

# **DEMO REPORT**

# **Sensory Perception**

It is the process of becoming aware of something through the senses. This process happens to be done through the organs usually the senses like sound, hearing, vision, taste, smell, and touch. The sensory perception involves detecting the stimuli, characterizing, and recognizing it.



Your results Can taste bitter

#### Description

A bitter or foul taste in the mouth is a common side effect of eating spicy or sour meals. However, it might be alarming if the taste persists for an extended period or occurs abruptly. A chronic bitter taste may be treated by addressing any underlying illnesses, but in the interim, individuals can tolerate the bad taste with several easy home treatments. Dysgeusia is a medical term for a persistently changed taste in the tongue. This taste is regarded as unpleasant, and it may linger for a long time if the root reason is not addressed. The flavour may be irritating, and it can render it difficult to distinguish other foods or beverages when consuming food. Even after cleaning their teeth, an individual may remain to have the taste. Based on the reason, they may also have different symptoms.



## Cilantro

This result is based on **12 genetic variants** associated with **"Cilantro"** analyzed in the scientific paper (<u>11/12/2020 - Shanle EK)</u>



## Your results More likely to think cilantro tastes like soap

## Description

Cilantro (also known as coriander leaves) is a popular herb. The herb is a ubiquitous element in many cuisines throughout the globe, with tastes that are evocative of parsley and lemon. Nevertheless, some individuals dislike cilantro, including the legendary chef Julia Child. Of course, part of this hatred is personal choice, but the problem is hereditary for individuals who dislike cilantro because it tastes like soap. These individuals have a mutation in a set of olfactory-receptor genes that permits them to detect the soapy-flavoured aldehydes in cilantro leaves very well. This genetic anomaly is usually seen in just a tiny percentage of the population. However, it varies by region.





## Misophonia

This result is based on **3 genetic variants** associated with **"Misophonia"** analyzed in the scientific paper (08/18/2015 - Cavanna AE)



## Your results

## More sensitivity to chewing sounds

### Description

Misophonia is a disorder that causes people to get enraged and disgusted by noises generated by other people. Noises such as biting, lip-smacking, and breathing may elicit strong feelings of rage and excitement. As a result of this illness, misophonia affects people's ability to function and interact in social situations and their mental health. Misophonia is a common affliction that affects more individuals younger than previously thought. Anxiety, bipolar illness, and obsessive-compulsive disorder are among conditions that might be misinterpreted for misophonia. A few medical professionals believe it's something entirely new and should be recognized as such. Doctors are often ignorant of the ailment, and there is no universal agreement on how to categorize it either.





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This result is based on **3 genetic variants** associated with **"Odor detection"** analyzed in the scientific paper (10/30/2007 - Menashe I)



## Your results

## Slightly increased likelihood of smell a wider number of odors

#### Description

Humans have a wide range of olfactory perception abilities, such as variances in odour detection threshold, quality, intensity, and pleasantness. Olfactory ability is influenced by a variety of variables, including heredity, gender, age, environment, and health, and it may vary for individual scents and general olfactory acuity. Certain anosmias, or the inability to detect a specific odour, are relatively frequent in the population. Up to 30% of the population, for instance, cannot sense the odour androstenone, the principal component of boar taint, and around 6percent of the population has particular anosmia to isovaleric acid, a component of body odour. According to the findings of our meta-analysis, women surpass males in olfactory ability. Furthermore, they do so in all aspects of olfaction examined in the present research.





## Pain Sensitivity

This result is based on **6 genetic variants** associated with **"Pain sensitivity"** analyzed in the scientific paper (12/18/2008 - Rakvåg TT)



## Your results Slightly increased pain sensitivity

#### Description

The amount of pain feel by a individual is factored by genetics. Pain is described as "an unpleasant sensory and emotional sensation linked with real or prospective tissue damage" by the International Association for the Study of Pain (IASP), and pain is seen as a sensory and an emotional experience. There is a crucial difference between the body's reactions to pain (nociception) and the subjective experience of pain. Pain reactivity, sensory threshold, pain threshold, and pain tolerance are measured results of pain perception, as is self-reporting of the pain experience. One explanation for this is that women are more inclined than males to seek pain relief. According to pain experts, women not only suffer from more severe ailments, but they also sense pain more vividly than males.





## Photic Sneeze Reflex

This result is based on **6 genetic variants** associated with **"Photic sneeze reflex"** analyzed in the scientific paper (06/24/2010 - Eriksson N)



## Slightly increased odds of having the photic sneeze reflex

Your results

#### Description

Photic sneeze reflex is a reflex condition that causes sneezing in response to numerous stimuli, such as looking at bright lights or periocular (surrounding the eyeball) injection.

The photic sneeze reflex is also called an autosomal dominant compelling helio-ophthalmic outburst, which is quite amusing (ACHOO syndrome). It's a disorder characterized by repeated sneezes brought on by bright light. This is not the same as a regular sneeze caused by an illness or an irritant. Although the photic sneeze reflex impacts 11 to 35 %, it has received little attention. Most of the photic sneezers are women and Caucasians, per a 1995 article in the Journal of the American Optometric Association. When subjected to short flashes of light, it may raise the chance of accidents for vehicle drivers and pilots, but generally, it is a benign condition. Although there is no treatment for photic sneezing, wearing shades or a cap may assist.

#### Learn more

## Smell Asparagus Odour In Urine

This result is based on **3 genetic variants** associated with **"Smell asparagus odour in urine"** analyzed in the scientific paper (06/24/2010 - Eriksson N)



## Your results

## Least likely to be able to smell asparagus metabolites in urine

#### Description

Asparagus acid, found only in asparagus, is the primary cause. Sulfur-containing byproducts are formed when asparagusic acid is metabolized. These volatile chemicals are formed during the breakdown of the asparagusic acid by human digestive enzymes. Your asparagus urine will emit foul-smelling gas as they are expelled from the body. And if you don't smell it, it doesn't mean you're not creating it! According to several studies, anywhere from 22percent to 50percent of people have smelly pee after consuming asparagus. However, this does not imply that only some person's bodies produce the stench.





## Smell Sensitivity

This result is based on **15 genetic variants** associated with **"Smell Sensitivity"** analyzed in the scientific paper (2015 Nov - Dong J)



Your results

Slightly higher genetic predisposition

### Description

Medically known as hyperosmia, super smellers are people who have a heightened sense of smell compared to the average person. Some super smellers may be more sensitive to pleasant smells, while others may be more affected by unpleasant odours.





While sweet taste receptors were first found in taste buds, investigations have shown that they are expressed in the nasal epithelium, respiratory system, pancreatic islet cells, and even sperm and testes. Our primate predecessors would have been prone to seek out sweet-tasting (and energy-dense) meals and avoid bitter-tasting foods because of their firm sweetness detection limit and lower bitterness detection limit. A preference for young leaves, which are less in fibre and toxins and higher in protein, maybe seen even among leaf-eating monkeys. Food processing has altered eating habits, but human biology stays intact, making the "sweet tooth" an old trait.







Astigmatism is a common and generally treatable imperfection in the curvature of the eye that causes blurred distance and near vision. Astigmatism occurs when either the front surface of the eye (cornea) or the lens inside the eye has mismatched curves.







# Visual - High Myopia

This result is based on 17 genetic variants associated with "Visual - High myopia"



**Sensory Perception** 

Your results Lower genetic predisposition

#### Description

Myopia causes distant objects to be blurry while close objects appear normal. Is it challenging to notice distant items such as highway billboards until you're just a few feet away, yet it is simple to study a book up close? You're likely myopic or nearsighted. It's a prevalent issue that can typically be treated with eyeglasses, contacts, or surgery by your eye doctor. Your eye's anatomy is to a fault. The light that enters your eye will not focus appropriately if your eyeball is too lengthy or your cornea (the protective outer layer of your eye) is too curved. Instead of focusing directly on the retina, the lightsensitive region of the eye, images concentrate in front of it. Vision becomes hazy as a result of this. This is referred to as a refractive error by doctors.

Myopia is the most common ocular disorder worldwide, it is the leading cause of visual impairment in children, and its incidence is increasing rapidly. In 2010, an estimated 1.9 billion people (27% of the world's population) were myopic, and 70 million of them (2.8%) had high myopia.





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