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Know Yourself

GENOME PATRI™

SAMPLE ID	MMGGPKXXX
NAME	XXX
POPULATION TYPE	Asian Indian
VERSION	1.2
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INTRODUCTION

ABOUT US

Mapmygenome is a molecular diagnostics company for people who are proactive about their health. Their personal genomics products provide insights into the genetic basis of individuals' health, including traits, lifestyle, drug responses, inherited conditions, and diseases. By combining genetic report and health history with genetic counseling, Mapmygenome provides actionable steps for individuals and their physicians towards a healthier life.

What do we do with your DNA

When we receive your sample, the first thing we do is to isolate and extract your DNA. The extracted DNA is your genetic component and is used by us to identify potentially hazardous markers, which have proven association with health conditions we cover. The markers we look for in your DNA are called SNPs or single nucleotide polymorphisms and these are selected by our scientists after stringent scrutiny of their association with a given health condition.

What is genetic information?

Genome is the genetic content or hereditary information of an organism, which is made up of DNA in humans and other higher organisms. DNA is made up of four bases Adenine, Thymine, Guanine, and Cytosine, designated by four letters A, T, G, C, respectively. Although the genome of all humans is almost the same, a minor difference exists among individuals. This difference, which is called genetic variation is responsible for unique phenotype (appearance, e.g., color of skin/eyes, type of hair (curly, smooth), etc.) and difference in the health of each individual. In most of the cases, this difference or variation is passed on to the next generation (inheritance), which confers disease susceptibility in the offspring.

UNDERSTANDING YOUR RESULTS

Relative Risk

Relative Risk (RR) is the probability of an individual with a SNP developing a disease relative to an individual without that SNP developing the disease.

RR =P(disease with SNP) / P(disease without SNP)

RR ~1 -association between SNP and disease unlikely to exist.

RR > 1 -increased risk of disease among those with that SNP.

RR < 1 -decreased risk of disease among those with that SNP.

Your Risk Assessment

What it means: It is an estimate of the likelihood of developing a medical condition. In other words, it indicates the probability threat value of your mutation leading to health condition.

For Example:

Your lifetime risk: 6.8%

What it means: Individuals with your genetic variants are estimated to develop this condition in 6.8 out of every 100 persons. These results indicate your odds of developing this condition.

Your average lifetime risk: 8%

What it means: Individuals from the average population are estimated to develop this condition in 8 out of every 100 persons.

Note: Genomepatri looks for most common and already-proven variants associated with a condition and does not screen for all variations. There may be other associated markers/variants not screened here.

Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP)

Single nucleotide polymorphism or SNP is a type of genetic variation, where in a single letter difference occurs in the DNA sequence of an individual when compared to others.

Example: Sequence 1: ----AGCCTAATGGGC----

Sequence 2: ----AGCCTAAGGGGC----

Here, in the given example, the first sequence differs from the second sequence only by a single letter (nucleotide T/G). This single letter variation affects many phenotypic traits, disease susceptibility/ resistance, response to drugs, chemicals, radiation, etc.

SNP Genotyping

Genotype is the genetic makeup of an organism, and genotyping (process by which the genotype sequence is decoded) is done to understand difference in the genetic makeup between different individuals. SNP genotyping helps to analyze the SNPs present in an individual.

Disclaimer

This report is only based on your genes and not on any other information you share. The report is not diagnostic in nature and should not be considered as one. What we report is your genetic predisposition towards any particular health condition. If you are reported to be on the higher risk for any of the health condition we cover, it does not mean that you have or you will contract the health condition and the same applies if you are reported to be on the lower risk.

When a person develops a health condition it may be due to their genetic predisposition, lifestyle, exposure to hazardous material, environmental conditions and many more factors. What we provide you should help in assessing your health status on genetic level and making the right choices for your health.

GENETIC PREDISPOSITION DOES NOT MEAN PREDETERMINATION

SNAPSHOT OF YOUR PROFILE

TRAITS

TRAITS	INFERENCE
ALCOHOLISM	Low risk for alcoholism
ALCOHOL FLUSH REACTION	Low risk for alcohol flush reaction
BLOOD PRESSURE	Low risk for hypertension
BMI/OBESITY	Slightly high risk for obesity
BONE MINERAL DENSITY	Low risk for osteoporosis; regular bone mineral density
CAFFEINE CONSUMPTION	Low caffeine consumption
HDL CHOLESTEROL LEVELS	Slightly high likelihood for increased levels of HDL-C
LDL CHOLESTEROL LEVELS	Typical likelihood for optimal LDL -C level
POLY UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS	Regular levels of omega-3 and omega-6.
DIET RECOMMENDATION	Low fat diet recommended
EYE COLOUR	Likely to have darker shade of eye colour (brown / dark brown / black)
HOMOCYSTEINE LEVELS	Low risk for increased homocysteine levels
NICOTINE DEPENDENCE	Slightly high risk for nicotine dependence
PSA LEVELS	PSA levels may be normal
RESILIENCE	Slightly increased resilience levels
TRIGLYCERIDE LEVELS	Low risk for hypertriglyceridemia
VITAMIN B6	Slightly reduced levels of Vitamin B6
VITAMIN B9	Regular levels of active Vitamin B9 (folate)
VITAMIN C	Regular levels of Vitamin C
VITAMIN D	Slightly reduced levels of Vitamin D
AVOIDANCE OF ERRORS	You are good at feedback-based learning and are less likely to repeat errors.
MEMORY	Typical memory and learning skills.

DISEASES

For diseases, we measure genetic risk as life time risk (LTR) and compare it with average life time risk (Average LTR) of the population. The tables below show these details along with inferences.

DIABETES

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
TYPE 1 DIABETES	0.04x	1 in 100	Normal risk
TYPE 2 DIABETES	1.3x	1 in 5	High risk

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	2.02x	1 in 50	High risk
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION	1.37x	19 in 10000	High risk
CORONARY HEART DISEASE	1.31x	1 in 125	High risk
HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY	NA	NA	You do not have the MYBPC3 variant which increases risk for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
SUDDEN CARDIAC ARREST	NA	NA	Normal risk
STROKE	1x	7 in 500	Normal risk
LONG QT	1.01x	3 in 10000	Normal risk
VENOUS THROMBOEMBOLISM	NA	NA	Low risk for thrombosis

ENDOCRINE & REPRODUCTIVE

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
HYPOTHYROIDISM	0.62x	35 in 10000	Normal risk

CANCER

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
PROSTATE CANCER	1.94x	16 in 100	High risk
TESTICULAR CANCER	0.71x	19 in 1000	Normal risk
MELANOMA	0.14x	38 in 1000	Normal risk
BLADDER CANCER	1.11x	52 in 1000	Normal risk
BREAST CANCER	0.88x	1 in 5	Normal risk
COLORECTAL CANCER	1.36x	14 in 100	High risk
PANCREATIC CANCER	1.01x	6 in 1000	Normal risk
RENAL CELL CARCINOMA	1.01x	3 in 100	Normal risk
LUNG CANCER	0.71x	75 in 1000	Normal risk
THYROID CANCER	0.57x	23 in 1000	Normal risk
BASAL CELL CARCINOMA	1.1x	12 in 10000	Normal risk
CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA	0.27x	5 in 100000	Normal risk
HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA	0.99x	7 in 1000	Normal risk
FOLLICULAR LYMPHOMA	0.58x	28 in 10,00,000	Normal risk

NEURO/PSYCHIATRIC

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE	0.49x	62 in 1000	Normal risk
AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS	0.8x	5 in 1000	Normal risk
BIPOLAR DISORDER	0.22x	1 in 100	Normal risk
MIGRAINE	0.92x	14 in 100	Normal risk
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	0.31x	8 in 100000	Normal risk
PARKINSON'S	0.9x	1 in 1000	Normal risk
RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME	0.19x	6 in 100	Normal risk
SCHIZOPHRENIA	0.64x	78 in 10,000	Normal risk

LIVER, GASTRO, & RENAL HEALTH

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
BILIARY CIRRHOSIS	2.28x	135 in 1,00,00,000	High risk
CELIAC DISEASE	0.6x	1 in 100	Normal risk
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE	0.86x	8 in 100	Normal risk
CROHN'S DISEASE	0.45x	54 in 100000	Normal risk
ULCERATIVE COLITIS	1x	1 in 200	Normal risk

BONES & JOINTS

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS	0.77x	4 in 1000	Normal risk
RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	0.67x	1 in 100	Normal risk

RESPIRATORY

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
ASTHMA	1.05x	1 in 20	Normal risk

AUTOIMMUNE

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
LUPUS	2.74x	125 in 100,000	High risk

EYES

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
GLAUCOMA	1.23x	2 in 100	Medium risk
AGE RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION	0.56x	17 in 100	Normal risk

DRUG RESPONSES

DRUG	INFERENCE
5FU	Low risk for drug induced toxicity.

DRUG	INFERENCE
ABACAVIR	Low risk for drug induced toxicity.
ASPIRIN	No significant risk reduction of CVD with Aspirin therapy.
FLUCLOXACILLIN	Low risk for drug induced liver toxicity.
THIOPURINES	High enzyme activity. Low risk for drug induced toxicity.
SIMVASTATIN	Low risk for drug induced toxicity.
CLOPIDOGREL	Ultrarapid metabolizer. Therapy effective.
WARFARIN	Low risk for drug sensitivity.

Note: Mapmygenome does not prescribe or suggest any kind of medication to its customers. The "Drug Responses" here refer to your genetic predisposition to the drugs mentioned in the report. This section is for a physician's reference.

SKIN & HAIR

TRAITS

TRAITS	INFERENCE
SKIN DETOX	Slightly reduced antioxidant levels
FRECKLES	Low likelihood for skin / facial freckling
TANNING	Low likelihood for tanning
SKIN PIGMENTATION	High likelihood for lighter skin
HAIR COLOUR	Likely to have darker shade of hair colour (brown / dark brown / black)
HAIR TEXTURE	Low likelihood for straight hair
SUNBURNS	Low likelihood for sunburns
EYE COLOUR	Likely to have darker shade of eye colour (brown / dark brown / black)
VITAMIN C	Regular levels of Vitamin C

DISEASES

CONDITION	YOUR RISK	POPULATION AVERAGE	INFERENCE
ATOPIC DERMATITIS	1.37x	19 in 100	High risk
PSORIASIS	0.31x	1 in 40	Normal risk
VITILIGO	0.62x	5 in 1000	Normal risk
MALE PATTERN BALDNESS	1.06x	1 in 2	Normal risk

INHERITED CONDITIONS

CONDITIONS

CONDITIONS	INFERENCE
G6PD DEFICIENCY	You do not have variants for G6PD enzyme deficiency and hence may not be at risk for hemolytic anaemia when exposed to certain medications or food groups
PHENYLKETONURIA	You do not have variants for Phenylketonuria. Hence you may not be a carrier for disease phenotype - Phenylketonuria

TRAITS

BLOOD PRESSURE

Normal resting blood pressure for an adult is 120/80 mmHg. Blood pressure higher than normal is called hypertension (high BP), and high BP is said to be present if it is persistently at or above 140/90 mmHg.

Genetics

<sample content>

Your Genetic Profile for Blood Pressure

Gene	Genotype	Inference
4q21.21	TT	Low risk for hypertension
GeneXXX	AC	

Note: There could be other variants, not screened by Mapmygenome.

Complications

This is a risk factor for stroke, heart attack, heart failure, peripheral arterial disease, kidney disease and other problems.

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NICOTINE DEPENDENCE

Smoking is one of the major causes of lung cancer, and globally, one of the most lethal habits found in the young/adult population.

Tobacco use has prevailed for centuries, and remains highly prevalent in developing/developed countries as well. The addictive nature of nicotine (chief constituent in tobacco) makes smoking a recurrent habit in both men and women.

Smoking behavior has different aspects, some of which are:

- Nicotine Dependence i.e., ND (measured by CPD (cigarettes per day) and TTF (Time To First cigarette) (or) ever versus never smokers
- Smoking Initiation/Onset age
- Smoking Cessation (or) former versus current smokers

< Sample Content >

Your Genetic Profile for Nicotine Dependence

Gene	Genotype	Inference
CHRNA5	GG	Slightly high risk for nicotine dependence
GeneXXX	GG	
GeneXXX	AA	

Note: There could be other variants, not screened by Mapmygenome.

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VITAMIN B

Vitamins B6, B9 and B12 are key nutrients for DNA methylation, metabolic health, cardiovascular function, neurological signalling and more. The human body maintains circulating levels of B vitamins via the one-carbon-metabolism pathway. Deficiency in B complex vitamins can cause anaemia, nerve damage, metabolic syndrome, gynaecological issues, and cardiovascular disease.

Genetics

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Your genetic profile for Vitamin B6

Gene	Genotype*	Inference
NBPF3	AG	Slightly reduced levels of Vitamin B6

Note: There could be other variants, not screened by Mapmygenome.

Note: Findings are based on analysis of DNA alone and do not consider current diet/supplementation, lifestyle, or clinical indications.

Your genetic profile for Vitamin B9

Gene	Genotype*	Inference
MTHFR	GG	Regular levels of active Vitamin B9 (folate)

Note: There could be other variants, not screened by Mapmygenome.

Note: Findings are based on analysis of DNA alone and do not consider current diet/supplementation, lifestyle, or clinical indications.

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DISEASES

TYPE 2 DIABETES

Your risk	Population average	Your variant score
1.3x relative to average population	1 in 5	10 out of 13

Type 2 diabetes or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus is the most common form of diabetes constituting 90% of the diabetic population and a chronic (lifelong) metabolic disorder, which is marked by high levels of sugar (glucose) in the blood.

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Details regarding 'mutations' or changes detected in your DNA are given below:

Gene	Chr. #	Risk Allele	Genotype
CDKN2B	9	G	AA
GeneXXX	X	X	GG
GeneXXX	X	X	CG
GeneXXX	X	X	GG
GeneXXX	X	X	AA
GeneXXX	X	X	AA
GeneXXX	X	X	AG
GeneXXX	X	X	AA
GeneXXX	X	X	AA
GeneXXX	X	X	GG
GeneXXX	X	X	AC
GeneXXX	X	X	AT
GeneXXX	X	X	CC

Note: Genetic component of an individual form a minor fraction of the equation and are not the absolute causative factors that determine the outcome. There could be several other influential elements acting simultaneously that decide the final outcome of the condition.

Note: There could be other variants, not screened by Mapmygenome.

Risk Factors

- High familial aggregation: Several studies in India and abroad have shown that Indians have a genetic predisposition to diabetes, which gets easily unmasked when the environmental conditions are adverse. The fact that nearly 75% of the type 2 diabetic patients have first degree family history of diabetes indicates a strong familial aggregation in the Indian diabetic patients.
- < Sample Content >

SKIN

SKIN DETOX

Skin physiology undergoes drastic changes during a person's lifetime. While external factors like pollution, harsh chemicals, stress and infections invade our body, it takes a toll on the skin, too. By acting as a barrier to the world around us, our skin also faces tough challenges while fighting off invasions and stress.

Multiple genes linked with mitochondrial pathways, energy conversion, gland activity and immune response have been studied for their biological mechanisms and skin profile. The innate capacity of the skin to perform key functions such as cell regeneration, moisture retention and detoxification of free radicals is based on the genetic makeup of an individual.

Genetics

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Your genetic profile for trait

Gene	Genotype*	Inference
SOD2	AG	Slightly reduced antioxidant levels

Note: There could be other variants, not screened by Mapmygenome.

Complications

- Skin dryness and rough texture
- Wrinkles and fine lines

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DRUG RESPONSES

ASPIRIN

Brand name

Ecotrin®

Prescribed as

An analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory or antiplatelet agent.

Benefits

Aspirin therapy can contribute to significant reduction in cardiovascular disease (CVD) among genetically favorable individuals.

Your response to aspirin

Marker identified in your genome and its correlation with response to aspirin:

Gene	Genotype	Inference
LPA	AA	No significant risk reduction of CVD with Aspirin therapy.

Note: Genomepatri looks for the most common and already-proven genetic variants associated with the therapy and does not screen for rare markers affecting the drug response.

Your genotype description

This indicates that you may not be genetically prone to respond better to Aspirin therapy (when prescribed for CVD). However, your physician shall decide on the right drug and dose depending on several clinical factors or medications you might be taking.

Genetic interpretation

You have 2 copies of 'A' allele on your gene LPA, chromosome 6 and position 160961137 .

Drug information

Aspirin is a salicylate drug. It has analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory and antiplatelet properties. Most often it is prescribed to reduce fever and alleviate pain or inflammation in the body. Sometimes it is used to treat cardiovascular diseases (mainly heart attack or stroke) caused from platelet aggregation. Apart from above mentioned pathological conditions, aspirin is given to treat many more disorders including certain cancers.

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CLOPIDOGREL

Brand name

Plavix®

Prescribed as

An anti-platelet drug, inhibiting platelet aggregation and preventing blood clot formation in the body.

Risks

Under genetically unfavorable conditions, the drug therapy could be less effective leading to reduced inhibition of platelet aggregation.

Your response to clopidogrel

Marker identified in your genome and its correlation with response to clopidogrel:

Gene	Genotype	Inference
CYP2C19	*17/*17	Ultrarapid metabolizer. Therapy effective.

Your genotype description

You have 2 copies of regular base 'G' on your gene CYP2C19, chromosome 10, position '96541616' (referred as rs4244285); You have 2 copies of regular base 'G' on your gene CYP2C19, chromosome 10, position '96540410' (referred as rs4986893); You have 2 base variations of 'G to A' on your gene CYP2C19, chromosome 10, position '96521657' (referred as rs12248560).

Genetic interpretation

This indicates you may be able to metabolize the drug effectively and the therapy could be effective on you. However, your physician shall decide on the drug and the dose depending on other clinical factors or medications you might be taking.

Drug information

Clopidogrel is an anti-platelet drug that inhibits platelet aggregation and thereby prevents blood clot formation in the body. It hinders narrowing of blood vessels and maintains easy flow of blood in the body. It decreases the risk of heart disorders and strokes primarily in patients who have incurred a cardiovascular attack.

< Sample Content >

CONDITIONS COVERED

Traits

TRAITS	DESCRIPTION
Age at Menarche	Menarche is defined as the onset of menstrual cycle (menses) in females. A major milestone in pubertal development, menarche is the beginning of the reproductive lifespan of a woman.
Alcoholism	Alcoholism or alcohol dependence is a chronic, progressive disease where victims become “addicted” to alcohol and face severe repercussions while trying to give up.
Avoidance of Errors	Neurological function for feedback-based learning and addictive behaviour.
Blood Pressure	Normal blood pressure should be less than 120/80 mmHg. Blood pressure higher than normal is called hypertension (high BP), and high BP is said to be present if it is persistently at or above 140/90 mmHg.
Body Mass Index/Obesity	Body mass is measured using Body Mass Index (BMI), which is the best estimate of a person's body fat based on individuals weight and height. Body mass index is defined as the individual's body mass divided by the square of his or her height and expressed in units kg/m2.
Bone Mineral Density	Bone mineral density (BMD) or bone density measures how much calcium and other types of minerals are in an area of bone. BMD is used as an indicator of osteoporosis and predicts the risk of bone fracture.
Caffeine Consumption	The frequency of caffeine conumption, number of cups per day and/or units consumed varies across all ages. This is explained by differing caffeine sensitivity and metabolic response, due to genetic factors (apart from environmental influences and social habits).
Cholesterol Levels - HDL & LDL	Two kinds of lipoproteins carry cholesterol throughout our body, low-density lipoproteins (LDL) and high-density lipoproteins (HDL). Having healthy levels of both types of lipoproteins is important. High blood cholesterol is a condition in which one has too much cholesterol in blood.
Diet Pattern	Genetic factors play an important role in influencing hunger pangs, satiety after meals, metabolic rate and calorie requirements. This explains the predisposition of certain individuals to be leaner (or) overweight, even if they are on the same diet.
Eye Colour	Eye colour technically refers to colour of iris (flat, circular structure) of the eye. Pigments within iris largely determine the eye colour.
Homocysteine Levels	Homocysteine is an amino acid of cysteine homologue produced primarily from methionine. Methionine undergoes a terminal methyl transfer reaction to form Homocysteine molecule. Ideally, optimal homocysteine levels are close to 7-8 µmol/L.
Memory	Hippocampal volume is linked with memory and cognitive performance. There are several proteins which regulate neuronal signalling (synaptic communication) - thereby determine an individual’s response to stimuli, motor skills, learning capacity and more.

TRAITS	DESCRIPTION
Nicotine Dependence	The addictive nature of nicotine (chief constituent in tobacco) makes smoking a recurrent habit in both men and women.
Premature Menopause	Premature or early menopause occurs within 45 years of age. Premature ovary failures could either occur naturally due to genetic factors or be induced surgically due to severe health complications.
PSA Levels	The level of PSA in blood of a normal person is very low. But the levels of this antigen is known to be elevated in men with prostate cancer prostatitis (inflammation of the prostate) and benign prostatic hyperplasia (enlargement of the prostate) and urinary tract infections.
Triglyceride Levels	Triglycerides are fat molecules in the bloodstream that provide energy to various parts of the body. Triglycerides are produced by the body and obtained from diet.
Sports & Fitness	Determines the muscle power-to-endurance in individuals.
Vitamins	A vitamin is an organic compound and a vital nutrient that an organism requires in limited amounts

Skin

TRAITS	DESCRIPTION
Freckles	Freckles are small dark pigmented spots on top layer of the skin, occurring as a result of exposure to sun rays.
Skin Pigmentation	Skin pigmentation, or skin color, depends on melanin's density and distribution in the skin tissue (melanin index).
Sunburns	Injury caused on skin due to intense exposure to sunlight.
Tanning	Sun tan refers to darkening of skin that occurs after exposure to sunlight or UV rays.

Diseases

Disease	Description
Age Related Macular Degeneration	Age-related macular degeneration is a condition that causes irreversible loss of vision in affected persons. This disease affects people above 50 years, and so is the name. It is also a major cause for sight loss in aging population worldwide.
Ankylosing Spondylitis	Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a type of arthritis that primarily affects spine, although it can affect other parts like shoulders, hips, ribs, heels, hands, feet, eyes and intestine.
Atopic Dermatitis	Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a type of eczema, which is a long lasting itchy inflammation of skin. In most of the cases it may be accompanied by asthma or hay fever.
Atrial Fibrillation	It is an irregularity of the heart, typified by rapid heartbeat. It results in palpitation or fibrillation of the two upper chambers of the heart – known as 'atria'. Atrial fibrillation is caused due to abnormal electric charges produced in the heart.
Breast Cancer	Breast cancer is a type of cancer that affects the breast tissue, and is the most common cancer in women. It is also the main cause of death from cancer among women worldwide.

Disease	Description
Coronary Heart Disease	Coronary heart disease happens when the supply of blood and oxygen to heart cells is reduced due to narrowing of blood vessels (coronary arteries) that innervate the heart. This is caused by 'plaques' found in the walls of the arteries, carrying blood to the heart.
Endometriosis	Endometriosis is a gynecological condition in which the endometrium abnormally grows outside the uterus. In this estrogen dependent disease, endometrium usually grows on ovaries, bowel, or the tissue lining of pelvis.
Glaucoma	Glaucoma refers to a group of eye diseases, that cause damage to optic nerve, resulting in vision loss and blindness. In most of the cases, the increased pressure in the eye damages the optic nerve.
Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (thickened muscle of the left ventricle) is a major cardiac disorder with high prevalence of 1 in 500, worldwide. Affected patients are at increased risk for atrial fibrillation, heart failure and sudden cardiac death.
Hypothyroidism	Hypothyroidism is a physiological condition in which the thyroid gland fails to produce optimal quantity of thyroid hormones. As a result, there is a very low level of the hormone circulating in the body. Hypothyroidism can lead to serious health complications if untreated.
Long QT	Long QT is a disorder in which abnormal electrical signals are generated in the heart. Abnormal electric signals generated in the heart further lead to other medical complications like irregular heartbeat – known as 'arrhythmia'.
Male Pattern Baldness	Androgenic Alopecia or male pattern baldness is a common hair loss disorder, predominantly seen in men aged >35-40 years. Hair loss occurs in a predefined pattern, e.g., thinning over the central part of the scalp (pattern) and/or frontal hairline retreats.
Myocardial Infarction	Myocardial infarction, commonly known as a heart attack, is the interruption of blood supply resulting in oxygen shortage to the heart. If left untreated for a long time the heart cells may die.
Ovarian Cancer	Ovarian cancer is a type of gynecological/reproductive cancer that affects the ovaries. It is the fifth most common cancer in women.
Prostate Cancer	Prostate cancer is a type of cancer that develops in the prostate glands. It is one of the highly inheritable neoplastic conditions in the world.
Rheumatoid Arthritis	Rheumatoid Arthritis is a chronic autoimmune disease, where immune system attacks one's own tissues. It is characterized by inflammation of joints (wrists, knees and ankles) and the surrounding connective tissues and muscles. It is a systemic disease, as it can affect multiple other organs in the body.
Sudden Cardiac Arrest	Sudden Cardiac Arrest (SCA) is a medical condition, where the functioning of the heart stops abruptly. As a result, the heart ceases to pump blood for other organs of the body.
Testicular Cancer	Testicular cancer is a relatively rare form of cancer that affects testicles, which are part of the male reproductive system. Lumps, swelling or pain in groin area and testicles are common symptoms of testicular cancer. A feeling of heaviness in the lower abdomen is seen in few people.
Type 1 Diabetes	Type 1 diabetes mellitus, previously known as juvenile diabetes, is a chronic autoimmune disease resulting in destruction of insulin producing beta cells of pancreas.

Disease	Description
Type 2 Diabetes	Type 2 diabetes or non insulin-responsive or dependent diabetes mellitus is the most common form of diabetes constituting 90% of the diabetic population and a chronic (lifelong) metabolic disorder, marked by high levels of sugar in the blood.
Venous Thromboembolism	Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is a late-onset (>40 years of age) vascular disease which can cause Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT- most common form). It is caused by a lack of anticoagulant response(blood clotting), usually in the legs
Vitiligo	Vitiligo is an autoimmune disorder wherein melanocytes are self destroyed and result in depigmentation of the skin and hair, in patches (milky white in colour).

Inherited Conditions

CONDITIONS	DESCRIPTION
G6PD Deficiency	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency is an X-linked recessive condition prevalent across the globe with nearly 400 million people affected.
Phenylketonuria	Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a rare genetic disorder in which the metabolism of amino acid phenyl alanine is affected. It is an autosomal recessive abnormality as it manifests only if both the parents are carriers of mutant alleles.

Drugs

DRUG	DESCRIPTION
Fluorouracil (5-FU)	An anticancer drug for treatment of different cancers
Abacavir	An antiviral drug given in combination with other antiretroviral drugs for the treatment of human immunodeficiency viral (HIV) infection.
Aspirin	An analgesic, antipyretic, anti-inflammatory or antiplatelet agent
Clopidogrel	An anti-platelet drug, inhibiting platelet aggregation and preventing blood clot formation in the body
Simvastatin	A lipid lowering drug recommended for prevention of coronary heart disease.
Flucloxacillin	An antibiotic drug for treating bacterial infections.
Thiopurines	A chemotherapeutic drug in treatment of cancers or as immunosuppressant drug in treating auto-immune disorders.
Warfarin	An anticoagulant drug to treat heart attack and stroke

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