to determine whether you are underweight, normal, overweight, and obese based on your height and weight.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Body Mass Index.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
PSME4	T	CC	CT TT
FTO	A	TT	TA AA
TMEM18	G	AA	AG GG
MC4R	C	TT	TC CC
SEC16B	G	AA	AG GG

MC4R

The MC4R is a gene involved in the regulation of satiety. Certain mutations do not suppress appetite well, resulting in increased food preference, including fatty foods, which eventually affects the increase in body fat.

PPARG

The PPARG is a gene involved in fat cell differentiation, which affects the body mass index.

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

Life Habits for Maintaining a Healthy Weight

We recommend some life habits for healthy weight management. It is recommended that you consult with a specialist before changing your life habits or diet.



It is important to develop healthy eating habits. Reducing sugar or carbohydrates and eating high-protein foods are effective for weight management.



Regular exercise is required. You can lose weight by getting at least 150 minutes of moderate exercise each week, or 75 minutes of high-intensity exercise.



We recommend starting a healthy life with enough sleep. Lack of sleep can increase your appetite by inducing the release of stress hormones.



We recommend you the effective diet through motivation. Finding a motive or reason for wanting to do weight management can also help with steady weight management.



ADHD

High

ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects children and adults. It can have a negative impact on daily life due to symptoms such as difficulty maintaining attention, impulsiveness, and hyperactivity.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for ADHD.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
NPAT	C	TT	TC CC
CD40	T	CC	CT TT

• Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

CD40

The CD40 is a gene involved in an immune response, which affects brain nerves.

FAM172A

The FAM172A is a gene involved in the growth of nerve cells, which affects memory and concentration.

FOLH1

The FOLH1 is a gene involved in signal transmission in the brain. It acts on brain function and affects attention.

Factors Affecting ADHD

ADHD is a more common disease in boys than girls. Here are some factors that can affect ADHD development.



ADHD can be affected by family history and genes. According to previous studies, genetic factors determine about 74% of ADHD development.



Smoking, drinking, or exposure to environmental pollutants during pregnancy may increase your child's risk of developing ADHD.



Children born prematurely or underweight and have abnormal nervous system development are at high risk of developing ADHD.



Exposure to large amounts of toxic substances, such as lead in childhood with active brain development can increase the likelihood of developing ADHD.



Tanning

High

Tanning is a type of pigmentation caused by ultraviolet rays from the sun or tanning machines. Moderate ultraviolet rays help our bodies synthesize vitamin D, but too much sun exposure can affect your health.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Tanning.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype	
MC1R	C	TT	TC	CC
IRF4	T	CC	CT	TT
OCA2	G	AA	AG	GG
TYR	A	GG	GA	AA

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

IRF4

The IRF4 is a gene involved in melanin synthesis, which affects freckles and tanning reactions.

TYR

The TYR is a gene involved in the production of melanin that gives color to skin, hair, and eyes, which affects skin pigmentation.

Life Habits for Preventing Skin From the Sun

The direct exposure to strong sunlight for more than 15 minutes a day may be very bad for your health. We recommend some life habits that protect your skin from the sun.



You can protect your skin by finding shade under a tree or umbrella.



It is recommended to wear long clothes. Wearing a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, or long skirts can also help.



A hat and sunglasses are recommended. A hat can shade your face, and sunglasses can protect your eyes from the sun.



It is recommended to apply sunscreen. You can protect your skin by choosing a sunscreen with a high sun protection factor.



Headache

Caution

A headache is a pain that most people are experiencing. Headaches can be caused by rapid activity, stress, or symptoms of disease. Tension headaches, the most common headache, can be caused by contraction of muscles in the shoulders, neck, and scalp due to emotions such as stress, anxiety, tension, and depression.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Headache.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
LRP1	T	CC	CT TT
PHACTR1	A	GG	GA AA
MRVI1	C	TT	TC CC

LRP1

The LRP1 is a gene involved in the regulation of nerve cell signaling, which affects the occurrence of headaches.

- Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).
- If you have an effect allele, the risk of developing headache may increase.

Life Habits for Reducing Headache

Most headaches do not indicate a disease, but if they are too severe or persist, a visit to the doctor is recommended. We recommend some life habits that can help reduce headaches.



Relaxing your muscles through meditation or yoga can help reduce headaches.



It is important to get enough rest and sleep. Healthy eating habits can also reduce headaches.



Drinking plenty of water and drinking less caffeine and alcohol can help reduce headaches.



You can prevent headaches by reducing stress through regular exercise.



Migraine

Normal

Migraine is a disease where you feel pain or palpitations on one side of your head, and can be accompanied by nausea or sensitive symptoms of light and sound. Migraine can occur temporarily due to stress.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Migraine.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
TRPM8	T	CC	CT TT
FHL5	A	GG	GA AA
LOC101927066	T	CC	CT TT
TRPM8	G	AA	AG GG
FHL5	G	AA	AG GG

TRPM8

The TRPM8 is a gene that mainly works in sensory cells, which affects nerve damage or inflammation.

- Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).
- If you have an effect allele, the risk of developing migraine may increase.

Factors Affecting Migraine

Migraines are about three times more common in women than in men. Here are some factors that can affect your migraine symptoms.



In women, migraine headaches may occur when sex hormone secretion changes rapidly, such as around menstruation or during pregnancy and menopause.



Irritating sensations such as loud noises, bright lights, and strong smells can trigger migraine headaches.



Lack of sleep or too much sleep can cause migraines.



Consuming too much alcohol or caffeine can trigger migraine headaches and make symptoms worse.



Alcohol Dependence

Normal

Alcohol dependence is an addictive state in which you have a strong desire to drink, lose control once you start drinking, or feel anxious and irritable when you are not drinking. Excessive drinking is harmful to health.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Alcohol Dependence.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype	
ADH1B	C	TT	TC	CC
ALDH2	G	AA	AG	GG
MREG	G	AA	AG	GG
SERINC2	C	TT	TC	CC
LOC100507053	A	GG	GA	AA

ADH1B

The ADH1B is a gene involved in alcohol degradation, which affects alcohol dependence.

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

How to Get Healthy Drinking Habits

Excessive drinking can have a negative impact on health, such as metabolic diseases and liver diseases. Here are some ways to reduce alcohol consumption and drink healthy.



It is recommended to set the amount you drink per day. We recommend limit less than one glass a day for women and less than two glasses a day for men.



Drinking on an empty stomach is harmful for your health. Food in the stomach delays the absorption of alcohol and help it break down smoothly.



It is recommended to find other hobbies. Exercising, drawing, or watching a movie can help reduce the urge to drink.



If you are having trouble reducing alcohol consumption, we recommend that you visit a hospital or health center for professional help.



Possibility of a Nap

High

A nap means a short sleep of 30 minutes to an hour during the day. Naps play an important role in the health and development of young children, and for adults, naps help them recover when they are tired or sick.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Possibility of a Nap.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
PATJ	G	TT	TG GG
EIF2B4	T	CC	CT TT
VN1R10P	T	CC	CT TT

RAI1

The RAI1 is a gene that regulates the circadian rhythm involved in sleep and awakening, which affects sleep time.

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

Misunderstanding and Truth About Nap

Napping is sometimes considered lazy. Here are some misunderstandings and truths about napping.



It is known that taking a nap makes it difficult to get enough sleep at night. If you suffer from sleep disorders or insomnia, napping can be a hindrance, but in general, moderate naps do not affect your sleep.



Naps later in the day, after 3 p.m., can affect enough sleep during the night. It is recommended to take a short nap between 1 and 2 o'clock.



Studies have shown that napping improves a variety of cognitive abilities, including memory, emotional regulation, attention, and performance.



STRESS

Taking a long nap may be a sign of poor sleep quality. You can create a healthy life by reducing stress and getting enough sleep at night.



Snoring

Low

Snoring is the sound produced when the airways become too narrow and the tissues in the airways rub against each other and vibrate during sleep. Almost everyone snores from time to time, but persistent snoring can interfere with sleep. Snoring can sometimes indicate a medical condition in one's own.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Snoring.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype	
BCL2	T	CC	CT	TT
POC5	T	CC	CT	TT
ATP1B2	G	AA	AG	GG
KCNQ5	G	AA	AG	GG
STX4	T	CC	CT	TT

BDNF

The BDNF is a gene involved in nerve transmission, which affects snoring.

WNT3

The WNT is a gene that is involved in physical development, which affects snoring according to the shape of the nose.

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

Life Habits for Reducing Snoring

Snoring can sometimes be a sign of sleep apnea. We recommend some life habits that can reduce snoring.



If you are overweight or obese, you need a healthy weight control. Fatty tissue in the airways can narrow the airways. But even thin people can snore.



It is recommended to limit taking alcohol or muscle relaxants. Alcohol can make snoring worse by relaxing the muscles in your throat while you sleep.



Sleeping on your side can also be helpful. Lying on your back can cause tissue in your airways to sag down and cause snoring.



Mucus caused by allergies or nose colds can narrow the airways and cause snoring. It is recommended that you consult a specialist for proper treatment.



Emotional Quotient

Very good

Emotional quotient (EQ) means the ability to recognize, control, and properly express one's own or others' emotions.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Emotional Quotient.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
OXTR	A	GG	GA AA

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

OXTR

The OXTR is a gene involved in oxytocin, a social and cognitive behavior and emotion regulation hormone, which affects emotional intelligence.

Life Habits for Increasing Emotional Quotient

Here are some life habits that can increase emotional quotient.



It is good to focus on your feelings. It is helpful to record what you are feeling.



It is good to try to empathize and understand the feelings of others.



You do not always have to know other people's feelings. It is important to be willing to check how you feel and how others feel.



You can develop emotional quotient when you criticize rather than unconditionally support your views, feelings, and actions.



Hypersensitiveness (Irritable mood)

Low

Hypersensitive people easily get annoyed and express anger at external stimuli. Young children who cannot express their feelings express themselves through overreaction, but if they show irritability even after adolescence or adulthood, they can cause emotional and health problems.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Hypersensitiveness (Irritable mood).

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
CRHR1	T	CC	CT TT
CRHR1-IT1-CRHR1	G	AA	AG GG
CRHR1	A	GG	GA AA
CRHR1	C	TT	TC CC
CRHR1	T	CC	CT TT

MAPT

The MAPT is a gene involved in neurodevelopmental abnormalities that acts on personality and behavior, which affects hypersensitivity.

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

Life Habits for Reducing Hypersensitiveness

Hypersensitivity can also affect your relationships with other people. We recommend some ways to reduce hypersensitiveness.



Get in touch with your feelings. We recommend to figure out when your emotions are triggering by being aware of your mood swings and identifying their causes.



It is recommended to have a balanced diet and regular exercise. A healthy life and enough sleep can help control sensitive emotions.



It is recommended to spend some time just for yourself in a quiet place. You need time to relax and organize your thoughts and emotions.



It can be helpful to talk about your feelings with a friend or family member, a professional or a counselor.



Boredom

Low

People feel exhausted and tired of life when work or emotion lasts for a long time, and sometimes they feel that life is meaningless. If boredom persists, you will not enjoy what you are doing, and it can affect your social relationships and career. Feeling bored with everything can be a symptom of depression.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Boredom.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
CRHR1	T	CC	CT TT
CRHR1	G	TT	TG GG
STH	G	AA	AG GG
KANSL1	G	AA	AG GG
CRHR1-IT1-CRHR1	G	AA	AG GG

MAPT

The MAPT is a gene involved in neurodevelopmental abnormalities that acts on personality and behavior, which affects boredom.

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

Factors Causing Boredom in Life

In order to overcome boredom and regain vitality in life, it is better to realize the cause and overcome it. Here are some factors that make you feel tired of life.



STRESS

Feeling burdened by too much work and anxious feelings can be stressful. Stress is a source of exhaustion for many people.



When negative things go on, you feel like everything is going wrong, and it makes you feel like everything is meaningless.



Some people think about something huge like the universe and feel that life is meaningless.



If you continue to feel boring and exhausting, it can be helpful to talk about your feelings with friends, family, or specialists.



Pigmentation

Few

Pigmentation refers to a change in skin color that occurs when the skin is exposed to sunlight (ultraviolet rays) for a long time and too much melanin is produced. Spots, freckles, melasma, tanning, etc. are representative pigmentation.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Pigmentation.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype	
TUBB3	T	CC	CT	TT
HERC2	G	AA	AG	GG
TUBB3	A	GG	GA	AA
MC1R	T	CC	CT	TT
SLC45A2	C	TT	TC	CC

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

GRM5

The GRM5 is a gene involved in melanin production, which affects pigmentation.

MC1R

The MC1R is a gene involved in the production of melanin pigments, which affects the development of spots and freckles.

OCA2

Life Habits for Preventing Pigmentation

We recommend some life habits that can prevent pigmentation.



Wearing a hat, sunglasses and long-sleeved clothing can help prevent pigmentation by blocking UV rays.



Applying sunscreen regularly is a great help in preventing pigmentation.



Do not scratch or rub the skin. Wounds can be left as scars when exposed to sunlight.



Supplementing vitamin C can help prevent pigmentation caused by ultraviolet rays. It is recommended that you consult a specialist before choosing a vitamin supplement.



Skin Aging

Low

Skin, like some other body organs, begins to age from the moment we are born. As you age, your skin may get wrinkles or pigmentation, and your skin may become drier and require more time to heal wounds.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Skin Aging.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype
SLC45A2	A	CC	CA AA
IRF4	T	CC	CT TT

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

AGER

The AGER is a gene involved in glycation, which promotes skin aging by reducing skin elasticity. It affects skin aging and the formation of dark and dull skin.

IRF4

The IRF4 is a gene involved in melanin synthesis, which affects skin aging.

Life Habits for Preventing Skin Aging

Here are some life habits to prevent skin aging. We recommend that you consult a specialist before taking nutritional supplements.



We recommend that you apply sunscreen. By using sunscreen, you can protect your skin from tanning, wrinkles and pigmentation.



Moisturizer fills the tiny gaps in the skin to provide a soft protective layer on the skin. Applying moisturizer within 3 minutes of shower is the most effective.



We recommend taking or applying antioxidants. Nutrients such as vitamin C, vitamin E, carotenoids, copper and selenium are known to support the skin's antioxidant activity.



Smoking is an environmental factor causing early skin aging. Cigarette smoke damages the production of collagen, and increases the production of proteins breaking down matrix proteins.



Allergy

Good

Allergy means that our body's immune system overreacts to certain substances. People with allergies have sensitive reactions to various substances such as pollen, dust, mites, food, and medicine. Allergies can cause various symptoms such as runny nose, sneezing, itching, and rash.

My genotype

These are the results for representative genes among the genes analyzed for Allergy.

Gene	effective allele(s)	reference genotype	genotype	
IL1RL1	G	AA	AG	GG
IL13	T	CC	CT	TT
WDR36	C	TT	TC	CC
SBNO1	A	GG	GA	AA
TTC6	T	CC	CT	TT

· Gray mark genotype represents your genotype(s).

IL13

The IL13 is a gene involved in the immune response. It mainly affects the development of diseases such as allergies and atopic dermatitis.

IL1RL1

The IL1RL1 is a gene involved in the inflammatory response, which affects allergies.

ABO

The ABO is a gene that produces antigens on the surface of red blood cells and is involved in determining blood types. The antigens act to recognize external cell invasion, which affects the development of allergies.

Right Common Sense About Allergy

Allergy is a congenital condition that is difficult to treat completely. Here are some right common sense about allergies.



Is pollen allergy sensitive only in spring? Each plant has a different pollination period, so you can suffer from pollen for a year.



If you don't have allergies as a child, will you be free of allergies as an adult? Depending on your environment or life habits, you may not yet be exposed to the substance that triggers your allergy.



Does allergies appear in only one substance? Some people may have an allergic reaction to more than one substance.



There are various ways to relieve the sensitive symptoms of allergies. It is recommended to consult with a specialist for accurate diagnosis and prescription.

Overview of detailed analysis of big data



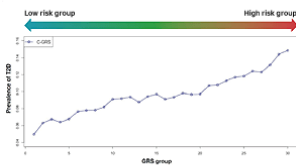
✓ Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The National Institutes of Health, the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is an institution affiliated with the Ministry of Health and Welfare that conducts health and medical research and development to prepare for and respond to the risk of infectious diseases and chronic diseases. .



✓ Patent Information

This report was developed by technology transfer of a patent (Patent No. 10-2254341) related to a method for diagnosing risk groups for type 2 diabetes conducted by the National Institutes of Health, Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



✓ How to calculate the incidence rate

$$\Sigma G \times A$$

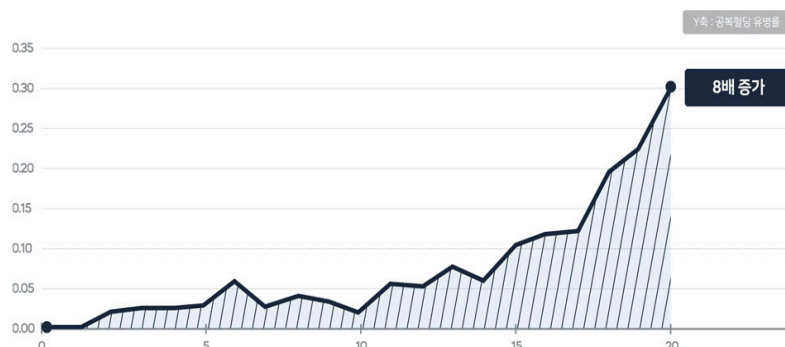
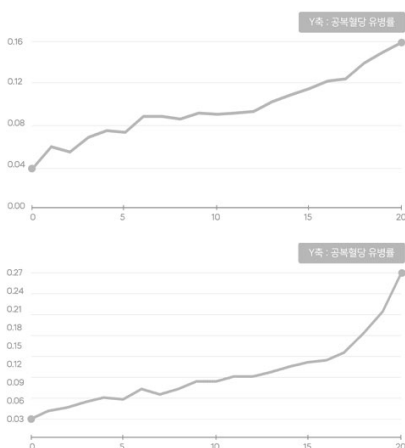
Genetic risk is predicted by summing the genetic effect (G) of a total of 231 genetic variants multiplied by the number of alleles with influence (A) within an individual's unique genotype.

✓ Analysis methods

Based on the genetic information of more than 150,000 Koreans, we analyze the genetic risk of type 2 diabetes using 175 genetic mutations related to type 2 diabetes and 56 genetic mutations related to fasting blood sugar.

The high risk group (top 1%) with the highest genetic risk of fasting blood sugar has a 2.27 times higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes compared to the general population, and the highest genetic risk group for type 2 diabetes has a 4.58 times higher risk.

In particular, the risk of developing type 2 diabetes increases by 8.08 times in the complex high-risk group with both high fasting blood glucose and high genetic risk of type 2 diabetes. This report predicts the onset of type 2 diabetes by single analysis of ① fasting blood sugar and ② genetic risk of type 2 diabetes, and ③ integrated analysis of each result to provide more accurate results.



Overview of service

✓ How to calculate the incidence rate

ichrogene's iDNADoctor premium report provides more accurate information by calculating the actual incidence rate by genetic risk (risk, average, good) based on epidemiological information and genotype information of 150,000 Koreans from the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

	ichrogene, Inc.	A	B
How to calculate the incidence rate	Your incidence rate = the actual incidence rate of those with the same age and genotype as you among 150,000 Koreans	Your prevalence = the average prevalence of Koreans based on statistical data X your risk	Your incidence rate = the average incidence rate of Koreans based on statistical data X your risk
Analysis Results			
Genotype-incidence rate linkage	Linking the actual incidence of a population with the same genotype as the tester	Only average statistics that are independent of your genotype are reflected	Only average statistics that are independent of your genotype are reflected
Genetic Risk	Provides incidence rates for all genetic risks	Provides only your disease risk figure	Provides only your disease risk figure

✓ Prediction accuracy

iDNADoctor Premium Report has a high prediction accuracy of 85% by comparing the high-risk group (top 1%) predicted based on the genotype information of 150,000 Koreans from the Korea Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the actual epidemiologic information.

Analysis items	Reference accuracy in the 1 percent upper-lower range	Reference accuracy in the 5 percent upper-lower range	Reference accuracy in the 20 percent upper-lower range
Type 2 Diabetes	85.0%	71.3%	60.0%
Obesity	62.5%	59.3%	56.2%
Hypertension	61.7%	60.0%	56.0%
Coronary Artery Disease	66.7%	57.7%	53.7%

Frequently asked questions



✓ Should I get gene test on a regular basis like checkup?

Contrary to regular checkup once one or two years, gene test is conducted once throughout your life and the result can be used in a number of areas. Personal gene information is determined so that it never changes. IchroGene provides customized healthcare services by performing a gene test.



✓ Are the results of gene information analysis correct?

We generate the whole genetic sequence information using a chip containing gene information tailored to Koreans. Then we inform you about the results of test customized to Koreans using the global gene database and Korean gene data published by the Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency. IchroGene will continue R&D work and work to develop gene services tailored to different racial groups.



✓ Does the category marked as risk in the result mean that the disease may occur later?

It's not so. Since disease is caused by mutual course with various genes and environment, it is not true that the disease necessarily occurs as a certain gene is highly risky. You can improve your life habit and prevent the disease as this means that there is a relatively higher risk in the occurrence of the disease.



✓ The disease with family history turned out no-risk. Why is it so?

Since gene is respectively inherited from parents, a disease with family history may not be genetically transmitted. But it is correct to say that the possibility of being genetically transferred is higher than those without a disease with family history.



✓ The different result was found contrary to my current condition. Is it a wrong analysis?

The current condition may vary according to interaction with different genes and environment. Considering more diverse genes and environmental factors, the test results may be different from the present findings. IchroGene will provide an update with highly accurate gene test service based on a variety of genes while working on further research and development.