





DEMO REPORT

Skin

The skin as the body's biggest organ as a physical barrier to keep the internal and exterior environments separate. This comprises the epidermis, dermis, hypodermis, related glands, hair, and nails. The epidermis (top layer), dermis (middle layer), and hypodermis (bottom layer) make up the integumentary system (innermost layer). Water is stored in the dermis, which controls body temperature and produces vitamin D. The dermis also serves as a cushion for the body and a blood supply for the epidermis. The significant role of the integumentary system is to shield the body's internal organs from the outside world.

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Keloid Scars Risk

This result is based on 4 genetic variants associated with "Keloid Scars Risk" analyzed in the scientific paper (2010 Sep - Nakashima M)





Your results

Slightly lower genetic predisposition

Description

A keloid scar is a thick raised scar. It can occur wherever you have a skin injury but usually forms on earlobes, shoulders, cheeks or the chest. If you're prone to developing keloids, you might get them in more than one place. A keloid scar isn't harmful to your physical health, but it can cause emotional distress.





Psoriasis

This result is based on 6 genetic variants associated with "Psoriasis" analyzed in the scientific paper (05/05/2015 - Tsoi LC)





Your results

Higher genetic predisposition

Description

Psoriasis is a skin disease that causes red, itchy scaly patches, most commonly on the knees, elbows, trunk and scalp. Psoriasis is a common, long-term (chronic) disease with no cure. It tends to go through cycles, flaring for a few weeks or months, then subsiding for a while or going into remission.





