



Traits Explorer

DEMO REPORT

Disease

A disease is an abnormal condition that negatively affects the structure or function of all or part of an organism, and that is not immediately due to any external injury. Diseases are often known to be medical conditions that are associated with specific signs and symptoms. A disease may be caused by external factors such as pathogens or by internal dysfunctions. For example, internal dysfunctions of the immune system can produce a variety of different diseases, including various forms of immunodeficiency, hypersensitivity, allergies and autoimmune disorders.

In humans, disease is often used more broadly to refer to any condition that causes pain, dysfunction, distress, social problems, or death to the person afflicted, or similar problems for those in contact with the person. In this broader sense, it sometimes includes injuries, disabilities, disorders, syndromes, infections, isolated symptoms, deviant behaviors, and atypical variations of structure and function, while in other contexts and for other purposes these may be considered distinguishable categories. Diseases can affect people not only physically, but also mentally, as contracting and living with a disease can alter the affected person's perspective on life.

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2 entries

Full View

Sort by risk

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Malaria Complications

This result is based on **6 genetic variants** associated with "Malaria complications" analyzed in the scientific paper [\(09/19/2011 - Driss A\)](#).



Disease

Your results

Less likely risk of developing severe malaria disease



Description

Cerebral malaria, pulmonary edema, severe kidney failure, acute anemia, and hemorrhage are the most severe sequelae of chronic malaria. Sometimes patients have multiple of these issues simultaneously or develop them in fast succession for several hours. In medical practice, patients should be evaluated for any indications or symptoms that indicate an elevated risk of problems and should be handled right once.

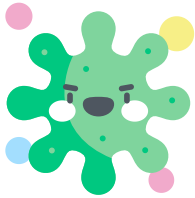
This consequence is fatal if left untreated. Even with the treatment, 15% of kids and 20% of cerebral malaria people die. Cerebral malaria has signs that are comparable to acute encephalopathy. Other complications may include jaundice, kidney failure, and liver failure.

Learn more



Resistance To Norovirus

This result is based on **3 genetic variants** associated with "Resistance to norovirus" analyzed in the scientific paper [\(2005 Sep - Hutson AM\)](#).



Disease

Your results

Resistance to Norovirus infection



Description

Exposure to one kind of norovirus will not protect you from infection with others. Resistance against (protection against) certain types can be developed. A norovirus infection triggers a strong defensive reaction that kills the virus in a few days. But, the response seems to be fleeting. Most investigations have discovered that protection to reinfection with a similar norovirus type will last less than six months.

A nonsense mutation (G428A) in the FUT2 gene might be used to assess various hereditary characteristics, particularly susceptibility to norovirus, even though this feature is thought to give immunity to the most prevalent norovirus genotype.

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